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A CRITICAL

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

INCORPORATING THE LABOURS

Oh

SHERIDAN AND WALKER,

SO FAR AS THEIR EXAMPLES ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOEPY AND ESTABLISHED USAGE.

AND COMPRISING ABOVE

FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL WORDS.

ALSO,

A Rey to the Pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Proper Names,

BY JAMES KNOWLES.

SEVENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

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1551.

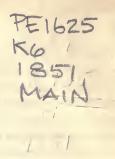
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PREFACE.

MR. SHERIDAN and MR. WALKER are the only authors who have produced Pronouncing Dictionaries, previous to the present, which could be at all deemed complete; they having done what all preceding Orthoëpists omitted, namely, divided the words of the English language into syllables, and placed figures over the vowel characters, to distinguish the different sounds which they represent.

The present Dictionary contains Fifty-five thousand more words than either Mr. Sheridan's or Mr. Walker's, (in all upwards of ninety thousand); and by an improved system of notation, every letter represents a sound actually heard in Pronunciation, so that by merely committing a few rules to memory, even foreigners may acquire a perfect mastery in this department of our language. In addition to these Ninety thousand words I have given nearly twelve thousand Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper names, divided into syllables, with the sounds of the vowels, and the accents properly marked, making altogether above One Hundred Thousand Words—the largest number hitherto comprised in any similar volume.

I shall not say more of my own labours, or criticise those of my predecessors, but I consider it incumbent on me to state the circumstances which led to the publication of Mr. Walker's Dictionary; more especially as they are but little known.

Mr. Sheridan commenced his Dictionary in 1760; but did not publish it till 1780. He died at Margate, in Kent, in 1788, on his way to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, attended by his younger son, the late R. B. Sheridan, leaving his Dictionary in the hands of his younger daughter, and his Booksellers, and Publishers, Dilly in the Poultry, Dodsley in Pall Mall, and Wilkie in St. Paul's Church Yard, between whom differences arising, which could not be accommodated, the publication of the Dictionary was discontinued.

Mr. Walker was at that time a Teacher of Elocution in the Academies in and near London; and was encouraged by the Booksellers, whose names appear to the first edition of his Dictionary, published in 1791, to take Mr. Sheridan's work, and form another upon it. This he did, by merely copying it in the mass; carefully omitting the slightest notice of the masterly and complete developement of all the simple and compound elementary principles of Propunciation, the true nature of our Accent and Emphasis, and the Rules of English

iv PREFACE.

Versification, &c., which precede the Dictionary, and substituting in their room "559 Rules, or Principles of Pronunciation," and, from them, deducing a key-line of the vowel sounds, which runs along the head of every page of his Dictionary, mixing up in it the only four diphthong sounds that he allows us, instead of twenty-five, and adding the two consonant sounds marked by th, taken from Mr. Sheridan, without acknowledgment, which key-line is exactly given by me in page 8, of my Principles of Pronunciation. Assuming also the office of a hypercritic over Sheridan, Kenrick, Elphinstone, Nares, Scott, Perry, &c., by picking out particular words, and agreeing with, or differing from some of those authors in the pronunciation; thereby indirectly intimating, that all these authors had produced Pronouncing Dictionaries.

Now, whoever will take the trouble of examining their works, as I have done, will perceive that no work like Mr. Sheridan's had been previously given as a Pronouncing Dictionary; and that the works of all those authors, except Kenrick's, are mere Pocket Grammars, giving, under the head of Orthoëpy, some correct, and some most absurd and incorrect lists of words, to exemplify the different sounds which the vowel characters, or letters represent; Kenrick, the most conspicuous, and Mr. Walker, following in the same track; not possessing ears acute enough to distinguish that, y and w, the touchstones of their mistakes, always represent vowel sounds, the former in every place in which it appears, in the beginning, the middle, and the end of words, the sound e, or the diphthong i, as in ye, lovely, by, bi; and the latter, invariably that of o in do: as oe, we; as how; as Louth and Sheridan have demonstrated.

The following specimen from Kenrick's Dictionary, who lays down sixteen different sounds of the vowels, and refers to them by figures, will show that he merely gives the words, first in their order undivided, with the accentual mark invariably placed over the vowel character of the syllable which he distinguishes as accented; and then, divides them into syllables, without any alteration, or addition; and, without marking the accented letter further than by figures placed over the vowels in each syllable.

A'dmiral—ad-mi-ral. Adju'st—ad-just.
A'djutant—ad-ju-tant. A'bbot—ab-bot.
A'bandon—a-ban-don. A'bdicate.

Mr. Perry, in his Dictionary, very judiciously taking a hint from Mr. Sheridan, makes the accent fall either on a consonant or vowel, instead of following the absurd practice of all the editors of Johnson, including Todd, of always placing the accentual mark over the vowel.

Now, though I cannot, at present, enter upon an examination in which I should be able to prove that Mr. Sheridan's Principles of Pronunciation are correct, and that, for one error which he has committed in practically marking the pronunciation of our words, Mr. Walker has committed two, I shall, in common justice to him, briefly point out the grounds upon which he was more particularly qualified to give a Fac-simile Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. At the same time, I cannot help expressing my astonishment that, in representing the pronunciations to the eye, he did not exemplify the first of the four rules which he lays down in his Principles, and which, though it more immediately refers to words as represented to the eye in the spelling or writing of them, has an equal reference to the car in the pronunciation. The following are the rules:—

"When written words are considered as the types of sounds, in order to make them correspond to their archetypes, the four following rules should be strictly observed:—

- "1. No character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced.
- "2. Every distinct simple sound should have a distinct character to mark it, for which it should uniformly stand.
- "3. The same character should never be set down as the representative of two different sounds.
 - 4. All compound sounds should be marked only by such characters, as will naturally and necessarily produce those sounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet."

Mr. Sheridan was the third son of the Rev. Doctor Thomas Sheridan, of Quilca, in the County of Cavan, in Ireland, at whose house Dean Swift, young Sheridan's Godfather, spent a great deal of his time, and wrote his Gulliver's Travels; and, together with the father, took great pains with his Godson, in giving him instruction, till, at a very early age, his father sent him to Westminster School. In that seminary he formed friendships with the sons of several of the nobility, the Grenvilles, Percys, Lord Bute, and in particular with the Rev. Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York; Sheridan and Markham being accounted the two best scholars of their standing. Thence he was removed to the University of Dublin, in which he took his first degree of A.B., in 1736, and the degree of A.M. soon after. In November, 1758, he was, on account of his literary reputation, admitted in congregation to the degree of A.M. in the University of Cambridge; and, on the 16th of March, 1759, he was admitted to a similar distinction, in the sister University of Oxford. He gave Lectures on the English Language, and developed his principles of Pronunciation in both Universities, as well as in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and was honoured with the freedom of this last City, which was presented to him by Robertson, the historian. He was also the intimate friend of the Rev. Dr. Robert Sumner, Master of Harrow School; and of the Rev. Doctor Parr, who succeeded Sumner. In 1762, he published his scheme for a Pronouncing Dictionary, and in it developed the correct simple principles on which it should be founded; and in 1762, his late Majesty George the Third, on account of his literary reputation, granted him a Pension of two hundred a-year; the intelligence of which was communicated to him by his early friend and Patron, the Earl of Bute; to whom he suggested the propriety of a provision for Doctor Johnson; and was the first who communicated to Doctor Johnson the Royal intention. Both Pensions were given out of His Majesty's Privy Purse. In 1775, he published in London his Art of Reading Prose, and his Art of Reading Verse, in two volumes; both of which the compiler of this work read to him in 1776, and 1777, imbibing, from his instructions, that correct knowledge of the fundamental principles of the English language, which, being gifted with a good ear, has enabled him, after a lapse of so long a period, to fulfil his laborious and difficult undertaking.

JAMES KNOWLES.



DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

HOW TO ACQUIRE A PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE NINE VOWEL SOUNDS IN THEIR LONG AND SHORT QUANTITY, AND OF THE NINETEEN CONSONANT SOUNDS; THE FOUR COMPOUND

ARTICULATIONS, AND THE TABLE OF THE WHOLE ALPHABET; AND THE TABLE OF DIPHTHONGS; IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF ALL ENGLISH LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND WORDS; PARTLY EXTRACTED FROM MR. SHERIDAN'S WORKS, BY J. KNOWLES.

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at'-good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

In the first place, they should be able to pronounce properly all the words and sounds in the key-line; which, in default of masters, they may easily learn to do, by hearing them from the mouth of any Englishman.

And it will be necessary to get the key-line by heart, so as to be able to repeat, and to exemplify, any one of the vowel sounds, separately, in any syllable of a word that presents itself to their eye.

As this is the master-key to the marks for the vowel sounds throughout, it will be necessary that all, who would know them at sight, should have the perfect use of it according to the above directions.

Foreigners should also be frequently exercised in the pronunciation of the consonant sounds, preceding them
by any of the short vowel sounds, as the short sound represented by &—&m', &n', &p', &r', &s', &t', &t', &th', & a little time, when accented, by keeping the organs together, and which cannot be dwelt upon for the smallest space of time, because the organs must be instantly separated, in order to perfect the sound: the former, as eb', ed', eg', the latter as ek', ep', et', of the mutes; and showing that the sounds of the semivowels may be dwelt upon almost at pleasure, as, el, em, er, &c.

And in order to conquer the sounds of eth and eth, and other consonants, it will be good practice to follow follow in the key line: as, eth-\(^2\), et

foreigners how they may acquire the use of such sounds in the English tongue as peculiarly belong to it, whether simple or compound; with which they were not preacquainted, and to which, as being novel to them, they find it difficult, and in some cases, for want of proper instruction, impossible, to give utterance. For which purpose I shall point out the difference between the French language and ours in that respect, as that is the most generally known and spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels; but it is not so with regard to the con-

sonants and diphthongs-

There are five of our consonants, which, though marked by two letters each, are in reality simple sounds; and these are th, th, sh, zh and ng; the first two to be found in the words thin and then, the last in ring, and the sound zh, ezh, in azure, osier.

The consonant th has two powers, according as it is formed by the voice, or the breath: the one may therefore be called vocal, the other aspirate. Of the former, there has been an example given in the word then; the power of the latter will be found in the word thin. To distinguish them from each other in the Dictionary, the latter, or aspirate, has a small line drawn across the h, thus th. As this sound has hitherto been found to be unconquerable by Frenchmen, and most foreigners, it will be necessary to show the cause of the difficulty, and then, by removing that, to point the means by which a right pronunciation of it may be easily attained.
It is to be observed, then, that in the French tongue,

all the articulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; consequently, unless he is shown how to do it, the foreigner will never of himself place the organ in a position that it never had been in before; so that, when he is urged to pronounce that new sound, as in the word then, without having the position of the organs in forming that sound pointed out to him, he naturally utters the sound that is nearest to it in his own tongue, and, instead of then, says den, and for thin, tin; changing eth to a d, and eth to a t. And this he continues to do all his life, for want of being taught the following plain simplo method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose, then, you were desirous of showing a foreigner how he should form the sound eth when it begins a word or syllable; desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and a little beyond them; in that position let him press it again, the upper teeth without touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention of sounding the word then, drawing back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the eth, or aspirated th, the organs must be exactly in the same position with the former; but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of voice, he must emit breath only, which will as necessarily produce the proper power of the aspirated th, as in the word thin.

When these sounds end a word, or syllable, as in the words breathe, breath, he must be told, that instantaneously after sounding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the upper teeth, as before, and in sounding the word breathe, the voice is to be continued to the end; while in that of breath, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant th is formed by the breath only. both cases, it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time, prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till the sounds become distinct and easy by practice. This will the more speedily be effected, if he will for some time every day repeat from a vocabulary all the words beginning with th, and form lists of such words as terminate with it.

As to the simple sound or consonant marked by the junction of the two letters ng, it is, perhaps, a sound peculiar to the English language, as in the word singsong; and seems to have been taken from the noise made by bells, mimicked in the expression of ding-dong bell. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such words as dent, camp, and in all their nasal vowels; but these are imperfect sounds, and can scarcely be called articulate; and there only wants to perfect the articulation to make the French exactly the same with the English: the only difference between them being, that, in the French similar sounds, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth, as in pronouncing the English ing, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If, therefore, a foreigner wants to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any

1 2 3 4 5 8 7 8 9 1 5 1 2 5 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-, on', was', at'-good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

of the nasal vowels, which completes the articulation, and in this way the French nasal vowel heard in the word dent, will be converted into the English consonant sounded in the syllable dong; and so on of the rest.

This letter has a very different sound in English from what it has in French. In the latter it has a simple sound; in the former it is the representative of a compound sound made of d and an aspirated z. difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues: and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them to form the letter d with a vowel before it, as ed; keeping the tongue in the same position that it has when that letter is so formed; then let them try to unite it to the French j, which is exactly the same sound with what I have called the aspirated z or zh, and the compound sound of edzh, or dzha, will be produced. But as foreigners are equally strangers to the combination of the two letters zh, and would therefore not know what sound belonged to it, it will be proper to substitute the French j in the room of zh in spelling all words containing that sound, as thus, edge; and in order to begin a syllable with that sound, which is more difficult than to conclude with it, let them place the tongue in the position of sounding ed, keeping it in that position, and then the first sound uttered must necessarily be that of d, which connected with the subsequent j followed by a vowel, of course must form the compound to be found in the words tjoy (joy), djoke (joke).
The sound of this letter has been sometimes marked

m the Dictionary by a combination of the letters dzh_j and sometimes by the letter j. But if a foreigner will consider the zh as equivalent to the French j, the right pronunciation will soon become familiar to him.

The sound annexed to this combination of letters is different in the English from what it is in the French : in the former it is a compound, in the latter a simple sound; in the same way as that of j, just described.
The sound of the French ch is exactly the same as the English sh; and, in order to facilitate the pronunciation of our compound ch, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as has been above proposed with regard to the letter j; with this difference, that a t instead of a d is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French ch, as, etch. It is true, we have some words in our tongue where the ch is preceded by a t, producing the same indivi-dual sound, as in the words itch, stitch, which the French never fail to pronounce properly, being guided to it by seeing the letter t placed before the ch; but to other words, of exactly the same sound, though differently spelt, by the omission of the t, as rich, which, they always annex their own simple sound of ch. So that here is a plain simple rule to guide foreigners in the right pronunciation of the English ch, which is, by always supposing combined letters preceded by a t; thus, in the words cheese, charm, let them suppose them spelt tcheese, tcharm; and if they find any difficulty at first in uniting those sounds at the beginning of words, on account of the eye's not being accustomed to such a combination of those letters, let them do as was before directed with regard to j; let them begin with placing the organs in the position of sounding t, which will be done by placing a vowel before it, as et; the t being thus formed, let them keep the tongue in that position: the sound of t must necessarily be the first uttered on changing that position, and will readily coalesce with the following sound of ch.

This compound sound, as above described, is what uniformly prevails in all native English words; but there are some few derived from the French which retain their primitive pronunciation, such as chagrin, champaign, chevalier, &c.; and some, derived from the Greek, take the sound of k, as chaos, chorus: bu the number of these is but small, easily learned by use and the difference is properly marked in the Dictionary

Sh.

This is a combination of letters not to be found in the French language, and therefore foreigners know not what sound to give it; but the usual way is to pronounce it like a simple s. Thus: for shal, they say sal; for shame, same, &c. But, to attain the right sound, it will be only necessary to inform them, that the English sh has uniformly the same sound as the French ch, in the words charité, chêre: thus, if they supppose the words shall and shame, above-mentioned, to be written, chall and chame, they will pronounce them properly.

Diphthongs.

Having said all that is necessary of the vowels and consonants, the next article to be considered is that o. the diphthongs. It is in these that the chief difference between the English and French tongues consists, as there are many diphthongs in the former not to be found in the latter.

Of the Diphthongs i and v.

These two have hitherto always passed for simple sounds, because they are for the most part marked by single letters as above: their sounds are marked in the scheme of the vowels, by the words fight, blue; and these are the sounds given to those vowels in repeating the alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthougs, and therefore foreigners can never attain their right pronunciation, till they are first made acquainted with the simple sounds whereof they are composed. The diphthong i is a compound of the fullest and slenderest of our vowels a and e; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position as if it were going to pronounce a, but before the voice can get a passage through the lips the under jaw is drawn near to the upper, in the same position as when the vowel e is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong i. There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our i, to be found in such words as vin, fin; but that there is a difference between them, will be im-mediately perceptible by sounding after them our mediately perceptible by sounding after them our words, as vin, wine—fan, fine; and the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the second sound of a, a and e, and ours of the first, a e; so that, in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce a, and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check its progress by a sudden motion of the under jaw towards progress by a sudden motion of the three in-the upper, till the two sounds coalesce, and then instantly to stop all further effusion of voice. Thus, as the sound of a is not completed, nor the sound of e continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong, which has no resemblance to either and yet is a compound of both.

The diphthong u is compounded of the sound e and o, the former so rapidly uttered, and falling so quickly into the sound o, that its own power is not perceived, while that of o, being a little dwelt upon, is distinctly heard. There is a sound in the Franch that something There is a sound in the French that somewhat resembles this, to be found in the words dieu, mieux but the difference will be immediately perceived by sounding after them our words dew, mew; and it consists in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel eu, a sound which we have not in our tongue, and is found therefore very hard to be formed by English organs; and ours terminates in ô, the same as the French ou. To form it properly, therefore, a for eigner is to be told that it is composed of the sounds ê and ô, the first not completed, but rapidly running into the latter, which he is to consider as the same sound with the French ou; our pronoun you is an exact re-

presentation to a French eye o our diphthong u.

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DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, 4

Of the Diphthong oi, or oy.

This diphthong, which is sometimes spelt with an i, and sometimes with a y, is formed by a union of the same vowels as that of i: that is à ê, with this difference, that the first vowel à being dwelt upon, is distinctly heard before its sound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel ê, as in the words noise, ndês, boys, båêz, nå-êz, ndêz, bå-êz, båêz.

To form this diphthong, it is necessary to pronounce the full sound of a, dwelling a little upon it before the sound is intercepted by the motion of the under jaw, to the position of forming the slender sound ê, and then the voice is instantly to cease. This diphthong differs from that of i only in this, that the first vowel à is distinctly heard before it unites with the latter vowel ê.

Of the Diphthong ou, or ow.

This diphthong, though differently marked, like the foregoing one, sometimes by ou, and sometimes by ow, has always the same sound, and is composed of the vowels à and &; the organs being at first in the position of sounding a, but before that sound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the position of sounding o, the first sound a, is checked and blended with the latter &, from which results the diphthong ou or ow, as in thou, now, (thảôu, nàow.)

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the short sounds of ô and ê, marked by the characters w and y, preceding other vowels, and combining with them in the same syllable; as thus:

ya'rd va' w or short &. yå'wl waft! wa'11 wå/ge wê/ wed' yét' yê' yô/ke yô/utn ŷĕs' ŷîs' wit' yon' wi se wôt! wo'e wô'o young' ñ word' would'

To instruct foreigners in the true prenunciation of these, it will be only necessary to inform usem that our w answers in sound and power to the French ou, when it forms a diphthong. As, for instance, our pronoun we is individually the same sound as their affirmative oui : and the mistake which they constantly commit of sounding that letter like a v, is owing to their not being in-formed of the true nature of that letter, and taking up their idea of it from the printed character, wherein two interwoven vees (w) are exhibited to view; but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter, they will place their lips in the position of forming the French ou, they cannot fail of producing the proper sound. In like manner, all diphthongs formed by y, are to be considered as commencing with the sound given to that character in the French, which is the same with their vowel i.

All who make themselves masters of the few directions and rules given above, will be enabled to produce at sight the right pronunciation of every word which they

shall look for in the Dictionary.

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel or diphthong, when the stress of the voice is on the vowel; over the consonant when it is on that. As thus :-

Accent over the Consonant. Accent over the Vowel. bê'r står/ låv/ hê'r båt/ grô'n låt'er so'shal.

The syllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the same syllable, are kept together also in writing, and separated from the rest; which certainly is the natural division, though it be contrary to the fantastic mode followed in our spelling-books and grammars.

RULES

TO RE

OBSERVED BY THE NATIVES OF IRELAND AND WALES,

IN ORDER TO ATTAIN A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

Extracted from Mr. Sheridan's Works, with some Alterations, by J. Knowles.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, a and e; the former being generally sounded å by the Irish, as in the word bår, in most words where it is pronounced å, as in day, by the English. Thus, the Irish say, påtron, måtron, the vowel å having the same sound as in the word fåther; while the English pronounce them as if written, paytron, maytron. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake throughout the whole language. When the vowel a finishes asyllable, and has the ac-

When the vowel a finishes asyllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced å [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words fåther, papå, mamå. The Irish may think also the word rather an exception, as well as father; and so it would appear in their manner of pronouncing it, rå-ther, laying the accent on the vowel a: but in the English pronunciation, the consonant th is taken into the first sullable, as thus rather wathly which makes the difference

syllable; as thus, rath'èr, which makes the difference. Whenever a consonant follows the vowel a in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel a has always its second sound, as hât', mân'; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter r, as fâ'r, bâ'r, though the accent be on the letter r, as likewise when it precedes lm, as bâ'lm, psâ'lm. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written bawm, psâwm, quawm, cawm, &c. In the first sound of a, marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, such as au in Paul; aw, in law; all, in call; ald, in bald; alk, in talk, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of lm, as before mentioned.

The second vowel e is, for the most part, sounded ee by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of second å, as in hate. This sound of ê [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as ea, ei, e final mute, ee, and ie. In the two last combinations of ee and ie, the Irish never mistake; such as meet, seem, field, believe, &e.; but in all others, they almost universally change the sound of ê into å. Thus, in the combination ea, they pronounce the words tea, sea, please, as if they were spelt tay, say, plays; instead of tee, see, pleese. The English constantly give this sound to ea, whenever the accent is on the e, except in the following words, great, a pear, a bear, to bear, to forbear, to swear, to tear, to wear. In all which the e is sounded as in there, there. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt greet, beer, sweer, &c.

Ei is always sounded ee by the English, and as å by the Irish: thus, the words deceit, receive, are pronounced by them as if written desate, resave. Ei is always sounded ee, except when a g follows it, as in the words, reign, feign, deign, &c.; as also in the words, rein (of a bridle), rein deer, vein, drein, veil, heir, which are pronounced like rain, vain, drain, vail, air.

The final mute e makes the preceding e in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of ee, as in the words suprême, sincère, replête. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written suprâme, sinsåre, replâte, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words, there, where, &c.

In the way of marking this sound, e, by a double e, as thus, ee, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations, is to suppose that ea, ei, and e, attended by a final mute e, are all spelt with a double e, or ee.

Ey is always sounded like å by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words prey, convey, pronounced pray, convay. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words key and ley, sounded kee, lee. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to ey, as usually belongs to ei. thus, for prey, convey, they say pree, convee. A strict observation of these few rules, with a due

A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of r; which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar. Where likewise the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is the thickening the sounds of d and t, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit.

In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

	Irish Pro.	English Pro.
cheerful	chā/reful	ché/rful
door	dőor	dôre
floor	flöor	flåre
gather	gěthěr	gåther
8	båll	b811
	bůsh	bősh
	půsh	påsh
	půll	påll
	půlpit	põlpit
	călf	cålf
catch	kětch	cåtch
coarse	course	côarse
course	course	côarse
course	court	côurt
	malêcious	malish'us
	pådding	pådding
leisure	lezhur -	lêzhur
	clamour	clåm'ur
Michael	Mêkil	Mikel
drought	drôth	drout
search	sarch	sérch
source	sõurce	ső/rce
	cůshion	coshion
strength	strenth	strênkth
length	lenth	lenkth
strove	strův	strôve
drove	drův	drôve
	tenure	tênure
	ténable	ténable
	wrāth	wrath
	shone	shon
schism	shism	sizm
	whêrefore	wher'efore
	therefore	ther efore
breadth	brěth	brědth
sold	sowld	sôld .

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVES OF IRELAND AND WALES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

English Pro. cold cowld côld böld bold bowld coffer cô'fer endév'ur endêavour fåt foot mischeevous mis'chivous unyun inion onion pôt půt réach rétsh reach squod'ron squadron zealous zel'lus zěl'lut zéalot

These, after the closest attention, are all the words not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives

of Ireland differ from those of England.

With regard to the natives of SCOTLAND-as their dialect differs more, and in a great number of points, from the English, than that of any others who speak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The most material difgerence in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole speech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the consonant. This has been already taken notice of in the Grammar, and the method of curing that habit pointed out. In this article, therefore, they should chiefly exercise themselves, till they attain a facility in accenting the consonants, and giving their true sounds to the preeding vowels, according to the rule there laid down; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and English pronunciation consists. With regard to intonation, indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the English; of which I have treated at large in my Lectures on the Ar: of Reading. But in this, written rules can be of ittle use, except when assisted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of masters, who shall join example to precept, is here required. If the same ardour continues for obtaining a just and polished delivery, which I found preva's among the young gentlemen of Scotland, when I delivered my Course of Lectures at Edinburgh, they will now have it in their power to compass the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour and Nor will they long be without due assistapplication. ance, where that is requisite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having skilful masters to teach this art, without first having a proper method of instruction; so that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themselves to the mastery of it, in order to become preceptors in that most useful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to stimulate those

who are in pursuit of this object, and to insure success to their endeavours. There was a gentleman of that country, in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been some years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received instruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his speech was not to be distinguished from that of the most polished natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he became at that day the best pattern to be followed with regard to both, whether in the House of Commons, or at the bar.

And yet there was a more extraordinary instance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord* of Session, who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only conversing much with such Englishmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with some of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the least tincture of the Scottish

intonation.

I shall now say a few words to the inhabitants of Wales; in order to show how easily they might get

rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welsh pronunciation arises chiefly from their constantly substituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aspirated semivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus, instead of b, they use p; for g, they use k, or hard c; and for d, they employ t. For blood, they say plut; for God, they say Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the use of the semivowels, they substitute f in the place of v; s in the place of z; eth in the room of eth; and esh in that of esh. Thus, instead of virtue and vice, they say, firtue and fice; instead of virtue and vice, they say, seal praises; instead of these and those, theses and those; instead of azure, osier, they say, shur, oshur. Thus, there are no less than seven of our consonants which the Welsh never pronounce at all. Now, if the difference in the manner of formation between these seven consonants and their seven correspondent ones, were pointed out to them, in the way described in the grammar, they might in a short time be taught the perfect use of them.

The people of Somersetshire pronounce the semivowels in a way directly opposite to that of the Welsh. For whereas the Welsh change the vocal into the aspirate, they of Somersetshire change the aspirate into the vocal. For father, they say, vather; for Somersetshire, Zomerzetshire; for thin, thin. So that their methon of cure, is to take the direct opposite course to that or

the Welsh.

[·] Lord Aylmoor.

GREEK, HEBREW, SAXON, AND ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

GREEK.	HEBREW.		XON. Small Letters.	ENGLI Roman.	SH.
A α Alpha	× Aleph	Capitals.	a a	A a	A a
Bβ C Beta	≥ Beth	ВВ	b b	Вь	B b
r y / Gamma	2 Gimel	CC	СС	Сc	C c
Δ δ Delta	7 Daleth	D D	5 d	Dd	D d
E & Epsilon	⊓ He	e E	e e	Еe	E e
z ζ ζ Zeta	1 Vau	FN		Ff	Ff
H n Eta	Zain	L G	,	Gg	G g
	7 Cheth	b H	3 g h h	H h	H h
Θ 🤋 θ Theta		II		I i	II i
I . Iota	v Teth		1 i		
К и Карра	, Jod		k k	Jј	Jj
Λ λ Lambda	Caph 7	LL	1 1	Kk	K k
M μ Mu	5 Lamed	m M	m m	L 1	L l
N, N	n □ Mem	N N	n n	M m	M m
Εξ Xi	Nun (E	0 0	0 0	Nn	N n
O o Omicron	D Samech	PP	p p	Оо	0 0
Пπω Рі	y Ain	QQ	cp q	Рр	P p
Pep Rho	р ¬ Phe	R R	p r	Qq	Q q
Σs σ Sigma	r Tzaddi	8 S	j s	Rr	R r
Tlr Tau	p Koph	\mathbf{T} \mathbf{T}	t t	Ss	Ss
r v Upsilon	7 Resh	υυ	u u	T t	Tt
Φ φ Phi	w Shin, or Sin	\mathbf{v}	v v	U u	U u
X & Chi	n Thau	w w	þ w	V v	V v
¥ ↓ Psi		$\mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}$	x x	W w	Ww
Ω ω Omega		YY	у́у	Хx	X x
		\mathbf{Z}	zz	Yу	Y y
				Zz	\boldsymbol{z}

Anatomical and Logical Exposition

OF THE

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH HUMAN SPEECH IS FOUNDED.

BEFORE I proceed to give a complete development of the nature, the number, and the properties of all the simple and compound sounds of the English language, I think it necessary to give the following philosophical and practical statement of the fundamental principles of human speech, as applicable to all languages.

OF HUMAN SPEECH.

"The power of speech," that is, of articulate speech, as the medium of human thoughts, "is a faculty peculiar to man; and was bestowed on him, by his beneficent Creator, for the greatest and most excellent uses; but, alas! how often do we pervert it to the worst of

purposes?"—Louth's Grammar, p. 17.
"Thou man alone canst speak. Wonder at thy glorious prerogative, and pay to Him who gave it thee rational and welcome praise; teaching thy children wisdom—instructing the offspring of thy loins in piety."

-Economy of Human Life.

In the following reflections and attempts at an accurate exposition of the above subject, the origin, nature, and powers of vocal speech are anatomically and philosophically considered, with respect to all languages, and practically applied to the English language, in a development and examination of all its simple and compound articulations, vowels, consonants, and diphthongsnature, formation, properties, and number, as characteristically different from each other, and as forming syllables and words.

Of the Mind, Intellect, or Understanding; or, in other words, of the Brain of Man, and its various Passive and Active Powers, as the Sources of Speech

or Language.

By a physical knowledge of the human mind, philosophers, metaphysicians, and logicians mean a knowledge of its essence: that is, a knowledge of the particular motions of the animal spirits, as proceeding from the heart and operating on the brain, on which thinking depends; and, whether the formation of our ideas

depends upon matter or not.

Now, this is a knowledge possessed only by the Creator, which will, most probably, be for ever hidden from man, in this his earthly state of existence. The Supreme Being, however, having, in his wisdom and goodness, created man not only as a sentient, but, a thinking being, and a free agent, endowed him also with the powers of consciousness, reflection, and reasoning, to enable him to distinguish right from wrong, in thinking, speaking, and acting, under the pure guidance of his revealed will, word, and ordinances; and not under the headstrong influence of his own sinfu, rorrupt, and selfish imaginations,-which have become so through the disobedience of our first parents, and their consequent fall from the original purity of heart and mind with which God endowed them.

But, a knowledge of the mere animal nature, substance, and susceptibilities of the brain of man, the perceptions and powers of which, under the constant influence of his will, his desires, and passions, and the emotions of his heart, constitute what is called his mind; a knowledge also that the brain receives the first impressions, called ideas, from all the external objects that present themselves to his senses, and an additional

knowledge that, the ideas so received operate on one another, and are commingled so as to produce a second set of ideas, which, together with the first, form, by the help of words, as their signs, what is called language; all these have been, with great approaches to accuracy, ascertained and developed by anecomists, logicians, philosophers, and grammarians, as the only apparent sources on which thinking, and the formation of man's ideas depend; and as the apparent boundaries beyond which his Creator has ordained he should not pass in his researches to discover any other co-existing causes on which they may also partly depend.

The orthoepist, or grammarian, is not called upon to describe the texture of the brain, or the cavities which contain it, but simply to state, that, anatomists say the brain of man is more voluminous than that of almost every other animal, and that the quantity or dimensions of it are proportioned to the size of the head, and generally in direct proportion to the capacity or comprehensiveness of the mind, or understanding; and that, a man eminently distinguished for the extent and power of his mental faculties is almost invariably found to have a large head. From these discoveries and observations of anatomists, however accurate they may be, it is not to be taken for a fact, that every man having a large head is necessarily a man of superior mental capacity, genius, or talents in one way or another; for, there are many causes of an augmentation of the size of the head, beside the size or quantity of the brain; and it may be observed here, that, the only way of estimating the vo lume of the brain in any living person is, to measure the dimensions of the skull.

God has been pleased, in his mercy and goodness, to endow many of his other creatures beside man with a social disposition; and all with a natural language of tones, looks, and gestures, suited to their everal wants and feelings, and to their different spheres of action

and utility.

But, man, whom he ordained to have dominion over all the other creatures, and to walk erect upon the earth, and exercise his power in mercy over them all, he not only endowed with a social disposition, and a natural language of tones, looks, and gestures, but, also, with the power of forming an artificial language, to be used, not merely as the common means of social union, and moral happiness, in his intercourse with his fellow men, but, as the great instrument by the use of which he was to hold communion with his Creator, by prayer and thanksgiving; and also draw forth, cultivate, and bring into action, all the nobler powers of his nature, and the pure emotions of his heart, and keep in subjection to these, all the merely animal feelings, appetites, and passions, which he possesses in common with the brutes. Man, therefore, has his mouth, and the various organs connected with it, so fashioned by his Creator as to render them capable of forming, with the greatest nicety of distinction, a great variety of artien-late sounds, which constitute spoken language, of which written language is the type.

But, the peculiar fitness of man's organs to form a certain number and variety of articulate sounds was not of itself sufficient to produce language, for, parrots and other birds have been taught to utter articulate sounds and whole sentences, distinctly enough, though utterly debarred, by the will of their Divine Creator, from en-

croaching on the prerogative of man, by attaching meaning to them; so true it is, as Buffon says, that "no disposition" (rather formation), "of matter, but that which the Creator has willed, can give mind.

To the complete formation of language, it was therefore necessary that man should be able to use certain articulate sounds, called words, agreed upon by a kind of tacit compact, the result of imitation in different countries, as signs of all the perceptions received into his mind; that is, received by his brain, from all external objects, through the medium of his five senses, which are seeing, hearing, tasting, feeling, and smelling.

Under these fundamental sources of spoken language, the first process was, to call each impression made on the brain by the external objects which the senses perceive, an idea, thought, or notion. The second, to call all the articulate sounds, whether simple or compound, which are made use of in speaking, or, by their marks in writing, as the signs of those thoughts, ideas, or notions, words; as being the media, the instruments, by which whatever passes in the heart and mind of one man, is conveyed to the hearts and minds of his fellow men, accompanied by tones, looks, and gestures, as expressive of the feelings, emotions, and passions, which are generated by those ideas.

The second process necessary to the construction of language was, that words should be made use of not only as signs of the impressions which the mind receives from all external objects through the medium of the senses, called in grammar, ideas, &c.; but also, that, they should be made use of as signs of the ideas generated in the mind or brain itself, by the various operations of those first ideas upon one another, in the acts which are called thinking, recollecting, willing, reasoning, &c.; by which operation, another class of ideas are generated or formed, called ideas of reflection; so that sensation and reflection are the only sources of all our thoughts or ideas.

In the third place, neither were the uses of words to stand as symbols of single thoughts, derived externally from the senses; or formed internally by the operations of those first thoughts upon one another, sufficient to make words as extensively useful as they ought to be; for, it is not enough for the perfection of language that words can be made use of as the signs of single thoughts; they must be made use of as comprehending under one complex, or general term, several individual ideas of persons, places, and things, &c. of the same genus, or species; for, the multiplication of words, each of which was to be used as the sign or name of only one place, person, or thing, action, emotion, passion, event, &c. spoken of, would have perplexed the use of words, and

been found an impossible attempt. To remedy, therefore, this inconvenience, language, whether spoken or written, had yet a farther improve-ment to make, in the use and adoption of general, or complex terms; whereby one word is used to mark, or include under it, as a common name, a number, or class, or multitude of particular persons, things, places, &c.; that is, of individual existences. This necessary, and advantageous use of words, is obtained by using one word as the sign or name of a whole class or species of persons, places, things, &c.; as man, cow, palace, artichoke, rose; or, as the sign or name of several species or classes, as animal, building, vegetable, flower, &c., such words being properly called complex, or general terms; for, as Horne Tooke observes on Mr. Locke's use of the term "complex idea," throughout his "Essay on the Human Understanding," there is no such thing in nature as a complex idea.

Again, for the sake of brevity or despatch in discourse, language required still farther improvements. It required that one word should be made use of frequently to convey the meaning of several dissimilar ideas, as constituting a whole phrase or sentence, which had been expressed in a preceding part of a discourse, or, or several sentences or paragraphs, &c. For examples of all these methods used for the sake of despatch, the curious reader is referred to Mr. Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," and to Horne Tooke's ' Diversions of Purley."

These few preliminary observations lead us to a prac-

tical consideration of the general uses of speech, and a more particular elucidation of the principal powers and actions of the brain, or mind, and exertions of the will. which are employed in the formation of language.

SECTION II.

OF THE POWERS, PASSIVE AND ACTIVE, OF THE HUMAN BRAIN, AND THE IMPRESSIONS MADE ON IT, WHICH ALTOGETHER FORM WHAT IS CALLED THE MIND, IN-TELLECT, OR UNDERSTANDING.

Independently of considering man as a social, religious, and moral being, accountable to his Maker the use which he makes of all the wonderful faculties and privileges with which he has endowed him, one of the most remarkable distinctions between him and the brute species is, that, whilst all the faculties of brutes grow up with them without any assistance from man, all the nobler faculties of man require pains to unfold, direct, and carry them to perfection; for, though formed for social life, he would neither be capable of recognizing the proper subjects of discourse, nor of discoursing consistently, nor to any distinct purpose, if he were not endowed, in a pre-eminent degree, with many faculties which brutes either want entirely, or possess only in a very limited degree.

Of these faculties the following are the principal :-First, sensation; or, a capability in the brain of receiving, through the medium of the senses, a distinct, though not always an indelible impression, from every person, place, or thing, action, quality, essence, motion, &c. &c., that can in any way become an object of the senses; which power is called perception, or sensation, the brain of man, when he is born, being, like a sheet of white paper, void of any impressions; that is, he is not born with innate impressions, innate ideas of persons, places, or things of any kind; sensation, therefore, is our first observation employed about external perceptible things, objects, &c.; and we receive the ideas of sensation from the impressions made on our organs of sense by external sensible objects; as a man, a tall man, a flower, a yellow flower, a stone, a hard stone, a cry, a lond cry, an apple, a sour apple, a weed, an offensive weed, &c. Sensation is thus the first source or inlet of our ideas; of all knowledge, merely

Secondly, reflection; which is our observation exercised about the internal operation of our ideas, passive and active; is the second power of the brain or mind. It is the power which enables us to view, over and over again, the first impressions made on the brain by all external objects, through the medium of the senses, and examine them as we would the features of our face in a glass; and combine and exercise them so as, out of their various operations, to form new internal ideas, which, on account of their being so formed, are called ideas of reflection; so that, the whole stock of our ideas become ranked under the two general heads, or classes, of ideas of sensation, and ideas of reflection.

"We receive the ideas of reflection," says Locke, "from the operations of our ideas in thinking, which operations, when the mind perceives them, furnishes those ideas of reflection. Examples of reflection are the operations of doubting, reasoning, willing." Reflection is called by Locke an internal sense, from its resemblance in its powers to sensation; for, as sensation imparts ideas to the brain, from the impressions made on the senses by all external objects; reflection also generates other ideas, from all the ideas that are impressed on the brain in both these ways.

From the preceding observations and definitions, we draw the following conclusions; that sensation, strictly so called, is always employed about external objects; reflection, about internal.

In any particular instance, a sensation means an impression made on some part of the body, and noticed by the brain. In this sense, and in other respects, the brain is passive; for no man can refuse to perceive ideas of objects presented to him; nor be ignorant of what he does when he thinks.

The brain, like a mirror, is forced to receive impressions, just as external objects make them; and like it, cannot refuse to receive, cannot alter, cannot obliterate, any impression made on it by any object presented to it, though disease may, as it were, in spite of our wishes to retain them, totally efface some of the impressions which it has received.

Whatever is perceived in any way, externally, or internally, is called an object.

The stock of our ideas is increased by reflection, experience, and composition. Perception is frequently called thinking; but, thinking is not a proper term for this faculty; because, thinking implies action; but, in

perception the brain is passive.

From various causes, the brain, or mind, does not always notice the impressions made on the senses by external objects; hence, two things are necessary to the existence of any idea in the mind; these are sensation and perception; for, perception is the inlet to all our knowledge; and it is absolutely necessary to perception that the brain should take notice of all the impressions

made on the senses by all external objects.

Memory, or retention, is the third power of the brain, or mind; and, consists in storing up, and retaining in the mind, the simple ideas of sensation and reflection; and the complex, or general terms, which are the signs for whole classes of individual ideas, each bearing some common resemblance to all the rest. Locke calls me-mory the storehouse of the mind, the storehouse of our ideas; thus attaching to it a passive, and an active signification. He says there are two kinds of retention, contemplation and memory. The former, he says, is keeping an idea for some time actually in view. latter is, the power of reviving in the mind ideas that had disappeared, after having been imprinted on it; but, this latter power of retention, or memory, ought

rather to be called recollection, or reminiscence.

Memory depends very much on the constitution of our bodies. Its business is to furnish to the mind dor-

mant ideas when occasion requires.

Memory differs from simple perception by the additional perception annexed to ideas of memory; viz.,

that we had them before.

Mr. Locke, from whose Essay the greater part of these definitions are taken, calls memory a second perception, from the notice which it takes of ideas, and says that, it is sometimes active, and sometimes passive; active, when it sets itself to work in searching out an idea, which employment he calls turning, as it were, the eye of the soul on its ideas; passive, when ideas, of their own accord, appear in the mind.

Recollection, or reminiscence, is the fourth power of the brain, or mind, and is the power of recalling, or bringing back, or perhaps more properly bringing out from the storehouse of the brain, after they had been used and laid by, and forgetten for a time, impressions which

it had received some time before.

Discerning, is the fifth faculty of the brain, or mind, and is the power of distinguishing between ideas in the mind. It prevents confusion among our ideas, and on it depend the evidence and certainty of a great many general propositions. The mind gets the idea of the operation of discerning by reflection.

Exactness of judgment, and clearness of reasoning, are

obtained by clearness of discerning.

Comparing ideas with one another, says Locke, is another faculty of the mind; and the ideas that depend on this faculty are all comprehended under relation. This power, says he, extends only to general propositions, used in abstract reasonings. He does not mention this power as one of the four acts which constitute the power called reason, though the words which he uses in marking its force; viz., that "it extends only to general propositions," sufficiently denote that it does not apply to mere simple ideas of sensation and reflection, and to complex or general terms, of which only he has treated in his Essay. I have, therefore, included comparison under the term reason, as one of the four exercises which constitute this faculty.

Reason is the sixth power of the brain or mind. consists in examining, arranging, combining, and com-paring our ideas of persons, places, and things of all kinds, as presented to the mind, and impressed upon it by the senses; and all those which are generated in the mind by reflection on the various operations of those first simple ideas, combined and acting upon one another, and on the mind itself; and also in arranging, examining, combining, and comparing the complex terms under which many classes of ideas, as expressing genus and species, are included, those complex terms or words, as including several individuals, being called common names; the logical, or grammatical distinctions of names being, that every word, or general term, that is a name for several classes, as the word animal, is called a common name expressing genus; every word that is the name of only one class, as man, is called a common name expressing species; and every word which is the name of only one of a class, as London, is called an individual, or proper name.

Imagination, or fancy, is the seventh power of the mind, a power arising out of the exercise of reflection, and often unconsciously exercised, even in sleep, in a wonderful manner. It consists in forming in our waking hours, pictures, or resemblances of persons, places, and things of all kinds already known, when not present to the senses; or, in creating out of them beings of its own, bearing some strange resemblances to known beings; of examining their nature, properties, and essences; of reviewing the actions performed, or said to be performed by them; and of making them pass before the mind, either in their natural forms, under the guidance of nature, truth, reason, and revelation; or, in grotesque, disorderly, and discordant forms, uncontrolled by nature, truth, reason, and revelation, and under the sole guidance of falsehood, the passions, and

In a discourse, annexed to the first volume of his "Art of Reading," published in London about the year 1774; Mr. Sheridan has given so just and striking a description of this faculty, that I trust my readers will not be displeased at my presenting them with the whole

of what he says of it.

"Man is a compound being. He is the link between spiritual and animal existence; and partakes of both their natures: but, he has also something peculiar to himself. His intellectual faculties, prove his alliance to a superior class of beings. His sensual appetites and passions, show his affinity to brutes: but, it is in the powers of the imagination, that we are to seek for his own peculiar, or human nature, as distinguishing him from the brute species, on the one hand, and the purely spiritual, on the other.

"As reason, presides over the intellectual; passion, over the sensitive; so fancy, governs this part of the human frame. And, of all the faculties belonging to man, this seems to be the most constant in its operations; and the most extensive in its influence. The power of the most extensive in its influence. fancy over ideas of sensation, and reflection, is unbounded. She creates beings of her own; and, so great is her influence, that beings of her creation often make deeper impressions on the minds of men, than such as have a real existence. She excites, modifies, and directs the passions of man, at her will. Not only his sports and pleasures, but, even his more serious pursuits in life, are too frequently under her direction. The history of every nation in the world, will furnish out innumerable instances, of her unbounded influence, over the most important concerns of man, in religion, government, laws, morals, philosophy, and the arts. And her present despotic power, which she exercises over most articles in life, cannot better be described or explained, than by the single term, fashion.

"Nor shall we wonder at the mighty influence of fancy, when we consider that, this faculty never ceases to act. When the intellect is weary of its labours, and and demands rest; when the sensual appetites and passions are sated, and dormant; fancy still continues for ever on the wing; for ever unwearied in her pursuits. Nay, in sleep itself, when every other faculty is locked up, she asserts her empire over the human mind, and frolics there at large, in all the wild luxuriance of

dreams.

"From this view of her power, we may see that, though she may be an excellent ally to reason; yet, if she does not acknowledge his superiority; and is not content with a state of subordination to his orders; she may either strengthen the animal part of man's nature; or, set up an independent power of her own, superior to both. Let us consider her in these three lights. As an ally to reason, she partakes of the divine nature of the soul; and has the whole store of intellectual ideas at command. She takes her flight with a bold wing through infinity, uncircumscribed by space or time; reason, her chief and guide, all the while aiding and directing her course. In this employment, she adds pleasure to the operations of the intellect, and adorns science, so as always to make it delightful. Thus, she produces a fund of pleasure far superior to those of the sensual kind; and, of course, obtains an ascendant over the animal faculties; and draws them after her into a due subordination of the intellectual. Such were the effects produced by the cultivation of the nobler arts, in ancient Grecce and Rome.

"As an ally to the passions, I mean of the sensual kind, she is confined with them to crawl the earth. abject state she soon becomes a slave to the passions; and her exertions in this employment, serve only to degrade men below beasts. This depraved condition of man, has been largely set forth, in the history of the Epicurean sect, in that of the Sybarites, the Capuans, It is to be feared, too, that examples and modern Italy. of this sort, are not wanting in our own country.

"When she sets up for herself, and acknowledges no superior, her vigorous and wild sallies through unknown regions, without guide or director, are either vain and fruitless, as has been seen in the vast variety of systems in speculative philosophy, which have been produced in different ages and countries in the world, by the wild imaginations of men; or else, they have been productive of the worst disorders in human affairs, when exerted about the practical duties of life, in religion, politics, and morals. Her efforts here serve only to pervert man from the great end of his being; to rob him of all his animal, as well as rational enjoyments, in order to substitute her own visionary ones in their room, and, often to change his nature, and incline him to that, which we are told belongs to spirits reprobate. Such, we know, have been the effects at all times, of extravagant enthusiasm, and wild superstition.
"When we look into the history of the world, we

shall find that fancy has been but seldom employed in her most glorious sphere, that of assisting human nature in its progress towards perfection; on the contrary, her chief office has been, to debase, or pervert mankind. The reason of which is, that this part of the human frame, has, in most nations of the world, been wholly neglected and left to chance. There has been care neglected and left to chance. taken in many, even to excess, to improve the intellectual powers; by which, numbers have spent their lives, fruitlessly, in abstract speculations; and useless, often impenetrable metaphysics. Lawgivers and magistrates have endeavoured to restrain the passions most dangerous to society, within proper bounds, by penal laws. Moralists and philosophers have tried to prevail on men to do their duty, by showing them what it is; while the imagination left to itself, unguided and unrestrained, laughs at their vain attempts; and shows itself paramount to all the dictates of reason, to all laws, divine and human."

Judgment is the eighth power of the mind. It is the power of discerning, by the aid of all the preceding ones, the various relations which subsist between all the propositions advanced in the course of a discourse or argument; their agreement, or disagreement; their truth, or falsehood, and their exact bearing on the subject of discourse; and of deducing clear and consistent conclusions from the whole.

These are the principal sources of all our ideas, and the principal powers by which they are regulated and governed; but, Mr. Locke has enumerated others, as, composition, enlarging, naming, abstraction, &c. He thus defines composition, as a separate act :- " Composition consists in putting together the ideas received from sensation and reflection, in order to form complex ideas, and also successions of propositions or sentences."

He should have said, complex, or general terms.

"Enlarging is, putting ideas of the same kind together; as, for instance, putting together a number of units to make a dozen. It may be ranked under the head of composition; but, the composition of ideas in enlarging is not so apparent as in simple composition; because it does not extend to such a number of ideas.

"Naming is the act of making words the signs of our ideas, and is another faculty of the mind.'

Abstraction is another faculty of the mind, which consists in considering ideas as they are in the mindas separate existences; and, from the impossibility of giving every single idea a name peculiar to itself, arises the necessity of including several under one head, or name, from some common resemblance which belongs to them all; and so forming abstract ideas, as they are called, or complex general terms; such as, being, creature, animal, beast, reptile, man, woman, whiteness, blackness, &c.

Thus we see, that, though the brain of man is originally without any ideas-any impressions of outward objects, and that, it gradually receives its first class of ideas, called ideas of perception, through the medium of the senses; yet that, after the mind has been stored with a number of those ideas, it soon begins to exercise them in the various ways before mentioned, so as to generate within itself a new class of ideas, called ideas of reflection, and to advert in a variety of ways to their individual and collective influence on itself, and on the minds of others; thus forming, by the help of words, as their signs, a language of ideas.

From the premises thus laid down, the following con-

clusions are drawn :-

First,-that, so far as mere ideas are to be considered, by the mind is to be understood the whole body of ideas with which it is stored by the senses and by reflection, and by all their operations, and by whatever means, and in whatever way those operations are produced.

Secondly,—that, oral language, as the type of ideas, is the result, partly of man's social affection, and partly of

the powers which have been described.

Thirdly,—that language is the principal medium and instrument by, and through which, all the nobler faculties of man are cultivated, and brought to perfection; and that, those inquiries which have for their object to show how the speech of any nation, or any division thereof, may be naturally resolved into its first constituent simple principles, and all its combined powers developed, must be considered, not only as interesting, but useful and liberal in a high degree.

SECTION III.

Having thus endeavoured to enumerate and describe the principal powers of the brain, or mind, as employed in the formation of speech, I should now pass on to a developement of the rules of grammar in general, or philosophical grammar, and more particularly to the application of those rules to the English language; but such a developement forms no part of my present work, as not promised in my prospectus. I shall, therefore, merely make a few observations on orthocpy, the first division of the rules of grammar in general, and give an outline of the particular principles and rules by which the dictionary which I present to the public is distin-guished from every other pronouncing dictionary; and refer the reader, for further and more particular in-formation as to the simple and compound sounds of the English language, and the true nature of our accent and emphasis, to the matter which precedes Mr. Sheridan's and Mr. Walker's dictionaries; the whole of whose rules will precede this dictionary, and thus be laid before the public in general, but more particularly teachers, in order to enable them to form a just estimate of the respective merits of these gentlemen.

Of Oral Speech in General.

All the rules of grammar are properly classed under five heads:—orthoepy, orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody; but, in all modern grammars, orthoepy is ans prosony; but, in all modern grammars, orthoepy is entirely omitted; and, contrary to reason, the natural distinction between speech and writing, and the very derivation of the word orthography, from ogelos, orthos, right; and γ2αφω, grapho, to write; it is very gravely said, that "Orthography treats of the sound of letters, syllables, and words, and the right manner of spelling words," Now, this is a manifest mistake for the life. Now, this is a manifest mistake, for, it is well known that the ancients, who never made use of any term without applying it to a specific use, made use of, and included under the term orthocpy, as its derivation

rom ogfos, right, and reos, epos, a sound, imports, all he rules that are laid down for the pronunciation of ietters, syllables, and words.

Of the Organs which produce the Voice.

The breath, or air from the lungs, is changed into the ciear, distinct, audible sound called voice, by strong exertions of the lungs, and the whole cavity of the chest, throat, and mouth, and in particular made capable of answering the purposes of speech, by certain organs which lie at the top of the windpipe.

The trachea, or windpipe, is that tube which conveys air into and from the lungs, and consists of cartilages, or gristles, so strong as to enable it to stand firm and

uncompressed.

The top of the windpipe consists of four cartilages, which altogether form what is called the larynx; and the epiglottis forms a fifth cartilage belonging to the wind-

The epiglottis is a broad triangular cartilage, very elastic, and like to an artichoke leaf. It has a powerful influence upon speech; but, its peculiar office is to defend the aperture or opening of the windpipe into the mouth; which opening is called the glottis; and to prevent anything from falling down into the windpipe by this passage. In this respect the epiglettis acts like a valve, standing directly over the glottis, and flaps down apon it, like the key of a wind instrument, the motion of the tongue instinctively laying it flat over the glottis, so that it is a perfect guard upon the aperture of the trachea.

The air, or mere breath from the lungs, is formed into voice by the movements of the larynx, and by the vibrating action of the membranes which line it, but, more particularly by two very fine semicircular mem-pranes which are attached to the sides of the upper cartilages of the larynx. The space between these two membranes forms, and is called, the glottis; and the action, the expansions, and contractions of these membranes, are performed with an accuracy and minuteness so exquisitely nice, that, for every change of note in singing, they are contracted, or expanded, in a proportioned degree, every contraction, or expansion, producing a different note. The space, or distance between these membranes, is not greater than about the eighth of an inch; and is, naturally, greater in men, than in boys and women; in consequence of which, the voices of men are naturally deeper, or graver, than those of women and ooys; and the voices of women and boys higher, or more acute, than those of men. Touch or press forcibly with your finger the upper part of your windpipe, when you are drawing your breath backwards and forwards, or, when you are articulating any of the aspirated consonants, as es, esh, eth, ef, and you will not perceive the slightest movement of the upper part of the windpipe, because that, by an effort of your will, you do not make your breath act upon the larynx and glottis, and you are uttering breath only. Utter any of the vowels, as å in all, å in art, å in ace, by themselves, or any of the consonants, as eb', ed', eg', and press forcibly the very upper part of your windpipe with your finger whilst uttering those sounds, and you will perceive that your windpipe resists, swells out, and presses strongly against your finger, because that, by an unconscious, merely mechanical effort, you are making the mere air or breath from your lungs act upon the larynx and glottis, which convert it into the clear sound called voice.

SECTION IV.

OF THE ORGANS OF SPEECH AND ARTICULATION.

1. The voice being produced as we have described, and fitted for the purpose of articulation and speech, is formed into the first simple, or primary articulations, called, in all languages, vowels and consonants; and into diphthongs, syllables, and words, by the peculiar organs called the organs of speech.

These organs are the uvula, the arched cavity of the mouth, the tongue, the palate, the lips, the teeth, the gums, and the nose, all of which are put in motion, or made to produce different contacts, and acted upon by the voice, in order to produce the different simple and

compound sounds of speech.

3. Of these organs there is only one which requires to be particularly described, and that is, the uvula; which has a very powerful influence, not merely on articulation, but on the voice itself. The uvula is that round soft body, or tongue, which is suspended from the extreme back of the palate, or roof of the mouth, over the glottis, or opening of the windpipe. It is an extremely delicate and flexible organ; of the existence, or situation owhich, few persons, except surgeons and physicians, can be aware, unless they have happened to discover and remark it, on looking into the mouth of a person complaining of having a sore throat.

When I held the office of head master of the English department in the Belfast Academical Institution, into which I was unanimously elected, and which I held from the opening of it, in 1814, till the government grant of £1500 a year was withdrawn in 1817, I had a young gentleman under my care as a boarder, whose whole speech was most disagreeably obscured by his having, as it appeared to me, a double uvula, in consequence of which he forced all his words through his nose. But, a surgeon, to whom I since mentioned the circumstance, assured me, that, what I considered as a double organ, assured me, that, what I considered as a double organ, was only a separation of the uvula, in the nature of a hare lip; and that the parts could have been united by sewing them together, which perhaps might have removed the difficulty that prevented me from totally reforming his speech. It is very remarkable that his parents were not aware of the circumstance, otherwise a surgeon would have remedied the natural irregularity of the organ.

4. The tongue is called the principal organ of speech; because, it is either brought to a contact with some other organ, or, it is more or less raised, or depressed, contracted, or expanded, and placed in a particular position, in producing every sound. In short, it is very much like a wave of the sea, which is perpetually undulating.

SECTION V.

OF ARTICULATION IN LANGUAGE, AND PARTICULARLY OF THE FUNDAMENTAL, OR PRIMARY ARTICULA-TIONS, OUT OF WHICH THE WORDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARE FORMED.

 Articulation, in language, is the forming of the human voice, accompanied by the breath, in some few consonants, into the simple and compound sounds, called vowels, consonants, and diphthongs, by the assistance of the organs of speech; and the uniting of those vowels, consonants, and diphthongs together, so as to form syllables and words, and constitute spoken language.

2. The definition, therefore, of a simple, articulate

sound must, in all languages, be, that it is the sound of the human voice, formed by a mere opening of the mouth, without any contact of the organs of speech; or, by an opening of the mouth, and a contact of two or more of the organs of speech, the tongue, the lips, the teeth, the

gums, the palate, the roof of the mouth, and the nose.

3. The first, and most simple articulations, in all languages, are the former, which are formed by one impulse, or stroke of the voice, and one opening of the mouth, to give that impulse a form and passage, without any particular movement or contact of the organs, to intercept the voice. This species of artic organs, to all languages, called a vowel; and in the English lan-guage it is so called from the French word voyelle, derived from the Latin word vocalis.

The definition of a vowel, therefore, is, that it is a simple, that is, a single articulate sound, formed by one impulse, or stroke, of the voice, and one opening of the mouth in a particular manner, to give the voice a passage and form, without any contact of the organs of sage and form, without any contact of the organs of speech. This will be plainly perceived, by sounding, by themselves, the following long vowels, as heard in the words all, art, ace, eve, ore, do; as å, å, å, ê, ô, ô. The figures placed over the above vowels have referred to the result of the r ence to the scale of the vowels which will presently be exhibited.

5. The next articulations called simple, though, in fact, they are really compound sounds, are the consonants, which are formed by different contacts of the organs of speech; but, as no contact of any of the organs can, by itself, produce an articulate sound, every

movement and contact must be assisted by an impulse, or stroke of the voice, which, by its action on the organs, gives them the power of producing a sound, which is called a consonant sound, at the same time that the impulse, or stroke of the voice, assumes the form of some particular vowel, at the will of the speaker, and according to the degree in which the mouth is opened, activities to give the two sounds thus united a passage; as ab, ap, am, ad, at, al, ak, &c. or ba, pa, ma, da, ta, la, ka, making the vowel sound either precede or follow the contact of the organs.

2. The definition of a consonant, therefore, is, that it is a compound articulate sound, formed by the action of a vowel or diphthong on some of the organs of speech, when brought to a contact, which vowel, or diphthong, striking on the organs of speech as it passes through the mouth, gives them the power of producing a sound, which mixes itself with the vowel or diphthong sound, and is inseparable from it, and which is called a consonant, from the Latin word consonans, sounding with, or together, because it sounds, or is heard, in conjunction

with the vowel or diphthong.

3. In uttering a consonant, therefore, we hear two sounds, but two sounds which cannot be divided into two separate articulations; for, take away the vowel or diphthong from the whole sound produced by its action on the organs which are brought together to produce the consonant, and the consonant can no more have existence than the wheel of a mill can have motion, if you remove the water or any other power which moves it. Thus, b, p, m, are formed by three different contacts of the same organs of speech, the lips, preceded or followed by some vowel sound, as ab, ap, am, or ba, pa, ma. But it is evident that, though the b, p, and m are produced by bringing the lips to a contact, the lips receive the power of producing these consonants from the action of the vowel upon them, as it passes between them, at the instant of their separation; and that, if the lips were brought together a thousand times, unassisted by a vocal sound acting on them, they would not produce those

4. Finally, with respect to a vowel and consonant sound, in every language it is to be observed, that,

Ist, In uttering a vowel, the ear must hear only one simple sound, and that sound must consist of only one impulse or stroke of the voice, passing through an one mouth, more or less, without any contact of the organs of speech to intercept it.

2. That, whether the vowel be a full or a slender one, a long or a short, depends, partly upon the impetus given to the voice, partly upon the manner in which, by an effort of our will, the voice is made to act upon the larynx and glottis, and partly upon the degree in which the mouth is opened to give it a passage; by which it becomes more or less full, as it is made to ad-vance along the palate, and strike on the extreme back

part of it, or nearer towards the teeth.

3. In uttering a consonant, two united simultaneous sounds must be heard, the one that of a pure vowel or diphthong, preceding a contact of two or more of the organs of speech, or following it, in the instant of separating the organs; the other that of a co-existing sound produced by the action of a vowel or diphthong upon two or more of the organs when brought to a contact, but inseparable from the vowel or diphthong, inasmuch as no contact of the organs can of itself produce a consonant, and to complete every consonant a separation of the organs is absolutely necessary, as the sound cannot be perfected as long as they are kept together.

Concluding Observations on the Formation of the Vowels.

In examining Mr. Sheridan's principles, it will be seen that he has, with considerable accuracy, described the manner in which the vowel sounds are formed; but, if any teacher, any critic, wishes to be more particular, let him look into a child's mouth whilst he is repeating them deliberately, or place himself before a magnifying glass, and look into his own mouth, and I venture to assert that he will draw the following conclusion as to the precise manner in which each of them is produced, proceeding from the sound of a, in all, to that represented by u, in but.

à'll, à'ıt, à'ce, ê've, ô're, tô', bet, bit, bût.
à à å ê ô ô ēh' ih' ûh'

à à à è ô ô èh' sh' th'
Instead of t, I have placed an h after the three short vowels, which are, in their very nature, incapable of prolongation, to show that, in the attempt to utter them by themselves without a consonant following them, the aspiration h follows the vowel, and connects itself

with it.

In sounding & he will perceive that the mouth, that is, the jaws, are opened wider than in sounding a; that the tongue is drawn back towards the opening of the glottis, leaving a considerable cavity, or space, between it and the roof of the mouth, or palate; and that the impulse, or stroke of the voice, is directed against the back part of the palate, near the passage through which the voice issues: that in sounding a the tongue is much advanced towards the teeth, and raised up considerably towards the palate, leaving a less space between it and the tongue; in consequence of which the stroke of the voice is less full, and more advanced along the palate. In sounding å, he will perceive that the tongue is swelled up, and raised towards the palate, and spread out on both sides; by which means a small space is left between it and the palate, and the sound consequently becomes less full than the preceding two, and the stroke of the voice is more advanced towards the teeth. In sounding ê, he will find that the jaws are almost closed, so that he cannot see the back part of the tongue, whereas in sounding à and å he can see as far back as the uvula and the opening of the glottis; that the tongue is swelled, or raised up, and thickened as it were, so as to block up considerably the space between it and the palate, and to direct the stroke of the voice nearer to the teeth, and render the sound of the voice still less full than that of a. In sounding ô, he will perceive that he team that of a ... In soluting o, the win perceive that he can see far back into the mouth; that the point of the tongue is thickened, and turned down on the palate of the underjaw; and that, along the tongue, which is drawn back, a groove is formed, by the swelling up of the tongue an each side toward the width part for from the tongue on each side, toward the middle, not far from the edges of it, over which the voice passes; at the same time that the under lip is raised up and pushed out, and the upper corresponding with it, they conjointly form a groove corresponding with that formed by the tongue, the cavity within the mouth being so great as to render the sound a full one, notwithstanding that the mouth is so much closed by the pushing out of the lips. In sounding ô, he will find that the position of the tongue, and the groove in the middle of it, over which the voice passes, are exactly the same, but that the sides of both lips are brought closer together, and pointed, and pushed out more than in sounding ô, in consequence of which, in forming the sound, he cannot see so fully into his mouth as he can in sounding ô. In both he will perceive that the voice, which has passed along the groove formed by the tongue, acts strongly on the lips as it passes between them. In uttering the sounds arbitrarily marked by e, i, u, in et', it', ut', he will perceive that the sound represented by e in et, is produced by a movement of the larynx and glottis, which throws out a short and quick percussion of the voice upon the tongue and palate, which is directed towards the front of the mouth; that the extremity of the tongue is pointed strongly down to the lower palate, or gums; that it is considerably raised in the mouth, but not drawn back; and the it rises towards the back part, so as to receive the impuse of the voice, and throw it forward, as I have said. In uttering the sound represented by i, in it, he will perceive that the position of the tongue is the same as in the former sound; but that, the tengue raises itself more, and throws the sound up to the roof of the mouth. In uttering the sound represented by s in ut, he will perceive that the end, or point of 'b' tongue, is looser in the mouth than it was in the for ner sounds, and drawn a little farther back from the lower gums, though it rests upon the lower palate; that it is drawn back so much as to leave a considerable space between it and the palate; and that, by a strong movement, it raises the back part of it up, so as to throw the voice against the extreme back part and sides of the palate. I have dwelt the more particularly upon the nature of

these three short sounds, because, neither Mr. Sheridan,

nor any other orthoepist, or grammarian, has, in the slightest degree, described them farther than as the tirce short sounds, which are "incapable of prolonga-tion."—See Mr. Sheridan's Principles of Pronunciat on.

SECTION VI.

TABLE, OR SCHEME OF THE WHOLE ALPHABET.

Number of simple vowel and consonant sounds in our tongue, twenty-eight, and one pure aspiration h, making in all twenty-nine.

9 Vowels, a å ô all art ace eve no do ell ill 6 Of these are long, that is, they can be prolonged at pleasure; viz. å, å, å, å, ê, ô, ô, all, art, ace, eve, no, do.

3 In their nature absolutely short, so that they cannot be at all prolonged, or sounded by themselves, &, i, u; in ell, ill, us.

19 Consonants, eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez, eth, eth, esh, ezh, ing.

2 Superfluous, c, which has only the power of k, or s, as in card, cell.
2 Compound, j, which stands for ezh, preceded by d,

as edzh, as in James; x, standing for ks, or gz, as in excel, exact.

1 No letter, as is usually said, h, being merely a mark of aspiration.

Consonants divided into Mutes and Semivowels.

6 Mutes, eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et.

3 Pure mutes, ek, ep, et, whose sounds cannot be prolonged.

3 Impure mutes, eb, ed, eg, whose sounds can be pro-

longed a little.

13 Semivowels, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth, eth, esh, ezh, ing; so called to distinguish them from the mutes; because their sounds may be prolonged for some time, like those of the long vowels.

5 Pure vocal semivowels, el, em, en, er, ing, sounded

entirely by the voice. 4 Impure semivowels, ev, ez, eth, ezh, formed by a

mixture of breath with the voice. 4 Aspirated, ef, es, eth, esh, formed entirely by the

breath.

Divided again in labial, dental, palatine, nasal, according to the parts of the mouth, and the organs by which they are formed, and whether the voice passes through the lips or the nose.

3 Labial, eb, ep, em, formed entirely by the lips. 2 Labio-dental, ef, ev, formed by the under lip, and the upper teeth.

2 Dental, eth, eth, formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth.

12 Palatine, ed, et, es, ez, esh, ezh, eg, ek, el, en, er, ing, formed by an application of different parts of the tongue to different parts of the palate, from the upper gums to the roof of the mouth.

3 Nasal, em, en, ing, so called because their sounds are made to pass through the nose, and not through the lips.

SECTION VII.

OF DIPHTHONGS AND THE DEFINITION.

A diphthong, or compound vowel, as it is called, but which should rather be called a compound vocal articulation, is the union of two or more vowels in one articulation, or syllable, and is produced by pronouncing the one so instantaneously after the other, that the former flows into, or unites with the latter, so as to form a third compound articulation, or syllable, as wa, in the word water; wa, in the word waxen; wa, in

wafer; wê, in the pronoun we, &c. &c.; ŷâ, in the word yawn; ŷâ, in yard; ŷê, in year; êô, in yoke, &c. &c. Here follows a list, or table, of all the diphthongs and triphthongs in our language, with the different vowel characters which mark their sounds; of which diphthong sounds no two are alike; that is, though the vowel characters which represent them be similar or very different from each other, yet each diphthong differs from every other in the table, as not being, in the individual vowel sounds which are heard in its pronunciation, composed of the same two long vowel sounds,

the same two short vowel sounds, the same .ong vowel sound followed by a short, or the same short vowel sound followed by a long vowel sound. The same diphthong is sometimes represented by two vowel characters, sometimes by three, as in ye, year, yield: womb woo; queen; we, weep, weave; ware, wear, &c.

Table.

There are twenty-five diphthongs, and three triphthongs, represented mostly by the following vowel characters, as running through the syllables of our lan-guage, and altogether amounting, in the repetition of them, to upwards of twenty thousand.

Diphthong vowel characters, single or double, as usually representing the following twenty-five diphthong sounds -i, u, oi, oy, ou, ow, wa, wa, wa, we, wo, wo. we, wi, wo, ya, ya, ya, yo, you, ye, yo, you, yie, ia, ia, ia, ie, io, iou, eou, ua, ua, ua, ue, uo, uo, ue, ui, wou, uoy, uoi.

Eou,	as in courteous,	composed of êd
Ia,	as in cordial,	composed of ea
I,	as in ice, ivy,	composed of åê
Ú,	as in use,	composed of éo
Oi, or oy,	as in boy, noise,	composed of åê
Ou, or ow,	as in thou, now,	composed of ab
Yaw,	as in yawn,	composed of ea
Ya,	as in yard,	composed of ea
Ya,	as in yare,	composed of ca
Ye, or yea,	as in ye, year,	composed of êê
Yo,	as in yoke,	composed of ed
You,	as in you,	composed of éő
Yo,	as in yon',	composed of ed
Ye,	as in yet',	composed of êé
Ye,	as in yes',	composed of ci
You,	as in young',	composed of eu
Wa,	as in wall,	composed of 8a
Wa,	as in waft,	composed of oa
Wa,	as in wave,	composed of oa
	as in we, weep,	composed of oe
Wo,	as in wove,	composed of oo
	as in woomb, woo,	
We,	as in wet',	composed of oe
Wi,	as in wit',	composed of oil
Wo,	as in won',	composed of ou
Wa,	as in watch',	composed of 80
Wi,	as in wide,	composed of ol

Thinkshouse

1 Figuritorys.				
I,	as	in kind,	composed of ei the same	
Ui,		in guide,	composed of ci sounds.	
Uoy, or uoi,	as	in buoy, quoit,	composed of ode	
Wou,		in wound',	composed of oad wound,	
the participle of to wind.				

To these add the short sound of the diphthong oo, in woo, womb, shortened in wool, wood, &c.

Sky, guise, disguise, catechise, guile, beguile, man-kind, and other words, contain the fine, full diphthong, or triphthong sound composed as in kind, already given, of the vowels é, and the diphthong i-

SECTION VIII.

OBSERVATIONS ON ARTICULATION, WITH REFERENCE TO THE SIMPLE SOUNDS OF SPEECH.

1. My first observation is, that, as the definition of an articulate sound is, that it is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech; it may be objected against those consonants which are formed entirely by the breath, as ef, es, eth, esh, that they cannot be called articulate sounds. Now, this objection would be correct and conclusive, if it could be shown that, a consonant sound could be completed without the assistance of a vowel, and that the mere breath, acting upon any movement, or contact of the organs, would be sufficient to enable them to perfect the consonant for the purposes of speech; but, if we observe the process of articulation, in forming any of the aspirated consonants, keeping our organs for a long time in the position of forming these hissing, serpent, or goose-like sounds, which we may do as long as we please, we shall find, that, though the consonant is in itself entirely sounded by the action of the mere breath upon the organs, whilst they are in contact, yet it cannot be completed into an articulation, fit for the purposes of speech, until some vowel is made to precede, or follow, and unite itself with the contact of the organs, by its being thrown, as it were, upon them, in the very act of bringing them together, or made to follow, in the very act of separating them.

2. For instance, I shall take the aspirated consonant eth, as in theme, path, as sufficient to exemplify my ob-

servations.

Now, if I place my tongue between my teeth, and keep it in that position for a long time, making my breath only act upon these organs, without the previous utterance of any vowel on the instant of throwing them into that position; or, if I withdraw my tongue, without an actual utterance of some vowel in doing so, I cannot complete the aspiration th, any more than a goose can; but, if I make any vowel either precede or follow the contact, so as to unite with the aspiration, I then complete the aspiration, and it becomes a perfect consonant articulation-consonans, that is, sounding with the or tha, tha, tha, the, tho, &c., &c., theme, path.

My second observation, which will exemplify in

a very striking manner, the characteristic difference between a vowel and a consonant, is, that, though in making the breath act upon the organs, whilst in the position necessary to produce the aspirated semivowels, f, s, th, sh, an actual incipient, but incomplete degree of sound is heard, yet the case is not the same with respect to the mutes or the rest of the semivowels. On the contrary, the action of bringing and keeping the organs together, without the assistance of a vowel, produces absolute silence; for, let any person place his organs in the positions necessary to produce b, p, m, n, t, k, d, ng, &c., and keep them together for some time, without uttering, or letting his voice pass, to form a vowel sound, as persons do who stutter; or, let him utter any vowel sound previously to bringing his organs together, and, instead of separating them to perfect the consonant, let him compress and keep them together, not separating the organs to form a vowel, and he will find that a total absence of articulation must be the consequence.

4. My third observation is, that, as, in forming the vowels, there is a palpable movement of the mouth and tongue, though there is no actual contact of any of the organs, and, as four of the semivowels, cs, ez, esh, ezh, are produced by movements and contacts of the tongue, which are not so palpable as those necessary to produce the other consonants; it may be questioned whether there be any sensible and absolute difference between these four and the vowels. To this I answer, that these consonants are formed chiefly by the action of the breath on the organs whilst they are forming; that they cannot be perfected without the distinct assistance of some vowel, preceding or following the action of the organs; and that, in uttering them, we hear two sounds united; whereas every person's ear and organs must be sensible of the fact, that, in uttering any of the vowels, he hears only one articulation; that, in uttering a consonant, he hears two; and that nothing can be more evident than this, that a vowel has a positive existence without the aid of any consonant, but a consonant can have no ex-

istence without the aid of a vowel.

5. My fourth and last observation is, that, as h is a very efficient, expressive, and powerful assistant in all languages, so much so that it cannot be dispensed with, and is to be found in a variety of combinations, it may be asked how it can with propriety be said, in all languages, that it is not a letter; and, as ef, es, eth, and esh, are formed entirely by the breath, it may also be asked upon what ground they can be called articulate sounds. To these questions I answer, that, as the defi-nition of an articulate is, "the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech," the character h being merely the mark of an aspiration, or breathing, without the least mixture of the voice, or contact of the rgans, it cannot have any claim to be called an articulate sound; and that, with respect to ef, es, eth, and esh, though, in forming them, the breath only, without any mixture of the voice, continues to act upon the organs as long as they are kept in the positions necessary to produce these sounds, and no longer; yet that,

unless a vowel sound precede or follow the several contacts, the consonants cannot be completed.

I have dwelt the longer on this part of my subject which has reference to the characteristic difference between a vowel and a consonant in all languages, because it is evident that, the farther our writers on grammar have advanced in their cultivation of the language, in other respects, the greater and more palpable is the ignorance which they have shown upon this point; and because I consider that it would be the height of presumption in me, to charge such a present authority as Mr. Walker, and every other modern orthoepist, except Dr. Louth and Mr. Sheridan, with ignorance upon a subject apparently so simple, were I not certain that I should be able to prove that the lines which I have drawn are correct.

OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THIS DICTIONARY.

The principal improvements in this Dictionary are-1st. The following key line, which exhibits the nine simple vowel sounds of the English language, of which no two are characteristically the same, with the short quantity of the only three which admit of a short quantity, and with the sounds always represented by the vowel characters, w, y, i, u, will be continued throughout the Dictionary, as the head line of every page.

My Key Line of the Vowel Sounds, long and short and of the Vowel Characters, w, y, i, u.

å'll, å'rt, å'ce, ê've, nô', tô', bět', bît', bůt'—òn', ŵås'; åt'; gồod'; ŵ, ô; ŷ, ê, or i; i, u.

2nd. The following is the key or foot line of the simple consonant sounds, in all 19 and 1 pure aspiration; h, to run across the bottom of the first page only with the superfluous and compound letters, and their sounds; 2 superfluous, c, k, or s; q, k; 3 compound, j, ej; x, eks, or egz; ch, etsh. For the reason why a short yowl sound should precede each contact of the organs, I refer to Mr. Sheridan's "Principles," preceding this work :-

eb', ed', ef', eg', ek', el', em', en', ep', er', es', et', ev', ez' eth', eth', esh', ezh', ing', c, k or s; q, k; j, ej; x, eks, or egz; ch, etsh; h, an aspiration, eh, ha.

3d. Contrasted with these, Mr. Walker's head-line, which runs across every page of his dictionary—Mr. Sheridan gives no head-line—will follow it in the second and third pages only :-

559. Fàte 73, får 77, fåll 83, fåt 81—mè 93, mèt 95— pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, mòve 164, nòr 167, nò, 163—tàbe 171, tāb 172, båll 173—ðil 229—pöänd 313—thin 466, this 469.

In this line, the reader will perceive, by only pro-nouncing the words given as examples, that Mr. Walker gives the mere short quantity of the same individual vowel as a characteristically different vowel; that he allows the language only four diphthongs as running through the whole body of our syl'ables, namely, i, in pine, u, in tube, &i, in oil, and &u, in pound; of which number any car, upon sounding the word oil, will instantly perceive that in this word, as in boy, coy, toy, both vowels are long, and that, though he has correctly marked the o, as representing the same full sound as a, in fall, he proves the incapacity of his ear to distinguish with exactness the difference between one sound and another, as marked by different vocal characters, in different words, or syllables; for the other vowel, i, does not represent the absolutely short sound denoted by i, in pin, but the sound of ê, in mê; the diphthong being truly åê, δi, as he should have marked it; for it would be impossible to give the i the same sound in oil, boy, tôý, côý, as that which it represents in pin. Suppose that, instead of pin, he had given the preposition in as his example of the sound which i represents in this word, and had placed the same figure of 2 over the i, to denote the peculiar sound which he intended to point out, surely no car, after pronouncing pin and in, would acknowledge that it heard the sound of è, in mè, in either word; or, suppose he had given the word coin, as his example of the diphthong, marking the i by the

figure of 2, to signify that it has the same sound as in pin, surely any man whose ear was capable of distinquishing one sound from another, would immediately perceive that, in order to preserve the short sound marked by 1, he must make two syllables of the word, and pronounce it cå-ln; or pronounce the word as one syllable, and give to the o the sound of å, in fåll, and to the i the sound of è, in mè, còin, còin, or as two, thus,

To this key line of vowel and diphthong sounds, he adds two words, thin, this, which contain the two Saxon consonant sounds, arbitrarily marked by th, by our first grammarians, just as if there were a peculiar necessity for adding these two only, and not the other three, sh, zh, ng, esh, ezh, ing, which are not to be found in the Latin language, and consequently to represent which no consonant characters are to be found in the Roman alphabet, as adopted by our first grammarians, in the place of the Saxon, to represent our simple sounds. Now the reader will perceive that these five single consonant sounds, as Mr. Sheridan has shown, are each produced by one single contact of the organs which produce them, as simple as those which produce b, p, m; and the reason why they are marked by two letters is, that, as the Romans had no such consonant sounds, there were consequently no characters in the Roman alphabet to mark them; and our grammarians, instead of forming five distinct characters to represent them, fell upon the expedient of marking only three of them by two letters, eth, the Greek & theta, by joining t and h together; esh, by joining ans to h, sh; and ing, by adding an n to g, ng; leaving eth and ezh, as in then, azure, ozier, to shift for themselves, the former to be also represented by th, and the latter sometimes by z, sometimes by s, as in the words just given, azure, osier.

4th. My key line of the vowels contains the exact number of vowel sounds of the English language, of which no two are characteristically the same. are given to the number of nine-See Mr. Sheridan's "Principles;"-each, in its order, in a kind of articulate scale, as issuing from the larynx and glottis, and, from them, striking on, and proceeding along the palate, or roof of the mouth, from the hollow or back part of the mouth, in sounding à in all, the fullest vocal sound in any language, to the front, near the teeth, in sounding e, in eve, the slenderest vocal articulate sound in any anguage, and terminating in the pushing out of the ips in ô, in the word no, to ô, in the word to, the last of the first six of the line, which may be called long, or doubtful vowels, in point of quantity; because that, compared with the last three, marked by e, i, u, in bet, bit, but, their quantity, when accented, is long, when unaccented, short; whereas e, i, u, are incapable of being sounded by themselves without an aspiration following them in the attempt to do so, as when we say, eh', ih', uh'; and are therefore absolutely short, and require a consonant accented to follow them, as in het, bit', but'; der', dir', dur', though all consonant accented syllables, as esh', ish', ush',; eng', ing', ung'; and, therefore, have no comparative quantity.

4th. That the three duplicates, or short sounds, à, in was', à, in at', and ô, in good', are never distinguished in the dictionary by the mark of short quantity placed over them, as I have shown them in the key line, because that, as they are never heard except when they precede

consonant, as in the words just given, with the accent upon that consonant, it is impossible to mistake their quantity; and they must be short, as it would be impossible to distinguish the consonant by an accent, or smart stroke of the voice, without passing quickly over the vowel or diphthong which precedes it in the same syllable, and reducing the vowel or diphthong to a short quantity. Accordingly, it will be perceived, that the sound a which is accented, and therefore pronounced fully, and dwelt on, in all; or, capable of being dwelt on, is reduced to a short quantity in was, because the consonant, s, is accented; and the two vowels forming a diphthong are rapidly passed over, in order to accent the consonant. The d, in on, is also the same characteristic sound as å, in all, differing only in quantity, in concequence of the accent being on the n: the å, in at, differs only in quantity from the å, in aft; the sound of å, in göod, and of å, in bull, and bush, differ only in

quantity, not sound, from δ , in $t\delta'$, $d\delta'$, or prove, by the accent being on the consonant in the former—on the vowel in the latter. These duplicates, therefore, throughout the dictionary, are always marked by the figures that are placed over their correlative long sounds, the consonant which follows them showing that they are sounded short. Another reason for not always placing the mark of long or short quantity over the long or short vowels, in addition to the figures, is, that the type would take up too much space, and make the lines appear very unsightly.

7th. The vowel sound δ , in $n\delta'$, $g\delta'$; the vowel sound δ , in δ' ce, pa'ce; and the vowel sound δ , in δ' ce, whether accented and prolonged, or not, are always the same, and can scarcely be said to have a short quantity; so that three of the long vowels, δ , δ , δ , as in δ' l, δ' rt, δ' , have a short quantity in δ' as', δ' t', $g\delta$ od': the other three, δ , δ , δ , have not a short quantity.

8th. That the sound of the letter w, in every syllable and word in which it appears in the writing of words, whether in the beginning, middle, or ending, representing exactly the same sound as that of \(\delta\), in t\(\delta\)', whether it be sounded long or short, will always be represented by the vowel \(\delta\), being always a vowel.

by the vowel & being always a vowel.

9th. That the letter u, in diphthongs, representing exactly the same sound as w, in wit, will, like w, be represented by &; for, take the words wit', wick', quit', quick', and remove the q from the latter two, and you will instantly perceive that the w, the u, and the vowel o, in to, represent exactly the same sound in the diphthongs wi and ui, as wit', wick', uit', uick', &ît', &îk'. The u, therefore, like w, when used in forming diphthongs, will be represented by &.

10th. That as the letter y always represents the sound

10th. That as the letter y always represents the sound ê, or i; ê in the beginning of every word, ye', yo'u, yet', young', êê, êô, êêt', êûng'; and frequently in the ending, as in lovely, lûv'-lê; when so sounded, its sound will be invariably represented by the figure 4 over the y; and when it is sounded i, as in try, by the letter i and a dot placed over it, as tri.

11th. When the letters i and u, as named in the alphabet, are so sounded, as diphthongs, but not accented, as in contrite, destitute, and in all syllables in which they precede e not sounded, I distinguish the sounds thus, de's'-té-tu't, kôn-tri't, with the accentual mark; the ê in trite, as in all words of one syllable ending in e, as in late, mate, rate, grate, rite, prate, and tute, being left out, as not sounded, the vowels in such terminating syllables being long, as a't, e't, i't, o't, u't; and also to distinguish more strikingly the diphthong sound of the i and u, in such syllables, from the correlative, short, simple vowel sounds, of which these letters are often the marks, as in bit, bât. And, whenever the i and u are accented, I merely place the accentual mark over them, as in di'ce, du'ce, di's, du's. But in all syllables in which i and u retain their full sounds, unaccented, I do not place any mark over them, as thus, rêf'-lu-ênt, kô-âg'-u-lât', rêk'-tê-fi-êr, rêk'-u-zânt, êd'-ê-fi.

12th. That, as the letters o, in on', and a, in was', both represent the short quantity of å, in all, I am not particular in marking these short sounds in diphthongs by a only, or by b; but sometimes by one, sometimes by the other, as in was', ôoz', watch, ôatsh, quantity, quality, kôôn'-tît-ê, kôàl'-it-ê.

13th. That, when a diphthong occurs in a syllable, the diphthong, and not the following consonant, is often the accented sound, as in foul, oil, boil, bound; fåöll, ååël, båöld; and I mark the diphthong by placing the accent after the latter vowel, as åël. But, when the following consonant, and not the diphthong, is accented, as in was', watch', öåz', öötsh', I mark the consonant; both the vowels, and the whole syllable, or word, being short. I here repeat what I have already laid down, that three of the six vowel sounds, å, å, ö, have a short quantity, when the accent is upon a following consonant, as in wås', növ', åv', göod', pūll', būl'; the vowel character å, as in was, almost invariably representing the short quantity of å, as böl', pöl', föl', döl', &c., to z and ng, in löng', and the vowel character u sometimes representing the short quantity of å. But I defy any, the nicest car, to prove that the other three long vowel

sounds, å, ĉ, ĉ, have any short quantity; though their sounds, when they are accented, may be prolonged at pleasure; and I also defy any person to take the sound è, as preceding any consonant from b to z, and to squeeze it, Mr. Walker's term in speaking of ee, or shorten it, nto the peculiar sound which i represents in ib', if', it', iz', ing'; differing characteristically from each of the other eight, whether sounded long or short, or whether

the following consonant be accented or not.

14th. That the sounds of the consonants, and of the superfluous, and compound letters, follow the vowels at the bottom of the first page only, with a short vowel sound preceding each, in order to enable the student, or foreigner, to make accurate observations on the manner in which the organs of speech are brought tegether to form them; and the nice distinctions between them; in consequence of the slight differences which the different contacts of the very same organs occasion, as in b, p, m, accordingly as they are more or less compressed, or as a greater or less portion of them is brought to-gether; or as they may be kept in contact for some time, to prolong the articulations, as in eb', ed', eg'; or must be instantly separated, as in ep', ek', et'; in which atter three, the attempt to keep the organs together for the smallest space of time would only prevent a com-pletion of the articulations. Or, again, as in eth, in theme, and eth, in then, the nice distinction between these two sounds, the contact of the tongue placed between the teeth, resting on the under, and pressing slightly against the under part of the upper, the breath only acting on the organs in the former eth, and the breath and voice united, with a closer pressure of the congue against the teeth, acting on the latter, and constituting the nice characteristic difference between them—eth, eth.—See Mr. Sheridan's "Principles," and observe that throughout every syllable in the dictionary they will be distinguished from each other as they are here.

15th. I have to observe, that the sound ng, ing, does not commence more than two or three words in our language; as inguinal, ingle, pronounced ing-guin-al, ing'gl; and that zh, ezh, does not commence a single word, as it does in a number of French words, as jardine, jamais, jambe, jarre, jambaje, &c.; but, that it commences, as well as ends, many syllables, supplying the place of s; as in the words adhesion, cohesion, treasure, measure, pronounced ad-he-zhun, ko-he-zhun,

16th. Throughout the dictionary, instead of dzh, which Mr. Sheridan makes use of, as the compound sound of which soft g and j are composed, and their representatives, that is, the sound of d united to zh, dzh, edzh, I make use of j, as Mr. Walker sometimes correctly and judiciously does. But, whereas he places d before the j in many words, I give the j singly, as a perfect mark for the full compound sound; the sound of d before j, ir any one syllable in the language, not being heard by any ear, though Mr. Walker's led him to suppose it could be heard preceding j in the very same syllable, as in grudje, judje, lodje, trudje, &c.; thus, in several instances, constituting his eye, not his ear, the judge of sounds, and in this very word, judge, fol-lowing the spelling, and taking it for granted that it with zh, ezh, in the pronunciation of g, because the d precedes the g in the spelling. I give Mr. Sheridan's, Mr. Walker's, and my pronunciation of the following words, dredge, drudge, grudge, judge, ledge, trudge, as tollow:—M. Sheridan, dredzh', drudzh', grudzh', dzhudzh', lodzh, trudzh'; correct; but the dzh has an uncouth annesentae though he precede a precedent and the control of the cont uncouth appearance, though he properly omits the e, as not being sounded. My pronunciation, drej', druj', gruj', juj', loj', truj'. Mr. Walker, dredje, drudje, grudje, judje, lodje, trudje: three errors; first, the d not sounded; second, the e not sounded; third, no letter marked as the accented sound; an omission remarkable throughout his dictionary, not a single word of one syllable being marked with an accent, though, in fact, even the smallest words have an accented letter -no'haso'; to'haso'; if'hasf'; in'hasn'. In fine, I defy any critic, any teacher, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, to prove that I have advanced, in these assertions and observations, a single one that is incorrect; and I close them with an expression of my astonishment that,

it did not occur to Mr. Sheridan, that, in order to form a correct pronouncing dictionary of the English language, that should be, as it were, a fac-simile repre-sentation to the eye of the actual pronunciation of its words, it was necessary to leave out every letter, whether a simple, or compound mark, in every syllable of the language, for which the ear does not perceive a sound, in the usual manner of pronouncing every word, as he has done in dredzh', drudzh', grudzh', dzhudzh', lodzh', trudzh', which exactly correspond to mine, given in a simpler form-drej', druj', gruj', juj', loj', truj

I here state a few circumstances connected with the publication of Mr. Sheridan's and Mr. Walker's dictionaries, and the discontinuance of the former, of which no persons, except the publishers of the latter, could be aware. Mr. Sheridan's dictionary was first published in 1780, and printed for J. Dodsley, Fall Mall, C. Dilly, in the Poultry, and J. Wilkie, St. Paul's Church-yard. Mr. Sheridan died at Margate, in the arms of his younger son, the late R. B. Sheridan, on Thursday, the 14th of August, 1788, just eight years after the publication of his dictionary, which he left in the hands of a very near relative and his publishers, who, in consequence of some misunderstanding, discontinued it.

Mr. Walker was, at that time, a practical teacher of elocution in several schools in and about London; and, being apprised of these circumstances, was encouraged by the hooksellers to take Mr. Sheridan's dictionary and form another upon the basis of it; which, for the last forty-four years, has been admitted as the standard for a correct pronunciation of the words of the English language.

17. In marking all the diphthongs commencing with the vowel characters e and i, I make use of the letter y, as sounded ê, as in onion, un'yun, righteous, ri't-yus,

instead of those vowel characters.

Concluding Statements, which mark some of the most striking features that distinguish the Author's Dic-tionary from Mr. Sheridan's, Mr. Walker's, and every other that has been presented to the Public since the publication of theirs.

1. A fac-simile of a correct pronunciation of every word, and the natural division of it into syllables, by the organs of articulation, is presented to the ear, as well as to the eye; for a single letter, vowel or consonant, does not appear, in any syllable, for which the ear will not be able to perceive a sound, in a correct pronunciation

of every word.

2. He has not only followed the example of Dr. Webster, in his American dictionary, in giving all the participles and participial explanations of the active transitive verbs, as distinct words, but he has added to them all the verbs and their participles, and numbers of other parts of speech, hitherto only noticed as "not in use," or "obsolete," by Johnson, Webster, &c.; thus submitting them to the judgment of our prose and poetical writers to re-introduce them into the language, as still in use in many parts of England and Scotland, and upon the principle that, as long as the works of Chaucer, Spenser, Douglas, Shakspeare, &c. exist, in which they are to be found, they cannot be considered as obsolete.

3. In the words ab'bess, sum'mer, run'ner, tel'ling, rob'ber, rob'bing, fuller, sob'bing, snap'pish, whip'ping,
—in short, in every word in the English language, in
the spelling of which two consonants come together, with the accent upon the first, the closeness of the pressure of the organs, as absolutely necessary to form the accent, renders it impossible to bring them back to the same contact, without an actual stop, to give them time to collapse again, in order to repeat the same sound; in all such words, therefore, the imagination and the eye of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Walker deceived the ear, and they have in every word given the two consonants in marking the pronunciation, though only one is heard which one only is presented to the eye throughout my dictionary, upon the general principle already laid down.
To my astonishment, also, I find that, even in words containing only one accented consonant, both Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Walker double that consonant, in giving the pronunciation, as in the words particularity, particularize. particularly, which they thus mark—par-tik-ku-ler-ize, par-tik-ku-ler-le, par-tik-ku-lar-it-e; nstead of per-tik-u-lar-it-e, per-tik-u-ler-le, per-tik-u-ler-it in his key-line, as marks of diphthong sounds, he, in the language in which they occur, pronunciations grossly inconsistent with the freedom of marks them as such: thus, &&, &&, &&, tsh&&ze. articulation and the correctness of pronunciation.

4. It has been already stated, that even the smallest words of one syllable, such as, as', in', if', no', to', do', not', which, as Horne Tooke has shown, are absurdly called particles, have each an accented letter; and Mr. Sheridan, the first and the only writer that ever explained and exemplified the true nature of our accent and emphasis, has accordingly marked every word of one syllable by its distinguished accented letter. On the contrary, it is a singular fact, that Mr. Walker has not, in a single word of one syllable throughout the language, marked an accented letter. This leads me to my statement that,

5th. As in most syllables in our language ending in e, preceded by another vowel, as ate, ite, ote, ute, the first vowel is long, and the latter, or last, not sounded, according to my general rule, I omit the terminating e, and place the accentual mark after the preceding vowel, thus, bå't, hå't, då't, må't, få't, ri't, nô't, instead of bate, hate, date, mate, rate, rite, note; the accentual mark placed after the vowel, in any part of a word, preventing the syllable from being confounded with bat, hat, dat, mat, rat, rit, not, &c. Here I may observe, that all unaccented syllables are not short, for some, as in the last syllable in con'trit', des'ti-tut', are longer than the accented syllables, con' and des'.

Though Mr. Walker does not give ee and double oo

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marks them as such: thus, èè, ôô, tshèèr, tshôōze, though, in every syllable of the kind, no ear but his

could perceive more than one è, one ò.

6. I have a ready stated that Mr. Sheridan's dictionary was first published in 1780, and that he died in 1788. His dictionary, as well as Mr. Walker's, published in 1791, exactly three years after, exhibits to the eye thousands of errors and corruptions in the pronunciation and division of words into syllables; and both present, perhaps, a million of letters, for which the ear does not hear a single sound. But, I challenge any critic to point out a single error, in his development of the exact number, nature, and properties of the simple and compound elementary sounds of the English language, as exemplified in his "Art of Reading Prose," and in the rules which precede his dictionary. Further, as I am indebted to his very early instructions for every jot of accuracy upon this subject, every source of information, every thing but the adventitions possession of a good ear, I should consider it a duty which I owe to his memory—to the memory of a good man, and an evangelical Christian, in practice as well as belicf—to call my dictionary "Sheridan's Corrected," were I not aware that my doing so would not remove the impression which, for forty-four years, has rested almost universally on the public mind, that Mr. Walker's dictionary contained a pure standard of English pronunciation.

7. Specimens of Incorrect Pronunciations, and Divisions of Words, as copied from Mr. Sheridan's and Mr. Walker's Dictionary; and contrasted with mine.

Abbess åb-bes å-bet-tur Abetter Aberring åb-er-ring å-bol'lish Abolish Aborigines åb-6-ridzh-e-nez Abridge å-bridj'e åb-stå⁷n Abroad å-brå'd Abstain Acacia å-kå-shå å-kross-tik Acrostic Actress åk-tress Actually åk'tu-ål-l\$ Actuary åk-tu-år-rv åd-ver-byål Adverbial åd-vér-byål-lé Adverbially Amiable å-myåbl Amicable åm-my-kåbl åm-fib'yůs Amphibious Analogy å-nål-lo-jý Anatomize å-nat-tô-mize Ancient å/n-shent Capable kå-påbl Capitulate kå-pit-u-låte kå-pré's kůr²tshůs Caprice Courteous Education éd-u-kå-shun Pronunciation pro-nun-sha-shun Righteous ri-tshiis

From the above specimens it must appear, 1st, that I do not present to the eye a single letter, in a single syllable, of any word, for which the ear does not perceive a sound, in the best pronunciation of that word; 2d, that, where the perfect ease and freedom of articulation will allow me, I keep the primitive syllables together, and make no difficult or unnatural divisions; 3d, that I am the first person who has pointed out every diphthong in the language; 4th, that, though Mr. Sheridan gives double consonants not sounded, and even doubles single consonants, he marks the accented letter correctly; 5th, that he does not corrupt the natural pronunciations as much as Mr. Walker does; 6th, that he never absurdly marks the accent, as if it fell upon a letter not sounded at all, as the e, in caprice, abridge, &c., and never presents an impossibility to the eye, that of two consonants forming a syllable, as bl, in amiable, capable, &c.

Having closed my observations on the vowel, conso-

WALKER. KNOWLES. åb'és åb-bess å-bět-tůr å-bět-ůr åb-er-ring åb-er-ing å-bol-lish å-bol-ish åb-ô-ridge-ê-nêz åb-ô-rij-in-ê'z åbridje' å-brij/ åb-stå'n åb-ståne' å-bråwd' å-brå'd å-kå-she-å å-kå/sh-vå å-kross-tik å-krds-tik åk'tress åk-tres åk'tshu-al-le åk'tu-il-é åk-tshu-å-re åk-tu-er-e åd-ver-bê-ål åd-verb'vil åd-vér-bê-ål-lê åd-verb'yil-e å/m-ŷîbl åm-é-kibl å-mê-å-bl ām-me-kā-bl ām-fib'ê-ûs âm-fib-vůs å-nål-o-je å-nål-lô-jê å-nåt-o-miz å-nåt-to-mize ă'ne-tshent å'n-shent kå-på-bl kå-pitsh-u-låte kå/p-åbl ka-pit-u-la't kå-prĉêse' kůr-tshê-ůs kå-pré's kở/rt-vůs éd-ju-kå-shån éd-u-kå-shun prô-nẵn-sê-ẫ'shủn ri't-ŷůs pro-nun-she-a-shun ri-tshe-us

nant, and diphthong sounds of the language, I challenge the closest, the severest criticism, to discover a single error, except a casual, typographical one, vi my deve-lopement of the simple and compound elements of speech; but I deprecate any attempt at criticism, unless the critic shall have first satisfied his ear, that, in the key line of the vowels, he hears exactly the nine vowel sounds of the English language, of which each is characteristically different from the other eight, and the exact sounds represented by w, y, i, u; or, unless he can prove that there are fewer, or more vowel sounds in the language.

It remains now merely to observe, that Chalmers' Todd's Johnson contains 57,888 words; Mr. Sheridan's Pronouncing Dictionary, 40,000; Mr. Walker's, 33,178; Mr. Webster's, which, like Dr. Johnson's, is not a propagating dictionary. nouncing dictionary, 64,236; -my dictionary, upwards

of 77,000.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

THE following are the abbreviations used in the Dictionary for the parts of speech. &c. —n. for noun · pro. pronoun; vt. verb transitive: \(\tau\). vero intransitive; part. participle; \(pp\). perfect, or passive participle; \(pp\). resent participle; \(au\). article, and adjective; \(ad\). adverb; \(pre\). preposition; \(con\). conjunction; \(int\). interjection: and the public are respectfully informed that, the dedication to His Most Gracious Majesty, William

the Fourth; the names of the Subscribers; Mr. Sheridan's and Mr. Walker's Principles of Pronunciation, which precede their Dictionaries; my critical observations on those of Mr. Walker; and directions to foreigners, to enable them to acquire a perfect mastery of all our simple and compound articulations, will accompany the publication of the last part, to precede the whole work.

ACCENTS, &c.

Throughout his Dictionary, Dr. Johnson invariably placed the mark of the acute accent of the Greeks over the vowel of the accented syllable, and that practice has been continued to the present day in all editions of his Dictionary, as Todd's, Chalmers's, and, I believe, in every other; a practice which, if foreigners did not very naturally trust to their ears, not their eyes, and catch up the sounds of our words, in common conversation with the natives of England, Scotland, and Ireland, would have concealed from them the correct accentual pronunciation of every word in which the accent is placed, or falls, on the consonant,.—See Mr. Sheridan's exposition of the cause of Dr. Johnson's

doing so, as he has exemplified it in his "Art of Reading Prose," together with his explanation of the true nature of our accent, which cannot be given here.

It will be necessary for foreigners, particularly the French, who have not the sound of the Greek theta in their language, which is marked in the English language by t joined to h, to take notice that the aspirated sound, as in theme, theatre, path, with, &c., will be distinguished from the partly vocal, and partly aspirated sound heard in thy, then, loathe, &c., by a stroke across the top of the letters t and h, thus, th, as often as it occurs.—See Principles of Pronunciation.

A CRITICAL AND FACSIMILE

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY

OF THE

English Language.

MR. WALKER'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE LETTER "A."

"OF THE ALPHABETICAL PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTER A.

So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims, in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid, till the natural and civil his-

tory of the first letter be fully settled.

But, however deep have been their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen between the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian hieroglyphics, the mysterious Abraxas, or the Irish Ogum, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the horn-book; or, in other words, to inquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English alphabet-whether we are to

And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be "a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice and the opening of the mouth in a particular manner." Now, as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in face, father, and water, a question arises, which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the a in face, the Irish of that in father, and the Scotch of that in water. Each party produces words where the letter a is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced; and, indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other, on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt an uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, un-influenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and, therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever a terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure,) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words fa-ther, ma-ster, and wa-ter; and that these are merely exceptions appears from the uniformity with which the a is pronounced otherwise in parent, papal, taper, fatal, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the e like that in me-grim, the i like the i in ti-tle; the o as the o in no-ble, and the u like the u in tu-tor. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the a, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

But, there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final e. Thus we call the letter e long and open by the final e. by the sound it has in theme, the letter i as it sounds in time, the letter o as heard in tone, and the u as in tune; and why the letter a should not be pronounced as heard in face cannot be conceived, as each of the other vowels has, like a, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the a, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the words where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of a, that the words parent, papal, taper, and fatal should be pronounced pah-rent, pah-pal, tah-per, and fah-tal. We find the Scotch, likewise, inclinable to the same propulsed the proposed as when alone propulsed the proposed as when alone the same that the proposed is a when alone the pronounced pah-rent part of the same propulsed the proposed as when alone the proposed the pronounced pah-rent part of the part of t pronunciation of a, when in words, as when alone. Thus we hear Sawtan for Satan, saw-cred for sacred, and law-ity for laity; and this is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter a, when alone: there is no medium. If this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the a is certainly to be sounded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called, to the a, except in the words father and master, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonaut, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in r, as bar, car, far; but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words parent, papal, natal, fatal, we then hear it pronounced as the slender English a, both in and out of composition. It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent

short sound of a, as heard in cat, rat, mat, carry, marry, parry, is the short sound of the Italian a in father car, mar. par, and not the short sound of the a in care, mare, pare; but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the o, as heard in cot, not, rot, is not the short sound of the o in coat, note, wrote, but of the a in water, or of the diphthongs in caught, naught, and wrought; and if we ought to call the a, ah, because its short sound corresponds to ah, for the very same reason we ought to call the o, au; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of a, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English a, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of Ahmer-i-cah than of A-mer-i-cay: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent, in a thousand instances, deviate from their true sound; that the vowel a, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on u; but if the a, in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the a in father, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the a is pronounced alone, it may be said not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a noun substantive; and, as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter a, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

"We may therefore conclude that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters elone, (as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced,) it follows, that in toelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound: but there is no uncombined sound of the vowel a, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words father and master; and, therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class la-dy, pa-gan, ma-son, ba-sin, &c.

"Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior, relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ircland and Scotland adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronunciation perfectly agreeable to rule; and that the slender pronunciation of the letter a, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound it ever has, when unconnected with vowels or consonants that alter its power."

The following are the Observations of Mr. Todd, or Mr. Chalmers, on the letter A, as taken from Todd's Johnson's Dictionary:—

"A, has, in the English language, regularly only two sounds peculiar to itself; a short and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and those of a are various, according to its combination with other letters.

The broad sound resembling that of the German a is found in many of our monosyllables, as all, wall, malt, salt: in which a is pronounced as au in cause, or aw in law. A open, not unlike the a of the Italians, is found, Dr. Johnson says, in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fast, &c. This pronunciation is indeed found in rath, but not in its derivative rather, A open, not unlike the a of the Italians, is the a of which is usually uttered as in fancy. A slender, or close, is the peculiar a of the English language, resembling the sound of the French e masculine, or diphthong ai in pais, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the a and the e; to this the Arabick a is said nearly to approach; as in the words place, face, waste, and all those that terminate in ation; as relation, nation, generation. A is also, in some words, transient and unobserved, as in the last syllable of carriage and marriage; in others less faintly sounded, as in those of captain and chaplain; and in some obscurely uttered, as in collar, jocular. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before words beginning with a vowel and h mute, it is written an; as, an ox, an egg, an honour, an habitual practice. A is sometimes a noun; as, a great A. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered as a contraction of at; as, I am a walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from at, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas a Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify to; and in some cases it signifies in. A, prefixed to many or few, implies one whole number; as, Told of a many thousand warlike French.—Shaks. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another; as, The landlord hath a hundred a year. In burlesque poetry, it lengthens out a syllable, without adding to the sense; as, line-a, rhyming to China.—Dryden. A is sometimes corruptly put for he; as, will a come? for will he come? It is also a barbarous corruption for have. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French a in these phrases, a droit, a gauche, &c., and sometimes to be contracted from at, Dr. Johnson Yet some of these are not so contracted. They are the same as on side, on foot, on sleep. So adays was for-merly written on days; aboard, on board. There are merly written on days; aboard, on board. There are words of which the a is become so component a part as not to be displaced; as, afresh, alive, aloud, anew; but it is redundant in arise, arouse, awake. viations, stands for artium, or arts; as A.B., bachelor of arts, artium baccalaureus; A.M., master of arts, artium magister; or anno; as A.D., anno domini. with the addition of the two Latin words per se, meaning by itself, is used by our elder writers to denote a nonesuch. It may have been adopted from the custom of the child's school, in which every letter, we may presume, was taught to be expressed per se.

MY OBSERVATIONS ON THE LETTER "A," AND ALSO ON THE OBSERVATIONS OF MR. WALKER, AND THOSE CONTAINED IN TODD'S JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, AS JUST GIVEN.

A. The first letter of the alphabet; so pronounced by the English in naming it, in the alphabet, in spelling, and, in every word of one syllable, and in every syllable of words in which it precedes the letter ê, not sounded, as in âce, bâse, câse, dâce, fâce, râce, hâste, wâste; in short, in every word and syllable of similar construction; and, in every word of more than one syllable, in which it ends the syllable, with the accent upon it, as in mātron, pātron, Sātan, Dāthan; &c., except the words fāther, pāpā, māmā, and perhaps a few others.

Mr. Walker has given the preceding note on this

Mr. Walker has given the preceding note on this letter, and its sounds; and, his reasonings, as to its being called å, in the alphabet, rest particularly on the facts, that, in va-t numbers of words, and syllables, it is pronounced as we have both stated; but, notwithstanding these facts, he has not proved how it happened, that the Saxons, or English, came to call it å, or decide that it should be so pronounced, and not å, as the Irish used to call it; and, as many of them continue to call it, not only in the alphabet, but, whenever it ends to

svllahle, with the accent upon it, as in på'tron, må'tron; or, is the Scotch used to pronounce it, as in Sa'tan, sa tred, la'ity, according to Mr. Walker's instances, as here taken from his note. For the fact of its being called å, by the English, in repeating the alphabet, he is totally unable to account; and, notwithstanding his assertion that "volumes might be filled with the erudi-tion that has been lavished on this letter alone," erudition by the way, so profound, that, it has left the question in "darkness visible;" I apprehend that, the darkness will never be dispersed; for, there is no proof on which to rest anything like a conclusion; or, to show, that, our Saxon grammarians, or, changing the name, our English, after them, or, the mass of the people, adopted the name, and the general sound of it in the instances already given, from the Celtic (pronounced keltic) language of the Britons, whom they conquered, and rooted out; and still less reason is there to suppose, that they adopted the name from the language of their Norman conquerors, from any affection they had for them, or knowledge of their language, in the pronunciation of whose alphabet, the letter is pronounced à, as in our word à'll.

By the same analogy of pronunciat.on, as when the accent is on the letter å in words of one syllable, or in syllables in which å ends the syllable; and in words of more than one syllable, the letter ê, as in ê've, is always pronounced ê, as in rê're, cê're, mê're, thê'me, schê'me, adhê're, cohêre, dê'ity, bê'ing, gê'nius. In short, whenever the accent is upon the letter c, according to the Saxon, or English practice of pronouncing the syllables, and words containing the letter, it is generally sounded ê, as a, in similar situations, is sounded â; and, from whatever cause it originated, that, our ancestors came to pronounce them so, in the situations which have been mentioned, instead of pronouncing the one å, as an fåther, or å, as in åll, and the other ê as in êve, and not å as in there, pronounced thâre; there can be little doubt, that, the general recurrence of the sounds å, in åce, and è, in eve, was the reason, why, in naming them in the alphabet, and, in relling, they pronounced

them å and ê. It is a trifle; but, a trifle necessary to notice, that, in the words which Mr. Walker gives, as proofs of his observations on the different sounds å, å, å, which A represents, he unwittingly furnishes two striking proofs of the inaccuracy of his ear, both as to the sound of letters, and the division of words into syllables; for, look at his proof of the Irish manner of pronouncing a, and, it will be perceived that he marks it by adding the mark of aspiration to the vowel a, thus, ah, as if he could not have represented it, as a vowel, by the å alone with his figure of 2 over it, to denote its sound as in far, in his key line; for, the fact is, that the Irish do not add an aspiration to the vowel in pronouncing the words, parent, papal, taper, fatal, as he has marked them thus, pah-rent, pah-pal, tah-per, fah-tal; and again in Ah-mer-i-cah; and though the fact must be admitted, that, the mass of the poorer orders of Irishmen, pronounce parent, fatal, papal, with the sound of å in årt, I do not think that, any person has ever heard the most ignorant of them pronounce the word taper as either the per, or the per. The cause perhaps is, that, having little use for tapers, the word has not yet been introduced among them, the light of a turf fire, or of a rush dipped in grease, generally serving them instead of the luxury of candles, or tapers. The word master, which he gives as an exception to the rule, that the sound of a is heard, except in two or three instances, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, he divides thus, ma-ster. Now I would appeal to the ear, even of a child, to say, whether the word master properly pronounced, is, or is not, thus divided ma's-ter, even by the most negligent speakers, whether English, Irish, or Scotch; and I can, from the most accurate observation, say that, however vulgarly, or, disagreeably, in point of intonation, and accent, some of the Irish, or Scotch, may pronounce their words, they less change or omit the sounds of the vowels (I speak of well-educated ladies and gentlemen), und pronounce their words more distinctly, without adding, or leaving out, or changing, the sounds of consonants, than numbers of the provincial English; and those who

may be properly called cockneys in London. I here leave Mr. Walker, and his note, to the judgment of the reader; and proceed to make an observation, or two, upon what I find in Mr. Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, on the sounds of the letter A; to which I refer the reader.

The dictionary says, "A, has, in the English landous properties of the control o

guage, regularly only two sounds, peculiar to itself; a short, and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and those are various, according to its combination with The broad sound resembling that of the German a, is found in many of our monosyllables, as all, wall, malt, salt, in which a is pronounced as au in cause, or aw in law. A open, not unlike the a of the Italians, is found, Dr. Johnson says, in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fast, &c. This pronunciation is indeed found in rath, but not in its derivative This pronunrather, the a of which is usually uttered as in fancy." To this representation of the sounds of the letter a, so far, my observations are, 1st, that Mr. Todd leaves his reader to guess that, the "regular two sounds" are, a, in a'rt, and a in at', the only difference between which is, that the accent on the å in å'rt marks the quantity of the sound as long; whereas, being on the consonant in at', it marks it as short; the act of carrying the impetus of the voice to the consonant, reducing the vowel to a

short quantity.

Proceeding in his observation on the sounds of the letters, he quotes the opinion of Dr. Johnson, instead of pointing them out himself; and exemplifying them by the accuracy of his own ear. Now the sound å, is found both in father, and rather, if the accent be laid on the a, sounded a, and not a, as some persons sound it, rå'ther; and, if the word be divided as råth'er, laying the accent on the consonant th', the sound is still the same, only reduced to a short quantity. The sound is also long, in få'st, but short in fån'cy; and, unless the difference in quantity constitutes obscurity, there is no more obscurity in the å in fån'cy, than in få'ther; and, there cannot be any in få'st, simply, because, the vowel is as long, and as full, in this word, as in få'ther; and the same difference of quantity is observable in rath, and rath'er, and fan'cy, the sound being the same, but, the difference in the pronunciation lying in the quantity; so that, Mr. Todd's implied refutation of the correctness of Dr. Johnson's examples, of the sound of å, in the four words, få'ther, råth'er, fån'cy, få'st, is not correct; and, only proves that, his ear was not correct, any more than Dr. Johnson's; nor more capable of finding out what it was that constituted, what they term obscurity, in the very same characteristic sound in different words. Of this he gives demonstrative proofs in saying, "A, is also, in some words transient, and unobserved, as in the last syllables of carriage, and marriage;" (he should have said the last syllable, for, he refers to the last syllable in each; and not to any other) "in others, less faintly sounded, as in those of captain and cheplain, and, in some obscurely uttered, as in collar, jocular." To this, the counter observations are, the a in age, the last syllable in both words, may have been transient to, the writer's eye, but, could not have been unobserved by it, if he looked at the words; but, with respect to the sound of the letter, that could neither be transient, nor unobserved, for this plain reason, that, the ear perceives no such sound in the usual pronunciation of the words, which I here exhibit, referring to both eye, and ear, according to the usual division of them into syllables, car'riage, mar'riage, or, as I might divide them nearer to the pronunciation, carriage, marriage; or, still more exactly, and in fact correctly, according to my method, throughout the following dictionary, that, of not exhibiting any letter to the eye, for which the sound is not heard in the actual pronunciation of every syllable, and word; kar'ij, mar' ij; the demonstrative fact being, that, m, a, r, with the accent on the r', are the only sounds heard in the first syllable; i, j, the only sounds heard in the latter, mar-ij; the same in the pronunciation of carriage, kår-'ij, k, å, r i, j, the three simple sounds heard in the first syllable; the short sound i, represented by i, and the compound sound dzi, represented by i, the only sounds heard in the latter syllable; as also in the latter syllable of the former—"less faintly sounded, (says he,) as in captain, chap-lain—obscurely uttered in some, as in collar, jocular."

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Here is a discovery indeed! nay, here are two discoveries; the one, of a less faintly sounded in the words captain and chaplain, than in marriage and carriage; and the other, of the same sound a, obscurely uttered, as in collar, and cellar. Obscurely and faintly enough in all reason may the sound be said to strike upon the imagination, not the ear, in the pronunciation of the four words, for, though the latter syllable in captain, chaplain, collar, and the last in jocular, contains the letter å, it contains it, as a sleeping partner, in the form of the whole word. It does not contain the sound a, or å for which it may have been intended to stand in the pronunciation of the syllables; but, in place of either å, or å, the short sound almost always represented by i, is substituted in its place, in the actual pronunciation of captain, and chaplain, which is this, tshap-lin, kap-tin; and in cellar, jocular, the short sound represented by e is substituted, the syllable being pronounced er, kol-er, sel-er, only one l, also, being sounded in each. deed the syllables be pedantically divided, and pro-nounced thus, tshap-la'n, kap-ta'n, kol'lar', sel'lar', then indeed the sound a would be heard, in the former two words, instead of the sound å, which is never heard in the pronunciation of the most pedantic stickler for sounding every letter that appears in a word; and, the sound a, would be heard in pronouncing sel-lar, kol-lar; but, this constrained pronunciation is not the accustomed one, either in familiar discourse, or, in public speaking; and, the man who would attempt to introduce it would be justly ridiculed as an unpleasant speaker, and a pedant.

The author of "Virginius, whose imagination was corrected by sound judgment, with equal beauty, and accuracy of thought, makes Virginius, in his delirium, in calling for his daugnter, whom he had killed, to save her from falling into the hands of Appius Claudius, recollect the softness, and sweetness, of her voice, and, imagining he hears the sound of her voice, say,

"Is it a voice, or nothing answers me? I hear a sound so fine-there's nothing lives 'Twixt it and silence. Such a slender one I've heard, when I have talk'd with her in fancy! A phantom sound!"

Now Virginius's reasoning in his delirium of mind is perfectly natural and consistent with the unbidden train of ideas, which madmen, or persons, whose imaginations are disordered, in fever, or sleep, spontaneously pour forth from some master thoughts which suddenly rise up and dart across the mind; as every body knows who has taken a particular interest, in such a person; and the truth, delicacy, and beauty of the recollection, rest upon the expression-

"I hear a sound so fine—there's nothing lives
"Twixt it and silence"—

which sound may actually exist, as proceeding from the rustling of trees, or the water of a rivulet at a distance; and not merely as, "A phantom sound," as Virginius's imagination unconsciously speaks of it. But, here is a gentleman, for I know not whether, in the dictionary which lies before me, I am speaking of Mr. Todd, or Mr. Chalmers, in full possession of his reasoning faculties, and the sense of hearing, and who, having just set his foot upon the first step of the temple of literary knowledge, undertakes, by the sense of seeing, to prove to those who are about to enter it with him, that certain words, which are inscribed on its portal, contain, in their last syllable, a certain vowel character, which usually represents three different sounds; and that, one of those sounds, which he names, is heard in the pronunciation of those syllables; when, in fact, that sound is not heard in the usual pronunciation of any one of them. A, or an, is used, and so pronounced as the singular article, and placed before nouns signifying only one of a kind, or sort; or, a whole class, or species of persons, places, or things; and when it precedes a noun singly, or, as words are arranged in sentences, it is governed, in its use, both in speech and writing, by the first sound that is heard in the word that follows it; and is pronounced and written simply a, or has the letter n added to it, as a man, a horse, an hostler, an egg, an ear, an eye, an

hour, an honest man, a woman, a year, a history, an honourable woman; an amiable woman; a captain;

a year, an abundant year, a very prosperous year.

From these examples it will appear that, in point of sound, both in speaking, and writing, it is governed by the sound of the first letter that appears, or rather sound that is heard, in the word which immediately follows it in a phrase, or sentence; that is, if the sound be a vowel, except the vowels y, w, and the full diphthong sound of u, it is pronounced and written an; so that, when any word intervenes between it and the noun with which it is grammatically connected, it is invariably governed by the first sound in that word. If the word begin with a vowel sound, except y and w, it is written an. If it begin with a consonant, it is written If it begin with h, not sounded, it is written an. If it begin with h sounded, it is written a, unless the accent be on the second syllable.

Examples: an awl; an arm; an ace; an ear; an ore; an ankle; an egg; an eye; an inkhorn, an uncle. A boy; a day; a fire; a girl; a kite; a lute; a man; a nail; a pear; a queen; a rose; a slave; a task; a view; a wave; a year; a zone. A sharp awl; a strong arm; a lucky ace; a nice ear; a rich ore; a small ankle; a fresh egg; a glass inkstand; a kind uncle. An idle boy; an inclement day; an alarming fire; an industrious girl; an ugly kite; an agreeable lute; an unostentatious man; an iron nail; an early pear; an amiable queen; an odoriferous rose; an incarcerated slave; an unconscionable task; an agreeable view; an overwhelming wave; an unfortunate year; an unhealthy zone. A horse; a huntsman; a history. Finally; if the h be sounded, and the accent is on

the second syllable, the article an should be used, as an historian, an historical writer. Before words beginning with the diphthong sound of i, ou, oi, oy, it is written and pronounced an; as, an ice-house; an ounce; an oil-bottle; an oyster. Before the diphthongs beginning with w, that is, & as in do, it is written and pronounced a; as, a watch; a wasp; a wan cheek; a wave; a week; a wove handkerchief; a diseased womb; a wet day; a witty saying. Before the diphthongs beginning with y, that is, e; it is also written and pronounced a; as, a year; a yawl; a yard; a yare feat; a yoke; a young lady; a youth.

It may be asked, why do not the words which begin with y and w, and the full sound of u, admit the article an, to be used before them, as well as before words commencing with the sounds of any of the other vowels, or, rather, the marks for vowels? To this the answer is, because, these sounds é, and å, ŷ, ŵ, unite with the vowels which follow them, and form part of a diphthong sound, in every word or syllable which they commence; and there would be some difficulty in first moving the organs of speech, from the contact of the flattened part of the end of the tongue, to the termination of the palate, above the upper gums, in sounding n, and then bringing them to the positions, and movements neces-sary to produce the united vowels in such words, as every person will perceive, who will take the trouble to say an word, an year, an useful thirg, the letter u in the word useful representing a diphthong composed of the sounds & and & & & & . For a contrary reason the diphthongs beginning with & in All, as & & , the sounds which produce i, and & & , and & & , as in ounce, o' & l, o'?, i'ce, do not admit the article a, to be sounded before them, but the article an; because, the action of the voice, and its movement in sounding he and ho, passes with perfect ease from the hollow of the mouth where it commences, to the front of it, where it terminates; and follows the sound of n, so smoothly, that the arti-cle an, and whatever word, or syllable possesses those diphthongs, commencing with a, and ending with c, or o, act with a perfect euphony; as, an ounce, an owl, an ice, an idle boy, an oil-skin cap, an oyster.

By mistake, I suppose, Chalmers's abridged edition o

Todd's Johnson, gives the word habitual in the phrase "an habitual practice," as an example in which an is placed before a silent h. Now, every person must per-ceive that, in general, the h is sounded, in the word habitual, the proper pronunciation of which is hå-bit'u-āl; and I say that it is an easier articulation to say, an ha-

bitual, than a habitual.

AAM, a'm, n. A Dutch measure of liquids, equal to 288 English pints.

AARONICAL, å-ron-ĉ-kal, a. Relating to the priest-

hood of Aaron.

AB, ab', n. The Hebrew name of father.

AB, ab', n. The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, fifth of the ecclesiastical; answering to part of July and part of August.

AB, ab, A Latin prefix and preposition, as abscond.

denotes from, separating, departure.

AB, ab', At the beginning of the names of places, shows that they have some relation to an abbey; as, Abingdon.

ABACA, åb'å-kå, n. An East Indian plant. [culator. ABACIST, åb'å-sist, n. He who casts accounts, a cal-ABACK, å-båk', ad. A sea term. Backward, with the sails flatted against the mast.

ABACK, å-båk', n. A plinth, or flat square stone, on the

capital of a pillar.

ABACOT, åb-å-kot, n. The cap of state, used in old times by our English kings, in the figure of two crowns. ABACTÓR, å-båk-tůr, n. One who drives away or steals cattle in great numbers at once.

ABACUS, ab-a-kas, n. A counting table; the upper-

most member of a column.

ABACUS HARMONICUS, åb-a-kås har-mon-e-kås, n. The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

ABACUS MAJOR, ab'a-kus ma'jur, n. A trough

used in mines, to wash ore in.
ABACUS PYTHAGORICUS, åb-å-kus pith-å-gor-ékůs, n. The multiplication-table, by Pythagoras. ABADA, åb-å-då, n. A wild animal of Africa, the size

of a half-grown colt, having two horns on its forehead, a third on the nape of the neck; its head and tail resemble those of an ox; it has cloven feet like the stag. ABADDON, å-båd-ån, n. The destroyer, the devil.

ABAFT, a-ba'ft, ad. From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

serted.

ABAGUN, åb'-å-gun, n. A beautiful fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for a sort of horn growing on its head. The word signifies, stately abbot.

ABAISANCE, å-bå'-såns, n. An act of reverence, a bow.

ABALIENATE, åb-å'l-ýén-å't, vt. In civil law, to make that another's which was our own before; to withdraw the affection.

ABALIENATED, ab-å/l-ýèn-å/t-èd, pp. Transferred from one to another. A term of civil law.

ABALIENATING, åb-å'l-ŷen-å't-ing, ppr. Transfer-

ring title or property.

ABALIENATION, åb-ål-ýèn-å'shån, n. The act of

giving up one's right to another person.

ABAND, å-bånd', vt. To forsake.

ABANDON, å-bån'důn, vt. To give up, resign, or quit; desert; forsake.

ABANDON, å-ban'dun, n. A forsaker; he who has abandoned or left a thing.

ABANDONED, å-bån-dånd, pp. Corrupted in the highest degree: as, an abandoned wretch.

ABANDONED, å-bån-dånd, a. Wholly forsaken; de-

ABANDONER, å-bån-dån-er, n. A forsaker.

ABANDONING, å-ban'dun-ing, n. A leaving, forsaking. [serting. ABANDONING, å-bån-důn-ing, ppr. Forsaking, de-ABANDONMENT, å-bån-důn-mént, n. The act of serting. abandoning.

ABANDON Over, à-ban'dun-ô-vur, et. A form of

writing not usual: to give up to, to resign. ABANDUM, å-bån-dåm, n. In old law, anything that

is sequestered, forfeited, or confiscated.

ABANET, åb-å-nåt, n. A girdle worn by Jewish priests.

ABANGA, å-bång-gå, n. The ady, a species of palm tree.

ABANNITION, åb-å-nlsh'ån, n. Å banishment for manslaughter. ABAPTISTON, å-båp-tis-tun, n. The perforating part

of the trephine, an instrument used in trepanning.
ABARE, å-bår, vt. To make bare, uncover, disclose.
ABARED, å-bå'rd, pp. Made bare.
ABARING, å-bå'r-ing, ppr. Making bare.

ABARTICULATION, åb-år-tik-u-lå'shån, n. That species of articulation that has manifest motion. ABAS, å-bås', n. A weight in Persia used in weighing

pearls, one eighth less than the European carat. ABASE, å-bå's, vt. To depress, cast down.

ABASED, a-ba'sd, a. A term in heraldry, used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are

shut. ABASED, å-bå'sd, pp. Humbled; degraded. ABASEMENT, å-bå's-ment, n. Depression.

ABASH, å-båsh', vt. To put into confusion.
ABASHED, å-båshd', pp. Confused with shame; put

ABASHING, å-båsh'ing, ppr. Putting to shame.
ABASHMENT, å-båsh'ment, n. The state of being ashamed.

ABASING, å-bå's-lng, ppr. Stumbling; degrading. ABASSI, or ABASSIS, å-bås-c, or å-bås-'s, n. A silver coin of Persia, of the value of 20 cents; about ten-pence sterling.

ABATABLE, å-bå/t-åbl, a. That may, or can be

abated; as, an abatable writ or nuisance.

ABATE, å-bå't, vt. To lessen; to diminish; to let

down the price. ABATE, a-bat, vi. To grow less. In common law,

to abate a writ is, by some exception, to defeat it.

ABATED, å-bå't-éd, pp. Lessened, decreased.

ABATEMENT, å-bå't-mént, n. The sum or quantity

taken away. In law, the act of the abator. An accidental mark which, added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased.

ABATER, å-bå't-år, n. The agent by which an abatement is procured.

ABATING, å-bå⁴-ing, ppr. Lessening, destroying. ABATIS, åb⁴-ins, n. A military term. Trees so laid as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them. ABATOR, å-bå't-år, n. A law term. One who intrudes

into houses or land not entered upon by the legal heir. ABATUDE, åb'å-tu'd, n. Any thing diminished. ABATURE, åb'å-tu's, n. Sprigs of grass thrown down

by a stag in his passing by.

ABAUM, a-ba'm, n. A sort of red clay.

ABB, åb', n. The yaru on a weaver's warp.
ABBA, åb-å, n. Father; a Syriae word. [abbot.
ABBACY, åb-å-sê, n. The rights or privileges of an
ABBATIAL, åb-bå-shål, a. Relating to an abbey.

ABBE, ab'-a, n. A tutor in a monastery. ABBESS, åb'-es, n. The superior of a nunnery of women. ABBEY, or ABBY, åb'-e, n. A monastery of religious

persons, whether men or women.

ABBEY-LUBBER, åb'é-lůb-ůr, n. A slothful loiterer in a religious house.

ABBOT, ab'at, n. The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons.

ABBOTSHIP, ab'at-ship, n. The state of an abbot. ABBREVIATE, ab-bre've-a't, vt. To shorten without loss of the main substance.
ABBREVIATE, åb-brê'v-ŷåt, n. An abridgment.

ABBREVIATED, åb-bré-vé-åt-éd, pp. [contracting. abridged. ABBREVIATING, åb-brê-vê-åt ing, ppr. Shortening; ABBREVIATION, åb-brê-vê-å-shun, n. The act, or mark of abbreviating.

ABBREVIATOR, åb-bré-vé-å-tůr, n. One who ab-ABBREVIATORS, åb-bré-vé-å-tůrs, n. A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, who draw up the Pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls. Shortens.

ABBREVIATORY, åb-brć-vê-å-tůr-ê, a. That which ABBREVIATURE, åb-bré-v-ŷà-tu'r, n. A mark used

for the sake of shortening. A compendium.
ABBREUVOIR, åb-brö'v-åå'r, n. A watering-place; the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice to be filled up with mortar. Abreuvoir is the French, and therefore correct spelling of this word, although Johnson, and those who have followed him, spell it [elements of reading are taught. Abbreuvoir.] A. B. C. The alphabet; the little book by which the

eb' ed' ef' eg' ek' el' em eu' ep' er es ct cv ez eth, eth' esh' ezh' ing'; c, k, or s; q, k; j, ej; x, eks, or egs; ch, etsh.

ABDALAVI, àb-dâ-lå-vi, n. The name of the Egyptian

ABDALS, åb'dåls, n. Certain fanatics in Persia, who run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet, of a different religion; and, if they are slain, think it meritorious to die; and by the vulgar are deemed

ABDERITE, ab'de-ri't, n. An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called, from being a native of the place; and, as he was given to laughter, foolish, or incessant laughter is called abderian.

ABDEST, åb'dest, n. A Mahometan ritc. [nouncing. ABDICANT, åb'de-kånt, part. a. Abdicating; re-ABDICATE, åb'dĉ-kå't, vt. To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.
ABDICATED, åb'dĉ-kå't-ĉd, pp. Relinquished without

a formal resignation.
ABDICATING, åb'dê-kå't-ing, ppr. Relinquishing without a formal resignation.
ABDICATION, åb-de-kå-shun, n. Resignation; the

act of renouncing any thing.

ABDICATIVE, ab-dik-a-tiv, or ab-de-ka-tiv, a. Causing an abdication. [hiding. ABDITIVE, åb'dit-iv, a. That which has the power of ABDITORY, åb'dit-ir-ê, n. A place to preserve goods in.

ABDOMEN, ab-do'men, n. That cavity called the

OMINAL, åb-dom'in-ål, n. In ichthyology, the abdominals are a genus of fish, whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral. The genus contains nine classes, or species—the loche, salmon, pike, argentine, atherine, mullet, flying-fish, herring, and carp.

aBDOMINAL RING, or INGUINAL RING, åb-dòm² in-ål, or ingʻgʻsin-ål ring, n. An oblong tendonous ring in both groins, through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women.

ABDUCE, ab-du's, vt. To withdraw one part from ABDUCENT åb-du's-ent, a. Those muscles which open, or pull back, divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTION, åb-důk-shůn, n. The act of withdraw-

ing one part from another; taking away.

ABDUCTOR, åb-dåk-tår, n. Muscles which serve to

draw back the several members.

ABEAR, å-bå'r, øt. To bear; to behave; to demean.
ABEARANCE, å-bå'r-åns, n. Behaviour.
ABEARED, å-bå'r-ång, pp. Behaved; demeaned.
ABEARING, å-bå'r-ing, ppr. Behaving; demeaning.
ABECEDARIAN, å-bå-så-då'r-ŷån, n. A tæcher of the alphabet.

ABECEDARY, å-bê-sê-dêr-ê, a. Belonging to the al-

ABELE JARY, a-be-se-der-e, a. Belonging to the al-ABED, å-bėd, ad. In bed; on bed. ABELE, or ABEL TREE, å-bėlė, or å'bėl trė, n. An obsolcte name of the white poplar. ABELIANS, ABELONIANS, or ABELITES, å-bėlŷånz, åbl-ô'n-ŷåns, or åbl-i'ts, n. A sect in Africa, in the reign of Arcadius: they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel; and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others.

ABELMOSK, å-bl-mosk, n. A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow.

ABER, å-bèr, n. A river's mouth.

ABERRANCE, å-bèr-âns, n. A deviation from the ABERRANCY, å-bèr-âns-sê, n. fright way.

ABERRANT, å-bèr-ânt, a. Deviating from the right [common or right track.

way. ABERRATION, åb-ér-å'shûn, n. Deviating from the ABERRING, åb-ér-²ing, part. Wandering, going astray. ABERUNCATE, åb-ér-ûn'kåt, vt. To pull up by the

ABERUNCATED, åb-er-un'ka't-ed, pp. Pulled up by the roots; utterly extirpated.

ABERUNCATING, ab-er-in-ka't-ing, ppr. Pulling

up by the roots; extirpating utterly.

ABET, å-bet', vt. To support a person in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. ABETTED, å-bet'ed, pp. Incited, aided, encouraged

to a crime. ABETTING, å-bet-ing, ppr. Counselling, aiding, en-

couraging to a crime.

ABET, å-bét', n. The act of assisting.

ABETMENT, å-bét'-mênt, n. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, å-bét'-dr, n. The sup-

porter or encourager of another. ABEVACUATION, ab-e-vak-u-a-shun, n. The partial evacuation of morbid humours of the body, either by nature, or art.

ABEYANCE, å-bå-ans, n. A law term. The right of fee-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of

the law. ABGREGATE, åb-grê-gå/t, vt. To lead out of the flock. ABGREGATED, åb-grê-gå/t-éd, pp. Led out of the

flock.
ABGREGATING, åb-grê-gå/t-ing, ppr. Leading out
ABGREGATION, åb-grê-gå/shün, n. A separation
from the flock from the flock. [minate.

ABHOR, åb-hòr', vt. To hate with acrimony; to abo-ABHORRED, åb-hòr', pp. Hated extremely; detested.
ABHORRENCE, åb-hòr'ens, n. Detestation; ha
ABHORRENCY, åb-hòr'ens, pp. 1 tred.
ABHORRENT, åb-hòr'ent, a. Contrary to; incongictort with

rent manner.
ABHORRENTLY, åb-hôr-čnt-lé, ad. In an abhor-ABHORRING, åb-hôr-ling, ppr. Hating; detesting.
ABHORRING, åb-hôr-ling, n. The feeling of abhorrence.
ABIB, å-hib. n. The first more that it is a superior of the sup

ABIB, å-bib, n. The first month of the Jewish year. ABIDE, å-bi'd, vi. To stay in a place; not cease or sequences. fail

ABIDE, å-bi'd, vt. To wait for; to support the con-ABIDED, å-bi'd-ëd, pp. Awaited; prepared for. ABIDER, å-bi'd-ër, n. He that abides in a place.

ABIDER, å-bi'd-er, n. He that abides in a piace.
ABIDING, å-bi'd-ing, ppr. Dwelling; remaining.
ABIDING, å-bi'd-ing, n. Continuance.
ABIDINGLY, å-bi'd-ing-lê, ad. Permanently.
ABJECT, åb-jekt, a. Mean; worthless.
ABJECT, åb-jekt, vt. To throw or cast away.
ABJECTED, åb-jekt-èd, pp. Thrown away; cast out.
ABJECTEDNESS, åb-jekt-èd-nes, n. The state of an abiect.

ABJECTING, åb-jékt-lng, ppr. Throwing away; cast-ABJECTION, åb-jékt-shån, n. Meanness; want of spirit. ABJECTILY, åb-jékt-lê, ad. Meanly; basely. ABJECTNESS, åb-jékt-nés, n. Meanness. ABILIMENT, å-bil-é-ment, n. See Habiliment. R

is also used for ability.

ABILITIES, å-bîl-ît-ê'z, n. pl. Mental endowments.

ABILITY, å-bîl-ît-ê, n. The power to do anything.

ABINTESTATE, åb-în-tês-tâ't, n. He that inherits from one who did not make a will.

ABINTESTATE, åb-in-tés-tå't, a. Dying without a will. Inheriting the estate of one dying without a will. ABJUDICATED, åb-jô-dê-kå't-éd, part. 2. Given by

ABJUDICATEĎ, åb-jô'dê-kå't-éd, part. a. Given by judgment from one to another.

ABJÜDICATION, åb-jô-dê-kå'shån, n. Rejection.

ABJÜRATE, åb-jô-gå't, vt. To unyoke.

ABJÜRATION, åb-jô-rå'shån, n. The act of abjuring.

ABJÜRE, åb-jô'r, vt. To abjure the realm.

ABJÜRE, åb-jô'r, vt. To retract, recant upon oath.

ABJÜRED, åb-jô'r, vt. To retract, recant upon oath.

ABJÜREM, åb-jô'r-to, pp. Renounced upon eath.

ABJÜREM, åb-jô'r-ing, ppr. Renouncing upon oath.

ABJÜRING, åb-jô'r-ing, ppr. Renouncing upon oath.

ABLACTATE, åb-låk-tâ't, vt. To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATED, åb-låk-tâ't-éd, pp. Weaned from the breast.

ABLACTATING, åb-låk-tå't-ing, ppr. Weaning from the breast. ABLACTATION, åb-låk-tå'-shån, n. A method of ABLAQUEATE, åb-lå'-kôé-å't, vt. To lay bare the

roots of trees. Mr. Walher's Key Line-559. Fate 73, far 77, fall 83, fat 81-me 93, met 95ABLAQUEATED, åb-lå-kôé-å't-èd, pp. Laid bare at

ABLAQUEATING, åb-lå'kôê-å't-ing, ppr. Laying bare at the roots.

ABLAQUEATION, åb-lå-kôé-å-shůn, n. Opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, åb-lå-shån, n. Taking away. [nouns. ABLATIVE, åb-lå-ti-v, a. The sixth case of the Latin ABLE, å'bl, a. Having strong faculties; having power. ABLE, å'bl, vt. To enable. ABLE-BODIED, å'bl-bòd-å'd, a. Strong of body.

ABLED, å'bld, pp. Enabled; upheld.
ABLEGATE, åb-le-gå't, vt. To send abroad upon

some employment. [abroad. ABLEGATION, åb-lê-gå-shůn, n. The act of sending ABLEN, or ABLET, åb-lên, or åb-lêt, n. A fresh-

water fish, the bleak.

Water hish, the Bleak.

ABLENESS, å'bl-nés, n. Ability of body or mind.

ABLEPSY, å'blép-sé, or åb'lép-sé, n. Want of sight.

ABLIGATE, åb'lé-gå't-èd, pp. Tied up from.

ABLIGATED, åb'lé-gå't-èd, pp. Tied up from.

ABLIGATING, åb'lé-gå't-ing, ppr. Tying up from.

ABLIGURITION, åb-lé-gu-rish-ån, n. Prodigal in met and divik!

meat and drink.

ABLING, å'b-ling, ppr. Enabling.
ABLOCATE, åb-lô-kå't, vt. To let out to hire.
ABLOCATED, åb-lô-kå't-čd, pp. Leased.

ABLOCATING, åb-lô-kå't-shån, n. A letting out to hire.
ABLUDE, åb-lu'd, vi. To be unlike; to differ.
ABLUENT, åb'lu-ent, a. That which has the power

of cleansing.

ABLUTION, ab-lu'shun, n. The act of washing clean. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in

The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the Popish churches.

ABLY, ½-blê, ad. With ability.

ABNEGATE, åb-nè-gå't, vt. To deny.

ABNEGATED, åb-nè-gå't-éd, pp. Denied.

ABNEGATION, åb-nè-gå't-fing, ppr. Denying.

ABNEGATION, åb-nè-gå-ts-hin, n. Denial.

ABNEGATION, åb-nè-gå-ts-hin, n. One who denies.

ABNET, åb-nèt, n. The girdle of a Jewish priest.

ABNODATE, åb-nò-då't, vt. To cut knots from trees.

ABNODATE, åb-nò-då't-èd, pp. Deprived of knots, as a tree.

ABNODATING, ab-no-da't-ing, ppr. Cutting off the knots of trees

ABNODATION, ab-no-da-shun, n. The act of cutting

ABNODA ITON, ab-no-da-snun, n. 1 he act of cutting away knots from trees. [formity. ABNORMITY, åb-nà'r-måt-ê, n. Irregularity; de-ABNORMOUS, åb-nà'r-mås, a. Misshapen. ABOARD, å-bò'rd, ad. In a ship. ABOARD, å-bò'rd, prep. On board. ABODANCE, å-bò'd-àns, n. An omen. ABODE, å-bò'd, n. Habitation; continuance in a place.

ABODE, å-bo'd, vi. To be an omen.
ABODE, å-bo'd, vi. To be anomen.
ABODED, å-bo'd, vi. To foretoken.
ABODED, å-bo'd-èd, pp. Foretokened.
ABODEMENT, å-bo'd-ment, n. A secret anticipation

of something future.

ABODING, å-bô'd-ing, ppr. Foretokening.

ABODING, å-bô'd-ing, n. Presentiment.

ABOLISTE, åb'd-le't, a. Old; out of use.

ABOLISH, å-bòl'sh, vt. To annul; applied to laws or

institutions. ABOLISHABLE, a-bolish-abl, a. That which may

be abolished.

be abolished.
ABOLISHED, å-böl-ishd, pp. Annulled.
ABOLISHER, å-böl-ish-er, n. He that abolishes.
ABOLISHING, å-böl-ish-ing, ppr. Making void.
ABOLISHMENT, å-böl-ish-ment, n. } The act of aABOLITION, å-böl-ish-nn, n. } bolishing.
ABOLITIONIST, åb-ö-lish-ån-ist, n. One who en-

courages abolition.

ABOMASUM, åb-ō-mā'sum, n. ABOMASUS, āb-ō-mā'sūs, n. ABOMINABLE, å-bòm'c-nābl, a. Hateful; detest[ness; odiousness.] able; unclean. [ness; odiousness. ABOMINABLENESS, a-bom'é-nabl-nes, n. Hateful-

ABOMINABLY, å-bòm-e-nåb-le, ad. Destestably oad. ABOMINATE, å-bòm-e-nå't, vt. To abhor. ABOMINATED, å-bòm-e-nå't-èd, pp. Hated utterly

ABOMINATING, å-bòm'é-nå't-ing, ppr. Detesting. ABOMINATION, å-bòm'é-nå'shùn, n. Hatred; de-

testation.

ABORD, å-bô'rd, n. Address.
ABORD, å-bô'rd, vt. To approach.
ABORDED, à-bô'rd-èd, pp. Approached; addressed; ABORDING, a-bo'rd-ing, ppr. Approaching, addressing; accosting.

ABOREA, å-bō-rê-a, n. The black bellied whistling duck; of the genus Anas.
ABORIGINAL, åb-ō-rij-fin-āl, a. Primitive.
ABORIGINAL, åb-ō-rij-fin-āl, m. An original or primitive inhabitant, first settlers; as, the Celts (költs) in Europe, Indians in America.

ABORIGINES, åb-ò-riján-év., n. The original inhabitants of a country; as, the Welsh in Britain.

ABORSEMENT, å-bors-ment, n. Abortion.

ABORTANENT, a-borts-ment, n. Aportion.

ABORT, ā-bòrt', n. An abortion.

ABORTION, ā-bòrt'snūn, n. An untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ā-bòrt'iv, n. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

ABORTIVE, ā-bòrt'iv, a. Brought forth before the ABORTIVE, ā-bòrt'iv, a. Brought forth before the due time of birth. ABORTIVELY, å-bort-iv-le, ad. Born immaturely, ABORTIVENESS, å-bort-iv-nes, n. The state of

ABORTMENT, å-bô'rt-mônt, n. An untimery birth.
ABOVE, å-bův', prep. In a higher place. More in quantity or number. Too proud for.
ABOVE, å-bův', ad. Over-head; in a higher place.
ABOVE ALL, å-bův'-d'l, ad. Chiefly.
ABOVE-BOARD, å-bův'-bô'rd, ad. Without artifice.

ABOVE-BOARD, å-bův-si/rd, ad. Without artifice. ABOVE-CITED, å-bův-si/rd-dd, a. Cited before. ABOVE-GROUND, å-bův-gråð/nd, a. Used to signify

ABOVE-MENTIONED, å-båv-men-shund, a. See

ABOVE-CITED.

ABOUND, å-båő'nd, vi. To have; to be in great plenty.
ABOUNDING, å-båönd'ing, ppr. Having in great
ABOUNDING, å-båönd'ing, n. Increase. [plenty.
ABOUT, å-båöt', prep. Surrounding. Near to. Con-

eerning.
ABOUT, å-båôt', ad. Circularly, in a round. Nearly.
A. B. P. å-bè-pè, For archbishop; which see.
ABRACADABRA, åb-rå-kå-da-brå, n. The name of
a Deity worshipped by the Syrians; a cabalistic
word. The letters of his name, written on paper, in the form of an inverted cone, were recommended by Samonieus as an antidote against certain diseases, as

ABRADE, å-brå'd, vt. To rub off... [seraped. ABRADED, å-brå'd-éd, pp. Rubbed or worn off; worn, ABRADING, å-brå'd-ing, ppr. Rubbing off; wearing: ABRAHAMIC, å-brå-håm-ik, a. Pertaining to Abra-

ham the patriarch.

ABRAID, å-brå'd, vt. To rouse; to awake.

ABRAIDED, å-brå'd-èd, pp. Roused; awakened.

ABRAIDING, å-brå'd-ing, ppr. Rousing, awakening.
ABRASION, å-brå'zhůn, n. The act of rubbing off.
In medieine: the wearing away of the natural mucus of certain membranes.

ABREAST, å-brest', ad. Side by side. ABRENUNCIATION, åb-rê-nûn-sê-å-shûn, n. The

ABRIDGING, a-brij-ing, ppr. Shortening; iessening; depriving.
ABRIDGMENT, a-brij-ment, n. A large work con-

tracted into a small compass.

ABROACH, å-brö'tsh, vt. To tap. ABROACH, å-brö'tsh, ad. In a posture to run out.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 Good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ABROAD, å-brå'd, vi. To extend; to issue. ABROAD, å-brå'd, ad. Out of the house. In another

country

ABROGATE, åb'-rô-gå't, part. a. Abolished. ABROGATE, åb'-rô-gå't, vt. To repeal. ABROGATED, åb'-rô-gå't-èd, pp. Repealed; annulled by an act of authority. authority.

ABROGATING, åb-rô-gå/t-ing, ppr. Repealing by ABROGATION, åb-rô-gå/shûn, n. The repeal of a law. ABROOD, å-brô'd, ad. In the action of brooding.

ABROODJING, å-brö'd-fing, n. Sitting abrood.
ABROOK, å-brö'k, vt. To bear; to endure.
ABROOKED, å-brö'kd, pp. Endured; brooked.
ABROOKING, å-brö'k-ing, ppr. Enduring; brooking.
ABROTANUM, åb-röt'å-nům, n. A species of plant, connected. called Southernwood.

ABRUPT, åb-råpt', a. Broken, eraggy. Sudden. Un-ABRUPT, åb-råpt', vt. To disturb.
ABRUPTED, åb-råpt'éd, pp. Disturbed; interrupted. ABRUPTED, åb-råpt'ed, a. Broken off suddenly.

ABRUPTING, åb-rupt'ing, ppr. Disturbing; inter-[separation. runting ABRUPTION, åb-råp'shån, n. Violent and sudden ABRUPTLY, åb-råpt'lê, ad. Hastily.

ABRUPTNESS, åb-rupt-nes, n. Haste; suddenness.

Roughness.
ABSCESS, åb'ss's, n. A tumour filled with matter.
ABSCESSION, åb-sesh'un, n. The act of departing,

or going away.

ABSCIND, ab-sind', vt. To cut off.

ABSCINDING, ab-sind-ed, pp. Cut off.
ABSCINDING, ab-sind-ed, pp. Cut off.
ABSCISS, or ABSCISSA, abs-is, or ab-sis-a, n. Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between

the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION, åb-skhl-un, n. The act of cutting off. ABSCOND, åb-skhnd', vi. To hide one's self. ABSCOND, åb-skhnd', vt. To conceal.

ABSCONDED, åb-skond-čd, pp. Concealed.
ABSCONDED, åb-skond-čt, n. He that absconds.
ABSCONDING, åb-skond-årg, ppr. Withdrawing pri-

vately from public view. [attention. ABSENCE, åb'séns, n. The state of being absent. In-ABSENT, åb'sént, a. Not present. Absent in mind. ABSENT, åb-sént', vt. To forbear to come into presence. ABSENTANEOUS, åb-sén-tå/n-ŷůs, a. Absent.

ABSENTED, ab-sent'ed, pp. Departed; retired; withdrawn. ABSENTEE, ab-scn-te', n. He that is absent from his

station, country, &c. [duty. ABSENTER, ab-sent-er, n. He that is absent from his ABSENTING, åb-sent'ing, ppr. Departing; retiring;

withdrawing. Labsent. ABSENTMENT, ab-sent-ment, n. The state of being ABSINTHIAN, ab-sent-fyan, a. Of the nature of with wormwood.

wormwood. [with wormwood. ABSINTHIATED, åb-sînth-ê-â/t-êd, a. Impregnated ABSINTHITES, åb-sînth-ît-êz, n. pl. Wines impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM, åb-sînthi/ŷûm, n. Wormwood.
ABSIS, åb-sîs, n. In astronomy. See Apsis.
ABSIST, åb-sîst', vî. To stand or leave off.
ABSOLVATORY, åb-zôlv', vî. To pardon.
ABSOLVED, åb-zòlv', vî. To pardon.
ABSOLVED, åb-zòlv', pp. Pardoned; remitted.
ABSOLVED, åb-zòlv', pp. Pardoned; remitted.

ABSOLVER, ab-zolv-ur, n. He who pronounces sin re-

ABSOLUTE, åb-zòlv'ing, ppr. Pardoning; remitting. ABSOLUTE, åb-sô-lu't, a. Complete; unconditional; remptorily.

ABSOLUTELY, åb-sô-lu't-lê, ad. Completely; pe-ABSOLUTENESS, ab'sô-lu't-nes, n. Completeness. Despotism.

ABSOLUTION, åb-sô-lu'shůn, n. The remission of ABSOLUTISM, åb'sô-lu't-izm, n. The doctrine of predestination. solves. ABSOLUTORY, åb-sol-u-tår-å, a. That which ab-ABSONANT, åb-sô-nånt, a. Contrary to reason. ABSONATE, åb-sô-nått, vt., To avoid; hate; shun.

ABSONATED. åb'so-nå't-ed, pp. Avoided; hated; shanued.

ABSONATING, åb'sô-nå't-ing, ppr. Avoiding; shun-

ning; hating.
ABSONOUS, åb'sô-nůs, a. Absurd.
ABSORB, åb-så'rb, vt. To suck up.
ABSORBABLE, åb-så'rb-åbl, a. That may be imbibed, or swallowed.

ABSORBABILITY, åb-sårb-å-bil-it-e, n. A state or quality of being absorbable.

ABSORBED, åb-så'rbd', or ABSORPT, åb-så'rpt, pp. Imbibed.

ABSORBENT, åb-så'rb-čnt, n. A medicine that dries ABSORBENT, åb-så'rb-čnt, a. That which absorbs. ABSORBITION, åb-sò'rb-ish-ån, n. Absorption.

ABSORPT, åb-så'rpt, p. Swallowed up. [ing up. ABSORPTION, åb-så'rp-shån, n. The act of swallow-ABSORPTIVE, ab-sa'rp-tlv, a. Having power to imbibe.

ABSTAIN, åb-stå'n, vi. To keep from.

ABSTEMIOUS, åb-sté'm-yůs, a. Temperate. ABSTEMIOUSLY, åb-sté'm-yůs-lê, ad. Temperately. ABSTEMIOUSNESS, åb-sté'm-yůs-něs, n. Tempe-Tempe-

ABSTENTION, åb-sten'shun, n. The act of restrain-ABSTERGE, åb-sterj', vt. To wipe.

ABSTERGED, åb-sterjd', pp. Made clean by wiping. Used as a medical term. quality. ABSTERGENT, åb-stérj-ént, a. Having a cleansing ABSTERGENT, åb-stérj-ént, n. A medicine which

ABSTERGENT, åb-stérj²ént, n. A medicine which frees the body from obstructions.

ABSTERGING, åb-stérj²ing, ppr. Making clean by ABSTERSE, åb-stérs', vt. To cleanse.

ABSTERSION, åb-stérs'shûn, n. The act of cleansing.

ABSTERSIVE, åb-stérs'iv, n. A cleanser.

ABSTERSIVE, åb-stérs'iv, a. Cleansing.

ABSTINENCE, åb-stérs'iv, a. Cleansing.

ABSTINENCY, åbs-té-néns, n. \ Forbearance from ABSTINENCY, åbs-té-néns-ĉ. n. \ anything. Fasting.

ABSTINENT, åbs-té-néns-ĉ. n. \ anything. Fasting.

ABSTINENTLY, åbs-té-nént-lè, ad. Temperately.

ABSTINENTS, åbs-té-nénts, n. A sect which appeared in France, and Spain, in the third century, who peared in France, and Spain, in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and

placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

ABSTORTED, åb-stå'tt-čd, a. Forced away.

ABSTRACT, åb-stråkt', vt. To take one thing from another. To separate ideas.

ABSTRACT, åbs-tråkt, a. Separated from something ABSTRACT, åbs-tråkt, a. Separated from something ABSTRACT, åbs-tråkt, a. Separated from something abstract.

ABSTRACT, åbs-tråkt, n. A smaller quantity containing the virtue of a greater.

ABSTRACTED, ab-strakt-ed, pp. Separated; refined

absent in mind. [joined. ABSTRACTED, åbs-tråkt'éd, part. a. Separated; dis-ABSTRACTEDLY, åbs-tråkt-ed-le, ad. With ab-

straction. ABSTRACTEDNESS, åbs-tråkt-éd-nés, n. The state of being abstracted. epitome.

ABSTRACTER, åbs-tråkt-er, n. He who makes an ABSTRACTING, åb-stråkt-ing, ppr. Separating; making a summary.
ABSTRACTION, abs-trak-shun, n. The act of ab-

Absence of mind. stracting. ABSTRACTITIOUS, åb-stråk-tish-us, a. Abstracted,

or drawn from vegetables, without fermentation. ABSTRACTIVE, åbs-tråkt-iv, a. Having the power of abstracting. [stractive manner. ABSTRACTIVELY, åbs-tråkt-iv-le, ad. In an ab-

ABSTRACTLY, åbs-tråkt-lê, ad. Without reference to any thing else.
ABSTRACTNESS, åbs-tråkt'nės, n. Subtilty; sepa-

ABSTRICTED, åb-strikt-da, part. a. Unbound.
ABSTRICTED, åb-strikt-da, part. a. Unbound.
ABSTRINGED, åb-strinjd, pp. Unbound.
ABSTRINGED, åb-strinjd, pp. Unbound.
ABSTRINGING, åb-strinjd-ing, ppr. Unbinding.
ABSTRUDE, åb-strö'd, vt. To thrust or pull away.
ABSTRUDED, åb-strö'd-ing, ppr. Thrust or pulled away.
ABSTRUDING, åb-strö'd-ing, ppr. Thrusting or pulling away.

pulling away.

ABSTRUSE, åb-stro's, a. Remote from vicw, conception, or apprehension. [plainly. ABSTRUSELY, åb-strb's-lė, ad. Obseurely; not ABSTRUSENESS, åb-strb's-nes, n. Difficulty; obscurity.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 4 4 a'il, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, ti:

ABSTRUSITY, åb-stro's-it-ê, n. Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. [dual waste. ABSUME, åb-su'm, vt. To bring to an end by a gra-ABSUMED, åb-su'md, pp. Brought to an end by a

gradual waste. ABSUMING, åb-su'm-ing, ppr. Bringing to an end

by a gradual waste.

by a graduat waste.

ABSURD, åb-sůrd', a. Unreasonable.

ABSURDITY, åb-sůrd-ît-è, n. That which is absurd.

ABSURDLY, åb-sůrd-ît-è, ad. Unreasonably.

ABSURDNESS, åb-sůrd-nès, n. Injudiciousness.

ABUNDANCE, å-bůnd-èns, n. More than enough.

ABUNDANT, å-bůnd'ent, a. Plentiful. ABUNDANTLY, å-bůnd'ent-le, ad. In plenty.

ABUSAGE, å-bu'z-ėj, n. Abuse. ABUSE, å-bu'z, vt. To make an ill use of, violate, defile, deceive.

ABUSE, å-bu's, n. The ill use of any thing. Bad custom. Rude reproach. ABUSED, å-bu'zd, pp. Ill used; used to a bad purpose. ABUSER, å-bu'z-er, n. He that makes an ill use; re-

proaches with violence; a violator. ABUSEFUL, å-bu's-föl, a. Abusive.

ABUSIVELY, å-bu's-föl, a. Abusive. [violating. ABUSING, å-bu'z-ing, ppr. Using ill; deceiving; ABUSION, å-bu'z-hūn, n. Corrupt, or improper usage. ABUSIVE, å-bu's-iv, a. Containing abuse. ABUSIVELY, å-bu's-iv-lè, ad. Reproachfully. ABUSIVENESS. å-bu's-iv-lès.

ABUSIVENESS, a-bu's-iv-ness, n. The quality of

being abusive.

ABUTILON, å-bu'til-ån, n. The yellow marsh mallow. ABUTMENT, å-bůt'-ment, n. That which abuts or borders upon another.

ABUTTAL, å-bůt-ål, n. The butting or boundaries of

any land.

ABVOLATE, åb-vo-låt, vt. To fly from.

ABVOLATED, åb-vo-lå/t-ed, pp. Flown from.

ABVOLATING, åb'vô-lå't-läy, ppr. Flying from.
ABVOLATION, åb'vô-lå't-shûn, n. The act of flying
ABY, å-bi', vi. To remain. To pay. [from.
ABY, å-bi', vt. To endure. To suffer for it.

ABIED, a-bi-4d, pp. Endured; paid dearly for; remained. ABYING, a-bi-ing, ppr. Enduring; paying dearly

for; remaining.

ABYSM, å-bîzm', n. A gulf.

ABYSMAL, å-bîs'-màl, a. Belonging to an abyss.

ABYSS, å-bîs', n. A depth without bottom. The

body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth. ABYSSINIAN, ab-is-sin'yan, a. A name denoting a

mixed multitude, or a black race.

ABYSSINIANS, åb-is-sin-ŷanz, n. A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ. They are governed by a bishop called Abuna, appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Cairo.

AC, AK, or AKE, åk', åk', or å'k. Being initials in the names of places, as Acton; signify an oak, from

the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACACALIS, åk-å-kå-lis, n. A shrub so called.

ACACIA, å-kå-shå; or, å-kå/sh-ýå, n. A drug brought

from Egypt.

ACACIA, å-kå'shå, or å-kå'sh-yå, n. Egyptian thorn.

ACACIA, å-kå'shå, or å-kå'sh-yå, n. Egyptian thorn. yellow dye, which bears washing in silks, and appears

with elegance on paper. ACACIA, å-kå-shå, or å-kå/sh-ŷå, n. In medicine, is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the Mimosa Nilotica; is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders. It is a mild astringent. But most of the drug which passes under this name, is the inspissated juice of sloes.

ACACIA, å-kå-shå, or å-kå/sh-ŷå, n. Among anti-

quaries, is a name given to something like a roll, or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of emperors and

consuls.

ACACIANS, å-kå/sh-yåns, n. In church history, were certain sects, so denominated from their leader Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintain, that the Son was only a similar, not the same substance as the Father: others, that he was not only a distinct, but & dissimilar substance.

ACACY, ak-a-sc, n. A disposition of mind free from malice.

ACADEMIE, å-kåòćim-ê, n. A society of learned per-ACADEMIAL, åk-å-de'm-ýål, a. Relating to an acaacademy.

demy.

ACADEMIAN, åk-å-dê/m-ŷån, n. A scholar of an ACADEMICAL, åk-å-dêm-ê-kâl, a. Belonging to an university.

ACADEMICALLY, åk-å-dem-ê-kâl-è, ad. In an aca-ACADEMICIAN, åk-å-dè-mish-ûn, n. A member of traveity.

an academy [versity.

ACADEMICK, åk-å-dém-ik, n. A student of an uni-ACADEMICK, åk-å-dém-ik, n. Relating to a university ACADEMISM, å-kåd-ém-izm, n. The doctrine of the academical philosophy. [academy. ACADEMIST, å-kåd'em-ist, n. The member of an ACADEMY, å-kåd'em-e, n. An assembly or society

of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. place of education.

ACAMACU, åk-å-måk-u, n. A bird; the Brazilian fly-eatcher, or Todus. [prickles. ACANACEOUS, åk-å-nå/sh/ŷůs, a. Armed with ACANTHA, å-kån-thå, n. In botany, a prickle; in zoology, a spine, or prickly fin.

ACANTHACEOUS, åk-ån-thå-shås, a. Armed with

prickles, as a plant. ACANTHARIS, å-kån-thå-ris, n. In entomology, a

species of Cymex found in Jamaica.

ACANTHICE, å-kån-this, or, å-kån-this-ê, n. The sweet juice of ivy buds.

ACANTHINE, å-kån'thin, a. The acanthine garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles; or, embroidered in imitation of the acanthus.

ACANTHIS, å-kån'this, n. The plant generally called groundsel.

AČANTHOPTERGIOUS, å-kån-thop-terj-ýus, a. In zoology, having back fins. ACANTHUS, å-kån'thůs, n. The herb bears-breech;

the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter. ACANTICONE, å-kånt'ê-kô'n, n. See PISTACITE. ACANZII, å-kån'zê-i, n. pl. The name given to light

horse in Turkey.

ACAPALTI, åk-å-pål'tê, n. The long pepper plant. ACARA, å-kå-rå, n. A Brazilian fish.

ACARIUS, å-kå/r-ýůs, n. A small insect, which conceals itself in the skin.

ACARAMUCO, å-kår-å-mu'kô, n. A remarkable fish, peculiar to the Western Ocean. [wild myrtle. peculiar to the Western Ocean. [wild myrtle. ACARON, å*4kå-rön, or åk*å-rön, n. A name of the ACARPY, å-kar-på, n. Barrenness. ACATALECTICK, å-kåt-å-låk*tik, n. A verse which

has the complete number of syllables, without defect

or superfluity ACATALEPŠIA, å-kåt-å-leps-ýå, n. Impossibility of

complete discovery.

ACATALEPSIS, å-kåt-å-lep4sis, n. The impossibility

of complete discovery.

ACATECHILI, å-kåt-ĉ-tshil-ĉ, n. A Mexican bird, a species of Fringilla.

A CATER, å-kå'tå'r, n. Provider or purchaser of pro-ACATES, å-kå'tå'z, n. Provisions; victuals. [visions ACATHARSIA, åk-å-thårs'ýå,n. Impurity of the blood. ACATHARSIA, åk-å-thårs-'yå,n. Impurity of the blood. ACATIUM, å-kå'shům, n. Å boat used by the ancients. ACAULINE, å-kå'lîn, a. In botany, having flowers, ACAULOUS, å-kå'lîs, a. resting on the ground, without a stem, as, the Carline thistle. ACACALOT, åk-kåk-å-lòt, n. A Mexican fowl; ACALOT, åk-åk-lòt, n. the Tantalus Mexicans, or Corvus Aquaticus, water raven. ACCEDE, åk-sé'd, vi. To be added to; to come to; to assent.

to assent

ACCEDING, åk-sé'd-ing, ppr. Agreeing; assenting. ACCELERATE, åk-sél-ér-å't, vt. To hasten. ACCELERATED, åk-sél-ér-å't-éd, pp. Quickened in

motion; hastened in progress. CCELERATING, åk-sel-er-å/t-ing, ppr. Hastening;

increasing velocity, or progression.

ACCELERATION, åk-sél-ér-å/shån, n. The act of

quiekening motion.

ACCELERATORY, åk-sél-ér-å/t-ůr-é, a. Accelerating + quickening motion.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'cc, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ACCEND, ak'send', vt. To set on fire.

ACCENDED, ak-send-vt. To see on me.

ACCENDED, ak-send-ded, pp. Kindled; set on fire.

ACCENDIBILITY, ak-send-ib-il-it-é, n. Capable of being kindled, or becoming inflamed.

ACCENDIBLE, ak-send-ibl, a. Capable of being inflamed.

on fire. flamed, or kindled.

flamed, or kindled.

ACCENDING, åk-sėndding, ppr. Kindling; setting
ACCENSION, åk-sėndding, ppr. Kindling; setting
ACCENSION, åk-sėndding, n. The act of kindling.
ACCENT, åk-sėnt, n. The manner of speaking or
pronouncing with force and elegance. The marks
upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation. A
modification of the voice.

ACCENT, åk-sėnt', vt. To pronounce. To note the
ACCENTED, åk-sėnt'did, pp. Uttered with accent;
marked with accent.

marked with accent.

ACCENTING, ak-sent'ing, ppr. Pronouncing, or marking with an accent.

ACCENTOR, åk-sent-or, n. In music, the person who

plays, or sings the principal, or leading part. ACCENTUAL, åk-sent-u-ål, a. Rhythmical; relating

to accent. ACCENTUATE, åk-sent'u-å't, vt. To place the accent

over the vowels, or consonants.

ACCENTUATED, åk-sent'u-å't-ed, pp. Marked, or

pronounced with an accent.

ACCENTUATING, åk-sent'u-å't-ing, ppr. Marking, or pronouncing with an accent.

ACCENTUATION, åk-sént-u-å-shůn, n. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

ACCEPT, åk-sépt', vt. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly. To acknowledge, in a commercial sense. ACCEPTABILITY, åk-sept-å-bil-it-e, n. The quality

of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, åk-sept'åbl, α. Grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, åk-sept'åbl-nes, π. The quality

of being acceptable. [manner.

ACCEPTABLY, åk-sept'åb-le, ad. In an acceptable ACCEPTANCE, åk-sept'åns, n. Reception with approbation. The meaning of a word as it is commonly understood

ACCEPTANCE, åk-sept-åns, n. The acknowledgment of being accountable for the payment of a sum at a given period.

ACCEPTATION, åk-sép-tå'shûn, n. Reception, whether good or bad.

tCCEPTED, åk-sépt'éd, pp. Kindly received; agreed to; understood; as a bill of exchange.

ACCEPTER, åk-sépt'ér, n. He that accepts.

ACCEPTING, ak-sept'ing, ppr. Receiving favourably;

agreeing to; understanding. ACCEPTILATION, åk-sept-il-ä-shun, n. The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid. ACCEPTION, ak-sep'shun, n. The received sense of a word. Acceptance.

ACCEPTIVE, ak-sept-1v, a. Ready to accept.

ACCESS, ak'ses, n. The way by which any thing may be approached.

ACCESSARILY, åk'sés-sér'il-é, ad. In the manner of an accessary

ACCESSARINESS, åk'sés-sér'é-nés, n. The state of being accessary

ACCESSARY, ak'ses-ser'e, n. That which, without

being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. ACCESSARY, åk'sės-sår'ė, n. See Accessory. ACCESSIBILITY, åk-sės-ib-il'it-ė, n. The quality of

being approachable. [proached. ACCESSIBLE, ak'sés'ibl, a. That which may be ap-ACCESSION, åk-sésh-ån, n. Enlargement; augmenta-tion. The act of coming to. ACCESSIONAL, åk-sésh-ån-ål, a. Additional. ACCESSORIAL, åk-sés-ső'r-yål. a. Pertaining to an

accessory; as, accessorial guilt. ACCESSORILY, &k-ses-ser-filee, ad. In the manner

of an accessory. ACCESSORINESS, åk'sés-sůr'é-nés, n. The state of

being accessory.

ACCESSORY, åk'sės-sůr'ė, a. Additional.

ACCESSORY, åk'sės-sůr'è, n. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.

ACCIDENCE, åk'sê-dens, n. The little book containing and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech

ACCIDENT, åk'sê-dent, n. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. In grammar, the property of a word. Casualty; chance. [sential. ACCIDENTAL, åk-sê-dênt-âl, n. A property nones-ACCIDENTAL, åk-sê-dênt-âl, a. Casual. ACCIDENTALLY, åk-sê-dênt-âl-ê, ad. Casually;

ACCIDENTALNESS, åk-sê-dênt-al-ness, n. The quality of being accidental. ACCIDENTIARY, åk-sê-den'sher-e, a. Belonging to

the accidents or accidence.

the accidents or accidence.

ACCIDIOUS, åk-sîd-ŷrêv, a. Lazy; slothful.

ACCIDITY, åk-sîd-ŝt-ê, n. Laziness; slothfulness.

ACCINCT, åk-sîngkt', a. Ready; prepared.

ACCIPENSER, åk-sê-pêrs-êr, n. A species of fishes.

ACCIPIENT, åk-sîp-ŷrênt, a. A receiver.

ACCIPITER, åk-sîp-ŷrênt, a. The fish called Milvus, or Lucerna, a species of Trigla.

ACCIPITRES, åk-sîp-ĉ-ĉ-trê's, n. pl. Birds of the hawk

ACCIPITRISE, åk-sîp-ŝt-rin, a. Sejzing: rangejous: ACCIPITRINÉ, åk-sîp'ît-rîn, a. Seizing; rapacious;

as, the hawk species. ACCIPITRINIA, åk-sîp-ê-trîn-ŷå, n. An herb called

ACCISMUS, åk-sis-můs, n. Dissimulation. ACCITE, åk-si't, vt. To call; to summon. ACCITED, åk-si't-èd, pp. Called; cited; summoned.

ACCITING, åk-si/t-ing, ppr. Calling; citing. ACCLAIM, åk-klå/m, n. A shout of praise. ACCLAIM, åk-klå/m, vt. To applaud.

ACCLAIMED, åk-klå'md, pp. Applauded. ACCLAIMING, åk-klå'm-ing, ppr. Applauding. ACCLAMATION, åk-lå-må-shån, n. Shouts of applause. [acclamation. ACCLAMATORY, åk-klåm'å-tůr-ê, a. Pertaining to

ACCLIMATED, åk-kli'måt'ed, a. Habituated to a foreign climate.

ACCLIVE, åk-kliv, a. Rising. ACCLIVITY, åk-kliv-it-ê, n. The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards. ACCLIVOUS, åk-kli'vůs, a. Rising with a slope. ACCLOY, åk-klåê', vi. The modern word is cloy.

fill up, in an ill sense; to stuff full.

ACCOIL, åk-kåêl', vi. See Coil.

ACCOLA, åk-'ô-lå, n. A delicate fish, eaten at Malta.

ACCOLADE, åk-'ô-lå'd, n. A ceremony anciently used in conferring knighthood; either by an embrace, or

ACCOLENT, ak-ô-lent, n. A borderer.

ACCOLLE, åk-köl²ė, a. In heraldry, collared. ACCOMMODABLE, åk-kòm²ô-dåbl, a. That which may be fitted.

ACCOMMODABLENESS, åk-kôm'ô-dåbl-nés,

The capability of accommodating. ACCOMMODATE, ak-kom-o-dat, vt. To supply with conveniences of any kind. [formable to ACCOMMODATE, åk-kòm-6-då't, vi. To be con ACCOMMODATE, åk-kòm-6-då't, a. Suitable; ft. formable to.
To be con-

ACCOMMODATED, åk-kôm'ô-då't-ed, pp. Fitted;

adjusted; adapted. ACCOMMODATELY, åk-kôm-6-då/t-lé, ad. Suitably;

ACCOMMODATENESS, åk-kôm'ô-dâ't-nes, n. Fit-ACCOMMODATING, åk-kôm-o-då/t-ing, ppr. A-

dapting; reconciling. ACCOMMODATING, åk-kòm-6-då/t-ing, a. Adapt-

ing one's self to; obliging; yielding. ACCOMMODATION, åk-kôm-ô-då-shůn, n. Adaptátion; reconciliation.

ACCOMMODATOR, åk kôm-ô-då/t-år, n. He who adjusts a thing. ACCOMPANABLE, åk-k m'på-nåbl, a. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIED, åk-kům'på-né'd, pp. Attended; joined with. [companies. ACCOMPANIER, åk-kům'på-nê-ůr, n. One who ac-

ACCOMPANIMENT, åk-kům'på-nê-měnt, n. That which accompanies a thing or person. ACCOMPANIST, åk-kům-på-nist, n. The performer

in music who takes the accompaning part.

ACCOMPANY, åk-kům'på-nê, vt. To be with another as a companion.

ACCOMPANY, ak-kům-på-ne, vi. To associate with. ACCOMPANYING, ak-kům-på-nê-ing, ppr. At-

tending; going with.

ACCOMPLICE, ak-kom'plis, n. An associate, usually

in an ill sense.

ACCOMPLISH, ak-kom'plish, vt. To complete; to fulfil; to gain; to adorn mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHABLE, åk-kom'plish-åbl, a. Capable

of accomplishment.

ACCOMPLISHED, åk-kom-plishd, pp. Finished;
ACCOMPLISHED, åk-kom-plishd, part. a. Elegant,
in respect of acquired qualifications.
ACCOMPLISHER, åk-kom-plish-er, n. He who ac-ACCOMPLISHING, ak-kom2plish-ing, ppr. Finish-

ing; completing.
ACCOMPLISHMENT, ak-kom-plish-ment, n. Completion; full performance. Ornament of mind or body. ACCOMPT, ak-kåont, n. An account; a reckoning. ACCOMPTABLE, åk-kåônt'åbl, a. Accountable. ACCOMPTANT, åk-kåônt'ånt, n. A reckoner. ACCOMPTANTSHIP, åk-kåônt'ånt-ship, n. The

business of an accomptant. ACCOMPTING-DAY, ak-kaont'ing-da, n. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

ACCORD, åk-kå'rd, vt. To make agree; to grant.

ACCORD, åk-kå'rd, vi. To agree; to suit.

ACCORD, ak-àrd, n. A compact; union of mind.
Harmony; symmetry. Musical note. [nant. Harmony; symmetry. Musical note. [nant. ACCORDABLE, åk-kå'rd-åbl, a. Agreeable; conso-ACCORDANCE, åk-kå'rd-åns, n. Conformity to ACCORDANCY, åk-kå'rd-åns, e. Ocresponding.

ACCORDANTLY, åk-kå'rd-ånt-lê, ad. In an accordant manner

ACCORDED, åk-kå'rd-åd, pp. Made to agree.
ACCORDER, åk-kå'rd-år, n. An assistant; helper.
ACCORDING, åk-kå'rd-ing, ppr. Agreeing. [able to.
ACCORDING, åk-kå'rd-ing, prep. In a manner suitACCORDINGLY, åk-kå'rd-ing-lè, ad. Agreeably; suitably.

ACCORPORATE, åk-kå'r-pô-rå't, vt. To unite. ACCORPORATED, åk-kå'r-pô-rå't-éd, pp. United. ACCORPORATING, ak-ka'r-pô-ra't-ing, ppr. Uniting.

ACCOST, åk-kå'st, vi. To adjoin.
ACCOST, åk-kå'st, vt. To approach. To speak to first.
ACCOSTABLE, åk-kå'st-åbl, a. Easy of access.

ACCOSTED, åk-kå'st-ed, part. a. In heraldry, signifies side by side.

ACCOSTED, åk-kå'st-ed, pp. Addressed first. ACCOSTING, åk-kå'st-ing, ppr. Addressing first. ACCOUCHEUR, åk-kå'shå'r, n. What we call a manmidwife.

ACCOUCHEMENT, ak-k&sh-mong, n. Lying in; childbirth delivery

ACOUNT, åk-kàônt', n. A computation of debts or expenses. Profit; advantage. Regard. A narrative. Examination taken by authority. The reasons of any thing collected.

ACCOUNT, åk-köönt', vt. To esteem; to think. ACCOUNT, åk-kåönt', vi. To reckon; to give an account.

ACCOUNTABILITY, åk-kåont-å-bîl-ît-ê, n Liabi-

lity to give account. ACCOUNTABLE, åk-kåont-åbl, a. Of whom an ac-

count may be required.
ACCOUNTABLENESS, åk-kåont-åbl-nes, n. The

state of being accountable.
ACCOUNTANT, åk-kåônt-ånt, α. Accountable to.
ACCOUNTANT, åk-kåônt-ånt, n. A man employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, åk-kåont'bok, n. A book containing accounts.

ACCOUNTED, åk-kåont-ed, pp. Esteemed. ACCOUNTING, ak-kaont-ing, ppr. Esteeming; rec-

koning; giving an account.

ACCOUNTING, åk-kåônt-ing, n. The act of reckoning up of accounts.

ACCOUPLE, ak-kup'l, vi. To link together. [union. ACCOUPLEMENT, ak-kup'l-ment, n. A junction or

ACCOURAGE, åk-kůr-éj, vt. To animate.
ACCOURAGED, åk-kůr-éjd, pp. Encouraged.
ACCOURAGING, åk-kůr-éj-ing, ppr. Encouraging.
ACCOURT, åk-kôrt, vt. To entertain with courtship ACCOURTED, åk-ko'rt-ed, pp. Entertained with courtesy.

ACCOURTING, åk-kô'rt-îng, ppr. Receiving with ACCOUTRE, åk-kô't-ûr, vt. To dress; to equip. ACCOUTRED, åk-kô't-ûrd, pp. Dressed in arms;

equipped.

ACCOUTREMENT, åk-kô't-rê-ment, n. Dress; equi-ACCOUTREMENTS, åk-kő'-trê-ments, n. pl. Mili-

tary dress and arms. ACCOUTRING, ak-ko't-ring, ppr. Equipping with

military habiliments.

ACCOY, åk-kåé', vt. To soothe; to caress.

ACCOYED, åk-kåé'd, pp. Soothed; caressed.

ACCOYING, åk-kåééing, ppr. Soothing; caressing. ACCOYING, åk-kåééing, ppr. Soothing; caressing. ACCREDIT, åk-křédéit, vt. To procure credit to. ACCREDITATION, åk-krédéit-åéshûn, n. That which

gives a title to credit. ACCREDITED, åk-kred'it-ed, pp. Authorized in a

public character. ACCREDITING, ak-kréd'it-ing, ppr. Giving author-ACCRESCENT, ak-krés'ént, part. a. Increasing.

ACCRETION, åk-krê'shun, n. The act of growing to

ACCRETIVE, åk-krê'tîv, a. Growing. [a hook. ACCROACH, åk-krê'tsh, vt. To draw to one as with ACCROACHED, åk-krô'tshd, pp. Drawn to one as with a hook; griped. [one; griping. ACCROACHING, åk-krô'tsh-ing, ppr. Drawing to ACCROACHMENT, åk-krô'tsh-ment, n. The act o

accroaching.

ACCRUE, ak-kro, vi. To accede to; to be added to. ACCRUMENT, åk-krå-ing, ppr. Arising from; coming to. ACCRUMENT, åk-krå-ment, n. Addition; increase. ACCUBATION, åk-u-bå-shûn, n. The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

or leaning at meats.

ACCUBHTION, åk-u-bish'dn, n. A sitting down.

ACCUMB, åk-kůmb', vt. To lie at the table.

ACCUMBED, åk-kůmd', pp: Reclined. [accumbent.

ACCUMBENCY, åk-kůmb'-en-sê, n. State of being

ACCUMBENT, åk-kůmb'-ent, a. Leaning.

ACCUMBENT, åk-kůmb'ent. n. One who is placed at a dinner table. [table. ACCUMBING, åk-kůmb'îng, ppr. Reclining as at ACCUMULATE, åk-ku'm-u-lå't, vt. To heap one

thing upon another.

ACCUMULATE, åk-ku'm-u-lå't, vi. To increase.

ACCUMULATE, åk-ku'm-u-lå't, a. Heaped; collected.

ACCUMULATED, åk-ku'm-u-lå't-ed, pp. Collected into a heap. ACCUMULATING, åk-ku'm-u-lå/t-ing, ppr. Heaping

up; amassing; increasing. ACCUMULATION, åk-ku'm-u-lå'shån, n. The act

of accumulating. ACCUMULATIVE, åk-ku'm-u-lå't-iv, a. That which is accumulated. ACCUMULATIVELY, åk-ku'm-u-lå't-iv-lê, ad. In ACCUMULATOR, åk-ku'm-u-lå't-ir, n. A gatherer.

ACCURACY, åk-u-rås-ë, n. Exactness. ACCURATE, åk-u-råt, a. Exact. Without defer ACCURATELY, åk-u-råt-lê, ad. Without error.

Without defect. . ACCURATENESS, åk-u-ret-nes, n. Exactness ACCURSE, åk-kurs', vt. To invoke misery upo

[destruction. one.

ACCURSED, åk-kûrs'd, åk-kûrs'éd, pp. Doomed to ACCURSED, åk-kûrs'd, part. a. Execrable; hateful. ACCURSING, åk-kûrs'ing, ppr. Dooming to destrue-ACCUSABLE, åk-ku'z-åbl, a. Blameable. [tion. ACCUSANT, åk-ku'z-ånt, n. He who accuses. ACCUSATION, åk-u-zå'shûn, n. The charge brought

against any one. ACCUSATIVE, åk-ku'z-å-tiv, a. A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action, implied in the verb, terminates. Censuring; accusing.

ACCUSATIVELY, åk-ku'z-å-tiv-lê, ad. In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case, in grammar.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 i 2 6 6 6 4 4 a/ll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ACCUSATORY, åk-ku'z-å-tůr-ê, a. That which containeth an accusation.

ACCUSE, ak-ku'z, vt. To charge with a crime.

ACCUSED, ak-ku'zd, pp. Charged with a crime, by a

legal process. [crime. ACCUSED, åk-ku'zd, n. A person charged with a ACCUSER, åk-ku'z-er, n. He that brings a charge

against another. ACCUSERESS, åk-ku'z-er-es, n. She who accuses.

ACCUSING, åk-ku'z-ing, ppr. Charging with a crime; blaming.

ACCUSTOM, åk-kůs-tům, vt. To habituate. [thing. ACCUSTOM, åk-kůs-tům, vi. To be wont to do any-ACCUSTOM, åk-kůs-tům, v. Custom.

ACCUSTOMARIE åk-kůs-tům-åhl. v. Habitual.

ACCUSTOMABLE, åk-kůs-tům-åbl, a. Habitual. ACCUSTOMABLY, åk-kůs-tům-åb-lê, ad. According

to custom. ACCUSTOMANCE, åk-kůs-tům-åns, n. Custom. ACCUSTOMARILY, åk-kůs-tům-ěr-īl-ê, ad. In a

enstomary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, åk-kůs-tům-er-e, a. Usual.

ACCUSTOMED, åk-kůs-tůmd, a. Frequent; usual.

ACCUSTOMED, åk-kůs-tůmd, pp. Familiarized by

ACCUSTOMING, åk-kůs'tům-îng, ppr. Making familiar by practice.

ACE, å's, n. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. ACELDAMA, å-sči'då-må, n. A field of blood.

ACEPHALI, å-séf-å-li, n. A sect of Christian heretics so called, who acknowledged no head.

ACEPHALOUS, å-séf²à-lůs, a. Without a head. ACEPHALUS, å-séf²à-lůs, n. An obsolete name of the tœnia, or tapeworm. It was formerly supposed to have no head-an error now exploded; also, a verse defective in the beginning.

ACEPOINT, a's-paê'nt, n. The side of a die, which has but one spot.

ACERB, à-serb', a. Acid.

ACERBATE, å-sérb-å't, vt. To make sour. ACERBATED, å-sérb-å't-èd, pp. Made sour. ACERBATING, å-sérb'å't-ing, ppr. Making sour. ACERBITY, å-sérb'it-ê, n. A rough sour taste. Sharpness of temper.

ACERÎC, å-sér-ik, a. Obtained from the maple; as, aceric acid. no wax. ACERIDES, å-sėr-cå-dė'z, n. pl. Plasters which have ACEROUS, ås-cer-ås, a. In botany, resembling chaff. ACERRA, å-ser-cå, n. A vessel in which incense has

been burnt.

ACERVATE, å-sérv-ål, a. Belonging to a heap.
ACERVATE, å-sérv-ålt, vt. To heap up.
ACERVATED, å-sérv-ålt-åd, pp. Heaped up.
ACERVATING, å-sérv-ålt-ång, ppr. Heaping up.
ACERVATION, å-sér-vålshån, n. The act of heaping

together.

ACERVOSE, å-serv-b's, a. Full of heaps. ACESCENCY, å ses-en-se, n. Sourness.

ACESCENT, å-ses'ent, a. A tendency to acidity. ACESTE, å-sest, or å-seste, n. In entomology, species of butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India.

ACESTIS, a-ses-tis n. A factitious sort of ehrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and nitre. ACETABULUM, as-ê-tab-u-lûm, n. Among the Ro-

mans, a vinegar cruse, or like vessel, and a measure of about one-eighth of a pint.

ACETARY, as'e-ter-e, n. An acid pulpy substance in eertain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.

ACETATE, ås-ê-tå't, n. In chymistry, a neutral salt. ACETATED, ås-é-tå't-éd, a. Combined with acctic acid, or radical vinegar.

ACETIC, å-sét-îk, a. A term used to denote a particular acid, acetic acid, the concentrated acid of vinegar, or radical vinegar; it may be obtained by exposing common vinegar to frost; the water freezing, leaves the acetic acid in a state of purity.

ACETIFICATION, å-set-îf-ê-kä-shûn, n. The act of

making acetous, or sour.

ACETIFIED, å-sêt-ê-fi'd, pp. Converted into acid, or vinegar.

ACETIFY, å-set'e-fi, vt. To convert into acid, or vinegar. [vincgar, or acid. ACETIFYING, å-sět-é-fi-îng, ppr. Converting into ACETITE, ås-é-ti-t, n. ACETATE, ås-é-ti-t, n. ACETATE, ås-é-ti-t, n. ACETATE, ås-é-ti-t, n.

ACETONE, as-6-tat, n.)

ACETONE TER, às-6-tom-6-ter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

ACETOSE, às-6-to's, a. Sour; sharp.

[sourness ACETOSITY, às-6-tos-6-to-6, n. The state of containing ACETOUS, às-6-tus, a. Sour.

ACETUM, å-sê-tům, n. Vinegar, a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables, and from fermented and spi-

[melted silver. rituous liquors. ACHANECK, åk'å-mčk, n. The dregs, or dross, of ACHE, å'k, n. A continued pain.

ACHE, å'k, vi. To be in pain.

ACHEAN, å-ké'ån, a. Pertaining to Achaia, in Greece.

ACHERNER, å-ker-ner, n. A star of the first magniof about eight bushels.

ACHERSET, åk-ér-sét, n. An ancient measure of corn ACHIEVABLE, å-tshév-åbl, a. Possible to be done. ACHIEVANCE, å-tshév-åns, n. Performance.

ACHIEVE, a-tshe'v, vt. To finish a design prosperously. ACHIEVED, a-tshe'vd, pp. Performed; accomplished; obtained

ACHIEVEMENT, å-tshê'v-ment, n. The performance of an action. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions. ACHIEVER, a-tshe'v-er, n. He that performs.

ACHIEVING, å-tshê'v-îng, ppr. Performing; exe-

cuting; gaining. ACHING, åk-ing, n. Pain. ACHIOTE, å-tshê-ô't, or ACHIOTIES, å-tshê-ô-tê'z, n. The anotta, a tree; and a drug used for dyeing red. ACHLYS, åk'lls, n. Obscureness of sight. ACHNE, åk'ed, n. Chaff; froth; smoke. ACHOR, åk'ed, n. A species of the herpes. ACHRAS, åk'rås, n. The wild pear tree. ACHROMATICK, åk-rå-måt'lk, a. In optics, applied to talescopes contributed to remain a formation.

plied to telescopes, contrived to remedy aberrations and eolours.

ACHYRONIA, åk-ê-rô'n-ŷà, n. A genus of plants. ACICULA, å-sîk-u-là, n. Wild chervil.

ACICULÆ, å-sik-u-le, n. pl. The spikes, or prickles, of some animals. ACICULAR, å-sik-u-lår, a. Formed like a small nec-ACICULARLY, a-sik'u-lar-le, ad. In the manner of

needles, or prickles. ACID, ås-id, a. Sour; sharp.

ACID, as-fid, n. Any thing sour. ACIDIFEROUS, as-fid-ff-er-us, a. Containing acids, or an acid.

ACIDIFIABLE, å-síd-é-fi-åbl, a. Capable of being converted into an acid.

ACIDIFICATION, å-sid-if-é-kå-shun, n. The pro-

cess of changing into an acid.

ACIDIFIED, å-sid-ĉ-fi'd, pp. Converted into an acid.

ACIDIFIER, å-sid-ĉ-fi-ĉr, n. That which by combination forms an acid; as, oxygen and hydrogen. ACIDIFY, å-sid-é-fi, vt. To convert into an acid, chy-

mically so called, by combination with any substance. ACIDIFYING, a-sid-e-fi-ing, ppr. Making into an acid; oxygen is called the acidifying principle, or

ACIDIMETER, às-îd-îm-ê-ter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. ACIDIST, as 'id-ist, n. One who maintains the doc-

trine of acids.

ACIDITY, a-sid-it-c, n. Sharpness. ACIDNESS, ås-id-nes, n. Acidity.

ACIDULÆ, å-sid-u-lê, n. Medicinal springs impreg-

nated with sharp particles.
ACIDULATE, å-såd-u-lå't, vt. To tinge with acids in

a slight degree. [acid. ACIDULATED, å-sîd-u-la't-èd, pp. Tinged with an ACIDULATING, å-sid-u-lå't-ing, ppr. Tinging with an acid.

ACIDULOUS, å-sid-u-lås, a. Sourish.

ACINACEOUS, ås-în-å'shûs, a. Full of kernels. ACINACES, å-sîn-å'sê'z, n. The name of a Persian cutlass,

ACINACIFORM, as-in-as-e-fa/rm, a. In botany, formed like, or resembling a cimeter.

ACINIFORM, a-sin'ê-fa'rm, a. Having the form of

grapes; being in clusters like grapes.

ACINOSE, ås-in-å/z, a. Consisting of minute granu-ACINOUS, ås-in-ås, a. lar concretions; used in lar concretions; used in mineralogy.

ACINUS, as in-us, n. In botany, one of the small grains which co apose the fruit of the blackberry, &c. ACITLI, å-sit'li, n. A name of the water hare, or great

crested greble, or diver.

ACKNOW, åk-nô', vt. To acknowledge.

ACKNOWLEDGE, åk-nôl'éj, vt. To own any thing, or person. To confess. [fessed; noticed. ACKNOWLEDGED, åk-nôl-éjd, pp. Owned; con-ACKNOWLEDGING, åk-nôl-éj-ing, a. Ready to ac-

knowledge benefits received. ACKNOWLEDGING, åk-nôl'ěj-ing, ppr. Owning;

confessing; noticing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, åk-nolféj-mént, n. Confession of a fault, or of a benefit received.

ACME, åk-mê, n. The height of any thing.

ACNE, åk-nê, n. A small hard pimple, or tubercle, on

the face.

ACNESTIS, åk-nes-tis, n. That part of the spine, in quadrupeds, which extends from the mctaphrenon, between the shoulder blades, to the loins; which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

ACO, åk-6, n. A Mediterranean fish, called also Sara-

ACOLD, åk-ôd, ad. Cold. [chus. ACOLD, åk-ådla, ad. Cold. ACOLIN, åk-ĉ-lin, n. A bird of the partridge kind in Cuba. Breast and belly white; back and tail of a dusky yellow brown.

ACOLOTHIST, å-kol'o-thist, n. In the Romish church one whose office is to prepare the elements for

the offices, to light the church, &c. ACOLYTE, &k²ô-li't,

ACOLYTE, åk-20-li'tt, ACOLYTHE, åk-20-li'tt, ACOLYTHE, åk-20-li'tt, ACONITE, åk-20-li't, n. The herb wolf'sbane; poison

in general.

ACONTIAS, å-kon-shås, n. A serpent, called dart snake, jaculum, from its manner of darting on its prey, about three feet in length. A native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles, is the swiftest of its kind, and coils itself upon a tree, from which it darts upon its prey.

ACOP, å-köp', ad. At the top. [weariness. ACOPICA, å-köp'-ć-kå, n. Medicine given to relieve ACOPIS, å-kô-pis, n. A stone of great value, also a fos-

sil salt.

ACOPUM, å-kô-pům, n. A warm fomentation.

ACOR, a-kor, n. Acidity of the stomach.

ACORNED, å-kårn, n. The seed or fruit borne by the oak. ACORNED, å-kårnd, a. Fed with acorns.

ACORUS, å-kô-růs, n. Aromatic Calamus, sweet flag, or sweet rush.

ACOSMIA, å-koz-mê-å, n. A bad state of health, and a loss of natural colour.

ACOUSTICK, å-kåôs'-tik, a. That which relates to hearing.

ACOUSTICKS, a-kaos'tiks, n. The doctrine or theory of sounds. Medicines to help the hearing. ACQUAINT, åk-kbå'nt, vt. To inform.

ACQUAINTABLE, ak-kôa'nt-abl, a. Easy to be acquainted with.

ACQUAINTANCE, åk-kôd'nt-åns, n. Familiarity. The person with whom we are acquainted. ACQUAINTED, åk-kôå'nt-èd, a. Well known. ACQUAINTED, åk-kôå'nt-èd, pp. Knowing familiarly.

ACQUAINTING, åk-kôå'nt-ing, ppr. Giving notice, or information to.

ACQUEST, åk-kőést', n. The thing gained. ACQUIESCE, åk-6ĉ-ès', vi. To rest in, or remain satisfied with. [ance of content. ACQUIESCENCE, åk-ôĉ-čs-čns, n. A silent appear-ACQUIESCENT, åk-ôĉ-čs-ćnt, a. Easy; submitting. ACQUIESCING, åk-ôĉ-ĉs-ŝng, ppr. Quietly submitting, resting appear

ting; resting content.

ACQUIET, åk-kôi-ét, vt. To render quiet.

ACQUIETED, åk-kôi-ét-éd, pp. Rendered quiet.

ACQUIETING, åk-kôi-et-ing, ppr. Rendering quiet.

ACQUIRABLE, åk-kôi'r-åbl, a. That which may be acquired or obtained. [or power. ACQUIRE, åk-kôi'r, vt. To gain by one's own labour, ACQUIRED, åk-kôi'rd, pp. Gained by one's self. ACQUIREMENT, åk-kôi'r-ment, n. That which is ACQUIRER, åk-kôi'r-år, n. A gainer. [acquired. ACQUIRING, åk-kôi'r-ång, n. Acquirement. ACQUIRING, åk-kôi'r-ång, npr. Gaining by labour.

ACQUIRING, åk-köi'r-ing, ppr. Gaining by labour, or other means.

or other means.

ACQUIRY, &k-kô'r-ê, n. Acquirement.

ACQUISITE, &k-6îs-ît, a. That which is gained.

ACQUISITION, &k-6îs-îsh-ân, n. The thing gained.

ACQUISITIVE, &k-6îs-îsh-în, a. That which is sequired.

ACQUISITIVE, &k-6îs-îs-ît-îv, a. That which is sequired.

ACQUISITIVELY, &k-6îs-ît-îv-lê, ad. A term in grammar.

ACQUISITIVENESS, &k-kôis-ît-îv-nês, n. Wish to ACQUIST, &k-kôis-ît- nês, n. Wish to

ACQUIST, åk-kôîst', n. Acquisition. ACQUIT, åk-kôît', vt. To clear from a charge of guilt; or, any obligation.

ACQUITMENT, åk-kôit'ment, n. The act of acquit-ACQUITTAL, åk-kôit'ål, n. A deliverance from the

suspicion or guilt of an offence.

ACQUITTANCE, åk-kôit-åns, vt. To acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, åk-kôit-åns, n. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACQUITTED, åk-kôit'éd, pp. Let free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from debt. ACQUITTING, åk-köst-ing, ppr. Setting free from

aceusation, &c. &c. ACRASE, or ACRAZE, åk-krå's, or åk-krå'z, vt. To

impair the understanding. ACRASED, or ACRAZED, åk-krå/sd, or åk-krå/zd,

pp. Made erazy; infatuated.

ACRASING, or ACRAZING, åk-krå's-ing, or åk-krå'z-ing, ppr. Making crazy; infatuating.

ACRASY, åk-rå-sè, n. Excess; irregularity.

ACRE, å'kèr, n. A quantity of land containing melogich four propher and for interest.

length forty perches, and four in breadth, or 4810 square yards.

ACRED, å-kerd, part. a. Possessing acres. ACRID, åk'rid, a. Of a hot biting taste; bitter. ACRIDITY, å-krid'it-ê, n. A hot biting taste.

ACRIDNESS, åk'rid-nes, n. A sharp bitter pungent quality.

AČRIMONIOUS, åk-rê-mô'n-ŷůs, a. Severe. ACRIMONIOUSLY, åk-rê-mô/n-ŷűs-lê, ad. In an

acrimonious manner ACRIMONIOUSNESS, åk-rê-mô'n-ŷus-nes, n. The

property of acrimony.

ACRIMONY, åk-rê-mun-ê, n. Sharpness of temper. ACRISY, åk'ris-ê, n. A state, or condition, of which

no right judgment can be formed.

ACRITUDE, åk-rê-tu'd, n. An acrid taste.

ACRITY, åk-rît-ê, n. Sharpness; eagerness.

ACROAMATICAL, åk-rê-å-måt-ê-kål,

ACROAMATICK, åk-rê-å-måt-ê-kål,

ACROAMATICK, åk-rê-å-måt-ê-kål,

taining to deep learning.

deep learning, as opposed to exoteric. Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds; acroatic; acroamatic, or esoteric; which were delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and exoteric, which were deli-vered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy. The abstruse lectures logic, rhetoric, and policy. were called aeroatics.

ACROATICKS, åk-rô-åt-fiks, n. Aristotle's lectures on philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars

were admitted.

ACROCERAUNIAN, åk-ro-sê-ra'n-ŷan, a. An epithat applied to certain mountains between Epirus and Illyricum in the 41st degree of latitude. They project into the Adriatic, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning. ACROMION, å-krô/m-yun, n. In anatomy, the upper

process of the shoulder-blade.

AĈRONYCAL, å-krôn'ê-kål, a. The rising or setting of the stars is called acronycal, when they either appear above, or sink below the horizon, at the time of sunset. It is opposed to cosmical.

ADA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'l., a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ACRONYCALLY, å-kron-ê-kål-ê, ad. At the acronyeal time.

ACROPIS, å-kró-pis, n. A defective articulation. ACROPOLIS, å-krop-6-lis, n. The Athenian citadel. ACROSPIRE, åk-rô-spi'r, n. A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.

ACROSPIRED, åk'rô-spi'rd, part. a. Having sprouts.

ACROSS, å-krós', ad. Átiwart. ACROSTICALLY, å-krós-tê-kål-ê, ad. In the manner of an acrostick.

ACROSTICK, å-kròs-tia, n. A poem in which the first letter of every line makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK, å-kros-tik, a. That which relates to,

or contains acrosticks.

ACROTELEUTIC, å-krő-té-lu-tik, n. Words added to the end of a psalm, or hymn; as a doxology. ACROTERIASM, åk-rő-té-r-yåzm, n. The amputa-

tion of some extreme part.

ACROTERS, or ACROTERIA, å-krô-terz, or åk-rôter-yå, n. Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

ACROTHYMION, åk-rð-thím-ŷůn, n. A species of wart, of the colour of thyme. It is called thymus. ACT, akt, vi. To perform the proper functions. ACT, akt, vt. To bear a borrowed character.

counterfeit.

counterfeit.

ACT, åkt', n. Something done: a deed. Action. A part of a play.

ACTED, ått'ê'd, pp. Done.

ACTIAN, åk'shån, a. Relaung to Actium, a town, and promontory of Epirus; *, Actian games, instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B.C. 31, celebrated every five years.

ACTIFS, ak-tifs, n. pl. An order of monks, or friars, who dressed in tawny coloured hab 's, and fed on roots. ACTING, åkt-ing, n. Action. Pert rming an assumed

part.
ACTING, åkt-ing, ppr. Doing; penorming.
ACTINOLITE, åk-tin-ò-li't, n. A mineral called by

Werner, strahlstein, ray-stone. ACTINOLITIC, åk-tin-ö-lit-ik, a. Like or pertaining to actinolite.

ACTION, åk-shun, n. An act or thing done; a deed. ACTIONABLE, åk'shun-åbl, a. Subject to an action in law.

ACTIONABLY, åk'shun-åb-le, ad. In a manner sub-

ACTIONABL 1, an share in actions or stocks. ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST, åk'sht u-er-e, or åk'sht n-lst, n. One that has a share in actions or stocks. ACTION-TAKING, åk'sht n-tå'k-ing, a. Fond of frequent. law; litigious. ACTITATION, åk-sê-tå-shun, n. Action quick and

ACTIVATED, åk-tê-vå't, vt. To make active.
ACTIVATED, åk-tê-vå't-åto, pp. Made active.
ACTIVATING, åk-tê-vå't-ång, ppr. Making active.
ACTIVE, åk-tiv, a. That which acts; opposed to pas-Busy. In grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action.

ACTIVELY, åk-tfv-le, ad. Busily; nimbly. A grammatical term.

ACTIVENESS, or ACTIVITY, åk'tîv-nes, er åk-tîv-

it-ê, n. The quality of being active.

ACTLESS, åkt-les, a. Without spirit.

ACTOR, åk-tdr, n. He that acts, or performs any

thing. A stage-player.

ACTRESS, åk-très, n. A woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, åk-tu-ål-å. a. Really in act. [tual.

ACTUALITY, åk-tu-ål-å-å, n. The state of being ac
ACTUALLY, åk-tu-ål-å-å. Really. [actual.

ACTUALNESS, åk-tu-ål-nės, n. The quality of being

ACTUARY, åk-tu-èl-rė, n. The register who compiles

wingtes of the proceedings of a court, or society. minutes of the proceedings of a court, or society. ACTUATE, åk-tu-å/t, a. Put into action.

ACTUATE, ak'tu-a't, vt. To put into action.

ACTUATED, åk-tu-å't-ed, pp. Put in action; incited to action

ACTUATING, åk'tu-å't-ing, ppr. Putting in action; inciting to action.

ACTUATION, åk/tu-å/shůn, 2. Operation.

ACTUOSE, åk'tu-ô's, a. That which hath strong

powers of action.

ACTUS, åk'tås, n. Among the Romans, a measure in building, equal to 120 Roman feet. In agriculture, the length of one furrow.

ACUATE, åk'-u-å't, vt. To sharpen.

ACUATED, åk'-u-å't-éd, pp. Sharpened; made pun-

gent, or corrosive. ACUATING, åk-u-å/t-ing, ppr. Sharpening; making

pungent, or corrosive.

ACUBENE, åk-u-bé-ne, n. A star of the fourth mag-nitude, in the southern claw of Cancer. ACUITION, åk-u-lsh-an, n. The sharpening of medi-

cines, to increase their effect.

ACUITY, å-ku-ti-ê, n. Sharpness. ACULEATE, å-ku-tlê-å/t, a. Prickly. ACULEI, å-ku-tlê-i, n. In botany, and zoology

prickles, or spines.

ACULEUS, å-ku'l-yus, n. A name for the scorpion. ACULON, or ACULOS, åk-u-lon, or åk-u-los, n. The fruit or acorn of the ilex, or scarlet oak.

ACUMEN, åk-u-men, n. A sharp point; figuratively,

quickness of intellects.

ACUMENTCITY, å-ku-men-is-it-e, n. Sharpness.

ACUMINATE, å-ku-min-å/t, vi. To rise like a cone.

ACUMINATE, å-ku-min-å/t, a. Figuratively, sharp.

ACUMINATED, å-ku-min-å/t-ed, part. a. Sharp-

pointed. ACUMINATION, å-ku-min-å-shun, n. A sharp point. ACUMINOUS, a-ku'min-us a. Sharp-pointed.

ACUPUNCTURE, åk-u-pångk-tyår, n. Among the Chinese, a surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle, as in headaches and lethargies.

ACURU, åk'u-re, n. The name in India of a fragrant ACUS, å'kås, n. The needle fish, or gar-fish. ACUTE, å-ku't, a. Sharp; ending in a point. In-

genious. Sharp, in taste.

ACUTE, å-ku't, vt. To render the accent acute.

ACUTELY, å-ku't-lè, ad. Sharply.

[te ACUTENESS, å-ku't-nes, n. Sharpness. Force of in-ACUTIATOR, å-ku'se-å't-ur, n. In the middle ages, a person who, before the invention of fire-arms, at-

tended armies, to sharpen their instruments. ACYROLOGY, ås-år-ol-ô-jê, n. Careless, incorrect,

loose, and improper diction.

ADACT, å-dåkt', vt. To drive; to compel.

ADACTED, å-dåkt-éd, pp. Driven; compelled.

ADACTING, å-dåkt²ing, ppr. Driving.

ADAGE, åd²åj, n. A proverb.

ADAGY, åd²å-jė, n. A Proverbial.

ADAGIAL, åd-å'j-åål, a. Proverbial.

ADAGIO, å-då'jė-å, n. A slow time in music.

ADAM, åd²åm, n. Man; the human race; the whole

species of human beings.

ADAMANT, åd-å-månt, n. A stone of impenetrable hardness. The diamond. ADAMANTEAN, åd-å-mån-té-ån, a. Hard as ada-ADAMANTINE, åd-å-mån-tín, a. Made of adamant.

ADAMIC, åd-åm-ik, a. Pertaining to Adam. Adamic earth is the term given to common red clay; so called by means of a mistaken opinion that Adam means ADAMITE, åd-åm-i/t, n. The name of a class of he-

reticks who used to pray naked. ADAMITICK, åd-åm-åt-åk, a. Like an Adamite.

ADAM'S-APPLE, åd-åmz-åpl, n. A prominent part of the throat.

ADANSONIA, å-dån-sô'n-ŷå, n. Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash tree; called baobab, a native of Africa, and the largest of the vegetable kingdom.

ADAPT, å-dåpt', vt. To fit one thing to another.
ADAPTABLE, å-dåpt-åbl, \alpha. That which may be adapted. [lity of adaption. ADAPTABILITY, å-dåpt-å-bil-it-å, n. The capabi-ADAPTATION, å-dåpt-å-shån, n. The fitness of one

thing to another.

ADAPTED, å-dåpt'éd, pp. Suited.

ADAPTING, å-dåpt'ing, ppr. Suiting.

ADAPTION, å-dåp-shån, n. The act of fitting. ADAPTNESS, å-dapt'nes, n. A state of being fitted. ADAR, å'dår, n. A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February, and the beginning of March; the twelfth of the sacred, and sixth of the civil year.

ADARCE, å-dår-se, n. A saltish concretion, on reeds

and grass, in marshy grounds, in Galatia. ADARCON, å-dår'kon, n. In Jewish antiquity, a gold

coin, worth about three dollars and a third, or about

DARME, å-dar-mê, n. A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce; Fr. demi-gros. The Spanish ADARME, å-dår-me, n.

ounce is seven per cent. lighter than that of Paris.

ADATIS, åd'å-tis, n. A muslin, or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear; the piece is ton French ells long, and three quarters wide. ADAUNT, å-då'nt, vt. To subdue. ADAUNTED, å-då'nt-éd, pp. Subdued.

ADAUNTING, a-da'nt-ing, ppr. Subduing.

ADAW, å-då', vt. To daunt. ADAW, å-då', vi. To be daunted.

ADAWED, å-då'd, pp. Daunted; subjected.
ADAWING, å-då'lng, ppr. Daunting; subjecting.
ADAYS, å-då'z, ad. On days.
ADCORPORATE, åd-kå'r-pò-rå't, vt. To unite one

body with another.

ADD, åd', vt. To join one thing to another. ADDABLE, or ADDIBLE, åd²åbl, or åd²åbl, a. That which may be added. | tain tithes. ADDECIMATE, åd-des-é-må't, vt. To take, or ascer-ADDED, åd-éd, pp. Joined in place, sum, mass, number, &c.

ADDEEM, ad-de'm, vt. To award; to sentence.

ADDEEMI, ad-de'md, pp. Awarded.
ADDEEMING, ad-de'm-ing, ppr. Sentencing.
ADDENDA, ad-den'da, n. pl. Additions made to any

ADDENDUM, åd-den'dům, n. An appendix to a work.

ADDER, åd-ér, n. A serpent; a viper.

ADDERFLY, åd-ér-fli, n. A name of the dragon-fly, or libellula; sometimes called adder-bolt.

ADDERSGRASS, åd-érz-grås, n. A plant, about which scrpents lurk. [an herb. ADDER'STONGUE, åd-érz-tång, n. The name of ADDERSTUNG, åd-ér-stång, a. Stung, or bitten by an adder.

ADDER'SWORT, åd'érz-őůrt, n. An herb, supposed

to cure the bite of serpents.

ADDIBLE, åd-îbl. See ADDABLE. [ing added. ADDIBILITY, åd-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. The possibility of be-

ADDICE, ådd'is, n. An adz; an axe. ADDICT, åd-d'kt', a. Addicted. ADDICT, åd-d'kt', vt. To devote; to dedicate: in a good or bad sense. [practice. ADDICTED, åd-dikt-éd, pp. Devoted by customary ADDICTEDNESS, åd-dikt-éd-nés, n. The quality of being addicted.

ADDICTING, åd-dikt'ing, ppr. Practising customarily.
ADDICTION, åd-dik'shun, n. The act of devoting. ADDING, åd-ing, ppr. Joining; uniting together.
ADDITAMENT, åd-dit-å-ment, n. The thing added.

ADDITION, åd-dish-ån, n. The act of adding one thing to another.

ADDITIONAL, ad-dish'un-el, a. That which is added. ADDITIONAL, åd-dish-ån-él, n. Something added. ADDITIONALLY, åd-dish-ån-él-é, ad. In addition. ADDITIONARY, åd-dish-ån-ér-é, n. That which

[thority. may be added. ADDITITIOUS, åd-ît-tîsh-ûs, a. Added without au-ADDITIVE, åd-ît-lv, a. That may be added. ADDITORY, åd-ît-ûr-ê, a. Having the power of adding.

ADDLE, adl, a. Applied to eggs, signifying such as

ADDLE, act, a. Applied to eggs, signifying such approduce nothing.

ADDLE, åd'l, vi. To make addle.

ADDLED, åd'ld, pp. Made addle.

ADDLED, åd'ld, a. Putrid; barren.

ADDLEHADDED, or ADDLEPATED, åd'l-hèd
kd or åd'l-må't-åd, a. Having addled brains. öd, or åd'l-på't-öd, a. Having addled brains.
ADDLING, åd-ling, ppr. Making addled.
ADDOOM, åd-dö'm, vt. To adjudge.

ADDOOMED, åd-dô/md, pp. Adjudged. ADDOOMING, åd-dô/m-ing, ppr. Adjudging. ADDORSED, åd-dôrsd', part. a. In heraldry, significs

beasts, &c. turned back to back.

Deasts, &c. turnen ouch to buck.

ADDRESS, åd-dres, n. Verbal, or written application to any one. Courtship. Skill; dexterity.

ADDRESS, åd-dres, vt. To apply to another by words.

ADDRESSER, åd-dres, pp. Spoken to; directed.

ADDRESSER, åd-dres, pp. Spoken to; directed.

ADDRESSING, åd-dres-ing, ppr. Speaking to; con-

signing; courting.
ADDUCE, åd-du's, vt. To bring forward.

ADDUCED, åd-du'sd, pp. Cited in argument. ADDUCENT, åd-du's ent, a. A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the

parts of the body to which they are annexed.
ADDUCIBLE, ad-du's-fbl, a. That which may be

brought forward.

ADDUCING, ad-du's-ing, ppr. Bringing forward;

citing in argument.

ADDUCTION, åd-dåk-shån, n. The act of adducing.

ADDUCTIVE, åd-dåkt-iv, a. That which fetches, or brings down.

ADDUC FOR, åd-dåkt-år, n. Any muscle that contracts.
ADDULCE, åd-dåls', vt. To sweeten.
ADDULCED, åd-dåls', pp. Sweetened.
ADDULCING, åd-dåls-ång, ppr. Sweetening.
ADDUCANG, åd-dåls-ång, ppr. Sweetening.

ADEB, addeb, n. An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each three rotolos; a weight, of three drams less than the English pound. At Rosetta, the adeb is only I50

okes. [pay tithes. ADECCATIST, å-děk-á-tist, n. One who refuses to ADELAN rado, åd-čl-ån-tå-då, n. The king's lieu-

tenant in a province.

ADELING, åd-el-ing, n. A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children.
ADELITE åd'él-i't, n. Adelites, or Almoganens, in
Spain, conjurors, who predicted the fortune of individuals, by the flight and singing of birds.
ADEMPTION, å-demp'shun, n. Taking away.

ADENOGRAPHY, åd-e-nog-råf-e, n. A treatise on the glands. [dulous. ADENOID, åd-e-nåé'd, a. In the form of a gland; glan-

ADENOLOGICAL, ad-ėn-ò-lòj-ė-kal, a. Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands. ADENOLOGY, ad-ėn-òl-ò-jė, n. In anatomy, the doc-

trine of the glands. ADENOS, id-en-e's, n. A species of cotton from Alep-

po, called uso marine cotton.

ADENOSE, or ADENOUS, åd-én-ô/a tad-é-nûs, a.

Like a glaod.

ADEPHAGY, å-déffå-jé, n. Greedmess; insatable

ADEPS, å-tieps, n. The soft fat of the human body. ADEPT, å-tept', n. He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

the secret of his art.
ADEPT, ā-lṣˈpt/, a. Thoroughly versed.
ADEPTION, ā-dēp-shūn, n. Attainment.
ADEQUA(Y, ā-dē-q-gōā/s-ē, n. Equality.
ADEQUATE, ād-é-qōā/t, vt. To resemble exactly.
ADEQUATE, ād-é-qōā/t, a. Equal to.
ADEQUATED, åd-é-dōā/t, a. Equal to.

ADEQUATELY, åd-é-qôå/t-lê, ad. In an adequate ADEQUATENESS, åd-é-qôå/t-n-és, n. The state of

being adequate.

ADEQUATING, åd-é-kôå/t-ing, ppr. Making to re-ADEQUATION, åd-é-qôå-shûn, n. Adequateness.

ADESPOTICK, å-dès-pôt-ik, a. Not absolute; not

despotick.

ADESSENARIANS, å-dés-én-å/r-ýåns, n. In church history, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ, however, as to this presence: some hold the body of Christ to be in the bread; others, about the bread.

ADFECTED, åd-fékt-éd, a. In algebra, compounded consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. ADFILIATED, åd-fé'l-é-å't-éd, a. Adopted for a son. ADFILIATION, åd-fé'l-é-å'shûn, n. A custom which

places children by different marriages on an equal footing.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, art, ace, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—ou', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i. u.

ADHERE, åd-he'r, vi. To stick to. ADHERENCE, åd-hê'r-êns, n. Fixedness of mind. ADHERENCY, åd-hê'r-êns-ê, n. Steady attachment. ADHERENT, åd-hê'r-ênt, a. Sticking to. ADHERENT, åd-hê'r-ênt, n. A follower; a partisan.

ADHERENTLY, åd-hê'r-ent-lê, ad. In an adherent

ADHERER, åd-hê'r-er, n. He that adheres. ADHESION, åd-hê'zhån, n. The state of sticking to

something. something.
ADHESIVE, åd-hê'sîv, a. Sticking. [ner.
ADHESIVELY, åd-hê'sîv-lê, ad. In an adhesive manADHESIVENESS, åd-hê'sîv-nês, n. Tenacity.
ADHIBIT, åd-hîb'ît, vt. To apply.
ADHIBITED, åd-hîb'ît-êd, pp. Üsed; applied.

ADHIBITING, åd-håb-åt-ling, ppr. Using; applying. ADHIBITION, åd-håb-åsh-ån, n. Application; use. ADHORTATION, åd-hðr-tå-sh-ån, n. Advicc. ADHORTATORY, åd-hðr-t-å-tår-é, a. Advisory, con-

taining counsel.

ADIANTHUM, åd-é-ån'thům, n. A genus of plants

having no visible flower.

ADIAPHORISTS, å-di-åf-ò-rists, n. Moderate Lutherans; a name given to those that followed Me-

lancthon, who was more pacific than Luther.

ADIAPHORACY, å-dė-af-d-rås-ė, n. Indifferency.

ADIAPHOROUS, å-dė-åf-d-rås, a. Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, å-dė-åf-d-rė, n. Neutrality.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, åd-è-åp-nu'st-yå, n. Difficult re
ADIEU, å-du', ad. Farewell. [spiration.

ADIPOCERATION, åd-è-pòs-èr-å-shūn, n. The act

of being changed juto adirector.

of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCIRE, ad-é-pô-si-ré, n. A soft unctuous, or waxy substance, of a light brown colour; into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted, when protected from atmospheric air. speedily produced, when the body is immersed in running water.

ADIPOČIRE, åd-ê-pô-si'rê, n. An oily substance obtained from the human body after interment.

ADIPOUS, åd-é-pås, n. Fat. ADIPSA, a-dip'sa, n. Medicines to allay thirst.

ADIT, ad-it, or a-dit, n. A passage for the conveyance

of water underground.

ADITION, å-dish-un, n. The act of going to another.

ADJACENCY, åd-jà-sen-se, a. The state of lying close to another thing.

close to another thing.

ADJACENT, åd-jåt-sént, a. Lying near. [ther.

ADJACENT, åd-jåt-sént, n. That which lies next ano
ADJECT, åd-jåt-t, vi. To add to.

ADJECTED, åd-jåt-t-d, pp. Added, or put to another.

ADJECTING, åd-jåt-t-d, pp. Adding.

ADJECTINO, åd-jåt-shun, n. The thing adjected.

ADJECTITIOUS, åd-jåt-tish-tas, a. Added; thrown
in upon the rest

in upon the rest. ADJECTIVE, åd'jék-tîv, n. A word added to a noun,

ADJECTIVE, åd'jék-tiv, n. A word added to a noan, to signify some quality. [an adjective. ADJECTIVELY, åd'jék-tiv-lé, ad. In the manner of ADJOIN, åd-jàé'n, vt. To join to. ADJOIN, åd-jàé'n, vi. To be contiguous to. ADJOINANT, åd-jàé'n-ånt, a. Contiguous to. ADJOINED, åd-jàé'n-ång, ppr. Joining to. ADJOUNN, åd-jàrn', vt. To put off to another time. ADJOURNED, åd-jårn', vt. To put off to achieve time. ADJOURNED, åd-jårn', pp. Put off ; delayed; defared [for a session. [for a session.

ADJOURNING, åd-jur'ning, ppr. Deferring; closing ADJOURNMENT, åd-jurn'ment, n. A putting off till another time. adipocere.

ADIPOCERATE, åd-ê-pòs-ér-å't, vt. To convert into ADJUDGE, åd-jůj', vt. To give a judicial sentence. ADJUDGED, åd-jůjd', pp. Determined; decreed;

sentenced.

ADJUDGMENT, åd-jùj-ment, n. Adjudication.
ADJUDGING, åd-jůj-ing, ppr. Decreeing; sentencing.
ADJUDICATE, åd-jô-dê-ka't, rt. To adjudge. ADJUDICATE, ad-jo-de-ka't-ed, pp. Adjudged;
ADJUDICATED, ad-jo-de-ka't-ed, pp. (determining,

tried; decided.

ADJUDICATING, åd-jô-dê-kå't-îng, ppr. Adjudging; ADJUDICATION, åd-jô-dê-kå'shûn, n. The act of judging.

ADJUGATE, åd'jō-gå't, vt. To yoke to.
ADJUGATED, åd'jō-gå't-åd, pp. Yoked to.
ADJUGATING, åd'jō-gå't-ång, ppr. Yoking to.
ADJUMENT, åd'jō-ment, n. Help; support. ADJUNCT, åd-jo-ment, n. Help; support.
ADJUNCT, åd-jokt, n. Something united to another,
ADJUNCT, åd-jokt, a. United with.
ADJUNCTION, åd-jokd-shön, n. The thing joined.
ADJUNCTIVE, åd-jönk-tív, n. That which is joined.
ADJUNCTIVE, åd-jönk-tív, n. That which joins.
ADJUNCTIVELY, åd-jönk-tív-lé, ad. In an adjunctive

manner ADJUNCTLY, åd-jånkt-lå, ad. In connection with. ADJURATION, åd-jå-rå-shån, n. The act of charging

another solemnly by oath.

ADJURE, åd-jô'r, vt. To impose an oath upon another.

ADJURED, åd-jô'rd, pp. Charged on oath, with a de-

nunciation of God's wrath.

ADJURER, åd-jô'r-ễr, n. One that exacts an oath.

ADJURING, åd-jô'r-Îng, ppr. Charging on oath; be-

ADJUSTING, ad-jūst-ing, ppr. Charging on oath, seeching with solemnity.

ADJUST, åd-jūst', vt. To regulate.

ADJUSTED, åd-jūst-čd, pp. Made exact; settled.

ADJUSTER, åd-jūst-čng, ppr. Fitting; settling.

ADJUSTING, åd-jūst-čng, ppr. Fitting; settling.

or set right.
ADJUSTMENT, åd-just-ment, n. Regulation. ADJUTANCY, åd'jå-tån-sé, n. The military office of an adjutant.

ADJUTANT, åd-jå-tånt, n. An officer, whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment.

to assist the major of a regiment.

ADJUTE, åd-jôt, vt. To help.

ADJUTED, åd-jôt-éd, pp. Helped.

ADJUTING, åd-jôt-îng, ppr. Helping.

ADJUTOR, åd-jôt-înr, n. A helper.

ADJUTORY, åd-jô-tûr-, a. That which helps.

ADJUTORY, åd-jô-tûr-t, a. That which helps.

ADJUVANT, åd-jô-tûr-t, n. An assistant.

ADJUVANT, åd-jô-våtr, v. An issistant.

ADJUVATE, åd-jô-våtr, vt. To help.

ADLEGATION, åd-lô-ku-t, n. A joint embassage.

ADLOCUTION, åd-lô-ku-shûn, n. A speech made by commanders to their soldiers.

commanders to their soldiers. [dard. ADMEASURE, åd-mezh-ar, vt. To measure by a stan-ADMEASURED, åd-mezh-ard, pp. Measured; apportioned. [justment of proportions, ADMEASUREMENT, åd-mezh-ûr-ment, n. The ad-ADMEASURING, åd-mezh-ûr-îng, ppr. Measuring; apportioning.

ADMENSURATION, åd-men-su-rå-shun, n. The act

of measuring. ADMETIATE, åd-mé'sĉ-å't, vt. To measure. ADMETIATED, åd-mé'sĉ-å't-ċd, ppr. Measured. ADMETIATING, åd-me'se-å't-ing, ppr. Measuring. ADMINICLE, åd-min-ikl, n. Help; support. ADMINICULAR, åd-min-ik-u-ler, a. Helpful.

ADMINICULATOR, åd-min-ik-u-lå/t-nr, n. An ad-

vocate for the indigent. ADMINISTER, åd-min-is-ter, vt. To give; to sup-ply. To perform the office of an administrator.

ADMINISTERED, ad-min-is-terd, pp. Executed,

managed. [cuting; carrying into effect.
ADMINISTERING, åd-min-is-ter-ing, ppr. ExcADMINISTRABLE, åd-min-is-tråbl, a. Capable of administration. ADMINISTRATE, åd-min'is-trå't, vt. See Adminis-

ADMINISTRATION, åd-min'is-trå'shun, n. The exccutive part of government. The rights of an administrator to a person deceased. [administers. ADMINISTRATIVE, åd-min-is-trå/t-iv, a. That which

ADMINISTRATOR, åd-min-is-tra-tur, n. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, åd-min-is-trå-tår-ship, n.

The office of administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, åd-min-is-trå-triks, n. of being admirable. it-c, n. The quality who administers. ADMIRABILITY, ad-mé-rå-bil-te-é, n. The quality ADMIRABLE, ad-mé-råbl, a. To be admired. ADMIRABLENESS, ad-mé-råbl-nés, n. The quality

of being admirable. ADMIRABLY, åd-mê-råb-lê, ad. So as to raise wonder

ADMIRAL, åd'mê-rål, n. A chief officer of the king's The chief commander of a fleet.

ADMIRALSHIP, åd-me-rål-ship, n. The office or

power of an admiral.
ADMIRALTY, åd-mê-râl-tê, n. The power appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, åd-mê-rå-shůn, n. Wonder. ADMIRATIVE, åd-mê-rå-tiv, a. The point of admiration, marked thus! [regard with love. ADMIRE, åd-mi'r, vt. To regard with wonder. To ADMIRE, åd-mi'r, vi. To wonder.

ADMIRED, ad-mi'rd, pp. Regarded with wonder, esteem, love, reverence.

ADMIRER, åd-mi'r-re, n. The person that wonders.

ADMIRING, åd-mi'r-re, ppr. Regarding with won-

der, love, or esteem. ADMIRINGLY, åd-mir-ing-lê, ad. With admiration. ADMISSIBILITY, åd-mis-ib-il-it-ê, n. The quality

of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE, ad-mis-fbl, a. That which may be admay be admitted. mitted.

mitted.

ADMISSIBLY, åd-mis-ib-le, ad. In a manner which ADMISSION, åd-mish-ån, n. The act or practice of admitting. [ney paid for admission. ADMISSION-MONEY, åd-mish-ån-mån-è, n. Mo-ADMIT, åd-mit, rt. To suffer to enter. To allow an

argument or position. [mitted. ADMITTABLE, åd-mit-åbl, a. That which may be ad-ADMITTANCE, åd-mit-åns, n. The act of admitting.

The power or right of entering.

ADMITTED, åd-mit-èd, pp. Permitted to enter; allowed; granted; conceded.

ADMITTER, åd-mit-èr, n. He who admits.

ADMITTING, åd-mit-er, n. ne win admits.

ADMITTING, åd-mit-ing, ppr. Permitting to approach; allowing; conceding.

ADMIX, åd-mik's, rt. To mingle with.

ADMIXED, åd-miksd', pp. Mingled with something

[thing else. else.

ADMIXING, åd-miks'-ing, ppr. Mingling with someADMIXION, åd-miks'-tyun, n. The mingling of
one body with another.

[with another.

ADMIXTURE, åd-mikst-ýår, n. The body mingled ADMONISH, åd-món-ísh, vt. To warn of a fault. ADMONISHED, åd-món-íshd, pp. Reproved; ad-

vised; warned. ADMONISHER, ad-mon'ish-er, n. He that admonishes ADMONISHING, åd-mon'ish-ing, ppr. Reproving;

counselling; directing.
ADMONISHMENT, ad-mon-ish-ment, n. Admonition ADMONITION, åd-mô-nish-un, n. Gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, åd-mo-nish-un-er, n. A dispenser of admonition. [monishes. ADMONITIVE, åd-mon-ît-iv, a. That which ad-ADMONITOR, åd-mon-ît-ur, n. The person who ad-

monishes. monishes. ADMONITORY, åd-mon'it-år-ê, a. That which ad-ADMORTIZATION, åd-mor-tiz-å'shån, n. Reducing

lands, or tenements, to mortmain.

ADMOVE, åd-mô'v, vt. To bring one thing to another. ADMOVED, åd-mô'vd, pp. Brought to another thing. ADMOVING, åd-mô'v-ling, ppr. Bringing one thing muring.

ADMURMURATION, åd-mår-mår-å-shån, n. Mur-ADNASCENT, åd-nås-ént, part. a. Growing upon something else. [called albuginea. something else.

ADNATA, åd-nå'tå, n. One of the coats of the eye ADNATE, åd-nå't, a. Growing upon. ADNOUN, åd'nåön, n. An adjective. ADNUBILATED, åd-nu'bîl-åt-čd, a. Darkened,

clouded, obscured.

ADO, å-dô', n. Trouble; bustle; tumult.

ADOLESCENCE, åd-ċ-lés-éns,

ADOLESCENCY, åd-ċ-lés-én-sé,

n. ceeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

ADOLESCENT, ad-o-les-ent, a. Advancing from

childhood to manhood.

ADONEAN, å-dô'n-ŷân, a. Pertaining to Adonis.

ADONIA, å-dô'n-ŷâ, n. Festivals celebrated anciently in honour of Adonis, by femases.

ADONIC, å-dò'nik, a. Adonic verse; a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed.

ADONIC, å-dô-nîk, n. An adonic verse.

ADONIS, å-dô-nîs, n. In mythology, the favourite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, King of Cyprus. ADONIS, a-do'nis, n. In botany, bird's eye, or phea-

ADONISTS, a-dô-nists, n. Among crities, a seet, or party, who maintain that the Hebrew points, annexed to the consonants of the word Jehovah, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points, belonging to the words Adonai, and Elohim, applied to the ineffable name Jehovah, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were, therefore, always to pronounce the word Adonai, instead of Jehovah.

ADONIUM, å-dó'n-yum, n. The shrub called South-ADOORS, å-dô'rz, ad. At doors; at the door.

ADOPT, a-dopt', vt. To make him a son who was not so by birth.
ADOPTED, å-dopt-ed, pp. Taken as one's own; re-

ceived as son and heir; selected for use. DOPTEDLY, å-dôpt-éd-lê, ad. After the manner of

something adopted.

ADOPTER, å-dopt'er, n. He that makes the adoption. ADOPTING, å-dopt-ing, ppr. Taking a stranger as a

ADOPTING, a-dopting, ppr. Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

ADOPTION, å-dôp/shůn, n. The act of adopting. The state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, å-dôp/slv, n. He that is adopted by ano-ADOR, å'dôr, n. Wheat anciently used in sacrifice.

ADORABLE, å-dôr/såbl, a. Worthy of divine honours.

ADORABLE NESS. å-dôr/såbl,nås n. Worthiness of

ADORABLENESS, a-dô/r-abl-nes, n. Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, å-dô'r-åb-lĉ, ad. In a manner worthy of ADORATION, åd-ô-rå'shůn, n. The homage paid to the Divinity

ADORE, a-do'r, vt. To reverence; love.

ADORED, å-dô'rd, pp. Worshipped as divine; greatly

ADOREMENT, å-dô'r-měnt, n. Adoration.
ADORER, å-dô'r-ěr, n. He that adores.
ADORING, å-dô'r-ing, ppr. Worshipping as divine;

loving greatly.
ADORN, å-då/rn, vt. To dress with ornaments.
ADORN, å-då/rn, n. Ornament.

ADORN, å-då'rn, a. Adorned.
ADORNED, å-då'rnd, pp. Decked; embellished.
ADORNING, å-då'rning, n. Ornament.

ADORNING, å-då'r-ning, ppr. Ornamenting.
ADORNMENT, å-då'rn-ment, n. Embellishment. ADOSCULATION, ad-os-ku-la-shun, n. Impregna-

tion of plants, by the falling of the farina of the male plant on the pistils of the female; or, being carried thither by bees, &c. It also signifies the inserting of one plant into another, in order to propagate, and produce fruits or flowers, on that plant. It is a species of budding or engrafting. ADOSSED, &'dosd', a. Two figures, or bearings,

placed back to back.

placed back to back.

ADOWN, å-dåb'n, ad. On the ground.

ADOWN, å-dåb'n, prep. Down.

ADRAGANTH, åd-rå-gånth, n. gum-dragon.

ADREAD, å-drèd', ad. In a state of fear.

ADRIATIC, åd-rê-åt-îk, n. The Venetian Gulf, that

washes the Eastern side of Italy.

ADRIATI å dråb', ad. Flesting at random

ADRIFT, å-drift', ad. Floating at random. ADROGATION, åd-rô-gå-shun, n. A species of adoption in ancient Rome.

ADROIT, å-dråé't, a. Dextrous, skilful. ADROITLY, å-dråé't-lê, ad. Dextrously.

ADROITNESS, å-dråê't-nes, n. Dexterity.

ADRY, å-dri', ad. Athirst.

ADSCITTTIOUS, åd-sĉ-tlsh'.ås, a. Supplemental.

ADSTRICTION, åd-strîk'-shûn, n. The act of binding together.

ADVANCE, ad-vans', vt. To raise to preferment; to

propose; to pay before-hand.
ADVANCE, åd-våns', vi. To come forward.
ADVANCE, åd-våns', n. The act of coming forward;
a tendency to meet a lover.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 t 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, cr i—i, u.

ADVANCED, ad-vansd', pp. Moved forward; pro-Limprovement. ADVANCEMENT, åd-våns'-ment, n. Preferment; ADVANCER, ad-van's-er, n. He that advances.

ADVANCING, ad-vans-ing, ppr. Moving forward,

supplying before-hand.
ADVANTAGE, åd-vån-tej, n. Superiority; conveni-

ence; gair.
ADVANTAGE, åd-vån-těj, vt. To benefit.
ADVANTAGEABLE, åd-vån-těj-åbl, a. Profitable. ADVANTAGED. åd-vån'-téjd, a. Possessed of advan-

ADVANTAGED, åd-vån'tějd, ppr. Benefited; pro-

moted ; profited. ADVANTAGE - GROUND, åd-vån-tej - gråbnd, n.

ADVANTAGE. GROUDE Advantacjūs, a. Useful.
ADVANTAGEOUS, ad-van-tacjūs, a. Useful.
ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ad-van-tacjūs-le, ad. Confitableness, veniently; profitably. [fitableness. ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, åd-vån-tå-jås-nes, n. Pro-ADVANTAGING, åd-vån-tej-ing, ppr. Profiting: oeuenting.

ADVECTITIOUS, åd-věk-tish-ůs, a. Removed from ADVENE, åd-vě'n, vi. To accede to something.

ADVENIENT, åd-věn'yént, a. Superadded.

ADVENT, åd-věnt, n. One of the boly.

fying the coming of our Saviour.

ADVENTINE, åd-ven-tin, a. Adventitious.
ADVENTITIOUS, åd-ven-tish-ås, a. Aeeidental.

ADVENTITIOUSLY, åd-ven-tish-us-le, ad. [comes from without. dentally. ADVENTIVE, ad-vent-iv, n. The thing or person that

ADVENTIVE, åd-vent'lv, a. Adventitious. ADVENTRY, åd-vent're, n. An enterprise. ADVENTUAL, åd-vent'u-ål a. Relating to the season of advent. [a hazard. ADVENTURE, ad-vent'yur,n. An accident; a chance; ADVENTURE, åd-vent'ydr, vi. To try the chance. ADVENTURE, åd-vent'yur, vt. To put into the

power of chance. ADVENTURED, åd-vent/yurd, pp. Put to hazard. ADVENTURER, åd-vent-ýur-er, n. He that seeks

oceasions of hazard. ADVENTURESOME, ad-vent'yur-sum, a. The same

with adventurous. ADVENTURING, åd-vent-ydr-ing, ppr. Putting to

hazard. ADVENTURESOMENESS, åd-vent-yur-sum-nes, n.

The quality of being adventuresome. [ous. ADVENTUROUS, ad-vent-yūr-ūs, a. Bold; danger-ADVENTUROUSLY, ad-vent-yūr-ūs-le, ad. Boldly;

daringly.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, åd-vent-yår-ås-nes, n. The act of being adventurous.

A word joined to a verb or ad-

jective, qualifying and restraining their signification. ADVERBIAL, ad-verb-yal, ad. Having the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, åd-vérb-ýål-ê, ad. Like an adverb. ADVERSABLE, åd-vérs-ábl, a. Contrary; opposite to. ADVERSARIA, ad-ver-sa'r-ya, n. A common-place

ADVERSARY, åd-vér-sér-é, n. An opponent ; an en-ADVERSARY, åd-vérs-ér-é, a. Hostile. ADVERSATIVE, åd-vérs-å-täv, a In grammar, signi-

fies opposition or variety.

ADVERSATIVE, ad-vers-a-tiv, n. Denoting contra-

ADVERSATIVE, åd-vērs-ā-tīv, n. Denoting contrariety or opposition,
ADVERSE, åd-vērs, a. Calamitous; afflictive.
ADVERSE, åd-vērs', vt. To oppose.
ADVERSED, ad-vērs', pp. Opposed.
ADVERSED, åd-vērs-lē, ad. Oppositip.
ADVERSENESS, åd-vērs-lnēs, n. Opposition.
ADVERSING, åd-vērs-lnēs, ppr. Opposition.
ADVERSING, åd-vērs-lt-ē, n. Affliction.
ADVERT, åd-vērt-vē. vi. To attend to.
ADVERT, åd-vērt-v. vi. To regard.
ADVERTED, åd-vērt-ed, pp. Attended to.
ADVERTENCE, or ADVERTENCY, åd-vērt-ens, or åd-vērt-fons, n. Attention to. åd-vert'en-se, n. Attention to.
ADVERTENT, åd-vert'ent, a. Attentive.

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ADVERTING, ad-verting, ppr. Attending to.

ADVERTISE, åd-vér-ti'z, vt. To inform. ADVERTISEMENT, åd-vér-ti'z-měnt, or åd-vér-ti'z-

ADVERTISEMENT, ad-ver-transformation.

ment, n. Intelligence; information.

ADVERTISED, ad-ver-tized, or ad-ver-tized, pp. Inligence. formed; notified; warned.

ADVERTISER, åd-vér-ti/z-ér, n. He that gives intel-ADVERTISING, åd-ver-tiz-ing, ppr. Informing;

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING, ad-ver-ti'z-ing,

or åd-vér-tîz-îng, a. Giving intelligence. ADVESPERATE, åd-vés-pér-å/t, vi. To draw towards

evening.
ADVICE, åd-vi's, n. Counsel; instruction.
ADVICE-BOAT, åd-vi's-bô't, n. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVIGILATE, åd-vij-îl-å't, vt. To watch diligently. ADVIGILATED, åd-vij-îl-å' t-èd, pp. Watched diligently. gently. ligently. ADVIGILLATING, åd-vîj-ʻîl-å't-ing, ppr. Watching ADVISABLE, åd-vi'z-åbl, a. Prudent. ADVISABLENESS, åd-vi'z-åbl-nes, n. The quality of

being advisable.

ADVISE, åd-vi'z, vt. To counsel. ADVISE, åd-vi'z, vi. To consult. ADVISED, åd-vi'zd, pp. Informed, counseled. ADVISED, åd-vi'zd, part. a. Acting with deliberation.
ADVISEDLY, åd-vi'z-èd-lè, ad. Soberly; heeffully.
ADVISEDNESS, åd-vi'z-èd-nès, n. Deliberation.
ADVISEMENT, åd-vi'z-ment, n. Counsel.
ADVISED 24 del 24 ment.

ADVISER, åd-vi'z-år, n. The person that advises. ADVISING, åd-vi'z-ång, n. Counsel. ADULARIA, åd-u-lå'r-yå, n. A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar; its colour white, or with

most perfect variety of feispar; his colour white, a tinge of green, yellow, or red.
ADULATION, åd-u-lå't-h'n, n. Flattery.
ADULATOR, åd'-u-lå't-h'r, n. A flatterer.
ADULATORY, åd'-u-lå't-rès, n. She that flattereth.
ADULATRESS, åd'-u-lå't-rès, n. She that flattereth.
ADULT, å-dålt', n. Grown up.
ADULT, å-dålt', a. A person full grown.
ADULTED å-dålt-åd. nart. a. Completely grown.

ADULTED, å-důlt-éd, part. a. Completely grown. ADULTER, å-důlt-ůr, vt. To commit adultery; to poiterates. ADULTERANT, å-dålt'-år-ånt, n. That which adul-ADULTERATE, å-dålt'-år-å't, vt. To commit adultery. ADULTERATE, å'dålt'år-å't, vt. To corrupt by some

foreign admixture. [guilt of adultery. Tainted with the ADULTERATE, å-dålt-år-å/t, ADULTERATED, å-dålt'år-å't-ěd, pp. Debased by a

mixture with something of less value. ADULTERATING, å-důlt-ůr-å/t-îng, ppr. Debasing;

corrupting. ADULTERATELY, å-důlt-ůr-å/t-lê, ad. In an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS, å-důlt'ůr-å't-nes, n. Thequa-

lity of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, å-dålt/-år-å-shån, n. The state fadultery. of being adulterated. [adultery. ADULTERER, a-dult'ur-er, n. The person guilty of ADULTERESS, å-důlt'res, n. A woman that commits

adulterv. [adulteress. ADULTERINE, å-dålt-år-in, n. A child born of an ADULTERINE, å-dålt-år-in, a. Spurious. ADULTERIZE, å-dålt-år-iz, vt. To commit adultery ADULTEROUS, å-dålt-år-ås, a. Corrupt. ADULTEROUSLY, å-důlt-ur-ůs-le, ad. In an adul-

terous manner. [married person. ADULTERY, å-důlt-ůr-č, n. Violation of the bed of a ADULTNESS, å-důlt-nes, n. The state of being adult. ADUMBRANT, å-dům-brant, a. That which gives a slight resemblance.

ADUMBRATE, å-dům-brå/t, vt. To shadow out. ADUMBRATED, åd-ům-brå/t-éd, pp. A faint shadow

or resemblance given. ADUMBRATING, åd-åm-brå't-ing, ppr. Giving a faint shadow or likeness.

ADUMBRATION, ad-am-bra-shan, n. A slight and imperfect representation. In heraldry, the shadow only of any figure outlined and painted of a colour darker than the fields

ADUNATION, ad-u-na'shan, n. The state of being ADUNCITY, å-důns-ît-ê, n. Crookedness.
ADUNCOUS, å-důnk-ûs, a. Hooked; bent.
ADUNQUE, å-důnk-, a. Crooked.
ADVOCACY, åd-vô-kå-ê n. Judicial pleadings.
ADVOCATE, åd-vô-kå't, vt. To defend.
ADVOCATE, åd-vô-kå't, vn. To perform the office of an advocate. Of another. ADVOCATE, åd-vô-kå/t, n. He that pleads the cause ADVOCATED, åd-vô-kå/t-éd, pp. Defended by argudefending. ADVOCATING, ADVOCATING, åd-vo-kå/t-lng, ppr. Supporting; ADVOCATESHIP, åd-vo-kå/t-ship, n. The duty or place of an advocate. ADVOCATESS, åd'vô-kå't-ěs, n. A female advocate. ADVOCATION, åd-vô-kå'-shùn, n. The office or act of pleading. [something. ADVOLATION, åd-vô-lå'shun, n. The act of flying to ADVOLUTION, åd-vô-lu-shun, n. Rolling to something.
ADVOUTRER, åd-våðt-rer, n. An adulterer. ADVOUTRESS, åd-vååt-rås, n. An adulteress. ADVOUTROUS, åd-vååt-rås, a. Adulteress. ADVOUTRY, åd-vå5-trê, n. Adultery. ADVOWE, or ADVOWEE, åd-v65-è, n. He that has the right of advowson. ADVOWSON, or ADVOWZEN, ad-va84sun, or advåô-zên, n. A right to present to a benefice. ADVOYER, or AVOYER, åd-vôåé-ér, or å-vôåé-år, n. A chief magistrate of a canton in Switzerland. A chief magistrate of a canton in Switzerland.

ADURE, åd-u'r, vi. To burn up.

ADUSTE, å-důst', a. Burnt up; scorched.

ADUSTED, å-důst'čd, a. Burnt; scorched.

ADUSTIBLE, å-důst'člb, a. What may be burnt up.

ADUSTION, å-důst'ýůn, n. Burning up or drying.

ADY, å'dê, n. A species of the palm tree. [vestry.

ADY, å'd', n. Sea Advive. ADZ, ådz', n. See Andice. [guage. Æ, or AE, ¢, or å, n. A diphthong in the Latin lan-ÆDILE, ¢-di'l, n. A Roman magistrate appointed to inspect all buildings. ÆGILOPS, ê-jê-lops, or ēj-ll-ops, n. A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye.

ÆGIS, é-jis, n. A shield.

ÆGLOGUE, ég-lóg, n. A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

ÆGLUS, é-glås, n. The chameleon thistle.

ÆGOMANTIA, é-gő-måns-ýå, n. Divination by means of a goat. [stone. EGOPTHALMAS, é-gop-thál/más, n. A precious EGYPTIACUM, é-jip-ti/a-kům, n. An ointment of honey, verdigris, and vinegar. ÆGYPTILLA, é-jip-til'a, n. A variegated stone, supposed to give to water the taste of wine.

ÆIPATHY, å-lp-å-thê, n. A continued passion.

ÆL, or EAL, or AL, in compound names, signifies all, or altogether. So Ælwin is a complete conqueror: Albert, all illustrious. ÆLF, elf', n. Implies assistance. So Ælfwin, is victorious, and Ælfwold, an auxiliary governor. ÆNEID, or ÆNEIS, ê-nê-id, ê-nê-is, or ê-nid. The heroic poem of Virgil. ENIGMA, ê-nîg-mâ, n. See ENIGMA.

ÆOLIPILE, ê-ol-ê-pî'l, n. See EOLIPILE.

ÆOLIAN, ê-ô'l-ŷân, ad. Belonging to the wind.

ÆOLIST, ê-ô-lîst, n. A pretender to inspiration.

ÆRATE, â-êr-â't, vt. To combine with carbonic acid, [carbonic acid. nic acid. ÆRATION, å-ér-å-shån, n. The act of combining with ÆRIANS, å-ér-ý-åns, or å-ér-ý-åns, n. A sect so called

bining air.

AERIFIED, å'r-ê-fi'd, pp. Having air combined with AERIFORM, &'r-ê-fàrm, a. That which resembles air.
AERIFY, &'r-ê-fi', vt. To infuse air into. [thing.
AERIFYING, &'r-ê-fi-fing, ppr. Infusing air into someAEROGRAPHY, &'r-ô-grât-ê, or år-òg-råf-ê, n. The description of the air. AEROLITE. a'r-ô-li't, n. A stone falling from the air. AEROLITE, or AEROLITH, &'r-ô-li't, or a'r-ô-lith, n. An air stone. AEROLOGY, år-òl-ò-jê, n. A description of the arr. AEROLOGY, år-òl-ò-jè, n. The doctrine of the arr. AEROLOGICAL, år-ò-lo-j-è-kål, n. Pertaining to acrology.

AEROLOGIST, år-ôl-ô-jîst, n. One who is versed in AEROMANCY, å'r-ô-mån-se, n. The art of divining by the air. AEROMETER, å/r-òm-é-ter, n. A machine for weighing the air. AEROMETRY, å'r-ôm-é-trê, n. The art of measuring AERONAUT, å'r-ô-nà't, n. He who has sailed through the air in a balloon. [the air. AERONAUTIC, å'r-\u00e5-n\u00e3't-\u00e4k, \u00e3. Sailing or floating in AERONAUTICS, \u00e4'r-\u00f6-n\u00e3't-\u00e4ks, \u00e3. The art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon. AERONAUTISM, a'r-ô-na't-izm, n. The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. AEROSCOPY, å'r-òs-kô-pê, n. The observation of the air.
AEROSTAT, å'r-ôs-tåt, n. A balloon sustaining AEROSTATIC, å'r-ô-ståt-"ik, a. Belonging to aerostation tation. AEROSTATICS, &/r-o-stat-iks, n. The science of sustaining bodies in the air. [weighing air AEROSTATION, ¼/r-os-t¾/shůn, n. The science of ÆRUGINOUS, čr-u-jju-uš, a. Of the nature of copper. ÆRUGO, ér-u'gô, n. The rust of ancient coins. AERY-LIGHT, å/r-é-li/t, a. In Milton, light as air; used for airy light. ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, ê-thê-ops-min-er-âl, n. Quicksilver and sulphur, ground together to a black powder. ÆTIOLOGY, e-te-ol-o-je, or e-se-ol-o-je, n. The adducing of reasons. AFAR, å-få'r, ad. To or from a great distance.
AFAR, å-få'r, ad. To or from a great distance.
AFAR, å-få'r, n. The southwest wind.
AFFA, å-få'r, n. Weight used on the Guinea coast equal to an onnce. The half of it is called eggeba. equa to an office.

AFFABLITY, åf-å-bil-it-e, n. Courtesy.

AFFABLE, åf-åbl, a. Easy of manners.

AFFABLENESS, åf-åbl-nes, n. Courtesy. AFFABLY, åf²åb-lé, ad. In an affable manner. AFFABROUS, åf²å-brås, a. Skilfully made. AFFABULATION, åf-fåb-u-lå²sbån, n. The moral of a fable.

AFFAIR, åf-få/r, n. Something to be transacted.

AFFAMISH, åf-fåm/fsh, v.t. To starve.

AFFAMISHED, åf-fåm/fshd, pp. Starved. [star

AFFAMISHING, åf-fåm/fshd-ing, ppr. Causing

AFFAMISHMENT, åf-fåm/fsh-ment, n. Starving.

AFFEAR, åf-fö/r, vt. To frighten. [confir

AFFEAR, or rather to AFFEER, åf-fö/r, vt. Causing to confirm. AFFEAR, or rather to AFFEER, al-let, vt. 10
AFFEARED, åf-fö'rd, pp. Frightened.
AFFEARING, åf-fö'r-ing, ppr. Terrifying.
AFFECT, åf-fökt', v. Affection; passion.
[sions.
AFFECT, åf-fökt, vt. To act upon; to move the pasAFFECTED, åf-fökt-öd, pp. Touched either in person,
or in interest; touched with piety, &c.
AFFECTING, åf-fökt-ing, ppr. Touching the feelings; moving the passions.

AFFECTATED, åf-fék-tåt-éd, a. Far-fetched.

AFFECTATION, åf-fék-tå-shūn, n. An artificial show.

AFFECTED, åf-fékt-éd, part. a. Moved; tonched with affectation. [manner. AFFECTEDLY, åf-fékt-éd-lé, ad. In an affected from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests. AFFECTEDNESS, åf-fékt'éd-nés, n. The quality of AERIAL, å-e'r-ŷål, a. Belonging to the air; inhabiting of the air; high.

AERIE, ê'rê, or â'rê, n. A young brood of hawks.

AERIFICATION, âr-sf-ê-kâ'shûn, n. The art of combeing affected. AFFECTER, åf-fékt'år, n. See Affector. AFFECTINGLY, åf-fékt-ing-le, ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIONED, åf-fék-shůnd, a. Inclined. AFFECTIOUSLY, åf-fék-shůs-lê, ad. In an affecting manner. AFFECTIVE, åf-fékt-ív, a. That which affects.
AFFECTOR, åf-fékt-ír, \
AFFECTER, åf-fékt-ír, \
AFFECTUOSITY, åf-fékt-ú-ós-ít-é, n. Passionate-AFFECTUOUS, åf-fékt-u-ås, a. Full of passion.
AFFEER, åf-fé'r, vt. In law, to assess, or reduce an arbitrary penalty, or amercement, to a precise sum.
AFFEERED, åf-fé'rd, pp. Moderated in the sum assessed; reduced to a certainty.

AFFEERING, åf-fê'r-ing, ppr.

sum; assessing; reducing to a certainty.

AFFEERMENT, åf-fê'r-indit, n. The ac Moderating in the The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement.

AFFERE, åf-fé'r, vt. In law, to confirm.

AFFERORS, åf-fé'r-års, n. pl. Persons appointed to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily. AFFETUOSO, åf-fét-u-ð-sô, a. In musick, what is to be sung or played tenderly.
AFFIANCE, åf-fi-ans, n. A marriage contract. Trust in general. AFFIANCE, åf-fi-ans, vt. To betroth. AFFIANCED, åf-fi-ansd, pp. Pledged in marriage; AFFIANCER, af-fi-ans-er, n. He that makes a contract of marriage. [riage. tract of marriage.
AFFIANCING, åf-fi²āns-îng, ppr. Pledging in marAFFIDATION, åf-fi²-då'shin, n.
AFFIDATURE, åf-fi²d-å-tu'r, n.
AFFIDAVIT, åf-fi²-då'svit, n. A declaration upon oath.
AFFIED, åf-fi²d, part. a. Joined by contract.
AFFIED, åf-fi²d, pp. Betrothed, in order to marriage.
AFFILED, åf-fi²d, pp. Polished.
AFFILED, åf-fi²d, pp. Polished.
AFFILIATE, åf-fi²d-å't, vt. To initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; to adont. teries of a religious order; to adopt. AFFILIATED, åf-fe'l-é-å't-éd, pp. Adopted, as a ehild; admitted as a brother. AFFILÍATING, åf-fé'l-é-å't-ing, ppr. Adopting; receiving into a family as a child.

AFFILIATION, åf-fe-le-å-shun, n. Adoption.

AFFILING, åf-filling, ppr. Polishing.

AFFINAGE, åf-filling, ppr. Polishing.

AFFINED, åf-find, a. Joined by affinity.

AFFINITY åf-fin-strå. Relation by marriage i on-AFFINITY, af-fin-it-e, n. Relation by marriage; opposed to consanguinity.

AFFIRM, åf-férm', vi. To declare.

AFFIRM, åf-férm', vt. To declare positively.

AFFIRMABLE, åf-fér-måbl, a. What may be affirmed.

AFFIRMABLY, åf-fér-måbl-lé, ad. Capable of affirmation. AFFIRMANCE, åf-fér-mans, n. A declarer.
AFFIRMANT, åf-fér-månt, n. A declarer.
AFFIRMATIVE, åf-fér-må-tiv, a. Tha twhich affirms.
AFFIRMATIVE, åf-fér-må-tiv, n. What contains an firmation.

[firmative manner.] AFFIRMANCE, åf-fér-måns, n. Confirmation. AFFIRMATIVELY, åf-fér-må-tiv-lê, ad. In an af-AFFIRMED, åf-férmd', pp. Declared; asserted. AFFIRMER, åf-fér-mér, n. The person that affirms. AFFIRMING, åf-fer'ming, ppr. Asserting; declaring AFFIXAM a f-iks-ing, pp. [fix. AFFIX, åf-fiks', vt. To unite to the end; to fasten or AFFIX, åf-fiks', n. Something added to a word. AFFIXED, åf-fiks'np. United; annexed; attached. AFFIXING, åf-fiks'ing, ppr. Uniting; subjoining. AFFIXION, åf-fiks'yun, n. The act or state of being AFFIXTURE, åf-ffä/shån, n. That which is affixed. AFFLATION, åf-ffä/shån, n. Breathing upon any thing. AFFLATUS, af-fla-tus, n. Communication of the power of prophecy.

AFFLICT, åf-flikt', vt. To pain; to grieve. AFFLICTED, åf-flikt'-čd, pp. Affected with continued AFFECTION, åf-fék-shun, n. Passion of any kind. Love; kindness. AFFECTIONATE, åf-fék-shun-ét, a. Fond; tender. pain of body, or mind.

[affliction.

AFFLICTEDNESS, åf-flikt-éd-nes, n. The state of

AFFLICTER, åf-flikt-ér, n. A tormenter. [or mind.

AFFLICTING, åf-flikt-ing, ppr. Causing pain of body,

AFFLICTINGLY, åf-flikt-ing-lê, ad. In an afflicting AFFECTIONATELY, åf-fck-shun-ct-le, ad. In an affectionate manner. [ness; tenderness. In an AFFECTIONATENESS, af-ek-shan-et-nes, n. Fondmanner manner.
AFFLICTING, åf-flikt/ång, a. Grievous; distressing.
AFFLICTION, åf-flik/shån, n. Calamity.
AFFLICTIVE, åf-flikt/åv, a. Painful; tormenting.
AFFLICTIVELY, åf-flikt/åv-lê, ad. Painfully.
AFFLUENCE, or AFFLUENCY, åf-lu-čns, or åf-luéns-é, n. Exuberance of riches.

AFFLUENT, åf-lu-ént, a. Abundant; wealthy.

AFFLUENTLY, åf-lu-ént-lè, ad. In an affluent manner.

AFFLUENTNESS, åf-lu-ént-nès, n. The quality of a forest. pression of fear.

AFFLUEN 171255, a. Affluence.
AFFLUX, åf-flåks, n. Affluence.
AFFLUXION, åf-flåks-fyn. n. The act of flowing.
AFFORAGE, åf-for-éj, n. In France, a duty paid to
the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine, or other liquors, within his seignory. [fortress. AFFORCEMENT. åf-fô'rs-ment, n. In old charters, a AFFORD, åf-fô'rd, vt. To grant. To be able to expend. AFFORDED, af-fô'rd-èd, pp. Yielded, as fruit, produce, sold with profit. [without loss. duce; sold with profit. [without loss. AFFORDING, åf-fô/rd-îng, ppr. Yielding; selling AFFOREST, åf-fôr-ést, vt. To turn ground into forest. AFFOREST, åf-fôr-és-tå-shůn, n. Ground into forest. turned into forest. AFFORESTED, åf-for-ést-éd, pp. Converted into a AFFORESTING, åf-for-ést-ing, ppr. Converting into AFFRANCHISE, åf-från-tshiz, vt. To make free.
AFFRANCHISED, åf-från-tshisd, pp. Made free; restored to liberty [ing free., n. Mak-AFFRANCHISEMENT, af-fran'tshiz-ment, n. AFFRANCHISEMENT, åf-från'tshiz-ment, n. Mak-AFFRANCHISING, åf-från'tshis-ing, ppr. Making free; restoring a slave to freedom. AFFRAP, åf-fråp', vt. To strike down. AFFRAPPED, åf-fråp', vi. To strike. AFFRAPPED, åf-fråp', pp. Struck. AFFRAPPING, åf-fråp'ang, ppr. Striking, AFFRAY, åf-frå', vt. To fright; to terrify. AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT, åf-frå', or åf-frå'-ment, n. A tumultuous assault. A tumultuous assault. 76. A Grinden and AFFRAYED, &f-fr\(\hat{i}\)d, pp. Frightened.

AFFRAYING, \(\hat{a}\)f-\(\hat{i}\)d. To hire a ship for the transfing goods. portation of goods. [ing goods. AFFREIGHTED, &f-fra/t-éd, pp. Hired for transport-AFFREIGHTING, af-fra/t-ing, ppr. Hiring for transporting goods. [a ship. AFFREIGHTMENT, åf-frå't-ment, n. The freight of AFFRET, åf-fråt', n. Furious onset. AFFRICTION, åf-fråk'shön, n. The act of rubbing. AFFRIENDED, åf-frånded, part. a. Made friends. AFFRIGHT, åf-fri't, vt. To terrify.

AFFRIGHT, åf-fri't, n. Terror; fear. [fear.

AFFRIGHTED, åf-fri't-éd, pp. Suddenly alarmed with

AFFRIGHTEDLY, åf-fri't-éd-lê, ad. Under the im-AFFRIGHTER, åf-fri't-er, n. He who frightens. AFFRIGHTELS, at-firit-er, n. He who frightens. AFFRIGHTFUL, āf-frit-fāl, a. Terrible; dreadful. AFFRIGHTING, āf-frit-fing, ppr. Terrifying. AFFRIGHTMENT, āf-frit-ment, n. Fear; terror. AFFRONT, āf-frāut', vt. To offer an open insult. AFFRONT, āf-frāut', n. Insult offered to the face. AFFRONTED, āf-frāut'ēd, āf-front'ēd, pp. Dared; opposed face to face; abused. AFFRONTEE, åf-front-ê, a. In heraldry, front to front; animals that face each other.
AFFRONTER, åf-frunt-ér, n. He that affronts. AFFRONTING, åf-frånt-ing, part. a. Contumelious. AFFRONTING, åf-frånt-ing, part. a. Contumelious. AFFRONTING, åf-frånt-ing, åf-frånt-ing, ppr. Opposing face to face; defying; abusing. AFFRONTIVE, åf-frånt-in, a. Causing affront. AFFRONTIVENESS, åf-frånt-iv-nes, n. The quality that gives affront. AFFUSE, af-fu's, vt. To pour one thing upon another

AFFUSED, af-fu'zd, pp. Sprinkled with a liquid. AFFUSING, af-fu'z-ing, ppr. Pouring upon, or

aprinkling.

AFFUSION, &f-fu'z-vûn, n. The act of pouring.

AFFY, &f-f', vt. To betroth in order to marriage.

AFFY, &f-f', vi. To put confidence in.

AFFYING, &f-fi'lng, ppr. Betrothing.

AFIELD, &-fe'ld, a. To the field. In the field.

AFIRE, å-fir. ad. On fire. AFLAT, å-flåt', ad. Level with the ground. AFLOAT, å-flåt', ad. Floating.

AFOOT, å-fôt', ad. In action; in motion. AFORE, å-fô'r, prep. Before. Sooner in time AFORE, å-fô'r, ad. In time foregone or past.

AFOREGOING, &-fô'r-gô-ing, part. a. Going before. AFOREHAND, &-fô'r-hand, ad. By a previous pro-vision. [tioned before. AFOREMENTIONED, å-fô'r-men'shund, a. Men-

AFORENAMED, å-fô'r-nå'md, a. Named before. AFORESAID, å-fô'r-sèd, a. Said before. AFORETIME, å-fô'r-ti'm, ad. In time past. AFOUL, å-fåô'l, ad. or a. Not free; entangled.

AFRAID, å-frå'd, part. a. Struck with fear. AFRESH, å-frèsh', ad. Anew. AFRICAN, åf-rè-kån, a. Belonging to Africa. AFRICAN, åf-rè-kån, n. A native of Africa. AFRICK, åf-rik, a. Belonging to Africa. AFRICK, åf-rik, n. The country of Africa. AFRONT, å-front', ad In front.

AFT, å'ft, ad. Abaft; astern.

AFTER, å'f-tér, prep. Following in place or in time.
AFTER, å'f-tér, ad. In succeeding time.
AFTER, å'f-tér, n. Succeeding time.
AFTERACCEPTATION, å'f-tér-åk-sép-tå'shůn, n.

A sense not at first admitted. koning. AFTERACCOUNT, å'f-têr-åk-kåô'nt, n. Future rec-AFTERACT, å'f-têr-åkt, n. An act subsequent to an-ATERAGE, å'f-têr-å'j, n. Posterity. [other. AFTERAGES, å'f-ter-å'j-ez, n. Successive times. AFTER All, å'f-ter å'l, ad. When all has been taken

into the view. AFTERBAND, Mf-ter-band, n. A future band or chain. AFTERBEARING Mf-ter-bar-ing, Usual or ordinary

product. AFTERBIRTH, å'f-ter-berth, n. The membrane in

which the birth was involved.

AFTERCLAP, å'f-ter-klåp, n. Events happening after

an affair is supposed to be at an end. AFTERCOMER, å'f-ter-kům-er, n. A successor. AFTERCOMFORT, å'f-ter-kum-furt, n. Future com-

fort.

AFTER-CONDUCT, å/f-ter-kon-dukt, n. Subsequent AFTERCONVICTION, å'f-ter-kun-vik'shun, n. Future conviction.

ture conviction.

AFTERCOST, å'f-ter-kå'st, n. The latter charges.

AFTERCOURSE, å'f-ter-kô'rs, n. Future course.

AFTERCOURSE, å'f-ter-kô'rs, n. The second crop.

AFTERDAYS, å'f-ter-då'z, n. Future days. [dinner.

AFTERDINNER, å'f-ter-då'zen, n. The time after

AFTEREATAGE, å'f-ter-e't-ej, n. Part of the increase of the same year.

AFTERENDEAVOUR, å'f-ter-en-dev-år, n. A se
AFTERENQUIRY, å'f-ter-in-kô'zee, n. Enquiry

made after the feet

made after the fact. AFTEREYE, å'f-ter-i, vt. To keep one in view.
AFTERGAME, å'f-ter-gå'm, n. Methods taken after

the first turn of affairs. [tioned at the poop. AFTERGUARD, &f-têr-gêrd, n. The seaman sta-AFTERHOPE, &f-têr-bêr, n. Future hope. [ceed. AFTERHOURS, &f-têr-dêrz, n. The hours that suc-AFTERIGNORANCE, &ftêr-fg-thr-åns, n. Subse-

quent ignorance.

AFTERKINGS, å'f-tér-kings, n. Succeeding kings.

AFTERLIFE, å'f-tér-lif, n. The remainder of life.

AFTERLIVER, å'f-tér-liv-ér, n. He that lives in suc-

ceeding times.

AFTERLIVING, å'f-tĕr-llv'fing, n. Future days.

AFTERLOVE, å'f-tĕr-llv, n. The second, or later love.

AFTERMALICE, å'f-tĕr-mål'is, n. Succeeding malice.

AFTERMATH, å'f-tĕr-mål'i, n. The second crop of grass.

AFTERMOST, å/f-ter-most, a. Hindmost. AFTERNOON, å/f-ter-no/n, n. The time from meridian to the evening.

AFTERNOURISHMENT, å/f-ter-når-ish-ment,

Future nourishment.

AFTERPAINS, å'f-tér-på'ns, n. The pains after birth. AFTERPART, å'f-tér-på'rt, n. The latter part. AFTERPIECE, å'f-tér-pè's, n. A farce after the play. AFTERPROOF, å'f-tér-prô'f, n. Evidence posterior to the birgin in a strength of the st

to the thing in question. [ture repentance. AFTERREPENTANCE, å'f-ter-re-pent-cens, n. Fu-AFTERREPORT, å'f-ter-re-pent, n. Subsequent in-

formation.

formation. [rottenness. AFTERROTTENNESS, å'f-ter-rotn-ness, n. Future AFTERSAILS, å'f-ter-så'ls, n. The sails on the mizen

mast and stays, between the main and mizen masts. AFTERSTATE, å'f-tèr-stå't, n. The future state. AFTERSTING, å'f-tèr-stlng, n. Subsequent sting. AFTERSTORM, å'f-tèr-std'rm, n. Future storm. AFTERSUPPER, å'f-ter-sup-ur, n. The time between

supper and going to bed. [bees. AFTERSWARM, å'f-ter-så'strm, n. A second swarm of AFTERTASTE, åf'-ter-tå'st, n. A taste which succeeds eating and drinking. The act.

AFTERTHOUGHT, å'f-terthå't, n. Reflections after AFTERTIME, a'f-ter-ti'm, n. Succeeding time.

AFTERTOSSING, a'f-ter-tos-ing, n. The motion of the sea after a storm.

AFTERWARD, &'f-têr-ôûrd, ad. In succeeding time.
AFTERWISE, &'f-têr-ôûrd, a. Wise too late.
AFTERWIF, &'f-têr-ôîrd, n. Contrivances, after the occasion of using them is past.

AFTERWITNESS, h'ítér-óit-nés, n. Future witness. AFTERWRATH, h'í-tér-rath, n. Anger when the provocation seems past. [writers. AFTERWRITERS, å'f-ter-ri't-erz, n. Successive AFTWARD, å'ft-ourd, a. See Aftermost. AGA, å'gå, n. The title of a Turkish military officer in

chief. AGAIN, à-gen', ad. A second time; once more.

AGAINST, a-genst', prep. In opposition to any person.

Contrary.

GAINWARD, å-gén-ĉå/rd, ad.

AGALAXY, åg-å-låks-ĉ, n. Want of milk.

AGALLOCH, åg-ål-lök, Aloes wood; 2

AGALLOCHUM, å-gål-ĉ-kům, n. tree growing in Three varieties, the calambac, common lignum aloes, and the calambour.
The third is the aloes wood used by cabinet makers and inlayers.

AGALMATOLITE, å-gål-måt'ô-li't, n. A name given to two varieties of the pierre de lard; lard-

stone of China.

AGAMIST, åg'å-mist, n. An unmarried person. AGAPE, å-gå'p, or å-gå'p, ad. Staring with eagerness. AGAPE, åg'å-pe, n. Among the primitive Christians, a love feast, or feast of charity, held before, or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. Held first without scandal; but, afterwards, being abused, it was condemned at the Coun-

cil of Carthage, A.D. 397. AGAPET, åg-å-pêt, n. An admirer of the fair sex.
AGARICK, åg-å-rik, n. A drug of use in physick,
and the dyeing trade. It is male and female; the

and the dyeing trade. It is male and female; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

AGAST, å-gå'st, a. struck with terror.

AGATE, å-gå't, ad. On the way; agoing.

AGATE, åg-å't, n. A precious stone of the lowest class.

AGATE, åg-å't, n. An instrument used by gold wiredrawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AGATINE, åg-å-ti'n, n. A genus of shells, oval or oblong.

[and figures of agate.

[and figures of agate. long. AGATIZED, åg-å-ti/zd, a. Having the coloured lines AGATY, åg-å-tc, a. Of the nature of agate. AGAVE, å-gå-ve, n. The American aloe. It rises

twenty feet, and its branches form a sort of pyrami at the top.

AGAZED, å-gå'z, vt. To strike with amazement. AGAZED, å-gå'zd, part. a. Struck with amazement. AGAZED, å-gå'zd, pp. Struck with amazement.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u

AGAZING, å-gå'z-ing, ppr. Striking with amazement. AGE, å'j, n. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. Space of a hundred years.

hundred years.

AGED, åj'd, or åj'ed, a. Old.

AGED, åj'd, n. Old persons.

AGEDLY, åj'ed-lê, ad. After the manner of an aged AGEN, å-gen', ad. Again; in return.

AGENCY, å-jen-sè, n. The office of an agent or factor.

AGEND, å-jen'd, n.

AGENDA, å-jen'd, n.

AGENDA, å-jen'dån, n. A memorandum book; the service, or office of a church; a ritual, or liturgy.

AGENT, å-jen'd, n. A substitute; deputy; factor.

AGENT, å-jent, n. A substitute; deputy; factor.

AGENTSHIP, å-jent-ship, n. The office of an agent.

AGGENERATION, åg-je'l-å-shûn, n. Concretion of ice.

AGGENERATION, åg-je'n-é-r-å-shûn, n. The state of growing to another body.

of growing to another body.

AGGER, åg-ér, n. A fortress, or trench.
AGGERATE, åg-jér-å't, vt. To heap up.
AGGERATED, åg-jér-å't-éd, pp. Heaped up.
AGGERATING, åg-jér-å't-ing, ppr. Heaping up, as

aggeration of sand.

AGGERATION, åg-jèr-å-shùn, n. A heaping up. AGGEROSE, åg-jèr-ò's, a. Full of heaps. AGGLOMERATE, åg-glòm-ùr-à't, vt. To gather up

in a ball, as thread. AGGLOMERATE, åg-glom-ur-å't, vt. To grow into one mass

AGGLOMERATED, åg-glom-ur-å/t-ed, pp. Wound, or collected into a ball.

AGGLOMERATING, åg-glom'år-å/t-ång, ppr. Wind-

ing into a ball; collecting into a heap.

AGGLOMERATION, åg-glom-år-å-shån, n. Heap.

AGGLUTINANT, åg-glu-tin-ånt, a. Uniting parts

together

AGGLUTINANTS, åg-glu-tin-ånts, n. Medicines

having the power of uniting parts together.

AGGLUTINATE, åg-glu-tin-å't, vt. To unite one

part to another.

AGGLUTINATED åg-glu'tin-å't-èd, pp. Glued together; united by a viscous substance. [gether. AGGLUTINATING, åg-glu'tin-å't-ing, Gluing to-AGGLUTINATION, åg-glu'tin-å'shun, n. Union;

cohesion. (power of agglutination. AGGLUTINATIVE, åg-glu'tin-å't-å'v, a. Having the AGGRACE, åg-grä's, nt. To favour. AGGRACE, åg-grä's, n. Kindness; favour. AGGRACED, åg-grä'sd, pp. Favoured. AGGRACING, åg-grä's-ång, ppr. Favouring. AGGRANDIZATION, åg-grän-di-zå'shůn, n. The act of aggrandizing.

act of aggrandizing.
AGGRANDIZE, ågʻrån-di'z, vt. To make great.
AGGRANDIZE, ågʻrån-di'z, vi. To increase.
AGGRANDIZED, ågʻrån-di'zd, pp. Made great, or

greater; enlarged.
AGGRANDIZEMENT, åg-rån-di'z-ment, n. The

state of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZING, åg'rån-di'z-ing, ppr. Making

great; enlarged. dizes.

AGGRANDIZER, åg-rån-di'z-ër, n. He that aggran-AGGRATE, åg-grå't, vt. To please. [civilities.

AGGRATING, åg-grå't-ëd, pp. Pleased; treated with AGGRATING, åg-grå't-ing, ppr. Pleasing; treating with aciditus.

with eivility

AGGRAVABLE, åg-rå-vål, a. Aggravating. AGGRAVATE, åg-rå-vå't, vt. To make any thing

AGGRAVATED, åg-rå-vå/t-ed, pp. Increased in se-

verity or enormity; made worse.

AGGRAVATING, åg'rå-vå't-ing, ppr. Increasing in severity, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.
AGGRAVATION, åg-rå-vå-shån, n. Circumstances

which increase guilt or severity.

AGGREGATE, ag-re-ga't, a. Framed by the collection of parts into one mass.

AGGREGATE, åg-re-gå't, n. Result of the conjunction of many particulars.

AGGREGATE, åg-rê-gā/t, vt. To accumulate.

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AGGREGATED, åg'rê-gå't-èd, pp. Collected into a

sum, mass, or system.

AGGREGATELY, åg-rê-gå/t-lê, ad. Collectively.

AGGREGATING, åg-rê-gå/t-îng, ppr. Collecting

into a sum, or mass.

AGGREGATION, åg-rê-gå/shůn, n. Collection.

AGGREGATIVE, åg-rê-gå/t-iv, a. Taken together.

AGGREGATOR, åg-rê-gå/t-ůr, n. He who collects [violence.

AGGRESS, åg-grés', vi. To commit the first act of AGGRESS, åg-grés', vi. Aggression. [lity first. AGGRESSING, åg-grés-l'ang, ppr. Commencing hosti-AGGRESSION, åg-grés-l'an, n. The first act of injury. AGGRESSIVE åg-grés-l'a. Making the first state.

AGGRESSIVE, åg-grés-iv, a. Making the first attack. AGGRESSOR, åg-grés-ur, n. The person that first commences hostility.

commences nostinty.

AGGRIEVANCE, åg-grê'v-åns, n. Injury.

AGGRIEVE, åg-grê'v, vt. To vex.

AGGRIEVE, åg-grê'v, vt. To mourn; to lament.

AGGRIEVED, åg-grê'v, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilly, or politically oppressed.

AGGRIEVING, åg-grê'v-lng, ppr. Afflicting; imposing hardships on; convessing.

ing hardships on; oppressing.
AGGROOPING, åg-gro'p-ing, ppr. Collecting into a group, or assemblage.

AGGROUP, åg-grop, vt. To bring together into one
AGGROUPED, åg-gropd, pp. Collected into a
AGGROOPED, åg-gropd, pp. group, or assemblage. AGHAST, å-gå'st, a. Struck with horror.

AGILA 31, a-ga st, a. Sudek with hories, AGILE, 3j-21, a. Nimble. AGILENESS, åj-21-nès, n. Nimbleness. AGILITY, å-jil-21-cè, n. Quickness. AGILOCHUM, å-jil-26-km, n. Aloes-wood. AGIO, å-2j-2-6, or, å'j-yô, n. A mercantile term, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. ftain rate.

AGIST, å-jist', rt. To take in and feed eattle at a cer-AGISTED, å-jist-éd, pp. Pastured, or fed by the week. AGISTING, å-jist-éing, ppr. Taking in, and feeding eattle in the king's forests.

AGISTMENT, a-jist-ment, n. The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price.

A GISTOR, å-jist-år, n. An officer of the king's forest, AGITABLE, åj-å-tåbl, a. That which may be agitated. AGITATE, åj-å-tåt, vt. To put in motion; to discuss. AGITATED, aj-e-ta/t-ed, pp. Tossed from side to

side; shaken. [with violence. AGITATING, åj'å-tå't-ing, ppr. Shaking; moving AGITATO, åj'å-tå-tå, a. In music, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise, or

perturbation. AGITATION, åj-ĉ-tâ-shôn, n. Moving; shaking any AGITATIVE, åj-ĉ-tâ-t-ŝv, a. Having the power to agitate.

AGITATOR, aj'é-ta'tur, n. He who manages affairs. AGLET, & glet, or & g'let, n. A tag of a point curved into the shape of little images. The pendants at the into the shape of little images. The penends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

AGLET-BABY, åg-let-bå-be, n. A small image on the top of a cross.

AGMINAL, åg'më-nål, a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ag-nall, n. A whitlow.
AGNATE, ag-nall, n. Akin; from the father.
AGNATE, ag-nall, n. Any male relative by the father's side. AGNATICK, åg-nåt'ik, a. Relating to kindred.

AGNATION, ag-na-shun, n. Descent from the same

father, in a direct male line. AGNEL, ag'nel, n. An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also mouton

d'or, and agnel d'or.
AGNITION, åg-nish'un, n. Aeknowledgment.

AGNIZE, åg-ni'z, vt. To acknowledge.

AGNIZED, åg-ni'zd, pp. Acknowledged. AGNIZING, åg-ni'z-ing, ppr. Acknowledging. AGNOMEN, åg-nô'-mên, n. A name given to any one,

on account of some particular circumstance, or act. AGNOMINATE, åg-nom-in-å/t, vt. To name. AGNOMINATION, åg-nom-in-å/slun, n. Allusion of one word to another, by sound.

AID

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'.—on', was', at', good', —w, o.—y, e or i.—i, u.

AGNOMINATED, åg-nom'in-å't-éd, pp. Named. AGNOMINATING, åg-nom-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Naming. AGNUS, åg-nůs, n. In the Romish church, a little image, representing the Saviour in the figure of a

AGNUS CASTUS, åg'nůs-cås'tůs, n. The name of the Chaste Tree, so called from an imaginary virtue

of preserving chastity.

AGNUS DEI, åg-nus-de-i. In the Romish church, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. Also a part of the mass in which these words are repeated.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS, åg-nås sith-é-kus, n. (Scythian lamb.) A name applied to the roots of a species of fern, in shape resembling a lamb, found in Russia and Tartary.

Russia and Tartary.

AGO, å-gó', dd. Past; as long ago.

AGOG, å-gʻog', ad. In a state of desire.

AGOING, å-gòd'ing, part. a. In action.

AGON, å'gòn, n. The contest for the prize.

AGONE, å-gòn', ad. Ago; past.

AGONISH, åg-ô-nlst, n. Contention for a prize.

AGONISTER, åg-ô-nlst, n. A contender for prizes.

AGONISTER, åg-ô-nlst-ê-kâl, a. Relating to prize
agonistical manner.

AGONISTICAL, ag-6-nist-e-kal, a. Relating to prize-fighting.
AGONISTICALLY, åg-6-nist-e-kal-ê, ad. In the AGONISTICK, åg-6-nist-fik, a. Agonistical.
AGONIZE, åg-6-ni'z, vt. To afflict with agony.
AGONIZE, åg-6-ni'z, vi. To be in excessive pain.
AGONIZED, åg-6-ni'z, vp. Distressed with extreme pain; tortured.

AGONIZINGLY, åg-6-ni'z-fing ppr. Suffering extremely;
AGONIZINGLY, åg-6-ni'z-fing-lê, ad. In the most painfully feeling manner.

painfully feeling manner. AGONOTHETE, åg-å-nô-thê-tê, n. A judge of mas-

teries in activity. [public games. AGONOTHETICK, åg-å-nå-thét'lk, a. Presiding at AGONY, åg-å-në, n. Any violent pain. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer' conflict in

the garden.

AGOOD, å-gåd', ad. In earnest.
AGORA, åg-t-rå, n. A place where the market is held.
AGOUTY, å-gå-tè, or å-gåd-tè, n. An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red

hair, and a little tail without hair.

AGRAMMATIST, å-gråm'å-tist, n. An illiterate man. AGRARIAN, å-grå/r-yån, n. Relating to fields or

AĞRASTOGRAPHY, å-grås-tog-rå-fe, n. A description of grasses. [yield to. AGREE, å-grê', vt. To be in concord. To grant; to AGREE, å-grê', vt. To put an end to a variance. AGREEABILITY, å-grê-å-bîl'ît-ê, n. Easiness of dis-

AGREEABLE, å-grê-abl, a. Suitable to; pleasing. AGREEABLENESS, å-grê'abl-nes, n. The quality of

pleasing.
AGREEABLY, å-grê-ab-lê, ad. Alike.
AGREED, å-grê-d, part. a. Settled by consent.
AGREED, å-grê-d, pp. Reconciled; come to one mind.
AGREEING, å-grê-ing, ppr. Living in concord; con-

AGREEINGLY, à-gré-ing-le, ad. In conformity to. AGREEINGNESS, å-gré-ing-nes, n. Consistence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT, å-gré-ment, n. Resemblance; com-AGRESTICK, AGRESTICAL, or AGRESTIAL, å-grés-tîk, å-grés-tê-kål, or å-grést-yål, a. Rude;

AGRICOLATION, å-grîk-ö-lä-shûn, n. Culture of the AGRICULTOR, åg-re-kült-ür, n. A husbandman. AGRICULTURAL, åg-re-kült-yûr-ål, n. Relating to agriculture

AGRICULTURE, åg-rc-kult-yur, n. The art of cultivating the ground.

AGRICULTURISM, åg-rê-kûlt-ŷûr-îzm, n. The sci-

ence of agriculture.

AGRICULTURIST, åg'rê-kůlt-ŷůr-ist, n. One skilled

in the art of cultivating the ground.

AGRIMONY, åg'rê-mûn-ê, n. The name of a plant.

AGRIPPINIANS, å-grip-pin-ýans, n. The followers of Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage, in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization. through pity.

rebaptization. AGRISE, å-gri'z, or å-grê'z, vi. To shiver for fear, or AGRISE, å-grê'z, vi. To affright; to terrify; to disfigure.

AGRISED, å-gré'zd, pp. Affrighted; terrified. AGRISING, å-gré'z-ing, ppr. Affrighting; terrifying. AGROM, å-gròm, n. A disease in the East Indies in which the tongue chaps, and cleaves; becomes rough, and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint. AGROSTEMMA, a-gros-tém-a, n. A genus of plants,

of several species, containing the common corn cockle,

wild lychnis, or campion, &c.
AGROSTIS, å-gròs-tis, n. Bent grass.
AGROUND, å-gråb'nd, ad. Stranded. Hindered.
AGRYPNOCOMA, å-gråp-nô-kô-må, n. A continual

inclination to sleep.

AGUAPECACA, å-göå-pék-a-kå, n. The Jacana, a Brazilian bird, about the size of a pigeon. In the extremity of each wing it has a sharp prickle, which is used for defence. succeeded by hot.

is used for defence.

AGUE, å-gu, n. An intermitting fever, with cold fits AGUE, å-gu, nt. To strike as with an ague.

AGUED, å-gud, pp. Caused to shiver; struck with a AGUED, å-gud, n. Struck with an ague. [cold fit. AGUEFIT, å-gu-fit, n. The paroxysm of the agne. AGUEPROOF, å-gu-prô/f, n. Proof against agues.

AGUERRIED, å-göör-t-/d, or å-gör-t-/d, pp. Inured to the hard-hise of war instructed in the agr of war.

the hardships of war; instructed in the art of war. AGUERRY, å-göer-e, or å-ger-e, vt. To enure to the

hardships of war. [art of war. AGUERRYING, å-gôër-é-îng, ppr. Instructing in the AGUESPELL, å-gu-spēl, n. A charm for the ague. AGUESTRUCK, å-gu-stråk, n. Stricken as with an fra sassafras.

to sassafras. AGUETREE, & gu-tré, n. A name sometimes given AGUILLANEUF, & göll-å-nu'f, n. A form of rejoieing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical eustom of cutting miscltoe, which was held sacred by the druids, and on miscitoe, which was neid sacred by the turius, and on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying, aguillaneuf, the year to the misletoe. [with cold. AGUING, å-gu-lng, ppr. Causing to shiver; striking AGUISE, å-gôé'z, or å-gê'z, v. To dress; to adorn. AGUISED, å-gôé'zd, or å-gê'zd, pp. Dressed. AGUISED, å-gôé'zd, or å-gê'zd, pp. Dressed. AGUISED, å-gôé'zd, or å-gê'zd, pp. Dressed. AGUISED, å-goé'zd, pp. a. Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISED, a-goe zo, or a-ge zo, pp. Dressed.
AGUISH, å-goi-sh, a. Having the qualities of an ague.
AGUISHNESS, å-goi-sh-n-s, n. Resembling an ague.
AGUISING, å-gôd-z-ing, or å-gô'z-ing, ppr. Dressing.
AGUI, å-goil, n. A species of Hedysarum.

AH, å', int. A word noting dislike; censure; contempt; exultation. [umph and contempt.

AHA, AHA | å-hå', å-hå', int. A word intimating tri-AHEAD, å-hå'd, ad. Farther onward; headlong. AHEIGHT, å-hi't, ad. Aloft; on high. AHICCYATLI, å-hik-sê-åt'lê, n. A poisonous serpent AHIGH, å-hi', ad. On high.

AHOLD, a-ho'ld, ad. To lay a ship ahold, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out to sea. sonous plant.

AHOUAI, å-hô'a, or å-hô'a'd', n. The name of a poi-AHOVAI, å-hô'và'l. A name, synonymous with Cer-bera, a very poisonous species of plum.

port as holla. AHOY, a-ha'é, ad. A sea term; of much the same im-

AHUNGRY, å-hång'-grê, a. Hungry. AIA, å-ýå, n. A Brazilian bird of the spoon-bill kind;

resembling it in form, and size. AICURUS, å-i-ku'růs, n. A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red, and violet colours, body green; the tips of its wings red, its tail long and yellow AJAR, å-jå/r, ad. Half opened.
AID, å/d, vt. To help.
AID, å/d, n. Help; support; in law, a subsidy.

AIDANCE, å'd-åns, n. Help; support.
AIDANT, å'd-ånt, n. Helping; helpful. [with succour.
AIDED, à'd-èd, pp. Assisted; supported; furnished

AIR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

AIDE-DE-CAMP, å'd-ê-kông, or ěd'-å-kông, n. (corruptly ed-ya-kong). A military officer, employed under a general to convey his orders.

AIDER, å'd-er, n. An helper.

AIDING, &'d-lng, ppr. Helping; assisting.
AIDING, &'d-les, a. Helpless.
AIGRE, &'gré, n. The impetuous flowing of the sea.
AIGRET, &'gré, n. The egret, or heron.
AIGULET, &'-gu-lét, n. A point with tags.
AIKRAW, &'k-rå, n. The name of a species of lichen for moss.

All, å'l, vi. To pain; to feel pain.

All, å'l, vi. To pain; to feel pain.

All, å'l, n. A disease.

All, å'l, n. A disease.

Alling, å'l-fing, ppr. Diseased; indisposed.

Alling, å'l-fing, part. a. Sickly.

Allingnt, å'l-ment, n. Pain; disease.

AIM, &m, vi. To point the view; to guess.
AIM, &m, vt. To direct a missile weapon.
AIM, &m, n. The direction of a missile weapon; a pur-

pose; a scheme.

AIMED, &'md, pp. Pointed; directed.

AIMER, & m-ér, n. One who aims. AIMING, & m-ing, ppr. Pointing a weapon at an object; intending; purposing.

AIMLESS, å'm-les, a. Without aim.

AIR, å'r, n. The element encompassing the globe; mu-

sick; poetry; a song; the mien; the look.

AIR, år', vt. To expose to the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRA, å'r-å, n. Hair-grass, a genus of plants.

AIRBALLOON, år-bål-lö'n, n. A machine filled with air.

'AIRBALDDER, å'r-blåd'er, n. The bladder in fishes,

by which they rise or fall.

AIRBORN, år'-bå'rn, n. Born of the air. [winds.

AIRBRAVING, å'r-bråv-ing, part. a. Defying the

AIRBUILT, å'r-bîlt, a. Built in the air.
AIRDRAWN, å'r-drå'n, a. Painted in air.
AIRED, å'rd, pp. Exposed to air; heated, or dried, by

AIRER, å'r-er, n. He that exposes to the air.

AIRGUN, å'r-gun, n. A species of gun charged with

air, instead of powder. An instrument for AIR-HOLDER, å'r-hôld-ër, n. holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pres-

sure of a decreasing column of mercury.

AIRHOLE, a/r-hô/l, n. A hole to admit air. [levity. AIRINES, å'r-å-nės, a. Openness; lightness; gaiety; AIRING, å'r-ång, n. A short journey. [drying. AIRING, å'r-ång, ppr. Exposing to the air; warming; AIRLESS, å'r-lès, a. Wanting free air.

AIRJACKET, å'r-jåk'-êt, n. A jacket to render persons buoyant in swimming.

AIRLING, å'r-ling, n. A gay person. AIRPIPE, å'r-pi'p, n. A pipe used to draw foul air

from a ship's hold.

AIRPOISE, å'r-påé'z, n. An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

AIRPUMP, &/r-pump, n. A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

AIRSACKS, &/r-saks, n. Air-bags in birds, which

are certain receptacles of air, or vesieles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones, and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs.

AIRSHAFT, å/r-shåft, n. A passage for the air into [air in motion.

AIRSTIRRING, å'r-stůr'îng, a. That which puts the AIRTHREATENING, å'r-thrêt-ning, a. Lofty.
AIRTHRED, å'r-thrêd, n. Spiders' webs, which are

often seen floating in the air.

AIRVESSEL, å/r-vesl, n. A spiral duet in plants, containing air, and supposed to be analogous to the

lungs. [thin. Gay; sprightly. AIRY, &'r-ê, a. Open to the free air. Light as air; AIRY, or AERY, &'r-ê, n. Among sportsmen, the nest of the hawk or eagle.

AIRYFLYING, &fr-c-fli-lng, a. Flying like air.

AIRYLIGHT, &fr-c-fli-lng, a. Flying like air.

AIRLE, i'l, n. The walks in a church, or wings of a AIT, or EYGHT, &'t, or i't, n. Corrupted from islet, a small island in a river.

AIZOON, å-z&n, n. A genus of plants, called Sem-pervire. The houselcek, and aloes, so called. 36

AJAVA, å-jå-vå, n. The seed of a plant brought from

Malabar, said to be very useful in the colic.
AJUGA, å-ju-gå, n. Bugle; a genus of plants.
AJURA-CATINGA, å-jör-å-kå/t-ing-gå, n. A species of American parrot, the eyes a fiery red, encircled

AJURU-CURAU, å-j&r-u-ku-rå, n. An American parrot, of a lively green colour, with a blue crown,

the throat and sides of the head of a fine yellow. AJURU-PARA, å-jô'r-u-på-rå, n. A small parrot of America, of a beautiful green, with the beak, legs, and circlets of the eyes white.

Lworks.

and circlets of the eyes white. [works. AJUTAGE, aj'u-tå'], n. An additional pipe to water-AKE, å'k, vi. To feel pain.

AKIN, å-kîn', a. Related to; allied to by nature.

AKING, å'k-ling, ppr. Continued pain.

AKING, å'k-ling, n. Continued pain or distress of mind.

AL, ATTLE, ADALE, å'l, å'fl, å-då'l, seem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æpel, noble, famous, AL, ALD, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Eald, aprient. AL, is also the Arabick prefix to many Eald, ancient. AL is also the Arabick prefix to many of our words; as al-coran, al-cove, al-chymy, al-em-

bick, al-manack.

ALABASTER, ål²å-bå's-ter, n. A kind of soft marble. ALABASTER, ål²å-bå's-ter, a. Made of alabaster. ALABASTRIAN, ål-å-bås²tre-ån, a. Belonging to or like alabaster. [of ointment. ALABASTRUM, ål-å-bås-trům, n. An alabaster box

ALACK, å-låk', int. Alas.
ALACKADAY, å-låk-å-då, int. A word noting sorrow.
ALACRIOUSLY, å-låk'rė-ås-lė, ad. Cheerfully.
ALACRIOUSESS, å-låk'rė-ås-nės, n. Briskness.

ALACRITY, å-låk'-rît-ê, n. Cheerfulness. ALADINISTS, å-låd'în-ists, n. Freethinkers among the Mohammedans.

ALALITE, ål-å-li't, n. A crystalized mineral. ALAMIRE, ål-å-mi-rê, n. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick

ALAMODALITY, ål-å-mo-dal-at-e, n. Conformity to

the prevailing mode.

ALAMODE, ål-å-mö'd, n. According to the fashion.

ALAMOTH, ål-å-mö'th, n. A Hebrew instrument of ALAR, ålår, a. Of or relating to wings. ALAND, å-lånd, ad. At land. ALARM, å-lå/rm, n. A cry of danger. music.

Any tumult or disturbance. ALARM, å-lå/rm, vt. To call to arms. To disturb in ALARMBELL, å-lå/rm-běl, n. The bell that is rung at

the approach of an enemy.

ALARMED, å-lå'rmd, pp. Notified of sudden danger, surprised with fear.

ALARMING, å-lå'r-ming, part. a. Terrifying. ALARMING, å-lå'r-ming, ppr. Giving notice of ap-

proaching danger. ALARMINGLY, å-lå'r-ming-lê, ad. In an alarming manner.

manner.

ALARMIST, å-lå'r-måst, n. He who excites an alarm.

ALARMPOST, å-lå'rm-på'st, n. The post appointed to appear at, in case of an alarm.

ALARMWATCH, å-lå'rm-öåtsh, n. One that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

ALARUM, å-lår-dm, n. See Alarm.

ALAS, å-lås', int. A word expressing pity, or concern.

ALAS THE DAY, å-lås'thê-då', int. Ah, unhappy day!

[happy time!

ALAS THE WHILE, å-lås'-thê-hôi'l, int. Ah! un-ALATE, å-lå't, ad. Lately. [I ke wings. ALATED, å-lå't-èd, a. Winged; having dilatations ALATERNUS, ål-å-têr'nůs, n. Evergreen privet. ALB, alb', n. A surplice worn close at the wrists, like

the lawn sleeves of a bishop. ALBATROSS, ål'bå-tros, n. A south-sea bird.

ALBE, Alb, Although; notwithstanding. ALBEIT, Albe-len, albe-len, n. A fish of the truttaceous, or ALBELEN, albe-len, n. A fish of the truttaceous, or Albert weighing five trout kind, fund in the German lakes, weighing five

or six pounds.

ALBESCENT, al-bes'ent, a. Becoming white or rather whitish: moderately white.
ALBICORE, ål'hê-kô'r, n. A sea-fish.
ALBIFICATION, ål-bíf-ê-kå'-shůn, n. Making white.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 t 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no, to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ALBIGENSES, ål-bê-jên'sê's, n. pl. A sect so called from Albi, in upper Languedoc, where they originated. ALBIN, al'bin, n. A mineral of an opaque white colour, found in Bohemia.

ALBINO, ål-bê-nô, n. The name given to signify a

negro whose skin turns white.

ALBINOS, ål-bi-nöz, or ål-bė-nöz, n. A name signi-fying white men, given by the Portuguese to the white negroes of Africa. The negroes look upon them as monsters.

ALBORA, ål-bô-rå, n. A sort of itch, or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacu-

ations in the mouth and nostrils.

ALBORO, ål-bô-rô, n. The erythrinus, a small red fish of the Mediterranean.

ALBUGINEOUS, ål-bu-gin-ýus, a. Resembling the white of an egg. ALBUGO, al-bu-go, n. A disease in the eye, by which

the cornea contracts a whiteness.

ALBULA, al-bu-là, n. A truttaceous fish destitute of teeth. The Albula Indica is called by the Dutch witfish, and is of the size of a herring.

ALBUM, al'bum, n. A book in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of

celebrated people.

ALBUMEN, al-bu-men, n. The white of an egg; a like substance in all animal bodies.

ALBUMINOUS, ål-bu-min-us, a. Having the pro-

erties of albumen.

ALBURN, å'l-bûrn. (See Auburn.)
ALCAHEST, ål-kå-hèst, n. An universal dissolvent.
ALCAICK, ål-kå-lik, a. The measure of verse used by the poet Alexus, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

ALCAICKS, ål-kå'lks, n. pl. Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee, or iambic, an iambic, a

along syllable, and two dactyls.

ALCAID, ål-kå'd, n. In Barbary, the governor of a castle. In Spain, the judge of a city. [dyeing. Al.GANNA, ål-kån-å, n. An Egyptian plant used in ALCATRAZ, ål'kå-trå'z, n. The Spanish name of the Pelicanus Onocrotalus; a pelican; also a fish taken on the coast of India.

ALCAVALA, ål-kåv-å lå, n. In Spain, a tax on every

transfer of property, real or personal.

ALCHYMICAL, ål-klm-é-kål, a. Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, ål-klm-é-kål-é, ad. In the manner of an alchymist. ALCHYMIST, ål'kê-mist, n. One who pursues or

professes the science of alchymy.

ALCHYMISTICAL, ål-kê-mist-ê-kål, a. Acting like an alchymist.

ALCHYMIZE, ål'klm-å'z, vt. To transmute.
ALCHYMY, ål'klm-å, n. That part of chymistry which proposes the transmutation of metals.
ALCMANIAN, ålk-må'n-yån, a. Pertaining to Ale-

man, a lyric poet, celebrated for his amorous verses. ALCO, al-co, n. A quadruped of America, nearly re-

sembling a dog; but mute and melancholy. ALCOHOL, al-ko-hol, n. A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or anything reduced into an impalpable powder.
ALCOHOLIC, ål-kå-hòl-ik, a. Partaking of the qua-

lities of Alcohol.

ALCOHOLIZATION, ål-kô-hôl-îz-å-shun, n. The

act of rectifying spirits.

ALCOHOLIZE, ål²kô-hỏl-i'z, vt. To make an alcohol.

ALCOHOLIZED, ål-kô-hỏl-i'zd, pp. Reduced to an

impalpable powder; converted into alcohol.

ALCOHOLIZING, ål-kċ-hċl-i'z-ing, ppr. Reducing
any substance into an impalpable powder; converting

into alcohol.

ALCOR, al'kor, n. A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. ALCORAN, ål-kô-rån, n. The book by way of eminence, as we say the Bible, which contains the Mohammedan faith and practice. [medanism.

ALCORANISH, ål-kô-rån-1sh, a. Relating to Mahom-ALCORANIST, ål-kô-rån-1st, n. One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alcoran.

ALCOVE, ål-kô'v, n. A recess in gardens or pleasure grounds.

ALCYON, al'se-un, n. A trivial name of the king sisher. plants. ALCYONIC,

ALCYONIC, àl-sê-ôn-îk, a. Relating to submarine ALCYONITE, àl-sê-ô-ni/t, n. A fossil zoophite. ALCYONIUM, àl-sê-ô'n-ŷ-ûm, n. The name of c

submarine plant, or bastard sponge. Also a kind of astrait, or coral; a fossil found in England. ALDEBARAN, al-de-ba-ran, n. A star in the con-

stellation called Taurus.

ALDERMAN, à'l-der-man, n. A governor or magistrate. [aldermen.

ALDERMANITY, à'l-der-man'ît-e, n. The society of ALDERMANLIKE, å'l-der-mun-li'k, a. In the manner of an alderman. [man.

ALDERMANLY, à'l-dèr-mûn-lê, ad. Like an alder-

ALDERN, à'l-dern, a. Made of alder.

ALE, &'l, n. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. [alehouse. ALEBENCH, &7-bentsh, n. A bench in or before an ALEBERRY, &7-ber-e, n. A beverage made by boil-

ing ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.
ALEBREWER, &'1-brô-êr, n. One that brews ale.
ALECONNER, &'1-kôn-êr, n. An officer in the city of London, whose business it is to inspect the measures of publick-houses.

ALECOST, å'l-kå'st, n. The name of an herb. ALECTRYOMACHY, å-lċk-trċ-òm'-å-kċ, n. sport of cock-fighting.

ALECTRYOMANCY, or ALECTOROMANCY, å-lêk-trê-ô-mân-sê, or å-lêk-tô-rô-mân-sê, n. Divi-

nation by a coek.

ALEE, å-lė', ad. In seaman's language, on the side opposite to the wind; that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes.

ALEFED, å'l-fed, a. Fed with ale.

ALEGAR, ål-å-går, n. Som ale.
ALEGER, ål-å-går, a. Gay; cheerful.
ALEHOOF, ål-håf, n. Ground-ivy.
ALEHOUSE, ål-håf's, n. A house where ale is sold. ALEHOUSE-KEEPER, a'l-hab's-kê'p-er, n. He that

keeps an alehouse.

ALEKNIGHT, ål-ni't, n. A pot-companion.

ALEMBDAR, ål-lemb'der, n. In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when

the Sultan appears in public.

ALEMBICK, à-lèm'bik, n. A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, à-lèngk'th, ad. At full length.

ALEPIDOTE, å-lep-ê-dô't, n. Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

ALERT, å-lert', a. Watchful ALERTNESS, å-lert-nes, n. Sprightliness.

ALESHOT, å'l-shôt, n. A reckoning to be paid for ale.
ALESHOT, å'l-shôt, n. A reckoning to be paid for ale.
ALESILVER, å'l-slå'vér, n. A duty paid to the Lord
Mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the eity.
ALESTAKE, å'l-stå'k, n. A stake set up before an

alchouse, by way of sign.
ALET, & 21ct, n. The falcon of Peru.
ALETASTER, & 1-ta st-cr, n. An officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale or beer.

ALETUDE, al'ê-tu'd, n. Fatness, heaviness, weighti-

ness, bulkiness.

ALEUROMANCY, å-lu'r-ô-måns-ê, n. A kind of di-

vination by meal, used by the ancients.
ALEUTIAN, or ALEUTIC, å-lu-shån, or å-lu-tik, a.

Designating two isles in the Pacific Ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka, extending north eastward towards The word is formed from alcut, which, in America. Russian, is a bold rock. [mented.

Russian, is a bold rock.

ALEVAT, å1-våt, n. The tub in which the ale is fer

ALEW, å-lu', n. Shouting; the same as halloo.

ALEWASHED, å1-ôåshd', a. Steeped or soaked in ale,

ALEWASHED, å1-ôåshd', a. Steeped or soaked in ale,

ALEXANDERS, å1-ĉks-ån-dčrz, n. The name of

plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, å1-ĉks-ån-dd-rz-föt, n. The

ALEXANDRINE, ål'eks-ån'dri'n, or ål'eks-ån'drin, n. A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first

ALI ALK

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

used in a poem called Alexander. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve. ALEXIPHARMICAL, å-leks-ê-far-mê-kål, a. That

which possesses an antidote.

ALEXIPHARMICK, å-leks-é-få'r-mik, a. That which

drives away poison or infection.

ALEXITERICAL, or ALEXITERICK, å-léks-ê-térê-kål, or å-léks-ê-tér-ik, ad. That which drives away

poison, or fevers.
ALGA, ål'gå, n. Sea-weed.
ALGART, ål'gårt, n. A preparation of antimony.
ALGATES, ål-gå'ts, ad. On any terms; every way.
ALGATRANE, ål'gå-trå'n, n. A kind of bitumen or

ALGAZEL, al-ga-zel', n. Species of the antelope. ALGEBRA, al-jé-brå, n. [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology.] A kind of arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought as if it were granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be

equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known.
ALGEBRAICK, ål-jè-brålk, a. Relating to al-ALGEBRAICAL,ål-jè-brålk-ål,a. gebra. Containing operations of algebra.

ALGEBRAICALLY, ål-jé-brå-ik-ål-é, ad. By the power, use, means of algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, ål'je-bra'ist, n. A person that under-

stands the science of algebra.

ALGENIB, ål'jê-nib, n. A star in the constellation named Perseus.

ALGID, ål-jåd, a. Cold; chill.
ALGIDITY, ål-jåd-åt-e, n. } Chilliness; cold.
ALGIDNESS, ål-jåd-nes, n. } Chilliness; cold.
ALGIFICK, ål-jåd-åt, a. That which produces cold.
ALGOL, ål-göl, n. A fixed star of the sixth magni-

tude, called Medusa's head, in Perseus.

ALGOR, ål'gôr, n. Extreme cold.

ALGORISM, ål'gô-rîzm, n. Arabic words implying ALGORITHM,ål'gô-rîthm,n. the six operations of arithmetic. arithmetic.

ALGOSE, ål-go's, a. Extremely cold.

ALGOUS, al'gus, a. Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding in sea-weed.

ALGUAZIL, ål-gåå-zė'l, ål-gå-zė'l, n. An inferior

officer of justice; a Spanish constable. ALIAS, å'l-ýas, ad. A Latin word signifying other-

wise; as, Simpson alias Smith, alias Baker. A writ of capias, issued a second time.

ALIBI, al'é-be, or al'é-bi, n. Elsewhere. The plea of a person, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges,

that, at the time stated in the accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed.

Sau to have been commuted.

ALIBLE, ål-fbl, a. Nutritive.

ALIEN, ål-ýèn, a. Foreign.

ALIEN, ål-ýèn, n. A foreigner.

ALIEN, ål-ýèn, vt. To make any thing the property of

another. ALIENABILITY, å'l-ŷen-ā-bil-it-e, n. The capacity

of being alienated or transferred.

ALIENABLE, å'l-ŷen-abl, a. That of which the pro-

perty may be transferred.

ALIENAGE, å'l-ŷèn-å'ſ, n. The state of being an alien.

ALIENAGE, å'l-ŷèn-å't, vt. To transfer property to another. To withdraw the heart, or affections.

ALIENATE, ål-ýčn-å/t, a. Withdrawn from.
ALIENATE, ål-ýčn-å/t, n. A stranger.
ALIENATED, ål-ýčn-å/t-čd, pp. Transferred to ano-

ther; sold to another.

ALIENATING, å'l-yen-å't-ing, ppr. Transferring to

another, either title or property.

ALIENATION, al-yen-al-shan, n. The act of transferring property. Change of affection.

ferring property. Change of affection.

ALIENATOR, å'l-ŷen-å't-èr, n. He who alienates.

ALIENEE, å'l-ŷen-e', n. One to whom the title to

property is transferred.

ALIENISM, &1-fén-îzm, n. The state of being an alien.

ALIFE, &-lift, ad. On my life.

ALIFEROUS, å-lif-ër-ås, a. Having wings. ALIFORM, ål'ê-fa'rm, a. Having the shape of a wing, a term applied to a certain process, and muscles of the body, as the pterygoid process, and the muscles arising from that process.

ALIGEROUS, å-lij-er-ås, a. Having wings.

ALIGER. See ALEGGE.
ALIGHT, å-li't, vi. To come down.
ALIKE, å-li'k, a. Without difference.
ALIKE-MINDED, å-li'k-mi'nd-éd, part. a. Having the same mind.

ALIMENT, ål'ê-mênt, n. Nourishment; food. ALIMENTAL, ål-ê-mênt'âl, a. That which nourishes. ALIMENTALLY, al-e-ment-al-e, ad. So as to serve for nourishment.

ALIMENTARINESS, ål-ê-mênt'-êr-ê-nês, n. The quality of being alimentary. ALIMENTARY, ål-ê-ment-er-ê, a. That which has

the power of nourishing. ALIMENTATION, ål-ê-ment-å-shun, n. The state of being nourished.

ALIMONIOUS, âl-ê-mô'n-ŷūs, a. That which nou-ALIMONY, âl-ê-mūn-ē, n. That legal proportion of the husband's estate, which is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation from him. ALIPED, ål²ê-pė'd, n. An animal whose toes are con-

nected by a membrane, which serves as wings; a

cheiropter; as, the bat.

ALIPEDE, Ål-ĉ-kỏ-pċ/d, a. Nimble; swift of foot.

ALIQUANT, Ål-ĉ-kỏant, a. Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQUOT, al-e-koot, a. Aliquot parts of any number, are such as will exactly measure without any re-

mainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12. ALISH, å'l-ish, a. Resembling ale.

ALITURE, al'é-tu'r, n. Nourishment. ALIVE, a-li'v, a. In the state of life. Cheerful;

ALKÄHEST, ål'kå-hest, n. An universal dissolvent, which has the power of resolving all things into their

which has the perfect of the profession of the p

ALKALESCENT, ål-kå-les-ént, a. Having the pro-ALKALI, ål-kå-li, n. From an herb called by the Egyptians kali, by us glasswort. Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces ebullition and effervescence

ALKALIFIED, ål-kål-e-fi'd, pp. Formed, or converted into an alkali.

mto an a.xaii.

ALKALIFY, ål-kål-é-fi, vt. To form, or to convert into an alkali.

[converting into an alkali.

ALKALIFYING, ål-kål-é-fi-ing, ppr. Forming, or ALKALIGENOUS, ål-kå-lij-é-nus, a. Producing, or generating alkali.

ALKALIMÉTER, ål-kå-lim-é-ter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quan-

tity of alkali in potash and soda.

ALKALINE, ål'skå-li'n, a. Having the qualities of alkali.

ALKALINITY, ål-kå-lin'it-ê, n. The quality which constitutes an alkali. [line. ALKALIZATE, ål-kål-é-zå/t, vt. To make bodies alka-

ALKALIZATE, al-kal'e-za't, a. Impregnated with alkali.

ALKALIZATION, ål-kål-ê-zå'shun, n. Impregnating

bodies with alkali.

ALKALIZE, ål'skå-li'z, vt. To render alkaline.

ALKALIZED, ål'skå-li'z, pp. Made alkaline.

ALKALIZING, ål'skå-li'z-lng, ppr. Communicating the properties of an alkali by mysture.

the properties of an alkali, by mixture.

ALKANET, ål'kå-nėt, n. The name of a plant.

ALKEKENGI, ål'kĉ-kėn'jĉ, n. Winter-cherry.

ALKENNA, or ALHENNA, ål-kėn'ä or ål-hėn'ä, n.

Egyptian privet, a species of Lawsonia. The pulverized leaves of this plant are much used by the eastern nations for staining their nails yellow.

ALKERMES, ål-ker'mês, n. A celebrated remedy, of which hermes berries are the basis.

ALKERVA, al-ker-va, n. An Arabic name of the ALLHALLOWMASS, a'l-hal'ô-mas, n. The term Palma Christi.

Al.KUSSA, ål-kůs-å, n. A fish of the Silurus kind, with one beard only, under the chin. [part.

ALL, å'l, a. The whole number; every one. Every ALL, å'l, n. The whole. Every thing. ALLABANDONED, å'l-å-bån'-dünd, part. a. Deserted by all. serted by all.

ALLABHORRED, ål-åb-hord, part. a. Detested by ALLACCOMPLISHED, ål-åk-kom-plishd, a. Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished, or complete. miring.

ALLADMIRING, a'l-ad-mi'ring, part, a. Wholly ad-ALLADVISED, à'l-âd-vi'zd, part. a. Advised by all. ALLAPPROVED, à'l-âp-prô'vd, a. Approved by all. ALLATTONING, all-a-to'n-ing, part. a. Atoning to

ALLBEARING, a'l-ba'r-ing, a. Bearing every thing. ALLBEAUTEOUS, all-bu't-yus, a. Completely beau-

things. ALLBEHOLDING, à'l'-bê-hô'ld-ing, a. Beholding all ALLBLASTING, à'l-blà'st-ing, part. a. Blasting all changing. ALLCHANGING, a'l-tsha'nj-ing, part. a. Perpetually

ALLCHEERING, Al-tsher-ing, part.a. Giving gaiety. ALLCOMMANDING, Al-thum-ma'nd-ing, a. Having the sovereignty over all.

ALLCOMPLYING, à'l-kûm-pli'-ing, part. a. Com-

plying in every respect.

ALLCOMPOSING, &1-kdm-pô'z-ing, a. Quieting all.

ALLCOMPREHENSIVE, &1-kdm-prê-hêns-iv, a.

Comprehending all things. ALLCONCEALING, à l-kůn-sêl-ing, part. a. Con-

cealing all things.

ALLCONQUERING, &\(\frac{1}{2} \)-k\(\ho_{\text{ord}} \)'-\(\ho_{\text{ord}} \)'-\(\ho_{\text{ord}} \)', \(\alpha_{\text{ord}} \)'-\(\ho_{\text{ord}} \)', \(\alpha_{\text{ord}} \)', \(\ho_{\text{ord}} \)', \(\ho_{\tex

which restrains all things.

ALLCONSUMING, a'l-kan-su'm-ing, a. That which

consumes every thing.

ALLDARING, a'l-da'r-ing, a. That which dares attempt every thing.

ALLDESTROYING, &1-dés-tràé-ing, part. a. De-ALLDEVASTATING, &1-dé-vå/st-å/t-ing, part. a. Wasting all things.

ALLDEVOURING, à'l-dê-vàô-ring, a. That which

eats up every thing.
ALLDIMMING, a'l-dim-ing, part. a. That which obscures all things.

ALLDISCOVERING, 4/1-dls-kův'ér-ing, part. a. [disgraced.

Disclosing every thing.

ALLDISGRACED, & d-dis-graved, a. Completely
ALLDISGRACED, & d-dis-praving, part. a. That
which dispenses all things.

ALLDIVINE, & d-div-i'n, a. Supremely excellent.

ALLDIVINING, & d-div-i'n-ing, part. a. Foretelling

all things.

ALLDREADED, a'l-dred'ed, a. Feared by all. ALLELOQUENT, &1-el-o-koent, a. Having all the

force of eloquence.
ALLEMBRACING, all-ém-brå's-ing, part. a. Embracing all things.

ALLENDING, à'l-ènd-ing, part. a. That which ends

all things. ALLENLIGHTENING, à'l-én-li't-én-ing, part. a.

Enlightening all things.

ALLENRAGED, à'l-èn-ra'jd, a. Greatly enraged.

ALLFLAMING, à'l-fla'm-ing, a. Flaming in every

direction. ALLFOOLSDAY, a'l-fo'lz-da, n. The first of April, when everybody strives to make as many fools as he can.

when everybody strives to make as many 1001s as he can. ALLFORGIVING, &1-fdr-glv-fing, a. Forgiving all. ALLFOURS, &1-fdr-q, n. A low game at cards. ALLGIVER, &1-glv-ér, n. The Giver of all things. ALLGOOD, &1-god', n. A Being of unlimited goodness. ALLGUIDING, &1-gél'd-ing, part. a. Guiding all

ALLHAIL, &1-hå1, n. All-health; a term of salutation.

ALLHAIL, &1-h&1, vt. To salute.
ALLHALLOW, &4-h&1-&, All-saints-day; the first
ALLHALLOWS, &1-h&1-&, of November.

near All-saints-day.

ALLHALLOWN, a'l-hal'-ô'n, a. The time about All-ALLHALLOWTIDE, à'l-hâl-ô-ti'd, n. See All-Hal-ALLHEAL, à'l-hê'l, n. A species of iron-wort. ALLHEALING, à'l-hê'l-ing, part.a. Healing all things

ALLHELPING, all-help-ing, part. a. Assisting all

ALLHIDING, à'l-hi'd-ing, part. a. Concealing all ALLHONOURED, à'l-on-urd, part.a. Honoured by all. ALLHURTING, &1-hūrt-ing, part. a. Hurting all things. [ping any thing ALLHOLIZING, &1-i-důl-i'z-ing, part. a. Worship

ALLIMITATING, al-im'é-ta't-ing, part. a. Imitating every thing.

ALLINFORMING, a'l-in-fa'r-ming, part. a. That which actuates by vital powers.

ALLINTERPRETING, à'l-in-tér'-prét-ing, part. a. Interpreting all things.
ALLINTERESTING, &I-in'ter-est-ing, a. Interest-

ing in the highest degree.

ALLJUDGING, à'l-jůj'ing, a. That which has the so-

ALLJUST, al-juj-ng, to vereign right of judgment.

ALLJUST, al-just', Perfectly just.

ALLKIND, al-kêi'nd, a. Perfectly kind, or benevolent.

ALLKNOWING, al-nd-ing, a. Omniscient; all-wise. ALL-LICENSED, a'l-li-sensd, part. a. Licensed to every thing.

ALLLOVING, &1-låv-ing, a. Of infinite love. ALLMAKING, &1-må/k-ing, a. That created all. ALLMATURING, &1-må-tu'r-ing, a. That which ma-

tures all things.

ALLMERCIFUL, à'l-mer'sé-fol, n. Of perfect mercy, or compassion. [destructive. ALLMURDERING, &1-mdr-dér-ing, a. Completely ALLOBEDIENT, &1-&-bé'd-yênt, a. Absolutely obedient. [all pay obedience. ALLOBEYING, &1-&-bl-liv-yûn, a. That to which ALLOBLIVIOUS, &1-&b-liv-yûn, a. That which would find the state of the st

cause entire forgetfulness.

ALLOBSCURING, al'ob-sku'r-ing, part. a. That which hides all things.

ALLOBST All marks are without murmur.

which hides all things. [without murmur. ALLPATIENT, &1-pa'shent, a. Enduring every thing ALLPENETRATING, &1-pen-& trâl-ling, part. a. Pervading all things. [fection of the whole. ALLPERFECTNESS, &1-per-fekt-nes, n. The per-ALLPIERCING, all-pe'rs-ing, part. a. Discovering all things.

ALLPOWERFUL, à 1-på 5'-frîl, a. Almighty; om-ALLPRAISED, à 1-prâ'zd, part. a. Praised by all. ALLRULING, à 1-rô'l-ing, part. a. Governing all things.

ALLSAGACIOUS, à'l-så-gå-shus, a. Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment. [vember. ALL SAINTS DAY, &1-så/nts-då, n. The first of No-ALLSANCTIFYING, &1-sånk-tê-fi-fing, part. a. That

which sanctifies the whole. ALLSAVING, &1-såv-ing, part. a. Saving all things. ALLSEARCHING, &1-såv-sh-fing, part. a. That which searches all things.

ALLSEER, &1-sê-êr, n. He that sees or beholds every ALLSEEING, &1-sê-îng, a. That which beholds every

thing. ALLSHAKING, à'l-shâ'k-ing, part. a. That which

shakes all things.

ALLSHUNNED, à'l-shund', part. a. Shunned by all.

ALLSOULSDAY, à'l-sô'lz-dà', n. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of

Rome; the second of November. [ability ALLSUFFICIENCY, &1-sûf-fîsh-en-se, n. Infinite ALLSUFFICIENT, &1-sûf-fîsh-ent, a. Sufficient to every thing

ALLSUFFICIENT, [The] & 1-sûf-fish-ént, n. Properly and emphatically denoting God. ALLSURVEYING, & 1-sûr-vê-fing, part. a. That

which beholds all things. ALLSUSTAINING, all-sus-ta'n-ing, part. a. That

which upholds all things. ALLTELLING, &1-téling, part. a. That which tells or divulges all things.

ALLTRIUMPHING, à'l-tri-umf'ing, part. a. Every where triumphant. [throughout.

ALLWATCHED, &1-8atshd', part. a. Watched ALLWISE, &1-6it-êd, a. Possessed of infinite wisdom. ALLWITTED, &1-6it-êd, a. Possessing every kind by all.

ALLWORSHIPPED, å'l-åår'shipd, part. a. Adored ALLWORTHY, å'l-åår'the, a. Of infinite worth;

of the highest worth.

ALLAGITE, ål'å-gi't, n. A mineral of a brown or ALLANITE, ål'ån-i't, n. A mineral named from Mr. Allan of Edinburgh, who first recognised it as a distinet species. It is massive, of a brownish black

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOIDES, ål-ån-tô'is, or ål-ån-tåê'dêz, n. The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion.

ALLATRATE, ăl'ā-trå't, v. To bark.

ALLAY, al-la', v. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage.

ALLAY, al-la', v. The metal of a baser kind mixed in

coins, to harden them.

ALLAYED, ål-lå'd, ppr. Laid at rest; quieted; abated.

ALLAYER, ål-lå'er, n. That which has the power of

allaying.

ALLAYING, ål-lå4ing, ppr. Quieting; abating.

ALLAYMENT, ål-lå4ment, n. Having the power of

allaying.
ALLE, al-e, n. The little auk, or black and white diver. ALLECT, al-lekt, vt. To intice. [enticing. ALLECTATION, ål-lêk-tå²shån, Coaxing, alluring, ALLECTED, ål-lêkt²éd, pp. Coaxed; enticed; allured. ALLECTIVG, ål-lékt-ing, ppr. Coaxing; enticing; ALLECTIVE, ål-lékt-iv, n. Allurement.
ALLECTIVE, ål-lékt-iv, a. Alluring. [ration.

ALLEGATION, ål-é-gå'shån, n. Affirmation; decla-ALLEGE, ål-lå'zh, vt. To lessen; to assuage. ALLEGE, ål-lèj', vt. To affirm. [leged. ALLEGEABLE, ål-lèj'-åbl, a. That which may be al-ALLEGEAS, or ALLEGIAS, ål-lè'-jè-ås, n. A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of two kinds; one of cotton, the other of various plants, which are spun like flax.

ALLEGED, ål-léjd', pp. Affirmed; asserted. ALLEGEMENT, ål-léj'mént, n. The same with AL-LEGATION.

ALLEGER, ål-léj-ér, n. He that alleges. ALLEGHANEAN, ål-lég-hå'n-ŷån, a. Pertaining to

the mountains called Alleghany.

ALLEGHANY, âl-lèg-hān'ê, n. The chief ridge of the great chain of mountains which runs from NE. to SW., through the middle and southern states of North America; but, more appropriately, the main, or unbroken ridge, which easts all the waters on one side to the east, and, on the other side, to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and extends through the United States.

ALLEGIANCE, ål-léj-ans, n. The duty of subjects to

the government.

ALLEGIANT, ål-lė'j-ånt, a. Loyal.

ALLEGING, ål-lėj-ing, ppr. Asserting; averring; declaring

ALLEGORICAL, al-é-gor-é-kal, a. In the form of an allegory [allegorical manner. ALLEGORICALLY, ål-ê-gòr-ê-kål-ê, ad. After an ALLEGORICALNESS, ål-ê-gòr-ê-kål-nes, n. Being allegorical. [an allegory.

ALLEGORICK, ål-ĉ-gòr-îk, a. After the manner of ALLEGORIST, ål-ĉ-gò-rist, n. He who teaches in an

allegorical manner.

ALLEGORIZE, ål'å-gå-ri'z, vt. To turn into allegory.
ALLEGORIZE, ål'å-gå-ri'z, vi. To treat as an allegory.
ALLEGORIZED, ål-å-gå-ri'zd, pp. Turned into al-

ALLEGORIZER, ål-é-gô-ri/z-ér, n. An allegorist. ALLEGORIZING, ål-é-gô-ri/z-ing, ppr. Turning to

ALLEGORY, àl'ê-går-ê, n. A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRETTO, al-é-grét-o, a. Denotes, in music, a movement, or time, quicker than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

ALLEGRO, al-lê-gro, n. A word in music denoting a sprightly motion.

ALLELUJAH, al'lê-lu'ja, n. A word of spiritual ex-

ALLEMANDE, ål-é-må'nd, n. A dance well known in Germany and Switzerland.

ALLEMANNIC, ål-é-mån'ik, a. Belonging to the

Alemanni, ancient Germans, and to Allemannia, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of all, and manni, all men. This is probably an cror. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic all, other, the root of Latin alias, and man, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh allman is thus rendered; and this seems to be the original word. The name Alemanni seems to have been given first to the Germans, who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus.
ALLERION, ål-lé'r-yan, n. In heraldry, an eagle

without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting

imperialists vanquished and disarreed.

ALLEVEUR, al-lê-vu'r, n. A souall Swedish coin, value about a cent.

ALLEVIATE, ål-lê'vê-å't, vt. To make light; ease, soften. eased. ALLEVIATED, ål-lê-vê-å/t-ëd, pp. Made lighter; ALLEVIATING, ål-lê-vê-å/t-ing, ppr. Making lighter.

flight. ALLEVIATION, ål-lê-vê-å-shūn, a. The act of making 'ALLEVIATIVE, ål-lê-vê-å-tîv, n. Palliative.

ALLEY, ål'ê, n. A walk in a garden. A passage,

narrower than a street.
ALLIACEOUS, ål-ê-å'shůs, α. Per aining to allium,

or garlic.

ALLIANCE, ål-li²åns, n. A league. Relation by marALLIANCE, ål-li²åns, vt. To unita by confederacy.

ALLIANT, ål-li²åns, vt. An ally. [netism.

ALLICIENCY, ål-lish²čn-sē, or ål-li²shén-sē, n. MagALLICIENT, ål-lish²čnt, or ål-li²shént, n. An at-

ALLIED, al-li'd, pp. Connected by treaty, marriage, &c. ALLIES, al-li'z, n. pl. States which have entered into

a league for their mutual defence.
ALLIGATE, ål'ê-gå't, vt. To tie one thing to another.
ALLIGATED, ål'ê-gå't-ed, pp. United together; tied together. [tying together.

ALLIGATING, ål-ê-gå/t-îng, ppr. Uniting together; ALLIGATION, ål-ê-gå/shån, n. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ål'é-gå-tår, n. The crocodile. ALLIGATORPEAR, ål'é-gå-tår-på'r, n. A West India fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to

two pounds in weight.

ALLIGATURE, ål-lig-'å-tûr, n. A link, or ligature.

ALLINEMENT, ål-li'n-ment, n. A line; a level. ALLIOTH, al-è-òth, n. A star in the tail of the great bear, much used for finding the latitude at sea. ALLISION, al-lizh-an, n. The act of striking one

thing against another.

ALLITERATION, ål-lit-er-å-shån, n. The beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter. ALLITERATIVE, ål-lît'-er-å-tîv, a. Denoting words beginning with the same letter.

ALLOCATION, ål-ô-kå-shun, n. Putting one thing to another.

ALLOCHROITE, ål-ô-kråê't, n. A mineral found ... Norway,; considered as a variety of garnet. ALLOCUTION, ål-ô-ku'shun, n. The act or manner

of speaking to another. ALLODIAL, ål-lô'd-ŷål, a. Held without any ac-

knowledgment of superiority. ALLODIUM, al-lo'd-yum, n. A possession held in

absolute independence. [hold, ALLOEDIAN. ål-ô-ê'd-ŷån, a. Belonging to a free-ALLONGE, al-lo'nzh, n. A pass or thrust with a rapier, in fencing.

ALLOO, or HALLOO, al-18, or hal-18, vt. To set on; to incite a dog, by crying alloo.

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ALLOOED, or HALLOOED, al-18'd, or hal-18'd, pp. set on as a dog, by hallooing; shouting after, &c. ALLOOING, or HALLOOING, al-18-ing or hal-18ing, ppr. Setting on as a dog; inciting; hallooing

ALLOQUY, ål'd-kôe, n. Address: conversation.

ALLOQUY, âl-lôt', vt. To distribute by lot.
ALLOTMENT, âl-lôt'emênt, n. The part; the share.
ALLOTMENT, âl-lôt'emênt, n. The part; the share.
ALLOTTED, âl-lôt'emênt, n. The part in a distribution.
ALLOTTENY, âl-lôt'eme, pp. Distributing by lot.
ALLOW, âl-lâb', vt. To admit; grant; yield.
ALLOWABLE, âl-lâb'abl, a. That which is permitted.
ALLOWABLE, âl-lâb'abl-lê. ad. With claim of allowance. [tradiction. Permission.
ALLOWANCE, âl-lâb'ans, n. Admission without con-

lowance. [tradiction. Permission. ALLOWANCE, ål-lå&4åns, n. Admission without con-ALLOWED, ål-lå&d', pp. Granted; permitted. ALLOWING, ål-lå&', np. Baser metal mixed in coinage. ALLOY, ål-lå&', n. Baser metal mixed in coinage. ALLOYAGE, ål-lå&'d, p. The act of alloying metals. ALLOYAGE, ål-lå&'d, pp. Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

ALLOYING, ål-lå&'ing, ppr. Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture.

mixture.

ALLS, 4/z, n. All one's goods: a vulgarism. ALLSPICE, 4/1-spi's, n. Jamaica pepper or pimenta. ALLUBESCENCY, al-u-bés-én-sé, n. Content.

ALLUDE, al-lu'd, v. To hint at; to insinuate. ALLUDED, ål-lu'd-éd, pp. Hinted at.

ALLUDING, ål-lu'd-ing, ppr. Hinting at.
ALLUMINATE, ål-lu'min-à't, vt. To beautify, deco-

rate, adorn. ALLUMINOR, ål-lu-min-år, n. One who colours, or

paints upon paper or parchment.

ALLURE, al-lu'r, n. Something set up to entice.

ALLURE, al-lu'r, vt. To entice.

ALLURE, dl-lu'r, vt. To entice.

ALLURE, dl-lu'r, pp. Tempted by something desir
ALLUREMENT, al-lu'r-ment, n. Enticement.

ALLURER, al-lu'r-er, n. He that allures.

ALLURING, ål-lu'r-ing, n. The power to allure. ALLURING, ål-lu'r-ing, ppr. Drawing by some real

or apparent good.

ALLURINGLY, ål-lu'r-ing-lê, ad. Enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ål-lu'r-ing-nês, n. Temptation.

ALLUSION, ål-lu-zhon, n. A reference; a hint.
ALLUSIVE, ål-lu-siv, a. Hinting at something.
ALLUSIVELY, ål-lu-siv-le, ad. In an allusive manner. ALLUSIVENESS, ål-lu'siv-nes, n. The quality of be-

ALLUVIA, ål-lu'v-ŷå, n. Ilets, small islands, formed

or thrown up by the currents of rivers. [posited. ALLUVIAL, ål-lu'v-yål, a. Carried by water and de-ALLUVION, ål-lu'v-yån, n. Carrying by the motion [by water. ALLUVIOUS, ål-lu'v-yus, a. That which is carried

ALLY, al-li', vt. To unite by kindred, friendship, or

ALLY, al-li, n. One united by some connection. ALLYING, ål-ii'lng,ppr. Unitingby marriage or treaty. ALMACANTAR, ål-må-kånt-er, n. A circle drawn

parallel to the horizon. ALMACANTAR'S STAFF, ål-må-kån-terz-ståf, n. An instrument used to take observations of the sun.

ALMANACK, ál-må-nåk, n. A calendar. ALMANACK-MAKER, ål-må-nåk-må/k-er, n.

maker of almanacks. ALMADE, al-ma'd, n. A boat formed of one piece of timber.

ALMADIE, ål-må'de, n A bark canoe, used by the Africans; a long boat, used at Calicut, in India, 80 feet long, and 6 or 7 broad, called also Cathuri.

ALMAGEST, ål'må-jest, n. A book, or collection of problems, in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.

ALMAGRA, ål-må'grå, n. A fine deep red ochre. ALMANDINE, ål'mån-di'n, n. A ruby of the colour of the granite.

•ALME, or ALMA, ål-mê, or ål-må, n. Girls in Egypt, ALPHABET, ål-få-bet, n. The order of the letters.

whose occupation is to amuse company with singing

and dancing.

ALMENA, al-me-na, n. A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia. ALMIGHTINESS, al-mi't-e-nes, n. Unlimited power.

ALMIGHTY, à 1-mi't-ê, a. Of unlimited power. ALMIGHTY, à 1-mi't-ê, n. The Omnipotent

The Omnipotent; the Maker of heaven and earth.

ALMOND, a'mand, n. The nut of the almond tree. ALMONDTREE, å'mund-trê, n. The tree which bears

almonds. ALMONDS of the throat, or Tonsils, a'-mundz, n. Two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of

ALMONDFURNACE, or ALMANFURNACE, &

mund-für-nes, or al-man-für-nes, n. Called also the Sweep, is a kind of furnace used in refining. ALMONDWILLOW, å-månd-81/1-8, n. A

whose leaves are of a light green on both sides.

ALMONER, or ALMNER, ål'mô-ner, or å'm-ner, n. The person employed in the distribution of charity. ALMONRY, or ALMRY, ål'mån-rê, or åm'-rê, n.

The place where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST, al-mo'st, ad. Nearly; well nigh. [the poor. ALMS, a'mz, n. What is given gratuitously in relief of ALMSBASKET, å'mz-bås'két, n. The basket in which

provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, å mz-dĉ'd, n. An act of charity.

ALMSFOLK, å mz-fö'k, n. Persons supporting others by alms.

ALMSGIVER, å'mz-giv'er, n. He that gives alms. ALMSHOUSE, å'mz-håô's, n. A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor.

ALMSMAN, å/mz-mån, n. A man who lives upon alms.

ALMSPEOPLE, å'mz-pepl, n. Members of an almshouse.

ALMUDE, al-mu'd, n A wine measure in Portugal, of which 26 make a pipe. [Scripture. ALMUGTREE, ål/måg-tré, n. A tree mentioned in ALNAGAR, ALNAGER, or ALNEGER, ål/nå-går,

or al'ne-ger, n. A measurer by the ell; one of three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth manufac-

omeers because me regulation of cloth manufactures, the searcher, measurer, and alneger.

ALNAGE, Ål-nå'j, n. Ell-measure. [wick in the midst.

ALNIGHT, Ål-hui't, n. A great cake of wax, with the

ALOA, Ål-ô-å, n. An Athenian harvest festival.

ALOES, Ål-ô'z. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold. A tree which grows in bot countries

than gold. A tree which grows in hot countries. ALOETICAL, ALOETICK, ål-ô-êt-ê-kål, or ål-ô-

ět'îk, a. Consisting chiefly of aloes. ALOFT, å-là'ft, ad. On high; above.

ALOFI, å-låft, prep. Above.
ALOGIANS, å-lö'j-yans, n. In church history, a sect of ancient heretics who denied Jesus Christ to be the Logos, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John. ALOGOTROPHY, al-6-got-rô-fê, n. A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body.

nonate nutrition of the parts of the body.

ALOGY, ål-ĉ-jĉ, n. Unreasonableness.

ALONE, å-lô'n, a. Solitary. Not to be matched.

ALONELY, å-lô'n-lĉ, a. Only.

ALONELY, å-lô'n-lĉ, ad. Merely; singly.

ALONENESS, å-lô'n-nês, n. That state which be-

ALONENESS, &-lo'n-nes, n. That state which belongs not to another; properly applied to God. ALONG, &-long, ad. At length; throughout. ALONG-SIDE, &-long/s-si/d, ad. By the side of the ALONGST, &-longkst', ad. Along. [ship. ALOOF, &-lôt', ad. At a distance. ALOPECY, &-lôt-pês-ê, n. The falling off of the hair. ALOSA, &-lôt-sk, n. A fish of passage, called the shad, or mother of herrings. ALOUD, &-lôt/d, a. Loudly.

or mother of heatmaps.

ALOUD, \$\frac{1}{a} - \land \frac{1}{a}\text{of} \text{d}, \ a. Loudly.

ALOW, \$\frac{3}{a} - \land \frac{1}{a}\text{d}, \ ad. In a low place.

ALP, \$\frac{1}{a} \rangle \frac{1}{n}, \ n. That which is mountainous or durable

like the Alps. ALPAGNA, ål-påg'nå, n. An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paca of Linneus, and the Pacas of Pacoment.

ALPHA, al'fa, n. The first letter in the Greek alpha-

6 6 4 4 9 61 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at'-good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

ALPHABET, al'få-bet, vt. To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETARIAN, ål-få-bet-tår'-yån, n. An ABC the alphabet.

ALPHABETED, ål'få-bet-ed, pp. Arranged in the

order of an alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL, ål-få-bět-ê-kål, a. { In the order of ALPHABETICK, ål-få-bět-ík, a. } the alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY, ål-få-bět-ê-kål-ê, ad. In an alphabetical manner.

ALPHABETING, ål-få-bet-ing, ppr. Forming in an

alphabetical manner.

ALPHENIX, al-fe-niks, n. White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and

moulded into various figures.

ALPHEST, ål-fest, n. A small fish, having a purple back and helly, with yellow sides, smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always eaught near the shore or

among rocks.

ALPHITOMANCY, ăl-fê-tôm'-ån-sê. n. Divination

by barley meal.

ALPHONSIN, al-fon'sin, n. A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier, of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back.

ALPHONSIN-TABLES, ål-fon-sin-tå/blz, n. Astronomical tables, made by Alphonsus, king of Arragon. ALPINE, al'pi'n, a. Relating to the Alps.

ALPINE, al'pi'n, n. A kind of strawberry, growing on

lofty hills.

ALPIST, or ALPIA, al'pist, or alp'ya n. The seed of the fox tail; a small seed used for feeding birds.

ALQUIER, al'ker, n. A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude,

or about two gallons. It is called also Cantar.

ALQUIFOU, al-kôe-fô, or al-kê-fô, n. A sort of lead ore, which, when broke, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potters ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue.

ALREADY, &1-rédé, ad. Before this time.
ALS, &1z, ad. Also; likewise.
ALSINE, &1zsin, n. The plant named chickweed.

ALSO, âl-sô, ad. In the same manner.

ALT, âlt', or â'it, n. The higher part of the scale or gamnt.

ALTAIC, or ALTAIAN, âl-tâ-îk, or âl-tâ-ŷân, n. Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, throughout a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary be-tween the Russian and Chinese dominions.

ALTAR, M-tur, n. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTARAGE, à'l-tur-êj, n. An emolument arising

from oblations.

ALTARCLOTH, a'l-tur-klath, n. The cloth thrown over the altar. ALTARIST, or ALTARTHANE, al-tdr-ist, or al-

tur-tha'n, n. In old laws, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also a chaplain. ALTARPIECE, à'l-tůr-pê's, n. A painting placed over the altar.

ALTARWISE, ål'tůr-ôi'z, ad. In the form of an altar.

ALTER, ål-tér, vt. To change. ALTER, ål-tår, vi. To change. ALTERABILITY, ål-tår-å-bil-it-é, n. The quality of

being susceptible of alteration.
ALTERABLE, å'l-tår-åbl, a. Changeable.

ALTERABLENESS, å'l-tår-åbl-nes, n. Admitting change. ALTERABLY, å'l-tůr-åb-lê, ad. So that it may be al-ALTERAGE, å'l-tůr-ěj, n. The nourishing or foster-

ing of a child.

ALTERANT, å'l-tur-ant, n. A medicine which, without a sensible operation, gradually corrects the state of the body, and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition. An alterative.

ALTERANT, all-tur-ant, a. What has the power of

producing changes.
ALTERATION, d'1-tut a'-shun, n. The act Caltering. The change made.

ALTERATIVE, al'tur-a-tiv, n. A medicine which changes the humours from bad to good. [cine. ALTERATIVE, ål-tår-å-tåv, a. An alterative medi-ALTERCATE, ål-tår-kål-v, i. To wrangle. ALTERCATION, ål-tår-kål-shån n. vulgar corrup-

tion, ål-tår-kå-shun, Debate. tion, al-tur-ka-snut, Debate. [entirely. ALTERED, ål-térd, pp. Changed. [entirely. ALTERING, å'l-tér-ing, ppr. Changing, materially or ALTERNA, ål-térn', a. Acting by turns. ALTERNACY, ål-tér-nål-sê, n. Action performed by ALTERNALLY, ål-tér-nål, a. Alternative. [turns. ALTERNALLY, ål-tér-nål-f, ad. By turns. ALTERNATE, ål-tér-nål-f, av. Being by turns. ALTERNATE, ål-tér-nål-f, av. What hammens alternately.

ALTERNATE, al-ter-nart, a. being by turns.
ALTERNATE, âl-ter-nâ't, n. What happens alternately.
ALTERNATE, âl-ter-nâ't, vt. To perform alternately.
ALTERNATE, âl-ter-nâ't, vt. To succeed by turns. ALTERNATED, ål-tér-nå/t-éd, pp Performed by

succession. ALTERNATELY, ål-ter-nå/t-le, ad. In reciprocal ALTERNATENESS, ål-ter-nå/t-nes, n. Being alter-[or following by turns.

ALTERNATING, ål'ter-nå't-ing, ppr. Performing, ALTERNATION, ål-ter-nå'shůn, n. The reciprocal succession of things. [of two things. ALTERNATIVE, ål-ter-nå-tiv, n. The choice given ALTERNATIVE, ål-ter-nå-tiv, a. In an alternate

manner.

ALTERNATIVELY, ål-ter-nå-tiv-le, ad. By turns. ALTERNATIVENESS, ål-ter-nå-tiv-nes, n. Reciprocation.

ALTERNITY, ål-ter-nit-e, n. Reciprocal succession.

ALTHEA, ål-thé/å, n. A flowering shrub.
ALTHOUGH, ål-thé/å, con. Notwithstanding.
ALTIGRADE, ål-té-grå/d, a. Rising on high.
ALTILOQUENCE, ål-tíl-å-kbéns, n. Pompons lan-

ALTIMETER, ål-tîm'ît-èr, n. An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a geometrical quadrant. ALTIMETRY, al-tim'ê-trê, n. The art of measuring

altitudes.

ALTIN, ål'tin, n. Money in Russia, value three kopecks, about three cents. A lake in Siberia 90 miles in length. metals.

ALTINCAR, ål-tin'kår, n. A salt used in purifying ALTISONANT, ål-tis'ô-nånt, A. Pompous, or lofty ALTISONOUS, ål-tis'ô-nůs, ALTITUDE, ål'tê-tu'd, n. Height of place. The ele-

vation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.
ALTIVOLANT, ål-tîv-ô-lånt, a. High flying.
ALTO, ål-tô, a. Alto and Basso, high and low, in old

law, terms used to signify submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration. ALTOGETHER, al-to-geth'er, ad. Completely.

ALTO-OCTAVO, ål'to-ok-tå'vo, n. An octave higher. ALTO-RELIEVO, ål'to-re-le'vo, n. In sculpture, projecture of a figure half, or more, not entirely de-

tached. ALTO-RIPIENTO, ål'tô-rê-pê-ên'tô, n. The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in parti-

cular places.
ALTO-VIOLA, ål'4tô-vê'ô-lå, n. A small tenor violin.

ALTOVIOLINO, ål'tô-vê-ô-lê'nô, n. A small tenor viol.

VIOI.
ALVEARY, ål-vê-år-ê, n. A beehive.
ALVEOLAR, ål-vê-δ-lår, α. Containing sockets,
ALVEOLARY, ål-vê-δ-lår-ê, α. Shellow cells, or pits.
ALVEOLATE, ål-vê-δ-lå/t, α. Divided into cells like honeycomb.

ALVEOLE, ALVEOLUS, ål'vê'ô-lê, ål'vê'ô-lůs, n. A cell in a bee-hive; or, in a fossil. the jaw in which a tooth is fixed. The socket in

ALVINE, al'vi'n, a. Pertaining to the abdomen.

ALUDEL, al-u-del, n. Subliming pots used in che-ALUM, ål'dm, n. A mineral salt. [mistry.
ALUM EARTH, ål'dm-érth, n. A massive mineral of
a blackish brown colour, a dull lustre, and soft consistence.

ALUMIN, å-lu'mîn, n. An earth, or earthy sub-ALUMINA, ål-u'mîn-å, n. stance, which has been considered to be elementary, and called pure clay.

ALUMINIFORM, al-u-min-é-farm, a. Having the form of alumina.

ALUMINITE, al-u-min-i't, n. Subsulphate of alumi-

na; snow white, or yellowish white. ALUMED, al-amd, a. Mixed with alum.

ALUMINOUS, al'um-in-us, a. Relating to alum.

ALUMISH, al'am-ish, a. Having the nature of alum. ALUMSLATE, al'am-slat, n. A mineral of two species, common and glossy. [in surgery, ALUMSTONE, ål-am-ston, n. A stone or calx used ALUMWATER, ål-am-oå-tur, n. Water infused with

alum. [alum.

ALUMWORKS, al'um-ourks, n. Works for making ALUTA, a-lu-ta, n. A species of leather stone, soft,

pliable, and not laminated.
ALUTATION, ål-u-tå-shun, n. The tanning of leather. ALWARGRIM, al-oa'r-grim, n. The spotted plover,

Charadrius Apricarius.
ALWAYS, å'l-bå'z, ad. Perpetually.

A. M. Artium magister, or master of Arts. Ante me-

ridiem, i.e. before twelve o'clock at noon.

Allam', v.i. The first person of the verb to be. [See Br.] AMA, or HAMA, a-ma, or ha-ma, n. In church affairs, a vessel to contain wine for the eucharist; also

a wine measure, as a cask, a pipe.

AMABILITY,å-må-bîl-ît-ĉ, n. Loveliness.

AMADAVAD, åm-å-då-våd, n. A small curious bird, of the size of the crested wren; the upper part of the body is brown; the prime feathers of the wings black, AMADETTO, am-a-det-o, n.]

A sort of pear. AMADOT, am-a-dot, n.

AMAIL, å-mål, n. Net work.
AMAIN, å-mål, n. Net work.
AMAIN, å-mål, n. With vehemence.
AMALGAM, å-mål-gåm, n. \ The m AMALGAM, å-mål'gåm, n. } The mixture of me-AMALGAMA, å-mål'gåm-å,n. } tals by amalgamation. AMALGAMATE, å-mål'gå-må't, vt. To unite metals

with quicksilver.

AMADOGADE, å-måd-6-gå/d, n. A small beautiful bird in Peru: the upper part of its body and wings are of a lively green, its breast red, and its belly white. AMADOU, a-m-a-do, n. A variety of the Boletus ig-

niarius, found on old ash, and other trees. AMALGAMATED, å-mål-gå-må't-éd, pp. Mixed with quicksilver, blended.

AMALGAMATING, å-mål-gå-må't-ing, pp. Mixing AMALGAMATION, å-mål-gå-må'shûn, n. The act of amplementing works.

of amalgamating metals. [gamation.

AMALGAME, å-mål/gå'm, vi. To mix metals by amal-AMALOZC, åm²å-lösk, n. A large aquatic fowl of AMAND, å-månd', vt. To send one away. [Mexico. AMANDATION, å-mån-då-shån, n. Sending on a

AMANDED, å-må'nd-ed, pp. Dispatched; sent on a [ing on a message. AMANDING, a-ma'nd-ing, ppr. Dispatching; send-

AMANDOLA, å-mån'dô-là, n. A green marble, having the appearance of honeycomb, and containing white

AMANUENSIS, å-mån-u-en'sis, n. A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written.

AMARANTH, åm-å-rånth, n. The name of a plant. In poetry, an imaginary flower which never fades. AMARANTHINE, åm-å-rånth-in, a. Consisting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, å-mår-é-tu'd, n. Bitterness, AMARULENCE, å-mår-u-lens, n. Bitterness. AMARULENT, å-mår-u-lent, a. Bitter.

AMARULEN1, a-mar-u-ient, a. bitter.

MARYLLIS, åm-å-rîl-îs, n. A species of plants.

AMASMENT, å-mås-månt, n. A heap.

AMASS, å-mås', vt. To collect together.

AMASS, å-mås', n. An assemblage. [or number.

AMASSED, å-måsd', pp. Collected in a great quantity

AMASSING, å-mås'-ing, ppr. Collecting in a heap.

AMATE å-måt' n! To terrify: to strike with horror.

AMATEUR, ama't, vi. To terrify; to strike with horror.

AMATEUR, am-a-tu'r, n. (impossible to give the french vowel sound). A lover of any particular pursuit or system.

AMATIVENESS, am'a-tiv-nes, n. A propensity to AMATORCULIST, am-a-tor-ku-list, n. A little insignificant lover.

AMATORIAL, or AMATORIOUS, am-a-tor-yal, or åm-å-tö'r-ŷås, a. Relating to love. AMATORIALLY, åm-å-tö'r-ŷål-ê, ad. In an amato-

rial manner, by way of love.

AMATORY, åm-å-tó-rê, or åm-å-tůr-ê, a. Relating
AMAUROSIS, åm-å-rò-sīs, or åm-å-rò-sīs, n. A dim-

ness of sight.

AMAZE, å-må'z, vt. To confuse with terror.

AMAZE, å-må'z, n. Astonishment.

AMAZED, å-må'zd, pp. Astonished; confounded with fear; surprise, or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, å-må'z-ed-le, ad. Confusedly.

AMAZEDNESS, å-må'z-ëd-nës, n. Astonishment. AMAZEMENT, å-må'z-mënt, n. Extreme fea Extreme fear; height of admiration.

AMAZING, a-ma'z-ing, ppr. Confounding with fear

surprise, or wonder.

AMAZING, å-må'z-lng, a. Wonderful.

AMAZINGLY, ad. å-må'z-lng-lė, ad. Wonderfully.

AMAZON, åm-å-zhn, a. A race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better.

AMAZONIAN, âm-a-zô/n-ŷân, a. Relating to the

AMAZONLIKE, åm'å-zån-li'k, a. Resembling an AMB, AM, åmb', åm'. About; around; used in the composition of words. AMB, or AMBI, åmb', or åm'bê, n. Literally, a brim;

but in surgery an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders; so called from the jutting of its extremity: also the mango tree.

AMBAJES, åm-bå'jes, n. A circuit of words. AMBAGIOUS, åm-bå'j-yås, a. Circumlocutory. AMBASSADE, åm'bås-så'd, n. Embassy.

AMBASSADOUR, åm-bås-å-dår, n. A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. AMBASSADRESS, åm-bås'å-dres, n. The lady of an amhassador

AMBASSAGE, åm'bå-så'j, n. An embassy. AMBASSY, åm²bås-ê, n. An embassy. AMBE, åm²bê, n. The side of a hill.

AMBER, åm-ber, or åm-bur, n. A yellow transparent substance of a bituminous consistence, a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea.

AMBER, åm-ber, or åm-bůr, a. Consisting of amber.
AMBER, åm-ber, or åm-bůr, vt. To scent with amber,
AMBERDRINK, åm-ber-drink, or åm-bůr-drink, n.
Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERDROPPING, am'ber-drop'ing, or am'burdrop-ing, part. a. Dropping amber. [amber. AMBERED, åm-berd', or åm-burd', pp. Scented with AMBERGRIS, åm-ber-gris', n. A fragrant drug, used

as a perfume and a cordial. AMBERING, am'ber'ing, or am'buring, ppr. Scenting with amber.

AMBERSEED, am'ber-se'd, or am'bur-se'd, n. Musk seed, resembling millet, is of a bitterish taste, and

brought from Egypt and the West Indies. AMBERTREE, am'ber-trê, or am'bur-trê, n. The English name of a species of Anthospermune, a shrub with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emits a fragrant odour.

AMBERWEEPING, åm'ber-ber-ber-ing. Dropping am-AMBIDEXTER, åm'be-deks'ter, n. Having equally of both hands. the use of both hands.

AMBIDEXTERITY, åm'bê-dêks-têr'ît-ê, n. The use AMBIDEXTROUS, åm'bê-dêks'trůs, a. Having the [Being ambidextrous. am-be-deks-trus-nes, n. use of either hand.

use of either hand.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, åm-bè-dèks-trūs-nès, n.

AMBIENT, åmb-ʻyènt, a. Surrounding.

AMBIGU, åm-bè-gu, n. A medley of dishes. [ing.

AMBIGUITY, åm-bè-gu-ʻlt-è, n. Doubtfulness of mean
AMBIGUOUS, åm-big-ʻu-ås, a. Doubtfuln.

AMBIGUOUSLY, åm-big-ʻu-ås, a. Doubtfuln.

AMBIGUOUSLY, åm-big-ʻu-ås, a. Doubtfuln. AMBIGUOUSNESS, am-big-u-us-nes, n. Uncertainty

of meaning. AMBILEVOUS, am-be-le-vus, a. Left-handed; on AMBILOGY, åm-bil'ô-jê, n. Talk of ambiguous signiexpressions. AMBILOQUOUS, am-bil-o-kous, a. Using ambiguous

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

expressions.

AMBIT, âm²bit, n. The compass or circuit.

AMBITION, ām-bish²ůn, n. The desire of anything

great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, åm-bish-us, a. Aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, åm-bish-us-lê, ad. In an ambitious [tious. AMBITIOUSNESS, am-bish-us-nes, n. Being ambi-

AMBITUDE, åm'-bè-tu'd, n. Compass.

AMBLE, åm'-bl, vi. To walk daintily and affectedly.

AMBLE, åm'-bl, n. A pace or movement, in which the horse lifts both his legs on one side.

AMBLER, amb'ler, n. A pacer.

AMBLING, amb'ling, a. Pacing trippingly.

AMBLING, amb'ling, ppr. Lifting, as a horse does the two legs on the same side, at first going off; and

changing to the other. [movement, AMBLINGLY, åm-bling-lê, ad. With an ambling AMBLYOPY, åm-blê-6-pê, a. Incipient amaurosis; dulness, or obscurity of sight, without any apparent defeat of the overdefect of the organs.

AMBO, åm'bô, n. A reading desk, or pulpit.

AMBREADA, am-bre-da, n. A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans.

AMBROSIA, åm-brö'z-ŷå, n. The imaginary food of

the gods.

AMBROSIACK, åm-brô'zê-åk, a. Delicious.

AMBROSIAL, åm-brô'z-ŷål, a. Of the nature of am-

AMBROSIAN, åm-brô'z-ŷån, a. Sweet as ambrosia.

AMBROSIN, åm-brô'z-ĭn, n. In the middle ages a coin, struck by the Dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

AMBRY, am'bre, n. The place where the almoner lives. AMBSACE, å'mz-å's, n. A double ace; when two

dice turn up the ace.

AMBULANT, åm-bu-lånt, a. Walking. [ther.

AMBULATE, åm-bu-lå't, v. To move hither and thi
AMBULATED, åm-bu-lå't-èd, pp. Walked backwards and forwards

AMBULATING, am'-bu-la't-ing, ppr. Walking to and fro from one place to another, and back again.

AMBULATION, âm-bu-lâ'-shun, n. Walking.
AMBULATIVE, âm'-bu-lâ't-iv, a. Walking.
AMBULATORY, âm'-bu-lâ't-ur-\$, a. Having the power of walking. [walking. AMBULATORY, am'-bu l3't-ur-4, n. A place for

AMBURY, am'-bu-re, n. A bloody wart on a horse's

AMBUSCADE, âm-bus-k3'd, n. A private station, in which men lie to surprise others.

AMBUSCADE, åm'-bus-kå'd, vt. To lie in wait for,

or to attack from a concealed position.

AMBUSCADED, åm'bås-kå'd-èd, pp. Attacked, from a concealed station. [wait for. Lying in

AMBUSCADING, åm-bås-kå'd-ing, ppr. Lying in AMBUSCADO, åm-bås-kå'dd, n. A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

AMBUSCADOED, am-bus-ka'dô'd, a. Privately posted. AMBUSH, am'bash, n. The post where soldiers are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

AMBUSH, åm-bůšh, vt. To place in ambush.

AMBUSHED, åm-bůšhd', a. Placed in ambush.

AMBUSHED, åm-bůšhd', pp. Suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AMBUSHING, åm²bůsh-îng, ppr. Lying in wait for. AMBUSHMENT, àm²bůsh-ment, n. Ambush: sur-AMBUST, åm-bůst', a. Burnt; scalded. prise.
AMBUSTION, åm-bůst-yůn, n. A burn, or scald.

AMEIVA, å-mê-i-vå, n. A species of lizard found in Brazil.

AMELORATE, å-mél-kôrn, n. A grain for making corn.
AMELIORATE, å-mél-kôrn, n. A grain for making corn.
AMELIORATE, å-mél-ýô-rå't, vt. To improve.
AMELIORATE, å-mél-ýô-rå't, vi. To grow better.
AMELIORATED, å-mél-ýô-rå't-éd, pp. Improved;

made better.

AMELIORATING, å-mél-ýô-rå't-ing, ppr. Improving any thing.

AMBILOQUY, am-bîl-ô-kôc, n. The use of doubtful AMELIORATION, a-môl-ŷô-ra-shun, n. Improve-AMELLED, åm'éld, part. a. Enamelled. [ment. AMEN, å-mén', ad. A term used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, so be it.

AMENABLE, å-me'n-åbl, or å-men-åbl, a. Responsi-

AMENAGE, am'ê-na'zh, vt. To direct or manage by force. by force.

AMENAGED, åm-ĉ-nå'zhd, pp. Managed or directed AMENAGING, åm-ĉ-nå'zh-ing, ppr. Managing or directing by force. [mien. AMENANCE, å-mé-nans, n. Conduct; behaviour;

AMEND, å-mend', vi. To grow better.

AMENDABLE, å-mend'abl. a. Reparable.

AMENDE, a-ma'nd, n. A fine, by which recompense is made for the fault committed.

AMENDED, å-mend-ed, pp. Corrected; rectified

reformed; improved.

AMENDER, å-mendér, n. A corrector.

AMENDFUL, å-méndéfől, a. Full of improvement AMENDING, å-méndéfing, n. The act of correcting. AMENDING, å-méndéfing, ppr. Correcting; reform-

ing; altering for the better.

AMENDMENT, å-mend-ment, n. Reformation of life;

recovery of health. AMENDMENT, å-mend-ment, n. In law, the correc-

tion of an error committed in a process.

AMENDS, å-mėndz', n. Recompense.

AMENTY, å-mėndt-ė, n. Pleasantness of situation.

AMENTY, å-mėndt-ė, n. Madness.

[penalty.

AMERCE, å-mėrs', nt. To punish with a pecuniary

AMERCEABLE, å-mėrs'abl, a. Liable to amercement. AMERCED, a-mersd', pp. Fined at the discretion of

a court; or, of any magistrate.

AMERCER, å-mers-er, n. He that sets a fine upon

any misdemeanor. AMÉRCEMENT, å-mérs'mént, n. The pecuniary pu-

nishment of an offender.

AMERCIAMENT, å-mers-ýå-ment, n. The same as

AMERCING, a-mersing, ppr. Fining; inflicting a

penalty; or, fining in a pecuniary sum.

AMERICAN, å-mėr-ĉ-kån, n. A native of America.

AMERICAN, å-mėr-ĉ-kån, a. Relating to America.

AMERICANISM, å-mėr-ĉ-kån-lsm, n. The love which

American citizens have to their own country. AMERICANIZE, å-mer'e-kan-i'z, vt. To render American; to naturalize in America. AMERICANIZED, å-mér-é-kån-i/zd, pp. Naturalized

in America.

AMERICANIZING, å-mer-e-kan-i/z-ing, ppr. Rendering American; naturalizing. AMES-ACE, å'mz-å's, n. Two aces on two dice.

AMESS, åm-es, n. A priest's vestment. AMETHODICAL, å-mê-thod'-ê-kål, a. Out of method.

AMETHODIST, å-méth-ô-dist, n. A quack. AMETHYST, am'é-thist, n. A precious stone of a vi-

olet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYST, am'é-thist, n. Signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that PURPURE does in a gentle-

[amethist in colour. AMETHYSTINE, am-e-this-tin, a. Resembling an

AMIABLE, å'm-yåbl, a. Lovely; pleasing.
AMIABLE, å'm-yåbl-nés, a. Loveliness.
AMIABLITY, å'm-yå-bîl-îtê, n. See AMABILITY.
AMIABLY, å'm-yåb-lê, ad. In an amiable manner.
AMIANTH, åm-ĉe-ânth, n.

Earth flax, or mou

AMIANTH, åm-é-ånth, n. Earth flax, or moun-AMIANTHUS, åm-ê-ånth-ůs, n. tain flax; a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax.

AMIANTHIFORM, åm-ê-ånth'ê-farm, a. Having the form and likeness of amianth.

AMIANTHINITE, åm-ê-ånth-în-i't, a. A species of

amorphous mineral. AMIANTHOID, âm-ê-ânth-âc'd, n. The name of a mi-AMIANTHOID, âm-ê-ânth-âc'd, a. Resembling ami-

anth in form.

AMICABLE, åm-tô-kåbl, a. Friendly; kind.
AMICABLENESS, åm-tô-kåbl-nès, n. Friendliness.
AMICABLY, åm-tô-kåbl-lô, ad. In an amicable manner.
AMICE, åm-ts, n. The first or undermost part of a

pricst's habit, over which he wears the alb.

AMID, å-mid', prep. AMIDST, å-midzt', prep. AMIDSHIPS, å-mid'ships, n. The middle of a ship, as

to her length and breadth. AMMA, åm'å, n. An Abbess; or spiritual mother. A

girdle, or truss used in ruptures.

AMMAN, am-man, n. In France, a notary, or officer,

AMISS, å-m[†]*, ad. Faultv: criminal.

AMISS, å-m[†]*, ad. Faultv: criminal.

AMISS, å-m[†]*, vd. Faultv: fault.

AMISS, lover, ad. Faultv: fault.

AMISSION, å-m[†]sh-d[†]n, n. Loss.

AMITTED, å-m[†]t-d[†]d, pp. Lost; dropped; dismissed.

AMITTED, å-m[†]t-d[†]d, pp. Lost; dropped; dismissed.

AMITTING, &-mit-ing, ppr. Losing; dropping; dis-

missing.

AMITY, åm-åt-å, n. Friendship.

AMMIRAL, åm-å-rål, n. See ADMIRAL.

AMMITE, or HAMMITE, åm-i/t, or håm-i/t, n. A sand stone, or free stone, of a pale brown colour.

AMMOCETE, am'ô-sê-tê, n. An obsolete name of the ammodyte; in Cuvier, the name of a genus of fish. AMMOCHRYSE, åm-6-kri-se, n. A yellow soft stone

in Germany; it is used to strew over writing, like black sand with us.

AMMODYTE, am'd-di't, n. The sand ecl, of the Apodal order, about a foot long; its head compressed; body slender; scales scarcely perceptible; only one species, the Tobianus, or Lance. It buries itself in the sand, and is found in the stomach of the porpus, or porpoise (or, properly, according to its derivation, porpess); a proof that the latter roots up the sand like a hog.

AMMONIA, am-mo'n-53, n. A gaseous substance in

chymistry.

AMMONIAC, am-mô-nê-ak, n. The name of two arugs. Gum Ammoniac, and Sal Ammoniac. AMMONIACAL, am-mo-ni-a-kal, a. Having the pro-

perties of ammoniac salt.

AMMONITE, åm'ô-ni't, n. A snake stone. AMMONIUM, am-mo'n-yum, n. A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia.

AMMONIURET, am-mo-ne-u-ret, n. The solution of a substance in ammonia.

AMMUNITION, am-u-nish'un, n. Military stores. AMMUNITIONBREAD, åm-u-nish'un-bréd', n. Bread for the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY, åm-nes-tê, n. An act of oblivion.

AMNICOLIST, åm-nik-o-list, n. Inhabiting near a

river. AMNIGENOUS, âm-nij-ĉ-nås, n. Born of a river.

AMNION, âm-nĉ-on, or âm-nyon, n. } The innermost

AMNIOS, âm-nĉ-os, or âm-nyos, n. } membrane with

which the fœtus in the womb is covered. AMNIOTIC, am'nê-ôt'îk, a. Obtained from the liquor

of the amnios, as the amniotic acid. AMOBEAN, åm-ô-bê-ån, a. Alternately answering. AMOBEUM, åm-ô-bê-åm, n. A poem in which per-

sons are represented as speaking alternately. AMOMUM, a-mô'mům, n. A sort of fruit of a hot

AMOMUM, å-mô-mûm, n. A sort of truit of a no spicy taste and smell.

AMONG, å-mång', prep.

AMONGST, å-mång', prep.

AMORET, åm-ĉ-rêt, n. A lover.

AMORETTE, åm-ĉ-rêt, n.

AMORETTE, åm-ĉ-rêt, n.

AMORIST, åm-ĉ-rŝst, n. A gallant.

AMORNINGS, å-må'r-nings, ad. In the mornings.

AMOROSA, åm-ĉ-rô-ŝ-ŝa, n. A wanton. with

AMOROSO, åm-6-rôsa, n. A man enamoured.
AMOROUS, åm-6-rôsa, n. Naturally inclined to love.
AMOROUSLY, åm-6-rås-lå, ad. Lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, åm'ô-růs-nes, n. Fondness. AMORPHA, &-mor'få, n. False or bastard indigo.
The plant is a native of Carolina.

AMORPHOUS, å-ma'r-fus a. Shapeless.

AMORPHOUS, a-ma'r-tus a. Snapetess.

AMORPHY, å-mà'r-fè, n. Deformity.

AMORT, å-mô'r, ad. Dejected.

AMORTIZATION, å-môr-tê-zā'shūn, n. The right

AMORTIZEMENT, ā-môr-tl²-mēnt, n. of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

AMORTIZE, a-ma'r-ti'z, vt. To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, and their successors.

AMORTIZED, a-ma'r-ti'zd, pp. Alienated in mortmain, that is, sold to a corporation, sole or aggregate; ecclesiastical, or temporal; and their successors: called selling to dead hands. It cannot be done without the king's license.

without the king's license.

AMORTIZING, å-må'r-ti'z-îng, ppr. Alienating to to any corporation, by the king's license.

AMOTION, å-må'rshån, n. Removal. [quality.

AMOUNT, å-måônt', vt. To rise to in the accumulative AMOUNT, å-måônt', n. The sum total.

AMOUNTED å-måånt'åd am Ingressed or risen to

AMOUNTED, å-måont'ed, pp. Increased, or risen to

a certain number, or quantity.

AMOUNTING, å-måont-ing, ppr. Rising to by accumulation, or addition.

AMOUR, å-mö'v, n. An intrigue.

AMOVAL, å-mö'v-ål, n. Total removal.

AMOVE, å-mö'v, vt. To remove.

AMOVED, å-mö'vd, pp. Removed from any post, by

juridical power. [post by judicial order. AMOVING, å-mő/v-îng, ppr. Removing from any AMPELITE, åm-pêl-it, n. The name of an earth used to kill worms on vines.

AMPER, åm'-per, n. An inflamed tumour.

AMPHIBIAL, or AMPHIBIA, am-fib'yal, or am-fib'ya, n. In zoology, amphibials are a class of ani-mals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long

time under water. AMPHIBIOLITE, åm-fib'é-č-lit, n. A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, âm-fîb-ê-ô-lôj-ê-kâl, a. Pertaining to amphibiology.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, am-f ib-ê-bl-b-je, n. A discourse

or treatise on amphibious animals.

AMPHIBIOUS, am-fib-yus, n. That which lives in two elements, air and water. AMPHIBIOUSNESS, åm-fåb-yås-nes, n. Being able

to live in different elements.

AMPHIBIUM, am-fib'yum, n. That which lives as well on water as on land.

AMPHIBOLE, am-fib'd-le, n. A name given by Hauy to a species of minerals. AMPHIBOLÍC, am-fé-ból-ik, a. Partaking of tho

nature and characters of amphibole. [ful. AMPHIBOLOGICAL, âm-fê-bô-lòj-é-kål, a. Doubt-AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, åm-fê-bô-lòj-é-kål-ê, ad.

Doubtfully. [uncertain meaning. AMPHIBOLOGY, åm-fê-bôl-ô-jê, n. Discourse of AMPHIBOLUS, åm-fåb-ô-lås, a. Tossed from one to meaning.

AMPHIBOLY, am-fib-6-le, n. Discourse of various AMPHIBRACH, am'fe-brak, n. In poetry, a foot of three syllables; the middle one long, the first and

last short; as, habere in Latin. AMPHICOME, åm-fê-kům, n. A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences, called Erotylas, on account of its supposed power of exciting love.

AMPHICTYONS, am-fik-tê-ôn'ik, a. Pertaining to the august countil of Amphietyons.

AMPHICTYONS, am-fik'tê-ânz, n. An august consistory, an assembly, or council of deputies from the different states of Graces. different states of Greece.

AMPHILOGY, åm-fil²d-jé, n. Equivocation. AMPHIMACER, åm-fil²d-sér, n. In ancient poetry,

a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long, as in castitas.

AMPHISBÆNA, åm-fis-bê-nå, n. A serpent supposed to have two heads.

AMPHISCII, am-fis'se-i,n. People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year.

fall both ways.

AMPHITANE, åm-fê-tå'n, n. A name given by an cient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill pyri cubium.

AMPHITHEATRAL, am-fe-the-a-tral, a. Pertaining to, or exhibited in an amphitheatre.

AMPHITHEATRE, åm'fe-the-å-ter, n. A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of scats one above another.

lating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

AMPHITRITE, åm-fĉ-tri't, n. A species of marine animals, of the Linnæan order of Mollusea.

AMPHOR, or AMPHORA, åm-fôr, or åm-fô-rå, n. Among the Greeks and Romans, a liquid measure, equal to seven gallons and a pint English wine measure. Among the Venetians, it is sixteen quarts. This name was formerly used in England; but the capacity of the Saxon Amphora is not certainly known.

AMPLE, ampl, a. Large; wide. Liberal. AMPLENESS, ampl-nes, n. Largeness.

AMPLEXICAUL, am-plexs-e-kal, a. In botany, surrounding, or embracing the stem, as the base of a AMPLIATE, åm-plê-å't, vt. To enlarge. [leaf. AMPLIATED, åm-plê-å't-éd, pp. Enlarged; made

greater; extended.
AMPLIATING, åm'-plê-å/t-ing, ppr. Enlarging; making greater; extending.

AMPLIATION, am-ple-a'-shan, n. Enlargement.

AMPLIFICATE, am-plif'e-ka't, vt. To enlarge; to

AMPLIFICATED, åm-plif-é-kå/t-éd, p.p. Enlarged
AMPLIFICATING, åm-plif-é-kå/t-ing, pp. Enlarging,
AMPLIFICATION, åm-plif-é-kå/shun, n. Diffuse
narrative.

[augmented.] AMPLIFIED, åm'plå-fi'd, pp. Enlarged; increased; AMPLIFIER, åm'plå-fi-år, n. One that enlarges. AMPLIFY, åm'plå-fi, vt. To enlarge. AMPLIFY, åm'plå-fi, vt. To speak largely. AMPLIFYING, åm'plå-fi'lng, ppr. Enlarging on any anhart.

subject.

AMPLITUDE, åm-plê'tu'd, n. Extent; largeness.

Amplitude of the range of a projectile, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved. Amplitude, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the star at its rising or setting.

Magnetical amplitude, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or

west point of the compass.

AMPLY, am-ple, ad. Largely; liberally.

AMPUTATE, am-pu-ta't, vt. To cut off a limb. AMPUTATED, am'-pu-ta't-ed, pp. Cut off from the

body; separated. AMPUTATING, åm'pu-tå't-ing, pp. Cutting off a

limb, &c. from the body.

AMPUTATION, åm-pu-tå-shun, n. The operation of

cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. AMULET, am-u-let, n. A remedy for preventing disease. AMULETIC, åm-u-lêt-îk, a. Belonging to an amulet. AMURCOSITY, å-můr-cos-ît-ê, n. The lees or mother

of any thing.

AMURCOUS, å-můrk-ůs, a. Full of dregs, foul.

AMUSE, å-mu'z, vt. To entertain. AMUSE, å-mu'z, vi. To muse, or meditate. AMUSED, å-muz'd, pp. Entertained pleasantly; trifled AMUSEMENT, å-mu'z-ment, n. That which amuses. AMUSER, a-mu'z-er, n. He that amuses.

AMUSING, å-mu'z-ing, a. Entertaining, pleasing. AMUSING, å-mu'z-ing, ppr. Giving moderate pleasure; trifling with.

AMUSINGLY, a-mu'z-ing-le, ad. In an amusing manner.

AMUSIVE, a-mu'siv, a. That which has the power of amusing

AMUSIVELY, å-mu'siv-lê, ad. In an amusing manner. AMYGDALATE, a-mig-da-lat, n. An emulsion of almonds.

AMYGDALATE, å-mig-då-lå/t, a. Made of almonds. AMYGDALINE, å-mig-då-lin, a. Resembling al-

AMYGDALITE, å-mig'då-li't, n. A plant, with leaves resembling those of the almonds.

AMYGDALOID, å-mig-då-lå&d, n. Toad-stone; compound rock. [amygdaloid. AMYGDALOIDAL, å-mig-då-lå@d-ål. Pertaining to AMYLACEOUS, am-e-la-shus, a. Of the nature of

AMYLINE, åm'ê-li'n, n. A farinaceous substance, between gum and starch

AMPHITHEATRICAL, am-fe-thé-at're-kal, α. Re- AMYRALDISM, am'ar-al-dizm, n. The doctrine σ. universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amerault of France, in the seventeenth century: that God desires the happiness of all men; that none are excluded by a divine grace; that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

AMYZTLI, å-mîzt'li, n. A Mexican name of the sea lion, which inhabits the shores and rivers of America,

on thé Pacific Ocean.

AN, an', art. The article indefinite.

ANA, an'a, ad. A word used in the prescription of physic, importing the like quantity.

NA, ån-å, n. Books so called from the last syllables

of their titles; as Scaligerana.

ANABAPTISE, ån-å-båp²ti'z, vt. To re-baptise.

ANABAPTISED, ån-å-båp²ti'zd, pp. Re-baptised. ANABAPTISING, ån-å-båp-ti'z-ing, ppr. Re-baptising. [Anabaptists. tising. [Anabaptists. ANABAPTISM, ån-'å-båp-'tizm, n. The doctrine of ANABAPTIST, ån-å-båp-'tist, n. One who allows of, The doctrine of

and maintains re-baptising.

ANABAPTISTICAL, an-a-bap-tis-te-kal, a. Relating to the notions of Anabapt sts.

[tical. ANABAPTISTICK, ån å-båp-tis-tik, a. Anabaptis-ANABAPTISTRY, ån-å-båp-tis-trê, n. The sect of the Anabaptists.
ANABROSIS, ån-å-brô'sis, n. Wasting away.

ANACA, åu'å-kå, n. A species of paraquet, about the size of a lark; the crown of the head of a dark red; the upper part of the neck, sides, back and wings, are green.

ANACAMPTICK, ån-å-kåmp-tik, a. Reflecting.

ANACAMPTICKS, ân-à-kānip-tiks, n. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACARDIUM, ån-å-kå/rd-yum, n. The cashew nut, which produces a thickish red, caustic, inflammable liquor; which, when used in marking, turns black; and is very durable.

ANACATHARSIS, ån-å-kå-thår'sis, n. A discharge by spitting.
ANACATHARTICK, ån-å-kå-thår-tik, n. Any me-

dicine that works upwards. ANACEPHALÆOSÍS, án-å-séf'å-lé-ô'sis, n. Reca-

an anachronism.

pitulation of the heads of a discourse.

ANACEPAHLIZE, ån-å-sera-li/z, vt. To recapitulate. ANACHORETE, ån-åk'ð-rét, n A monk who leaves ANACHORITE, ån-åk'ð-ri't, n. the convent for a solitary life.

ANACHORETICAL, ån-åk'o-ret'e-kål, a. Relating to an anchoret or hermit. [puting time. ANACHRONISM, ån-åk-ro-nizm, n. Error in com-ANACHRONISTICK, ån-åk-rô-nis-tik, a. Containing

ANACLATICKS, an-a-klat'iks, n. The doctrine of

refracted light; dioptricks.
ANACOENOSIS, ån-å-ko-è-nô-sīs, n. A figure in rhetorick; by which the speaker applies to his op ponents for their opinion upon the point in debate.

ANACONDA, ån-å-kon-då, n. A name given in

Ceylon to a large snake; a species of Boa. Its flesh is excellent food.

ANACREONTICK, ån-åk-rê-on-tik, n A little poem in the manner of Anaercon.

ANADEME, ån-å-dê'm, n. Crown of flowers.

ANADIPLOSIS, ån-å-di'plô'sis, n. Reduplication;

a figure in rhetorick.

ANADROMOUS, ån-åd-ro-mus, a. Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons; as the salmon, &c. ANAGLYPH, an'a-glif, n. An ornament effected by

sculpture.

ANAGLYPTICK, ån-å-glip'tik, n. What relates to the art of chasing, engraving, or embossing plate.

ANAGOGE, and a-go-je, n. The application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects

of the New. ANAGOGETICAL, ân-â-gòg'ēt'é-kål, a. Mysteries; elevated above humanity.

ANAGOGICAL, an-a-gog-é-kal, α. Religiously ex-

ANAGOGICALLY, ån-å-gog'é-kål-é, ad. Mystelation.

ANAGOGICKS, an-a-gog-iks, n. Mysterious consider-ANAGRAM, an'a-gram, n. A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y, atterney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, I moyl in law.

ANAGRAMMATICAL, ån-å-gråm-måt-é-kål, a.

Forming an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, ån-å-gräm-måt/ê/kål-ê,

ad. In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ån-å-gråm-å-tizm, n. The act of making anagrams. [of anagrams. ANAGRAMMATIST, ån-å-gråm-å-tist, n. A maker ANAGRAMMATIZE, ån-å-gråm-å-ti'z, vi. To make anagrams. [tary.

ANAGRAPH, ån-å-gråf, n. An inventory; commen-ANAGROS, an-a-gros, n. A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

ANAL, & and a. Placed below the tail.

ANALECTS, ån-å-lekts, n. Fragments of authors. ANALEMMA, ån-å-lem-å, n. A projection of the me-

ANALEPSIS, ån-å-lép'ss, n. The augmentation, or the nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after disease.

ANALEPTICK, ån-å-lép-tik, a. Comforting; a term of physick.

ANALGECY, å-nål'jê-sê, n. Indolence; apathy.
ANALOGAL, å-nål-ĉ-gål, a. Having relation.
ANALOGICAL, ån-å-lò'j-ĉ-kål, a. Used by way of

[lagous manner. ANALÖGICALLY, ån-å-lòj'é-kål-é, ad. In an ana-ANALOGICALNESS, ån-å-lòj-é-kål-nes, n.

quality of being analogical.
ANALOGISM, a-nal'o-jism, n. An argument from the cause to the effect. analogy.

ANALOGIZE, å-nål-6-ji'z, vt. To explain by way of ANALOGIZED, å-nål-6-ji'zd, pp. Considered with relation to something else.

ANALOGIZING, å-nål'ô-ji'z-ing, ppr. Pointing out the resemblance between things

ANALOGOUS, å-nål-6 gås, a. Having some resemblance. [gous manner. ANALOGOUSLY, å-nål-6-gås-lê, ad. In an analo-ANALOGY, å-nål-6-jê, n. The similitude of relations.

By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of words. ANALYSIS, å-nål-is-is, n. A separation of a compound

body into the several parts of which it consists. ANALYST, ån'å-lîst, n. He who analyzes a thing. ANALYTICAL, ån-å-lît'ê-kål, a. That which resolves

anything into first principles.

ANALYTICALLY, ån-å-lit-å-kål-å, ad. In such a manner as separates compounds into simples.

ANALYTICK, ån-å-lît-îk, a. The manner of resolv-

ing compounds into the simple constituent parts. ANALYTICK, ån-å-lît-îk, n. Analytick method. ANALYZE, ån-å-lît, vt. To resolve a compound into

its first principles.

ANALYZED, an'a-li'zd, pp. Resolved, or separated

into its first or single principles.

ANALYZER, ån-å-liz-er, n. He who analyzes.

ANALYZING, ån-å-liz-ing, ppr. Separating, or di-

viding any body or science into its constituent parts. ANAMNESIS, an-am-ne-sis, n. A figure in rhetoric. It calls to mind what has been omitted; remembrance. ANAMNESTIC, an-am-nes-tik, a. Helpful to the

memory. Lithe memory. ANAMNESTIC, an-am-nes-tik, n. A medicine to help ANAMORPHOSIS, án-å-mor-fö-sis, n. Deformation; a perspective projection of anything, so that, to the eye, at one point of view it shall appear deformed, in ano-

ther, an exact representation.

ANANAS, å-nå-nås, n. The pine apple.

ANANAS, wild, å-nå-nås, n. The same with penguin. ANAPEST, an'a-pest. n. A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long; or a dactyl reversed. ANAPESTICK, ån-å-pěs'tik, n. Relating to the anapest.
ANAPESTICK, ån-å-pes-tik, a. The anapestick meaANAPHORA, ån-åf-å-rå, n. A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound

or sound.
ANAPLEROTIC, ån-å-plé-rôt-ik, a. That which fills

ANARCH, an-ark, n. An author of confusion.
ANARCHIAL, or ANARCHICAL, an-a/rk-yal, or anå'rk-ê-kål, a. Confused; without rule or government. ANARCHICK, ån-å'rk-lk, a. Without rule. ANARCHISM, ån-år-klzm, n. Confusion. ANARCHIST, ån-år-klst, n. He who lives without

submission to rule.

ANARCHY, ån-år-kê, n. Want of government. ANARHICHAS, ån-år-hê-kås, n. The sea wolf, a

genus of ravenous fish, found in the northern seas. ANAS, ă'nås, n. A genus of water fowl, of the order

Anseres; including swans, geese, and ducks.
ANASARCOUS, an-a-sar-kus, a. Relating to an anawhole body.

ANASARKA, ån-å-sår-kå, n. A sort of dropsy of the ANASTOMATICK, ån-ås-tô-måt-ik, a. That which has the quality of removing obstructions

ANASTOMOSIS, an-as-to-mo-sis, n. The inosculation of vessels, or, the opening of one vessel into an-

other; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE, an-as-tro-fe, n. A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are post-

poned. [riety of colours by reflected light. ANATASE, ån-å-tå's, n. A mineral that shows a va-ANATHEMA, å-nåth-è-må, n. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication. ANATHEMATICAL, å-rāth-é-māt-é-kāl, a.

which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, å-nåtti-ê-måt-ê-kål-ê, ad.

In an anathematical manner.

ANATHEMATIZATION, å-nåth-ê-måt-ê-zå-shun, n. An extreme cursing.

ANATHEMATIZE, å-nåth'é-må-ti'z, vt. To pronounce accursed. [municated with curses. ANATHEMATIZED, å-nåth-è-må-ti'zd, pp. Excom-ANATHEMATIZING, å-nåth'é-må-ti'z-ing, ppr.

Excommunicating with curses.

ANATHEMATIZER, å-nåtħ-e-må-ti/z-er, n. He who

pronounces an anathema.
ANATIFEROUS, ån-å-tîf²ċr-ůs, a. Producing ducks.
ANATOCISM, å-nåt²ò-sîzm, n. The accumulation or interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, ån-å-tòm-é-kål, a. Relating or belonging to anatomy. [tomical manner. ANATOMICALLY, an-ā-tòm-é-kāl-ē, ad. In an ana-ANATOMIST, ā-nāt-ĉ-mīst, n. He that studies the

structure of animal bodies, by dissection.

ANATOMIZE, å-nåt-ô-mi'z, vt. To dissect an animal. ANATOMIZED, å-nåt-ô-mi'zd, pp. Dissected, as an

animal body; divided into all its separate parts.

ANATOMIZING, å-nåt'ô-mi'z-ing, ppr. Dividing, or dissecting, an animal body into its separate parts.

ANATOMY, å-nåt'ô-mė, n. The art of dissecting the

ANATREPTIC, ån-å-trép'tik, a. Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating; a word applied to the dialogues of Plato, which represent a complete defeat in gymnastic exercises.

ANATRON, an'a-tron, n. The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. The salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

ANBURY, an'-bur-c, n. A disease in turnips, or the name of a brisk fly that devours the turnips in their

early state of vegetation. [descends. ANCESTOR, ån-sés-tår, n. One from whom a person ANCESTRAL, ån-sés-trål, a. Resembling ancestors.

ANCESTREL, an-ses-trâl, a. Claimed from ancestors.
ANCESTRY, an-ses-trâl, a. Claimed from ancestors.
ANCESTRY, an-ses-trâl, a. Lineage.
ANCHILOPS, an-kall-ops, n. The goat's eye. An abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula in lachrymalis.

ANCHENTRY, å'n-shen-tre, n. Antiquity of a family. ANCHOR, ångk-år, n. A heavy iron to hold a ship. ANCHOR, ångk-år, vt. To cast anchor. ANCHOR, ångk-år, vi. To place at anchor.

ANCHOR, ångk'dr, n. (For Anchoret, n.) An ab-

stemious recluse person.

ANCHORABLE, ångk-år-åbl, a. Fit for anchorage.

ANCHORAGE, ångk-år-åbl, a. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

ANCHORED, ångk-ård, pp. Held by the anchor. In

heraldry, a cross so termed. ANCHORED, ångk-ård, pp. Lying or riding at anchor.
ANCHORESS, ångk-år-es, n. A female recluse.
ANCHORET, ångk-å-rėt, n.
ANCHORITE, ångk-å-rėt, n.
ANCHORITE, ångk-å-rėt, n.
ANCHORITE, ångk-å-rèt, n.

ANCHORHOLD, angk-ur-hold, n. The hold of the anchor; security.

ANCHORING, angk'ar-ing, ppr. Mooring; casting anchors.

ANCHORSMITH, angk-dr-smith, n. The maker of ANCHOVY, an-tshô-ve, n. A little sea-fish, used for

ANCHOVYPEAR, ån-tshô'vê-på'r, n. A fruit of Jamaica, constituting the genus Grias. It is large, contains a stone, and is esculent.

ANCIENT, &'n-shent, a. Old; not modern.
ANCIENT, &'n-shent, a. Old; not modern.
ANCIENT, &'n-shent, n. Those that lived in old time.
ANCIENT, &'n-shent, n. The flag or streamer of a ship. The bearer of a flag.

ANCIENTLY, &'n-shent-le, ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, &'n-shent-nes, n. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, &'n-shent-re, n. The honour of ancient

lineage.
ANCIENTY, & n-shent-e, n. Antiquity.
ANCILE, an-sil, n. The sacred shield of the Romans.

ANCILLARY, ấn-sĩl-cr-c, a. An handmaid. ANCIPITAL, án-sĩl-cr-al, a. Double faced, or double formed; a two-edged stem, compressed, and forming two opposite angles.
ANCLE, angk'l, n. See ANKLE.

ANCOME, an-kům, n. A small ulcerous swelling.
ANCON, an-kůn, n. The olecranon, the upper end of

the ulna, or elbow.

ANCONE, ån-kôn', n. The corner of a wall, or a cross

beam or rafter.

ANCONY, ån-kô-nê, n. A bloom wrought into the

figure of a flat iron bar.

AND, and, con. The particle by which sentences or

terms are joined.

ANDABATISM, ånd-åb-å-tizm, z. Uncertainty. ANDANTE, ån-dån'té, a. In music: expressive;

distinct; exact.

ANDARAC, an-da-rak, u. Red orpiment.
ANDIRA, an-di-rak, n. A species of bat in Brazil, nearly as large as a pigeon.

ANDIRON, and-i-run, n. Irons at the end of a fire-

grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ån-dròg-in-ål, a. Having two sexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ån-dròg-in-ål-è, a. In the form

of hermaphrodites. [rodite. ANDROGYNE, ån-drog-in-é, n. A kind of hermaph-ANDROGYNUS, ån-drog-in-ås, n. An hermaphrodite.

ANDROID, an'drac'd, n. A machine in the human form, which by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.

ANDROPHAGI, an-droff-a-je, n. Maneaters.
ANDROTOMY, an-droff-a-me, n The practice of cutting human bodies.

ANEAU, ån-nė'l. See ANELE.

ANEAU, å-nė'r, prep. Anear.

ANECDOTE, ån-èk-dô't, n. Something yet unpubANECDOTICAL, ån-èk-dô't-ê-kål, a. Relative to

anecdotes.

ANELE, å-nĉ'l, vt. To give extreme unction. ANEMOGRAPHY, ån-ê-mòg-rå-fe, n. The description of the winds.

ANEMOLOGY, an-ê-mol'ô-jê, n. The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

ANEMOMETER, an-ê-môm-ê-ter, n. An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind. ANEMONE, å-nem-ô-ne, n. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ån-ê-mòs-kô-pê, n. A machine to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, a-nent', pr. Concerning.

ANES, å'nz, \{ n. The spires or beards of corn. ANEURISM, ån'u-rîzm, n. A disease of the arteries,

in which they become excessively dilated.

ANEURISMAL, an-u-riz'mal, a. Pertaining to an

aneurism.

ANEW, å-nu', ad. Over again. Newly.
ANEWST, or ANEUST, å-nu'st, ad. Nearly; almost.
ANFRACTUOSE, ån-fråk-tu-ö's,
ANFRACTUOUS, ån-fråk-tu-ö's,
ANFRACTUOUSNESS, or ANFRACTUOSITY,
ånfråk-tu-ås-nës, or ån-fråk-tu-òs-ît-è, n. Fulness
of windingsof windings

ANFRACTURE, ån-fråkt ýůr, n. A mazy winding. ANGARIATION, ån-går-é-å shůn, n. Exertion. ANGEIOTOMY, ån-jé-i-ót-ő-mê, n. See ANGIOTOMY.

ANGEL, å'n-jel, n. Originally a messenger. employed by God in human affairs. Angel, in Scripture, sometimes means, man of God, prophet. A piece of money impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings.

ANGEL, å'n-jėl, a. Resembling angels. [angels. ANGEL-AGE, å'n-jėl-å'j, n. The existence or state of ANGEL-BED, å'n-jel-bed, n. An open bed without

posts.

ANGEL-FISH, å'n-jel-fish, n. A species of shark, from six to eight feet long, with large head, teeth broad at the base; five rows of teeth all round the jaws, and the base partially having tally like pectoral fins, very large, extending horizontally, like wings. Its mouth placed at the extremity of the head, ANGELICA, a'n-jél-é-ka, n. The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ån-jél-é-kål, a. Resembling angels. ANGELICALLY, ån-jél-é-kål-é, ad. Like an angel. ANGELICALNESS, ån-jél-é-kål-nčs, n. Resemblance

ANGELICK, ån-jèl-ik, a. Angelical. [of angels. ANGELITES, ån-jèl-i/tz, n. In church history, so called from Angelicum, in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings; a sect of hereties near the close of the fifth century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus, their head; and Theodosians, from one Theodosius, whom they made

their Pope. ANGEL-LIKE, å'n-jel-li'k, a. Resembling an angel. ANGELOT, ån'jô-lôt, n. A musical instrument some-what resembling a lute. A gold coin, the value of

half an angel. A cheese so called.

NGEL-SHOT, å'n-jél-shòt', n. Chain shot, a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a ANGEL-WINGED, a'n-jel-ôingd', a. Winged like an

ANGEL-WORSHIP, a'n-jel-our'ship, n. The worshipping of angels. ANGEOLOGY, å'n-jê-òl-o-jê, n. A discourse on an-

gels; or of angelie beings. [injury.
ANGER, ång'gůr, n. Uneasiness of the mind, upon any
ANGER, ång'gůr, vt. To make angry.

ANGERED, ang-gard, pp. Excited to anger.

ANGERING, ang-gard-lig, ppr. Provoking to anger.

ANGERING, ang-gard-le, ad. In an angry manner.

ANGENNESS, ang-gar-nés, n. The state of being angry ANGINA, an-ji'na, n. A quinsy; an inflammation of the throat; a tumour, impeding respiration. It is a general name of the diseases called sore throat, as quinsy, searlet fever, &c. &c.

ANGIOGRAPHY, an-jê-og-ra-fê, n. A description of

vessels in the human body.
ANGIOLOGY, an-je-ol-o-je, n. A treatise of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPEŘMOUS, ån-jê-ô-mô-nôs-pēr-můs a. Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIÔSPERM, ân-jê-ds'pêrm, n. A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

ANGIOSPERMOUS, an je-os-per'mus, a. Having

seeds inclosed in a pod, or other pericarp.

ANGIOTOMY, ån-jê-òt-ô-mê, n. A cutting open of the vessels.

ANGIRA, ån-ji'rå, n. Inflammation of the throat.

ANGLE, angg'l, n. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting.

ANGLE, angg!, n. An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

ANGLE, angg!, vt. To fish with a rod and hook.

ANGLE, angg!, vt. To entice.

ANGLED, ångg'ld, part. a. Having angles. ANGLER, ångg'ldr, n. He that fishes with an angle. ANGLE-ROD, ångg'l-rod, n. The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

ANGLES, ång'glz, n. A people of Germany; a name also by which the English have been called.

ANGLICAN, ång'glè-kån, a. English.

ANGLICAN, ång'glè-kån, n. A member of the church of English.

of England.

ANGLICISE, ång-glê-si'z, vt. To make English.

ANGLICISED, ång-glê-si'zd, pp. Rendered conformable to English idioms, in speech, writing, or pronunciation.

ANGLICISING, ång-glê-si'z-ing, ppr. Rendering the phraseology or prominent to the words of other

languages conformable to the English.

ANGLICISM, ång-glå-såzm, n. An English idiom.
ANGLING, ångg-ling, n. The art of fishing with a rod.
ANGLING, ångg-ling, ppr. Fishing with an angle.
ANGLO-DANISH, ång-glå-då'n-ish, a. What relates to the English Danes.

ANGLO-NORMAN, ång'glå-nå'r-mån, n. An Eng-

lish Norman.

lish Norman.

ANGLO-SAXON, ångʻglò-såksʻūn, n. An English Saxon.

[the Anglo-Saxons.

ANGLO-SAXON, ångʻglò-såksʻūn, a. What relates to ANGOBER, ånʻgò-bör, n. A kind of pear.

ANGOLA-PEA, or PIGEON-PEA, ån-gòʻlà-pè, or påjʻūn-pė, n. A species of Cytisus.

ANGOUR, ånʻgòʻr, n. Pain.

ANGRED, àngʻgʻūr, a. Provoked.

ANGRILY, ångʻgʻril-ė, ad. In an angry manner.

ANGRY, ångʻgrè, a. Touched with anger.

ANGSANA, or ANGSAVA, àng-såʻnà, or ång-såʻvà, n. A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's

n. A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood. ANGU, ång'gu, n. Bread made of the cassada, a plant ANGUIGENOUS, ång-gôij'ê-nůs, a. Produced by

serpents. ANGUILLA, ång-goil'å, n. In zoology, an eel; also

the name of a Mediterranean fish used for food, called

also Hospetus, and Atherina. ANGUILLIFORM, an-goll-ê-farm, a. Fishes which are soft and slippery like the eel, and have not scales. ANGUISH, ang goish, n. Excessive pain. ANGUISH, ang goish, vt. To distress with extreme

pain or grief.

ANGUISHED, ang'göishd, pp. Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGUISHING, ang'göish-ing, ppr. Paining, tortur-

ing, or distressing deeply.

ANGULAR, ång-gu-lér, a. Having angles.

ANGULARITY, ång-gu-lår-tt-é, n. The quality of

ANGULARITY, ång-gu-lār-it-e, n. The quanty or being angular.
ANGULARLY, ång-gu-lēr-lē, ad. With angles.
ANGULARNESS, ång-gu-lēr-nēs, n. Being angular.
ANGULATED, ång-gu-lāt-ēd, a. Formed with angles.
ANGULOSITY, ång-gu-lūs-ē, n. Angularity.
ANGULOUS, ång-gu-lūs, a. Hooked; angular.
ANGUSTATION, ång-gūs-tā-shūn, n. The act of making narrow.

[ness.

making narrow. ness. ANGUSTNESS, ång-gåst-ncs, n. Narrowness, straight-ANGUSTICLAVE, ån-gåst-e-klåv, n. A robe or tunic

embroidered with purple studs, or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The laticlave, with broader studs, was worn by senators.

ANHELATION, ån'hê-lå'shun, n. The act of panting; being out of breath.

ANHELOSE, ån-hê-lởz, a. Out of breath.
ANHIMA, ån-hê-må, n. A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, somewhat like a crane; small head; black bill; long claws on the toes; a horn growing from its forehead, and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and the female is so great, that when one dies the other remains by the carcass till it expires.

ANHYDRITE, an-hi-dri't, n. (See ANHYDROUS.

A species of sulphat of lime. ANHYDROUS, an-hi-drus, a. Destitute of water.

ANIENTED, å/n-ýént'éd, a. Frustrated.

ANIGHT, a-ni't, ad. In the night.

ANIGHTS, å-ni'ts, ad. In the night time. ANIL, an'il, n. The shrub from which indigo is pre-ANILE, å-ni'l, a. Doting; childish from old age.

ANILENESS, a-ni'l-nes, n. The state of being an old ANILITY, å-nil-it-é n.) w ANIMA, ån-é-må, n. The breath. woman; dotage.

ANIMABLE, an'é-mabl, a. That which may receive animation. ANIMADVERSAL, ån-ê-måd-vers-ål, n. That which

has the power of perceiving and judging.
ANIMADVERSION, ån-ê-måd-vêr-shûn, n. Reproof.
ANIMADVERSIVE, ån-ê-måd-vêrs-îv, a. Precipient.
ANIMADVERSIVENESS, ån-ê-måd-vêrs-îv-nês, n.

The power of animadverting.

ANIMADVERT, an-ê-mad-vert', vi. To pass censure.

ANIMADVERTED, an-ê-mad-vert'ed, pp. Censured;

reproved; reflected upon.
ANIMADVERTER, ån-ê-måd-vert-er, n. He that

passes censures.
ANIMADVERTING, ån-ê-måd-verting, ppr. Remarking by way of criticism; censuring; reproving;

reflecting upon.

ANIMAL, an-e-mal, n. A living creature corporeal.

ANIMAL, an-e-mal, a. That which belongs to animals.

Of the property of the control of ANIMALCULAR, ån-ê-mål'ku-ler, a. Of the nature ANIMALCULINE, ån-ê-mål'ku-lin, a. of an ani-

malcule. ANIMALCULE, ån-ê-mål-ku-lê, n. A small animal. ANIMAL-FLOWER, ån-ê-mål-flàő-ér, n. In zoology,

sea-anemone, sea-nettle, or urtica marina.
ANIMALITY, ân-ê-mâl-ît-ê, n. Animal existence.
ANIMALIZATION, ân-ê-mâl-i-zâ-shûn, n. The act

of giving animal life. ANIMALIZE, ån-c-mål-i'z, vt. To give animal life to. ANIMALIZED, ån-c-mål-i'zd, pp. Endowed with animal life.

ANIMALIZING, ån'é-mål-i'z-ing, ppr. Giving animal ANIMALNESS, ån'é-mål-nès, n. The state of animal ANIMALNESS, ån-e-mål-nes, n. existence.

ANIMATE, ån'é-må't, a. Alive.

ANIMATE, ån-ê-må/t, vt. To quicken; to make alive. To encourage.

ANIMATED, an'é-ma't-éd, part. a. Lively.

ANIMATED, an-'c-ma't-èd, pp. Endowed with animal life; stimulated, or excited to exertion.

ANIMATENESS, an-'c-ma't-nes, n. The state of being

animated. ANIMATING, an'e-ma't-ing, ppr. Giving life; in-

ANIMATING, an-e-ma't-ing pp. Giving the sing spirit; enlivening.

ANIMATINGLY, ån-é-må't-ing-lè, ad. So as to animate or excite feeling. [livened. ANIMATIONàn-é-må'shin, n. The state of being en-ANIMATIVE, ån-é-må't-iv, a. That which has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, ån-é-må't-ër, n. That which gives life.

ANIMATOR, ån-é-må't-ër, n. That which gives life.

the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.

ANIME, an'em, n. A resin, exuding from the stump of a large American fur, called by the natives courbaril.

ANIMETTA, ån-ê-met-å, n. Among ecclesiastical writers, the cloth which covers the cup of the eu-

charist.

charist.

ANIMOSE, ån-ĉ-mô's, a. Full of spirit.

ANIMOSENESS, å-nĉ-mô's-nčs, n. Spirit; heat.

ANIMOSITY, å-nĉ-mô's-lt-ĉ, n. Vehemence of hatred.

ANIMOSITY, å-nĉ-mô's-lt-ĉ, n. Vehemence of hatred.

ANIMOSITY, å-nĉ-mô's-lt-ĉ, n. Vehemence of hatred.

Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.

ANISE, ån-l's, or ån-l-ĉz, n. A species of parsley.

ANISE-SEED, ån-l's-sc'd, n. The secd of the anise.

ANIKER, ånrk-lår, m. A liquid measure abiedly used in.

ANKER, ångk'er, n. A liquid measure chiefly used in Amsterdam, about 64 quarts. [the leg.

ANKLE, angkill, n. The joint which joins the foot to

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ANKLE-BONE, ångk-il-bo'n, n. The bone of the ankle. ANKLED, ångk-ild. a. Relating to the ankles.

ANLACE, ån-lå's, n. A short sword or dagger.
ANNALIST, ån-å-låst, n. A writer of annals.
ANNALISE, ån-å-lå-ly'z, vt. To record.
ANNALIZED, ån-å-ly'z, vp. Recorded.
ANNALIZED, ån-å-li'z-ing, ppr. Recording.
ANNALIZING, ån-å-li'z-ing til properties of the order of

years.
ANNATS, ån-'åts, n. First fruits; masses said in the
Romish church for the space of a year.
ANNEAL, ån-nê'l, vt. To heat glass, that the colours it may not break.

ANNEALED, ån-nė'ld, pp. Heated; tempered; made malleable, and less brittle by heat, as glass.

ANNEALING, an-ne'l-ing, ppr. Heating; tempering, by heat. [glass.

ANNEALING, ån-nė'l-lng, n. The art of tempering

ANNEX, ån-nėks', vt. To unite at the end.

ANNEX, ån-čks, n. The thing annexed.

ANNEXARY, ån-čks-čr-å, n. Addition.

ANNEXARION, ån-čks-å-shūn, n. Addition.

ANNEXED, an-neksd', pp. Joined at the end; connected with; affixed. affixing.

ANNEXING, ån-něks-íng, ppr. Uniting at the end; ANNEXION, ån-něks-índ, n. Addition. ANNEXMENT, ån-něks-índut, n. The act of annexing. ANNIHILABLE, ån-ni-ínli-ábl, or ån-ni-índi-ábl, a.

That which may be reduced to nothing.

ANNIHILATE, an-ni-hil-a't, or an-ni-he-la't, vt. To reduce to nothing. [nihilated. ANNIHILATE, ån-ni'hîl-å't, or ån-ni'hê-la't, a. An-

ANNIHILATED, ån-ni'hil-å't-ëd, pp. Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

ANNIHILATING ån-ni'hil-å'ting, ppr. Reducing to

nothing; destroying.

ANNIHILATION, ån-ni-hil-å-shûn, or ån-ni-hê-là-shûn, n. The act of reducing to nothing.

ANNIVERSARILY, ån-nê-vêrs-êr-îl-ê, ad. Annually. ANNIVERSARY, ån-nê-vêrs-ér-ê, or ån-nê-vêrs-ér-ê.

A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the n. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the ANVIVERSARY, ån-é-vérs-ér-é, a. Annual. [year. ANNIVERSE, ån-é-vérs, n. Anniversary. [Lord. ANNO DOMINI, ån-é-do'm-in-i, n. In the year of our ANNOISANCE, ån-n-ó-é-såns, n. A nuisance. ANNOLIS, ån-6-ils, n. An American animal, like a

lizard. tion.

lizard. [tion. ANNOMINATION, ån-nôm-în-ā-shun, n. Allitera-ANNOMA, ån-nô-nā, n. The custard apple, a genus, of several species, one of which, the papais, is common in the southern and western parts of the United States. ANNOTATE, an-ô-tā't-t., vt. To make annotations. ANNOTATED, ån-ô-tā't-ôd, pp. Marked with notes of explanation. [explaining by notes; ANNOTATING, ån-ô-tā't-îng, ppr. Marking by notes; ANNOTATION, an-ô-tā'shūn, n. Notes written upon baoks. [notes.]

notes.

ANNOTATIONIST, ån-ò-tå'shun-ist, n. A writer of ANNOTATOR, ån-ò-tå't-ur, n. A writer of notes. ANNOTTA, ån-not-å, n. Orlean, or roucel, a hard dry paste, consisting of the pelicles of the seeds of the

Bixa orellana, a shrub growing in South America and the West Indies. It is used in dyeing, to give an orange cast to a simple yellow. It is used also in co-

orange cast to a support of the louring cheese.

ANNOUNCE, ån-nåöns, vt. To publish.

ANNOUNCED, ån-åönsd, pp. Proclaimed, first pub-ANNOUNCED ån-åönsd, m. A declaration.

ANNOUNCER, ån-nåöns-år, n. A proclaimer. ANNOUNCING, ån-nåöns-ång, ppr. Introducing to no-

ANNOYING, an-naons-ing, ppr. Introducing to n tice; first publishing.

ANNOY, an-naé', vt. To incommode.

ANNOY, an-naé', v. Injury; molestation.

ANNOYANCE, an-naé'ans, n. That which annoys.

ANNOYED, an-naé'd, pp. Incommoded.

ANNOYED, an-naé'fol, a. Full of annoy.

ANNOYING, an-naé'fol, a. Full of annoy.

ANNOYING, an-naé'fol, arg. Molesting, vering

ANNOYING, ån-nåe-ing, ppr. Molesting; vexing;

teasing.
ANNOYOUS, an-naé-us, a. Troublesome.

ANNUAL, ân'u-êl, a. That which comes yearly. ANNUALLY, ân'u-êl-ê, ad. Yearly. ANNUARY, ân'u-êr-ê, a. Annual.

ANNUITANT, ån-nu-it-ånt, n. He that possesses an annuity

annuty.

ANNUITY, ån-nu-ît-ê, n. A yearly rent.

ANNUL, ån-nūl', vt. To make void; to abolish.

ANNULAR, ån-u-lèr, a. In the form of a ring.

ANNULARLY, ån-u-lèr-lè, ad. In an annular manner.

ANNULARY, ån-u-lèr-è, a. In the form of rings.

ANNULATED, ån-u-lèt-èd, pp. Furnished with rings,

or circles, like rings. ANNULET, an'u-let, n. A little ring; a part of the coat armour of several families. Small square members,

in the Dorick capital.

ANNULLED, ån-nåld', pp. Made void; abrogated.
ANNULLING, ån-nåld'ng, ppr. Abrogating; abolishing.
ANNULMENT, ån-nåldment, n. The act of annulling. ANNUMERATE, ån-nu'mur-åt, vt. To add to a for-mer number. [former number.

mer numper.

ANNUMERATED, ån-nu'mår-å't-åd, pp. Added to a

ANNUMERATING, ån-nu'mår-å't-ing, ppr. Adding
to a former number.

[a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ån-nu-mår-å-shån, n. Addition to ANNUNCIATE, ån-nån-sê-å/t, vt. To bring tidings. ANNUNCIATED, ån-nån-sê-å/t-èd, pp. Declared; announced as tidings, or news.

ANNUNCIATING, ån-nůn-sê-å/t-ing, ppr. Announ-

eing; declaring.

ANNUNCIATION, ån-nůn-sê-å'shůn, n. The day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the

blessed Virgin; the 25th of March. Proclamation.

ANNUNCIATOR, ån-nůn-sê-å/t-ůr, n. One who announces. An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. pain.

ANODYNE, ån'ô-di'n, n. A medicine which assuages ANOINT, å-nåê'nt, vt. To rub over with unctuous matter. ANOINTED, a-nae'nt-ed, pp. Consecrated with oil.

Set apart.

ANOINTED, å-n é'nt-èd, n. The Messiah! the Son or Concernted to the great office of Redeemer; Consecrated to the great office of Redcemer; called the Lord's anointed.

ANOINTER, a-naé'nt-er, n. He that anoints.

ANOINTING, a-nae'nt-ing, pp. Pouring oil on the head or any other part; consecrating.

ANOINTING, å-nåé'nt-ing, n. Anointment.

ANOINTMENT, å-nåé'nt-ment, n. The state of being

ANOLE, å-nô'l, n. A species of lizard in the W. Indics. ANOMALIPED, å-nòm-å-li'-pê'd, a. An epithet given

to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior, by one only.

ANOMALIPED, å-nòm-å-li'pê'd, n. An anomalou

footed fowl

ANOMALISM, å-nòm'å-lizm, n. Anomaly. ANOMALISTICAL, å-nòm-å-list'ê-kal, a. A term in

astronomy.

ANOMALOUS, å-nom-å-lås, a. Irregular.

ANOMALOUSLY, å-nom-å-lås-lå, ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, å-nòm-å-lê, n. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

ANOMEANS, å-nô'm-ŷånz, n. In church history, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the semi-Arians. ANOMIA, å-nô/m-ŷå, n. A genus of bivalve shells, so

called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle. ANOMITE, an-6-mi't, n. A fossil shell of the genus anomia.

ANOMORHOMBOID, ån-å-må-rðm-båé'd, n. A genus of spars, pellucid and crystaline; the species are five, mostly of a white colour.

ANOMY, ån-2ò-mė, n. Breach of law.

ANONYMOUS, å-nòn-2ė-můs, a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, å-nòn-2ė-můs, a. Without a

ANOPLOTHER, ån-ô-plô-thêr, n.
ANOPLOTHERIUM, ån-ô-plô-thê'r-ŷûm, n.

This is
ANOPLOTHERIUM, ån-ô-plô-thê'r-ŷûm, n.

the
name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals, whose bones are found in the gypsum quarries, at Paris. ANOPSY a-nop'sc, n. Want of sight; invision.

ANOREXY, ån 'ô-rèks-ê, n. Loathing of food. ANOTHER, ån-ûth 'âr, a. Not the same. One more. ANOTHERGAINES, ån-ûth 'ûr-gần 'z, a. Of another

ANOTHERGATES, ån-åth'år-gåts, a. Of another sort. ANOTHERGUESS, ån-åth'år-gès, a. Of a different

ANOTTA, å-ndt'å, n. The red colour from this tree, is produced by steeping the seeds seven or eight days; pounding them to separate the red skins; straining the liquor; boiling it; taking off the scum; which is the colouring matter; then, boiling it to a due consistence;

and making it into balls.

ANOUGH, ANOW, ĉ-nūf, n. See Enough, Enow.

ANSATED, ån'så't-čd, a. Having handles.

ANSER, ån'sér, n. The name of the goose, whether tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray lag, or wild goose domesticated.

ANSERINE, ån'ser-in, a. Resembling the skin of a

goose; uneven, as an anserine skin. ANSERS, an'serz, n. In Linnman system, the third order of aves, or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, &c., broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed, or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted

to swimming.

ANSLAIGHT, ån'slå't, n. An attack; a fray.

ANSWER, an'sår, vi. To speak in opposition.

accountable for.

ANSWER, an'ser, vt. To speak in return to a question ;

to satisfy any claim; to appear to any call.

ANSWER, an'ser, n. That which is said in return to

a question. [account. ANSWERABLE, ån'ser-åbl, a. Obliged to give an ANSWERABLENESS, ån'ser-åbl-nes, n. The quality

ANSWERABLENESS, an-ser-author, of being answerable.

ANSWERABLY, ån-ser-åb-le, ad. Suitably.

ANSWERED, ån-ser-åp, pp. Replied to; fulfilled.

ANSWERER, ån-ser-åp, ppr. Replying; fulfilling.

ANSWERING, ån-ser-ing, ppr. Replying; fulfilling.

ANSWERJOBBER, ån-ser-job-år, n. He that makes a trade of writing answers.

ANT, ant', n. An emmet; a pismire.

AN'T, à'nt, or à'nt, n. A contraction for I am not. ANTA, an'tà, n. A square column at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also ante.

ANTACID, ant-as-id, n. An alkali; or, a remedy for

sourness, or acidity; better written anti-acid.

ANTACRID, ant-ak'rid, n. That which corrects acrimony; better written ante-acrid.

ANTAGONISM, ån-tag-6-nizm, n. Contest.

ANTAGONIST, ån-tåg-6-nist, n. One who contends.

ANTAGONISTICK, ån-tåg-å-nist-ik, a. Contending

as an antagonist.

ANTAGONIZE, an-tag-6-ni/z, vi. To contend.

ANTAGONY, an-tag-6-ne, n. Contest.

ANTAGORY, an-tal-jik, a. That which softens pain.

ANTANACLASIS, an-ta-na-kla-sis, n. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a dif-

ferent, if not in a contrary signification.
ANTANAGOGE, an-ta-na-go-je, n. A figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with

the same, or another crime.

ANTAPHRODISIAC, ån-tå-frô-dis-é-åk, a. Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or les-

sening venereal desire.

ANTAPHRODISIAC, ån-tå-frô-dis-é-åk, n. A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite. ANTAPHRODITICK, ån-tå-frô-dlt-lk, a. Medicines against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ån-tå-på-plek-tik, a. Good

against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, an-ta/rk-tak, a. The southern pole. ANTARTHRITICK, an tar-thrit-ik, a. Good against the gout. [the asthma. ANTASTHMATICK, ant-asth-mat-ik, a. Good against

ANTBEAR, ant'bar', n. An animal that feeds on ants. ANTE, or ANTA, an'tè, or an'ta, n. A pilaster. In

heraldry, ante denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove-

tails, rounds, swallow-tails.

ANTE, ante, a. A Latin particle, signifying before. frequently used in composition; as, antediluvian, be-

fore the flood.

ANTEACT, ån'të-åkt, n. A former act.

ANTEATER, ånt'ê't-èr, n. An insect which feeds

npon ants. [fore.

ANTECEDANEOUS, ån-tê-sê-då/n-yůs. Going bc
ANTECEDE, ån-tê-sê/d, v. To precede.

ANTECEDENCE, ån-tê-sê-dêns, n. Precedence.

ANTECEDENCY, ån-tê-sê-dêns, n. The state of preceding.

going before.

ANTECEDENT, ån-tê-sê'dênt, n. Going before ANTECEDENT, ån-tê-sê'dênt, n. In grammar, ths

noun to which the relative is subjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, an-tê-sê'dênt-lê, ad. Previously. ANTECESSOR, an'tê-sês'dr, n. One who goes before; the principal; one that possessed the land before the present possessor. ANTECHAMBER, an'tê-tsha'm-bûr, n. The chamber

that leads to the chief apartment.

ANTECHAPEL, ån'tê-tshåp'el, n. That part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or

body of it.

ANTECIAN, an-te's-yan, n. The antecians are those antecians are those and the same meridian. inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but different seasons; it being winter with one, when it is summer with the other.

ANTECURSOR, ån-tê'kůr'sůr, n. One who runs be-[eal time.

ANTEDATE, ån-tê-då/t, vt. To date earlier than the ANTEDATE, ån-tê-då/t, n. Anticipation. ANTEDATED, ån-tê-dåt-éd, pp. Dated before the

ANTEDATING, an'tê-dā't-Ing, ppr. Dating any writ-ing, deed, will, letter, &c., before the true time. ANTEDILUVIAN, an'tê-di-lu'v-yan, a. Existing be-

fore the deluge. [lived before the flood. ANTEDILUVIAN, ån-té-di-lu'v-ŷån, a. One that ANTEEMETICK, ånt-ê-met-îk, a. The power of stop-

ping vomiting.

ANTEGGS, ant-égz, n. Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, supposed to be their eggs; but found to be the young brood in their first state; vermi-cules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance, spun like a spider's web.

ANTELOPE, an'tê-lô'p, n. A goat with curled or

wreathed horns.

ANTELUCAN, ån-té-lu-kån, a. Before day-light. ANTEMERIDIAN, ån-té-mé-rid-týan, a. Before noon. ANTEMUNDANE, ån'tê-můn'då'n, a. Before the creation of the world.

ANTENICENE, an'tê-nê-sê'n, a. Anterior to the first council of Nice; as, an antinicene faith.

ANTENNÆ, ån-ten'é, n. The horns of insects.
ANTENUMBER, ån-te-nům-bůr, n. The number that

precedes another.

ANTENUPTIAL, ån'tê-nûp-tshål, a. Being before marriage; as, an antenuptial agreement.

ANTEPASCAL, ån'tê-pas'kål, a. Relating to the

time before Easter.

ANTEPAST, ån'te-på'st, n. A foretaste.

ANTEPENULT, anté-pé-nult, n. The last syllable

ANTEPENULTIMATE, ån'tê-pê-nůl'tê-må't, a. Pertaining to the last syllable but two.
ANTEPILEPTICK, an'tê-pîl-ep'tîk, a. A medicine

against convulsions. [another.

ANTEPONE, and te-po'n, vt. To set one thing before ANTEPONED, and te-po'nd, pp. Placed one before another. [before another ANTEPONING, an'té-pôn-ing, pp. Placing one thing ANTEPOSITION, an'té-pô-zish-dn, n. In grammar,

the placing of a word before another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, and te-pre-dikda-ment, a

Something previous to the doctrine of the predicament.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, n.

ANTERIORITY, ån-té-ré-òr-ît-é, n. Priority. ANTERIOR, ån-té'r-ŷůr, a. Going before. ANTEROOM, ån-té-rô/m, n. The room through which

the passage is to a principal apartment.

ANTES, an'te'z, n. Pillars that support the front of a

building.

ANTESTATURE, an-te-stat-yur, n. A small retrenchment, or work, formed of palisades, or sacks of earth. ANTESTOMACH, ån'tê-stům'ůk, n. A cavity which leads into the stomach.

ANTETEMPLE, ån'tê-têm'pl, n. What we now call the nave in a church.

ANTEVARIOLUS, ån'tê-vå-rê-ô'lůs, n. Preventing

the contagion of the small pox.

ANTEVERT, an'tê-vêrt, et. To prevent.

ANTEVERTED, an'tê-vêrt'êd, pp. Prevented; hin-[hindering. dered.

ANTEVERTING, ån-tê-vêrt-ing, ppr. Preventing; ANTEVIRGILLIAN, ån-tê-vêr-jîl-ŷân, a. A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse heeing.

hoeing.

ANTHELMINTHICK, ån-thěl-min-thik, a. That
ANTHEM, ån-thěm, n. A song, performed as part of

divine service.

ANTHEMIS, an-the-mis, n. Camomile.

ANTHEMWISE, an'them-oi'z, ad. According to the

manner of singing anthems.

ANTHER, an'ther, n. The summit or top of the stamen connected with the flower, and elevated by means of the filament or thread within the coral. tains the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when ma-ture, is emitted for the impregnation of the stigma. It is called the apex, and capsula staminis.

ANTHER, an'ther, n. The tip; point; summit.
ANTHERAL, an'ther-al, a. Pertaining to anthers. ANTHERIFEROUS, and ther-if-er-us, a. Producing

ANTHILL, ant'hil, n. A little mound of earth raised

by ants.

ANTHESTERION, an-thes-te'r-yon, n. The sixth month of the Athenian year. It consists of twenty-nine days, answering to part of November and December.

ANTHOLOGY, an-thôl-ô-jê, n. A collection of flow-

ers; of devotions in the Greek church; of poems. ANTHOLOGICAL, n. ån-thô-lòj-ê-kål, a. Relating

to antiology.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, an'tô-nê'z-fi'r, n. The erysipelas.

ANTHOPHYLITE, an-thôf'll-i't, n. A mineral composed of interlaced plates, or reed-shaped crystals.

ANTHORISM, an-tho-rizm, n. In rhetoric, a descrip-

tion, or definition, contrary to that which is given by

the adverse party.

ANTHRACITE, an-thra-si't, n. Slaty glance coal, or

columnar glance coal.

ANTHRAX, an-thraks, n. A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour; a carbuncle.

ANTHROPOGLOT, ån-throp-o-glot, n. An animal

which has a tongue resembling that of a man, of which

kind are parrots.

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, ån-thrô-pòg-råf-ê, ». A description of man, or the human race, or of the parts of

the human body.

ANTHROPOLITE, an-throp-o-li't, n. A petrifaction of the human body, or skeleton, sometimes found at a

great depth in the earth, and in caves and rocks. ANTHROPOLOGICAL, an-thro-po-loj-e-kal, a. Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner or speaking

ANTHROPOLOGIST, an-thrô-pôl-ô-jîst, n. One who describes the physical history of the human body.

ANTHROPOLOGY, an-thrô-pôl-ô-jê, n. The doc-

trine of anatomy

ANTHROPOMÁNCY, an-thrô-pòm'an-sê, n. Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, an-thro-pô-morf-ism, n.

The heresy of the Anthropomorphites. ANTHROPOMORPHITE, an-thro-po-mor-fi't, n. One who believes a human form in the Deity.

ANTHROPOMORPHITISM, ån-thro-po-morf-itizm, n. The doctrine which teaches that God is formed like man.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, an-thro-po-morf-us, a Belonging to that which has the form, figure, or resemblance of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, ån-thro-poff-å-gås, a. A Feeding on hu.aan flesh.

ANTHROPOPATHY, an-thro-pop-a-the, n.

sensibility, or the passions of man. ANTHROPOPHAGI, an-thro-pof-a-ji, or je, n. Man-

eaters; cannibals. [ism. ANTHROPOPHAGY, ån-thrò-pòf'à-jê, n. Cannibal-ANTHROPOSCOPY, ån-thrò-pòs'kò-pè, n. The art of discovering, or judging of man's character, passions, and inclinations, from the lineaments of his body.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, an-thro-pos-o-fe, n. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACK, ånt-hlp-å-kon'dre-åk,

a. Good against hypochondriack maladies. ANTHYPOPHORA, ant'he-pof'ò-ra, n. A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ant-hip-not-ik, a. That which has the power of preventing sleep. [tericks. ANTHYSTERICK, ant-his-ter-ik, a. Good against hys-ANTI, an'te. 'A particle much used in composition with

words derived from the Greek, and signifies contrary ANTIACID, ån-tê-ås-îd, n. Alkalis. [to. ANTIACID, ån-tê-ås-îd, a. Opposing or removing

acidity. acidity. [the interests, &c. of America. ANTIAMERICAN, an'tô-a-mer'ê-kan, a. Opposed to ANTIAPOSTLE, ån'tê-å-post'l, a. Contrary to apostles. ANTIARMINIAN, an'tê-ar-mîn'ŷan, n. He who op-

poses the Arminians, or Arminianism. ANTIARTHRITICKS, an-te-ar-thrit-iks,a. Medicines

to assuage the gout.

ANTIASTHMATIC, ån'té-åsth-måt'ik, a. Good for the asthma. against asthma. ANTIASTHMATIC, ån'tê-åsth-måt'ik, n. A remedy ANTIBACCHIUS, ån'tê-båk'yůs, n. A foot of one

short and two long syllables. ANTIBASILICAN, an'tê-ba-zîl'ê-kan, a. Opposed to

royal state and magnificence.

ANTICHACHECTIC, ån-tê-kā-kēk-tīk, n. A me-ANTICHACHECTICK, ån-tê-kā-kēk-tīk, n. dicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.

ANTICATARRHAL, ån'té-kå-tår'ål, a. Good against catarrh. catarrh.

ANTICATARRHAL, ån'tê-kå-tår'âl, n. Aremedy for ANTICAUSOTIC, ån'tê-kå-sôt'lk, a. Good against a burning fever. [burning fever. ANTICAUSOTIC, ån'tê-kå-sôt'îk, n. A remedy for a ANTICHRIST, an'tê-kri'st, n. The great enemy to

Christianity. [Christianity. Opposite to ANTICHRISTIAN, ån'tê-krîst'yan, a. Opposite to ANTICHRISTIAN, ån'tê-krîst'yan, n. He who is an

enemy to Christianity. ANTICHRISTIANISM, ån-tê-krist-'ýàn-izm, 7. Opposition to Christianity. ANTICHRISTIANITY, an'tê-krist-ŷan-ît-ê, n. Con-

trariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRONISM, an-tik-ro-nizm, n. Deviation from the right order of time.

ANTICIPATE, dn-tis'é-pa't, vt. To take something sooner than another. To foretaste.

ANTICIPATED, ån-tls'è-pà't-èd, pp. Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.
ANTICIPATELY, ån-tls'ê-pà't-lê, ad. By antici-

pation.

ANTICIPATING, ån-tis-é-på't-ing, ppr. Taking before; foretasting; preventing; precluding.

ANTICIPATION, ån-tis-é-på's-hån, n. Taking up something before its time.

Foretaste.

ANTICIPATOR, ån-tis-é-på't-år, n. A preventer.

ANTICIPATORY, ån-tis-é-på't-år-é, a. That which takes up something before its time.

takes up something before its time.

ANTICK, ån-tik, a. Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, ån-tik, n. He that plays anticks; a buffoon.

ANTICK, ån-tik, vt. To make anticks.

ANTICKLY, ån-tik-lè, ad. In an antick manner.

ANTICLIMAX, ån-tê-kli-måks, n. A sentence in

which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 0 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ANTICMASK, ån'tik-må'sk, or ANTIMASK, ån'témå'sk, n. A mask of anties. ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, ån-té-kon'stê-tu'shûn-ël,

a. Against the constitution.
ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST,

ån-te-kons-te-tushûn-êl-îst, n. One opposed to the constitution.
ANTICONTAGIONIST, ån'tê-kôn-ta'j-yûn-îst, n.

One who opposes the doctrine of contagion. ANTICONTÂGIOUS, ån'tê-kôn-ta'j-yus, a.

sing or destroying contagion.

ANT/CONVULSIVE, an'te-kon-vul's-iv, a. Good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, ån-te-kor, n. A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.
ANTICOSMETIC, ån-te-koz-met-lk, a. Destructive

ANTICOURT; an'te-kô'rt, a. In opposition to the court. ANTICOURTIER, an'te-kort-yer, n. One that oppo-[poses the Creator.

ANTICREATOR, an'té-kré-a't-ar, n. One that op-ANTIDOTAL, ån'tê-do't-ål, a. That which has the quality of an antidote. ANTIDOTARY, ån'tê-dôt-år'ê, a. Serving for a coun-

ter poison.

ANTIDOTE, ån'tê-dô't, vt. To furnish with preserva-

the mischiefs of another, as of poison. ANTIDOTICAL, ån'tê-dô't-ê-kål, a. Serving as an antidote. antidote. ANTIDOTICALLY, an'té-dô't-ê-kal-ê, ad. By way of ANTIDYSENTERICK, an'tê-dîs-ên-ter'îk, a. Good

against the bloody flux. ANTIEMETIC, an'té-é-mét-îk, a. Having the qua-

lity of allaying vomiting. ANTIEMETIC, an'tê-ê-mêt'îk, n. A remedy to check or allay vomiting

ANTIENNEAHEDRAL, ån'tê-ên-ê-å-hê'drål, Having nine faces, on two opposite parts of the crystals. AN'IIENTHUSIASTICK, an'tê-ên-thủ'-zê-ås'tîk, a.

Opposing enthusiasm. ANTIENTRY, an'shen-tre, n. (more correctly An-

cientry.) That which is ancient.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, ån-tê-c-pls-kô-pål, a. Adverse

to episcopacy.
ANTIEVANGELICAL, an'te-e-van-jelé-kal, a. Con-

trary to the genuine sense of the gospel.

ANTIFACE, an-té-fâs, n. Opposite face. [naticks.

ANTIFANATIC, an-té-fâ-nat-ik, n. An enemy to fa
ANTIFEBRILE, an-té-fê-bril, a. Good against fevers.

ANTIFEBRILE, an-té-fê-bril, n. A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.

ANTIFLATTERING, ån-tê-flåt-ér-ing, a. Opposite

ANTIGUGLER, an'te-gug'-lur, n. A crooked tube, to be introduced into the neek of a bottle, in order to draw out the liquor without the sediment.

ANTIHECTIC, an'té-hek'tik, a. That has the quality of opposing, or curing heetic disorders.

ANTIHECTIC, an'te-hek'tik, n. A medicine that is

good in the cure of heetic disorders. ANTIHYPNOTIC, an'te-hip-not-ik, n. A medicine

that prevents, or tends to prevent sleep.

ANTIHYPNOTIC, an'té-hip-nôt'ik, a. Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep, or lethargy.

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, an'té-hip-ô-kôn'dré-āk,

a. That counteracts, or tends to cure hypocondriac affections, and depression of spirits.

ANTIHYPOPHORA, ån-te-hi-pof-o-ra, n. A figure which consists in refuting an objection, by the oppo-

sition of a contrary sentence.

ANTIHYSTERICK, ånt-his-ter-ik, n. A medicine

good against hysterieks.

ANTILOGARITHM, an-te-log-a-rithm, n. The complement of the logarithm of ; fine, tangent, or secant ; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.

ANTILOGY, an-tîl-ô-jê, n. A contradiction between any words and passages.

ANTILOQUIST, ån-tîl-ô-kôist, n. A contradictor. ANTILOQUY, ån-tîl-ô-kôc, n. A word denoting preface, proem, or peroration.

ANTIMAGISTRICAL, ån-te-må-jis-tre-kål, Against the office of a magistrate. madness. ANTIMANIACAL, ån'tê'må-ni'å-kal, a. Good against

ANTIMASQUE, ån'tê-måsk, n. A lesser masque. ANTIMETRICAL, ån'tê-mêt'rê-kâl, a. Contrary to the rules of metre or verse.

ANTIMETER, ån-tîm-ê-têr, n. An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the usual sextants, or quadrants

ANTIMINISTERIAL, ån'tê-mîn'îs-tê'r-ŷâl, a. Opposing the ministry of the country.

ANTIMINISTERIALIST, ân-tê-mîn-îs-têr'-ŷâl-îst,n.

One that opposes the ministry.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ån'-tê-mô-nå'rk'-ê'-kål, Against kingly government. ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, ån'tê-mô-nå'rk-ê-kål-

nės, n. Opposition to monarchy.
ANTIMONARCHIST, an-tê-mon-ark-ist, n. An en emy to monarchy.

ANTIMONIAL, an-te-mo'n'yal,a. Made of antimony. ANTIMONIC, ån'tê-môn'îk, a. Pertaining to antimony ANTIMONIOUS, ån'tê-mô'n-ŷůs, a. Pertaining to

ANTIMONY, ån'tê-můn-ê, n. A mineral substance used in manufactures and medicine. ANTIMORALIST, ån'tê-mòr'él-îst, n. An enemy to

ANTIMUSICAL, an'tê-mu'zîk-êl, a. Opposed to mu-

sic; having no care for music.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ån-tê-nê-frit-ik, a. Medicines against diseases of the kidnies.

ANTINOMIAN, ån'tê-nô/m-ŷån, a. One of the sect. called antinomianists, enemies to the observance of

ANTINOMIAN, ån-tê-nô/m-ŷån, n. Relating to the ANTINOMIANISM, ån-tê-nô/m-ŷån-îzm, n. The tenets of the Antinomians.

ANTINOMIST, ån-tin'ô-mist, n. He who pays no regard to the law. ANTINOMY, an-tê-nô-mê, n. A contradiction between

two laws.

ANTEPÆDOPAPTIST, ån'té-pê-dô-båp'tist, n. One who is against infant baptism.

ANTIPAPAL, ån-tê-på-pål, a. Opposing popery.
ANTIPAPISTICAL, ån-tê-på-plst-ê-kål, a. Opposing popery.
ANTIPARALLEL, ån-te-pår-ål-el, a. Running in a
ANTIPARALYTICK, ån-te-pår-å-lit-ik, a. Effica-[contrary direction.

cious against the palsy.

ANTIPATRIOTIC, an'tê'pa-trê-ôt'ik, a. Opposing the interest of one's country.

ANTIPATHETICAL, an'té-pa-the't'e-kal, a. Having

a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS, ån-té-på-thét-é-kål-nés, n. The disposition, or state of having an aversion to

a thing.

ANTIPATHETICK, ån-tê-på-thê/t²ik, a. Of an oppoANTIPATHOUS, ån-tîp²â-thê, a. Adverse.

ANTIPATHY, àn-tîp²â-thê, a. A natural dislike to
any thing, so as to shun ti involuntarily.

ANTIPERISTALTIC, an'tê-per-is-tal'tik, a. Opposed to peristaltic; retroverted, as in vomiting; as; the antiperistaltic motion of the intestines.

ANTIPERISTASIS, antie-pe-ristasis, n. The oppo-

sition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPERISTATIC, an'tê-per-îs-tât'îk,a. Relating

or belonging to an antiperistasis.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, an'tte-pes-til-en'shal, a. Effi-

cacious against the plague. [against inflammation.
ANTIPHLOGISTICK, ån'tê-flò-gist'îk, a. Good
ANTIPHLOGISTICK, ån'tê-flò-gist'îk, n. Medicines which check inflammation.

ANTIPHON, an'tê-fon, n. The singing in the choirs of cathedrals. The chant or alternate ANTIPHONAL, an-tif-o-nal a. Relating to the anti-

ANTIPHONAL, ån-tif-ö-nål, n. A book of anthems. ANTIPHONARY, ån-tif-ö-når-ö, n. A service book, in the Catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsaries, collects, and whatever is said, or sung, in the choir, except the lessons; called also a responsary; compiled by Gregory the Great.

6 6 4 4 · 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e're, no', to', bet', bit', but'—òn', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

ANTIPHONER, an-tif-o-ner, n. A book of anthems, ANTIPHONAL ANTIPHONICAL, an-te-fon-e-kal, n. The same as ANTIPHONY, an-tif-5-ne, n. The same as ANTIPHONAL ANTIPHRASIS, an-tif-ra-sis, n. The use of words in

a sense opposite to their proper meaning. ANTIPHRASTICALLY, an-tê-frâs-tê-kâl-ê, ad. In

the manner of an antiphrasis.
ANTIPODAL, an-tip-o-dal, α. Relating to countries inhabited by the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, an-tip-o-dez, n. pl. Those people who,

living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

ANTIPOISON, ån'tê-påê'zun, n. An antidote. [dom.

ANTIPOPE, ån-té-pô'p, n. He that usurps the pope-ANTIPORT, ån-té-pô'rt, n. An outward gate or door. ANTIPRELATICAL, ån-té-pré-låt-é-kål, a. Adverse

to prelacy.

ANTIPRIEST, ån'tê-prê'st, n. An enemy to priests.

ANTIPRIESTCRAFT, ån'tê-prê'st-krâft, n. Opposition to priesteraft. [principle. ANTIPRINCIPLE, an-tê-prins-îpl, n. An opposite ANTIPROPHET, an-tê-prof-êt, n. An opposite or

an enemy to prophets.

ANTIPTOSIS, an-tip-tô'sis, n. A figure in grammar, antiquity.
ANTIQUARIAN, ân'tê-kôâ'r-ŷân, n. Improperly used
ANTIQUARIANISM, ân'tê-kôâ'r-ŷân-îsm, n. Love
[things.

of antiquities.

ANTIQUARY, an'tê-kôā'rê, n. A collector of ancient ANTIQUARY, an'tê-kôā'rê, a. Improper, for old;

ANTIQUATE, ån'té-kőåt, vt. To make obsolete.
ANTIQUATED, ån'té-kőå't-éd, pp. Made old; made obsolete. state of being obsolete. ANTIQUATEDNESS, ån'té-köå't-éd-nés, n. ANTIQUATENESS, ån'tê-kôå't-nes, n. Antiquated. ANTIQUATING, ån'të-köä't-ing, ppr. Making old; putting out of use; making obsolete. ANTIQUATION, ån'tê-kôā'shān, n. The state of

The state of

being antiquated.

ANTIQUE, an-tê'k, a. Ancient; old.
ANTIQUE, an-tê'k, a. An antiquity.
ANTIQUENESS, an-tê'k-nês, a. An appearance of ANTIQUITY, an-tik-oit-e, n. Old times. mains of old times.

ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, ân'té-rèv-ô-lu'shûn-èr'ê,

Adverse to revolution.

ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, ån'té-rév-ô-lu'shûn-îst, n. He who opposes change or revolution.
ANTIRHEUMATIC, anté-rô-matik, a. Good against

rheumatism.

ANTISABIAN, ån'té-så'b-yån, n. Opposed, or contrary to Sabinism, or the worship of celestial orbs.
ANTISABBATARIAN, ån'tî-såb-å-tå'r-yån, n. Ope

of a sect so called. [to priests.

ANTISACERDOTAL, ān'tē-sā-sēr-dö't-āl, a. Hostile ANTISCIAN, or ANTICIANS, ān-tīs-é-ān, or ān-tīs-é-ānz, n. The inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon

are cast in contrary directions.

ANTISCII, an-tis-e-i, n. In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected

opposite ways. [against the scurvy. ANTISCORBUTICAL, an'té-skor-bu-té-kâl, a. Good ANTISCORBUTICKS, an'té-skor-bu'tiks, n. Medi-

oines against the scurvy.

ANTISCRIPTURISM, ån'tê-skrîpt'ýår-îzm, n. Op-

position to the holy scriptures.

ANTISCRIPTURIST, at-te-skript-yur-ist, n. One that denies revelation. trefaction. ANTISEPTICK, ån'tê-sêp'tîk, a. Counteracting pu-ANTISEPTICK, ån'tê-sêp'tîk, n. A remedy against

putrefaction.

ANTISOCIAL, ån-tê-sô-shål, a. Averse to society.

ANTISPASIS, ån-tīs-pā-sīs, n. The revulsion of any humour into another part. 54.

ANTISPASMODICK, ån-tê-spåz-mòd-îk, n. ANTISPASMODICKS, ån-tê-spåz-mòd-îks, n. M.:

dicine that relieves spasms.

ANTISPASTICK, ån'té-spås'tik, a. Medicines which

cause a revulsion of the humours. ANTISPLENETICK, an'tê-splên'ê-tîk, a. Effica-

cious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTES, ån-tis-têz, n. The chief priest or prelate. ANTISTROPHE, ån-tis-trô-fê, n. In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza.

ANTIŠTROPHON, an'tis'tro-fon, n. A figure which

repeats a word often, ANTISTRUMATICK, an'té-stro-mat'ik, a. Good

against the king's evil. [sentiments. ANTITHESIS, ån-tlth-tê-sis, n. Opposition of words or ANTITHETICAL, ån-tê-thêt-tê-kâl, a. Placed in

ANTITHETON, ån'tê-thê'tôn, n. An opposite. ANTITRINITARIAN, ån'tê-trîn-ît-ä'r-yan, n. An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity.

ANTITRINITARIANISM, ån-te-trin-lt-å/r-ŷån-"zm,

n. A denial of the Trinity.

ANTITYPE, ån-tê-ti'p, n. That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type.

ANTITYPICAL, ån-tê-tip-ê-kål, a. That which relates to an antitype. [the venercal disease.

ANTIVENEREAL, ån-tê-vê-nê'r-ŷal, a. Good against ANTIFE antible. The headle of the control ANTLER, ant-ler, n. The branches of a stag's horns.
ANTLERED, ant-lerd, a. Furnished with antlers.
ANTOECI, an-tô-é-si, n. Those inhabitants of the

earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the south.

ANTONIAN, ån-tô'n-yån, a. Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, near Tonstein.

ANTONOMASIA, ån-tô-nô-må's-yå, n. A form of

speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. Thus the king is called his majesty. of some dignity. Thus the king is called his majesty. ANTOSIANDRIAN, an'tò-si-an'drô-an, n. One of a

and to Standard, and to stander and the incorposing the doctrine of Osiander.

ANTRE, ån-tèr, n. A cavern.

ANUS, å-nås, n. The orifice of the intestines.

ANUIL, ån-vill, n. The iron block on which metal is laid.

ANVILED, ån-vild, part. a. Fashioned on the anvil.

ANXIETY, ångks-i-è-té, n. Trouble of mind about the some future event.

some future event. [tain event. ANXIOUS, ångks'yus, a. Disturbed about some uncer-

ANXIOUSLY, ångks-'ýås-lê, ad. In an anxious manner. ANY, ån-'ê, a. Every. Whosoever; whatsoever. ANYWHITHER, ån-'ê-hôith-'êr, ad. Any where.

ANYWISE, ån'ê-bi'z, ad. In any manner. AONIAN MOUNT, å-6'n-yan-maont, n. Parnassus, the muses' hill. [the Greek grammar

AORIST, å-6-rist, or å-6-rist, n. Indefinite; a term in AORTA, å-6-rita, or å-6-rita, n. The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

AORTAL, å-6'rtál, a. Pertaining to the aorta, or great AOUTA, å-6'tå, n. The paper-mulberry tree, in Otaheite, from whose bark is manufactured a cloth worn by the inhabitants.

APACE, å-på's, ad. Quickly; speedily, APAGOGICAL, åp-å-gogé-kål, ad. A demonstration which does not prove the thing directly; but shows the absurdity of denying it.

APALACHIAN, ap-a-la'k-yan, n. Pertaining to the

Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, in the western part of

APANTHROPY, å-pån-thrô-pô, n. An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

APARITHMESIS, å-pår-fth-mé-sis, a. A figure is

rhetorick; enumeration.

APART, å-på'rt, ad. Separately. At a distance from,
APARTMENT, å-på'rt-ment, n. A room.
APATHETICK, åp-å-theti's, a. Without feeling.
APATHIST, åp-å-theti, n. A man without feeling.

APATHISTICAL, åp-å-this-te-kål, a. Indifferent; unfeeling. APATHY, ap-a-the, n. The quality of not feeling.

APATITE, åp-å-ti't, n. A variety of phosphate of lime. Its powder phosphoresces, on burning coals. APE, å'p, n. A kind of monkey. An imitator. APE, å'p, vt. To imitate.

APOCALYPTICALLY, å-pòk-å-lip-tūk,a. Concerning revelation. APOCALYPTICALLY, å-pòk-å-lip-tūk-kål-ĉ, ad. Ir such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APE, å'p, v. A kind of monkey. An imitator.
APE, å'p, vt. To imitate.
APEAK, or APEEK, å-pê'k, ad. In a posture to pierce. APED, å'pd, pp. Imitated as an ape does; mimicked. APENNINE, åp'å-ni'n, n. A vast ridge of mountains

tpper eyelid.

APERTURE, åp-ér-tu'r, n. An open place.

APETALOUS, å-p-ét-å-lüs, ad. Without petala or Mower leaves.

APETALOUSNESS, å-pět-å-lůs-něs, n. A state of being without petals.

Deing without petais.

APEX, å-pėks, n. The tip or point.

APHÆRESIS, å-fė'-rė-sīs, n. A figure in grammar
that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, å-fé'l-ŷûn, n. That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. APHETA, å-fé'tå, n. The name of the planet which is

the giver of life in a nativity.

APHETICAL, å-fêt-ĉ-kål, ad. Relating to the apheta.

APHIDIVOROUS, åf-ĉ-dīv-ò-rūs, a. Eating; sub-

sisting on the aphis, or plant-louse. APHILANTHROPY, a-fe-lan-thro-pe, n. Want of

love to mankind.

APHIS, å'fis, n. A small fly; the plant-louse.
APHLOGISTIC, åf-lô-gist-ik, α. Flameless; as an aphlogistic lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame. APHONY, af-6-nc, n. A loss of speech.

APHORISM, &fc-rism, n. A maxim. [risms. APHORISMER, &fc-riz-mer, n. A dealer in apho-APHORIST, &fc-rist, n. A writer of aphorisms. APHORISTICAL, &fc-o-rist-e-kål, ad. Having the

form of an aphorism, APHORISTICALLY, åf-ô-rîst'ê-kâl-ê, ad. In the

form of an aphorism.

APHRITE, af-ri't, n. A subvariety of carbonate of lime, friable. [malin. APHRIZITE, åf-rlz-i't, n. A variety of black tour-APHRODISIACAL, åf-rô-dis-é-á-kål, ad. Relating APHRODISIAK, åf-rô-dis-é-ák, ad. to the venereal disease.

APHRODITE, åf-rô-dit, n. A follower of Venus.
APHTHONG, åf-thong, n. A letter, or combination of letters, which, in the pronunciation of syllables, or words, has no sound; that is, represents no sound which, in the customary pronunciation, the ear can perceive; as has been the case in every pronouncing

dictionary preceding this.
APHTHOUS, afthus, a. Pertaining to the thrush; of the nature of thrush, or ulcerous affections of the

month.

APHYLLOUS, af-il-us, a. Destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, garlic, some sea-weeds, &c.

APIARY, å'p-ŷår-è, n. The place where bees are kept. APICES, å-pê-sêz, n. Little knobs that grow on the

APICES, å-pë'sëz, n. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower.

APIECE, å-pë's, ad. To the part or share of each.

APIECES, å-pë's-ës, ad. In pieces. [does.

APING, å'p-fing, ppr. Mimicking; imitating as an ape.

APISHLY, å'p-ish. ad. Having the qualities of an ape.

APISHNESS, å'p-ish-nës, n. Mimickry; foppery.

APITPAT,å-plt-påt, ad. With quick palpitation.

APLUSTRE, å-plåst'år, n. The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

in sea vessels. POCALYPSE, å-pok-å-lips, n. Revelation; the last book in the sacred canon.

APOCALYPTICK, å-pok-å-lîp-tîk, a. The same as

APOCALYPTICAL APOCALYPTICAL.

APOCALYPTICK, å-pòk-å-lîp'-tîk, n. Apocalyptica.

APOCOPATE, å-pòk-ô-på't, vt. To cut off, or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

APOCOPATED, å-pòk-ô-på't-ed, pp. Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable.

APOCOPATING, å-pok-o-på/t-ing, ppr. Cutting off

APOCOPEA, a-pok-6-pe, n. A figure in grammar when the last letter or syllable of a word is taker away; as, apoplex for apoplexy.

APOCRISARY, a-pok-ris-er-e, n. Anciently, a resi-

dent in an imperial city, in the name of a forcign church, or bishop, answering to the modern nuncio. APOCRUSTIC, ap-ò-krast-ik, n. A medicine which

constringes, and repels the humours; a repellent.

**APOCRUSTICK, ap-o-krust-ik, a. Endued with a

repelling and astringent power.

APOCRYPHA, å-pok-re-få, n. Books appended to

the sacred writings, of doubtful authority.

APOCRYPHAL, å-pok'rê-fål, a. Not canonical. APOCRYPHAL, å-pok'rê-fål, n. A writing not ca-

nonical. APOCRYPHALLY, å-pòk-rê-fâl-ê, ad. Uncertainly. APOCRYPHALNESS, å-pòk-rê-fâl-nês, n. Uncer-

tainty as to authenticity APOCRYPHICAL, å-pok-rif-ê-kål, a. Doubtful. APODAL, åp-ò-dål, a. Without feet; in zoology, des-

titute of central fins. APODE, åp²ôd, n. An animal that has no fect. APODICTICAL, åp-ò-dîkt²ê-kål, a. Demonstrative. APODICTICALLY, åp-ò-dîkt²ê-kål-ê, ad. So as to

be evident beyond contradiction.

APODICTICK, åp-ò-dikt-ik, a. Demonstrable. APODIXIS, åp-ò-diks-is, n. Demonstration. APODOSIS, å-pò-dò-sis, n. The application or latter

art of a similitude. APODYTERIUM, å-pòd-it-é'r-ŷūm, n. A dressing-room; the room before the entrance into the convo-

cation-house at Oxford is so called to this day. An-

ciently, the dressing-room of baths.

APOGEON, Ap-ō-jē-ōn, n.

APOGEUM, āp-ō-jē-dm, n.

APOGEUM, āp-ō-jē-dm, n.

greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. music. APOGIATURA, å-pô-jê-å-tu-rå, n. A cadence, in

APOGON, ap'd-gon, n. A fish found in the Mediterranean Sea; the summit, or top of whose head is [blood.

APOGRAPH, åp²-ö-gråf, n. A copy. [blood. APOLEPSY, åp²-ö-lep-se, n. An obstruction of the APOLLINARIAN, å-pòl-ln-å'r-ýån, n.) One of the APOLLINARIST, å-pòl-ln-å'r-jst, n. sect of A-maintaine of Inspires who maintained monstrous nopollinaris of Laodicea, who maintained monstrous no-

tions about the nature of Christ. APOLLINARIANS, å-pòl-in-å'r-yanz, n. A sect de-riving their name from Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ, maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul; and that the divine nature supplied the place

of the intellectual principle in man. APOLLYON, å-pôl-ŷtan, n. A destroyer; Satan. APOLOGETICAL, å-pôl-ô-jèt-²k-kal, a. That which APOLOGETICK, å-pôl-ô-jèt-²k, a. is said in is said in

defence.

APOLOGETICALLY, å-pôl-ò-jêt-é-kål-è, ad. In the APOLOGIST, å-pôl-ò-jist, n. He that makes an

apology.

APOLOGIZE, å-pôl-ô-ji'z-èr, n, Defender.

APOLOGIZER, å-pôl-ô-ji'z-èr, n, Defender.

APOLOGIZING, å-pôl-ô-ji'z-ing, ppr. Making apoAPOLOGUE, åp-ô-log, n. Fable.

APOLOGUER, åp-ô-log-år, n. A fabler.

APOLOGY, å-pôl-ô-jê, n. Defence; excuse.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a ll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u

APOLUSIS, åp-å-lu'sis, n. A general wcakness and

APOMECOMETRY, å-pô-mê-kòm'ê-trê, n. The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, å-pô-nu-rô-sis, n. An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPEMPTIC, ap-8-pemp-tik, a. Denoting a song, or hymn, among the ancients, sung, or addressed to a stranger, on his departure from a place.

APOPHASIS, å-pof-å-sis, n. A figure, by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate. APOPHLEGMATICK, åp-ô-flèm'å-tik, n. Having

the quality of drawing away phlegm. APOPHLEGMATISM, ap-o-flem-a-tizm, n. A medi-

cine to draw phlegm. APOPHLEGMATIZANT, åp-ô-flèm-åt-é-zånt, n. Any remedy which causes an evacuation of humour.

APOPHTHEGM, a-pôf-thèm, n. A valuable maxim. APOPHYGE, a-pôf-ij-c, n. In architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base.

APOPHYLLITE, å-pôf-ii-it, n. A mineral, which has a strong and peculiar pearly lustre.

'APOPHYSIS, å-pôf-is-is, n. The prominent parts of

APOPLECTICAL, or APOPLECTICK, åp-ô-plékté-ĉ-kål, or åp-ô-pléktélk, a. Relating to an apoplexy. APOPLECTICK, åp-ô-pléktélk, n. One seized with

an apoplexy.

APOPLEX, åp-å-pléks, n. Apoplexy.

[plexy.

APOPLEXED, åp-å-pléksd, a. Seized with an apo
APOPLEXY, åp-å-pléks-å, n. A sudden deprivation

of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. Lmatics.

APOREMA, ap-ô-rê-ma, n. A problem in the mathe-APORIA, a-pô-rê-a, n. Is a figure by which the

speaker doubts where to begin.

APORIME, åp-ô-ri'm, n. } A problem difficult to be APORON, åp-ô-ron, n. } resolved.

APORRHŒA, å-por-rê-å, n. Effluvium.

APOSIOPESIS, å-pòs-é-ò-pè-sis, n. A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, breaks by which the speaker, through some off his speech before it be all ended.

APOSTASY, a-pos-ta-se, n. Departure from profession.

[profession.]

APOSTATE, å-pôs-tå't, a. One that has forsaken his APOSTATE, å-pôs-tå't, n. False; traitorous. APOSTATE, å-pôs-tå't, v. To apostatize. APOSTATICAL, å-pôs-tåt-tê-kål, a. Like an apostate. APOSTATIZE, å-pôs-tåt-tê-kål, a. dike an apostate. [a church or seat. APOSTATIZING, å-pos-tå-ti/z-ing, ppr. Abandoning APOSTEMATE, å-pos-tĉ-må't, v. To become an apos-

♣POSTEMATE, å-pòs-tê-må't, v. [mation of an aposteme. må-shun, n. The for-

ieme. [mation of an aposteme. APOSTEMATION, å-pôs-tê-mā-shūn, n. The for-APOSTEME, åp-òs-te'm, n.] An abscess. APOSTERIORI, å-pòs-te-é-ò-ri, n. Arguments a posteriori, are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts. [puted to preach the Gospel facts. [puted to preach the Gospel. APOSTLE, å-post/l, n. They whom our Saviour de-APOSTLESHIP, å-post/l-ship, n. The office of an

APOSTOLATE, å-pòs'tô-lå't, n. Apostleship.

APOSTOLICAL, å-pôs-tôl-é-kål, a. Taught by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, å-pôs-tôl-é-kål-é, ad. In the man-APOSTOLICALNESS, å-pôs-tôl-é-kål-nés, n. The apostley of relative to the archive.

quality of relating to the apostles.

APOSTOLICK, å-pòs-tòl-ik, a. Taught by an apostle.

APOSTOLICKS, å-pòs-tòl-iks, n. A sect of itinerant

hantists.

APOSTROPHE, å-pos'tro-fe, n. A diversion of speech to another person, other than the speech intended or required. The contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, tho' for though.

APOSTROPHICE, a-pos-trô-fi'z, vt. To address by an APOSTROPHIZE, a-pos-trô-fi'z, vt. To address by an APOSTROPHIZED, a-pos-trô-fizd, pp. Addressed by dressing in a digression. APOSTROPHICK, å-pòs-trò-fik, or åp-òs-tròf-ik, a. APOSTROPHIZING, å-posttro-fiz-ing, ppr. Ad-

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APOSTUME, ap'os-tu'm, ap'os-tê'm, n. Sce Apos-

APOTACTITE, åp-ô-tåk'-ti't, n. One of a sect of ancient Christians, who renounced all their effects and

possessions. [tivity. APOTELESM, å-pôt'é-lézm, n. The casting of a na-APOTHECA, åp-ô-thê-kê, n. An apothecary's shop. APOTHECARY, å-pôth'é-kêr-ê, n. A man whose employment is to provide medicines for sale.

APOTHEGM, åp-ô-thém, n. A remarkable saying.

APOTHEGMATICAL, åp-ô-thém-åt-ô-kål, a. In the

manner of an apothegm. [of apothegms. APOTHEGMATIST, dp-ô-thèm-â-tlst, n. A collector APOTHEGMATIZE, dp-ô-thèm-â-tl'z, vi. To utter remarkable sayings

APOTHEGMÁTIZED, ấp-ồ-thểm-å-ti'zd, pp. Uttered in short instructive sentences. APOTHEGMATIZING, åp-å-thém'å-ti'z-ing, ppr.

Uttering apothegms, or remarkable sayings. APOTHEOSIS, å-pôth-ĉ-ô-sis, åp-ô-thè-ô-sis, n. Dc-

APOTHESIS, å-pôth-é-sis, n. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, on which were books, vestments, &c.

APOTOME, å-pô-tôm, or å-pôt-ô-mê, n. The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. The part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. APOTREPSIS, åp-ò-trèp's s, n. The resolution of a

suppurating tumour.

APOTROPY, åp-co-tro-pe, n. In ancient poetry, a verse or hymn, composed for averting the wrath of incensed detices. The deities invoked were called apotropeans.

deities. The deities invoked were called apotropeans. APOZEM, åp-å-zém, n. A decoction. APOZEM, åp-å-zém, n. A decoction. APOZEM, åp-å-zém, vi. To impair. APPAIR, åp-på'r, vi. To impair. APPAIR, åp-på'l, vi. To fright. APPAL, åp-pà'l, vi. To fright. APPAL, ap-pà'l, vi. To grow faint. APPALED, åp-pà'ld, pp. Terrified; deprived of self-possession; amazed with fear. APPALLING, åp-pà'l-ing, ppr. Terrifying; depriving of self-possession by fear. APPALEMENT, åp-pål-měnt, v. Impression of fear. APPALEMENT, åp-pål-měnt, v. Impression of fear. APPANAGE, åp-å-nåj, n. Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. APPARATUS, åp-å-rå-tus, n. Means to any certain

APPARATUS, ap-a-ra-tus, n. Means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade.

APPAREL, ap-par-2el, n. Dress.

APPAREL, ap-par-2el, vt. To dress. To adorn with

dress

APPARELED, åp-pår-éld, pp. Dressed; clothed.
APPARELING, åp-pår-él-ing, ppr. Dressing; clothing.

APPARELING, ap-par-el-ing, ppr. Dressing; cotning. APPARENCE, ap-pa²-réns, n. Appearance. APPARENCY, ap-pa²-rént, a. Plain; visible. APPARENT, ap-pa²-rént, n. For heir apparent. APPARENTLY, ap-pa²-rént, n. Evidently. APPARENTLY, ap-pa²-rént-lê, ad. Evidently. APPARENTNESS, ap-pa²-rént-nês, n. That which is

apparent.
APPARITION, åp-å-rish'dn, n. A spectre.
APPARITOR, åp-pår'lt-dr, n. The lowest officer of
the ecclesiastical court.

the ecclesiastical court.

APPAY, åp-på', vt. To satisfy.

APPAYED, åp-på'(np. ppr. Satisfied.

APPAYING, åp-på'lng, ppr. Satisfying.

APPEACH, åp-på'tsh, vt. To accuse.

APPEACHED, åp-på'tsh, vt. To accuse.

APPEACHED, åp-på'tsh-år, n. An accuser.

APPEACHING, åp-på'tsh-ing, ppr. Accusing.

APPEACHING, åp-på'tsh-ing, ppr. Accusing.

APPEACHMENT, åp-på'tsh-ment, n. Accusation.

APPEAL, åp-på'l, vt. To refer to another judge.

APPEAL, åp-på'l, vt. To pronounce.

APPEAL, åp-på'l, n. A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge. In common law, an accusation.

APPEALABLE, åp-på'l-åh, a. Subject to an appeal.

APPEALANT, åp-på'l-åh, a. Subject to an appeal.

APPEALED, åp-på'l-åh, n., He that appeals.

APPEALED, åp-på'l-år, n. One that makes an appeal.

APPEALED, åp-på'l-år, n. One that makes an appeal.

APPEALING, åp-på', -ing, ppr. Removing a cause to a higher tribunal.

a higher tribunal.

APPEAR, åp-pê/r, vi. To become visible. To be made clear. To seem in opposition to reality.

APPEARANCE, åp-pê'r-åns, n. The act of coming into sight. Semblance; not reality. Presence; mien. APPEARER, åp-pê'r-êr, n. The person that appears.

APPEARING, ap-pe'r-ing, n. The act of appearing. APPEASABLE, ap-pe'z-abl, a. Reconcileable. APPEASEABLENESS, ap-pe'z-abl-nes, n. Reconcileable.

cileableness.

CHEADIGUES.
APPEASED, åp-pé'zd, pp. Quicted; calmed.
APPEASEMENT, åp-pé'z-ment, n. A state of peace.
APPEASER, åp-pé'z-ér, n. He that pacifies others.
APPEASING, åp-pé'z-ing, ppr. Pacifying.
APPEASIVE, åp-pé'z-iv, a. That which appeases.
APPELLANCY, åp-pél'án-sê, n. Appeal.
APPELLANT, åp-pél'ánt, n. A challenger. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLANT, åp-pėl-ant, a. Appealing.
APPELLATE, ap-pėl-at, n. The person appealed against.
APPELLATIVE, åp-pēl-å-tīv, n. A title.
APPELLATIVE, åp-pēl-å-tīv, n. Common.
APPELLATIVELY, åp-pēl-å-tīv-lē, ad. According to

the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, ap-pel'a-tur-e, a. That which contains an appeal.

APPENDANT, ap-pend', vt. To hang any thing upon another.

APPENDANT, ap-pend', et. To hang any thing upon another.

APPENDANT, ap-pend'ent, a. Hanging to something APPENDAGE, ap-pend-ej, n. Something added.
APPENDANCE, ap-pend-ans, n. Something annexed.

APPENDANT, åp-pend-ent, n. Accidental.
APPENDED, åp-pend-ed, pp. Annexed.
APPENDENCY, åp-pend-en-se, n. That which is by

right annexed.

APPENDENT, ap-pendéent, n. An adventitious part.
APPENDICATE, ap-pendéekâ't, vt. To add to.
APPENDICATED, ap-pendéekâ'ted, pp. Added to.

APPENDICATING, ap-pend-e-ka/t-ing, ppr. Add-

APPENDICATION, åp-pendé-kåéshån, n. Appendage APPENDICULA, ap-pend-ik-u-la, n. A short appendix.

pendix.
APPENDING, åp-pěnd-lîng, ppr. Annexing.
APPENDIX, åp-pénd-lîks, n. Something appended.
APPERCEIVE, åp-ér-sé'v, vt. To comprehend.
APPERCEIVED, åp-ér-sé'v-ling, ppr. Understanding.
APPERCEIVING, åp-ér-sé'v-ling, ppr. Understanding.
APPERCEPTION, åp-ér-séy-sing, n. That degree

APPERCEPTION, ap-ér-sép-shûn, n. That angle of perception, which reflects upon itself.
APPERIL, ap-pér-fil, n. Danger.
APPERTAIN, ap-ér-tá/n, n. To belong to as of right.
APPERTAINMENT, ap-ér-tá/n-mént, n. That which belongs to any rank. belongs to any rank.

APPERTENANCE, åp-pért-é-nåns, n. That which
APPERTENANCE, åp-pért-é-nåns, vt. To have as

of right belonging.

APPERTINENT, åp-pert'e-nent, a. Belonging.

APPERTINENT, åp-pert'e-nent, n. Any thing per-

taining.

taning.

APPETENCE, åp-ĉ-tens, n. Carnal desire. Sim-APPETENCY, åp-ĉ-tens-ĉ, n. ply, desire.

APPETENT, åp-ĉ-tent, a. Very desirous.

APPETIBLE, åp-ĉ-tfbl, a. Desirable.

APPETIBLITY, åp-ĉ-tfb-fl-ft-ĉ, n. The quality of

being desirable. APPETITE, ap-ê-ti't, n. The desire of sensual pleasure.

APPETITE, vt. To desire.
APPETITION, åp-è-tỉsh'dn, n. Desire.
APPETITIVE, åp'é-tỉt-ĩv, a. That which desires.

APPIAN, ap'yan, a. Designating something that belongs to Appius; particularly, a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length; formed of hard stones squared, and so wide as to admit of two carriages hands. abreast. APPLAUD, ap-pla'd, vt. To praise by clapping the

APPLAUDED, åp-plå/d-ed, pp. Praised by acclama tion, or other means.

APPLAUDER, åp-plå'd-år, n. He that praises. APPLAUDING, åp-plå'd-ång, ppr. Praising; com-

mending.

APPLAUSE, ap-pla'z, n. Approbation loudly expressed.

APPLAUSIVE, ap-pla'z-iv, a. Applauding.

APPLE, apl, n. The fruit of the apple-tree. The

APPLE, åp/l, n. The fruit of the apple-tree. The pupil of the eye.
APPLE, åp/l, vi. To form like an apple.
APPLEGRAFT, åp/l-grå/ft, n. A twig of apple-tree grafted upon another tree. [thering apples. APPLEHARVEST, åp/l-hå/r-vést, n. The time of ga-APPLEJOHN, åp/l-jôn, n. See Johnapple. APPLETREE, åp/l-trå, n. The tree producing apples. APPLEYARD, åp/l-ýard, n. An orchard. APPLIABLE, åp-pli-åbl, a. That which may be applied. APPLIABLE, åp-pli-åbl, a. That which may be applied. APPLIABLE, åp-pli-åns, n. The act of applying.

APPLIANCE, ap-pli-ans, n. The act of applying.
APPLICABILITY, ap-le-ka-bil-it-c, n. Fitness to be

applied to something. [plied. APPLICABLE, ap-le-kabl, a. That which may be ap-APPLICABLENESS, ap-le-kabl-nes, n. Fitness to be

applied. [applied. APPLICABLY, åp-lê-kåb-lê, ad. So as to be properly APPLICANT, åp-lê-kånt, n. He who applies. APPLICATE, åp-lê-kåt, n. A right line drawn across

a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof.

APPLICATE, åp-lê-kå/t, vt. To apply.

APPLICATE-ORDINATE, åp-lê-kå/t-ör-dîn-å/t, n.

A right line, at right angles, applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by a curve.

APPLICATION, ap-lê-ka-shun,n. The act of applying;

the thing applied.

APPLICATIVE, åp-lê-kå/t-åv, a. That which applies.

APPLICATORILY, åp-lê-kå/t-år-il-ê, ad. In a man-

ner which applies.

APPLICATORY, åp-lê-kå/t-ůr-ê, n. That which comprehends the act of application. [plies. APPLICATORY, åp-lê-kå't-år-ê, a. That which ap-APPLIED, åp-pli'd, pp. Put on; put to; directed;

made application. [may be applied. APPLIEDLY, åp-pli-éd-lé, ad. In a manner which APPLIER, åp-pli-ém-ent, n. Application. APPLY, åp-pli, vt. To put one thing to another. To fix the mind upon. To have recourse to; to address

fix the mind upon. To have recourse to; to address to. To keep at work.

APPLY, åp-pli', vi. To suit; to agree. [plication. APPLYING, åp-pli'ang, ppr. Laying on; making ap-APPOGIATURA, åp-pô-jê-å-tu'rå, n. A small note in music, to direct an easy movement.

APPOINT, åp-påé'nt, vt. To fix any thing. To sct-tle by cornect

tle by compact.

APPOINT, ap-paé'nt, vi. To decree. APPOINTABLE, ap-paé'nt-abl, a. That may be appointed, or constituted.

APPOINTED, åp-påé'nt-éd, a. Settled; chosen. APPOINTED, åp-påé'nt-éd, pp. Fixed; set; consti-

APPOINTEE, åp-påé'nt-é', n. A person appointed. A foot soldier in the French army; who, for long service and bravery, receives more than other privates. APPOINTER, ap-pac'nt-er, n. He that fixes. APPOINTING, ap-pac'nt-ing, ppr. Setting; consti-

APPOINTMENT, ap-pae in-mg, pp. [Equipment. APPOINTMENT, ap-paé'nt-mént, n. Direction; order. APPORTER, ap-pô'rt-ûr, n. A bringer into the realm. APPORTION, ap-pô'r-shûn, vt. To set out in just proportions.
APPORTIONATENESS, ap-pô'r-shûn-êt-nês, n. APPORTIONED, ap-pô'r-shûn-êt-nês, n. [Jounder. [

signed in suitable shares. [bounder. APPORTIONER, åp-po'r-shån-år, n. A limiter; a APPORTIONING, åp-po'r-shån-ång, ppr. Setting out in just shares. [ing into portions. out in just shares. [ing into portions. APPORTIONMENT, åp-pô/r-shån-ment, n. A divid-APPOSE, åp-pô/z, vt. To put questions to; to apply to. APPOSED, åp-pô/zd, pp. Examined; asked questions.

APPOSER, ap-pô'z-år, n. An inquirer. APPOSING, ap-pô'z-ång, ppr. Examining; asking questions.

APPOSITE, åp²ó-z¹t, a. Proper; fit.
APPOSITELY, åp²ô-z¹t-lċ, ad. Properly.
APPOSITENESS, åp²ò-z¹t-nċs, n. Fitness.
APPOSITION, åp²ò-z¹sh²ňn, n. The addition of new

matter. The putting of two nouns in the same case. APPOSITIVE, ap-poz-it-iv, a. Applicable.

APPOSITIVE, ap-pozit-iv, a. Applicable.
APPRAISE, ap-praz, vt. To set a price upon.
APPRAISED, ap-praz, pp. Priced; valued.
APPRAISEMENT, ap-praz-er, n. He who sets a price.
APPRAISEMENT, ap-praz-er, n. He who sets a price.
APPRAISING, ap-praz-ing, ppr. Pricing; valuing.
APPRECATION, ap-rê-kāz-shūn, n. Earnest prayer.
APPRECATORY, ap-rê-kāz-shūn, a. Capable of being valued, appreciated, estimated, &c., corrupted by Mr.
Walker thus ap-praz-shāz-shū

Walker, thus, åp-prê-shê-åbl.

APPRECIATE, åp-prê's-ê-å't, vt. To estimate.

APPRECIATED, åp-prê's-ê-å't-éd, pp. Valued; prized.

APPRECIATING, åp-prê's-ê-å't-ing, ppr. Setting a

value on; estimating.

APPRECIATION, āp-prē-sē-ā'shūn, n. Valuation.

APPREHEND, āp-rē-hēnd', vt. To lay hold on.

To conceive by the mind. To think on with terror. APPREHENDED, åp-rê-hend'ed, pp. Arrested; understood; feared.

APPREHENDER, åp-rê-hend'ur, n. A Conceiver. The person who apprehends another.

APPREHENDING, åp-rê-hend-ing, ppr. Seizing;

conceiving; fearing. APPREHENSIBLE, åp-rê-hêns-îbl, a. That which

may be apprehended.

APPREHENSION, åp-rê-hên-shûn, n. The mere contemplation of things. Fear. Suspicion; seizure. APPREHENSIVE, åp-rê-hêns-îv, a. Quick to understand. Fearful Fearful Fearful Fearful stand. Fearful. [prehensive manner. APPREHENSIVELY, ap-rê-hens-îv-lê, ad. In an ap-APPREHENSIVENESS, åp-rê-hêns'îv-nês, n. Being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, åp-pren-tis, n. One that is bound to

serve for a certain term of years. [prentice.
APPRENTICE, åp-prénétis, vt. To put out as an apprentice.

APPRENTICED, ap-prén'tisd, pp. Bound, under the care of a master, for instruction in any art, science,

or business. [of servitude. APPRENTICEHOOD, åp-prénétis-hôd, n. The years APPRENTICESHIP, åp-prénétis-ship, n. The same. APPRENTICING, åp-prénétis-ing, ppr. Binding, or placing under the case of

placing under the care of a master.

APPRENTISAGE, åp-prén-tis-å/i, n. Apprenticeship.

APPRISE, åp-pri/z, vt. To inform.

APPRISE, åp-pri/z, n. Information.

APPRISED, ap-pri'zd, pp. Informed; having notice communicated. tice to.

communicated.

APPRISING, åp-pri/z-îng, ppr. Informing; giving no-APPROACH, åp-prô/tsh, vi. To draw near, locally.

APPROACH, åp-prô/tsh, vt. To bring near to.

APPROACH, åp-prô/tsh, n. The act of drawing near.

APPROACHABLE, åp-prô/tsh-åbl, a. Accessible.

APPROACHED, åp-prô/tsh-år, pp. Brought near to.

APPROACHER, åp-prô/tsh-år, n. He that approaches.

APPROACHING, åp-prô/tsh-årg, ppr. Drawing nearer.

[coming near.

APPROACHMENT, åp-prô'sh-ment, n. The act of APPROBATE, åp'rô-ba't, part. a. Approved. APPROBATION, åp-rô'bà'shun, n. The act of approving. Attestation.

proving. Attestation.
APPROBATIVE, åp²rå-bå't-iv, a. Approving.
APPROBATORY, åp²rå-bå't-iv-å, a. Approving.
APPROMPT, åp-prömpt', vt. To excite.
APPROOF, åp-prö'f, n. Approbation.
APPROPERATE, åp-prå'pċr-å't, vt. To hasten.
APPROPINQUATE, åp-rå-pin²kåå't, vt. To draw
[proaching. nigh unto. [proaching.

APPROPINQUATION, åp-rô-pîn-kôå-shûn, n. Ap-APPROPINQUE, åp-rô-pînk', vt. To approach.
APPROPRIABLE, åp-prô-prê-åbl, a. What may be

appropriated.

APPROPRIATE, åp-prô-prê-å/t, vt. To consign to some use. To make peculiar. In law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, åp-prô-prê-å/t, a. Peculiar.

APPROPRIATE, åp-prô-prê-å/t, n. Peculiarity.

APPROPRIATED, åp-pr3-pre-å/t-ed, pp. Assigned to a particular use.

APPROPRIATELY, åp-prô-prê-å/t-lê, ad. Fitly. APPROPRIATENESS, åp-prô-prê-å/t-nês, n. Fitness. APPROPRIATING, åp-prô-prê-å/t-lng, ppr. Apply-

ing, or assigning to a particular use.

APPROPRIATION, ap-pro-pre-a-shun, n. Application to a particular purpose. In law, a serving of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishopriek, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ap-pro-pré-a-tur, n. One possessed of the profits of a benefice. [tion. APPROVABLE, åp-prô'v-åbl, c. Meriting approba-APPROVAL, åp-prô'v-ål, n. Approbation. APPROVANCE, åp-prô'v-ål, n. Approbation. APPROVE, åp-prô'v, vt. To express liking. APPROVED, åp-prô'v, vt. To express liking. APPROVED, åp-prô'v, pp. Liked; commended. APPROVEMENT, åp-prô'v-mênt, n. Approbation. When a person indicated doth confess the fact, and accuses his accomplices.

When a person induced that approves. One accuses his accomplices.

APPROVER, ap-prov-ar, n. He that approves. One that, confessing felony of himself, accuseth another.

APPROVING, ap-prov-ing, ppr. Liking; commending.

APPROXIMANT, ap-proks-é-mant, a. Approaching.

APPROXIMATE, ap-proks-é-mant, a. Near to.

APPROXIMATE, ap-proks-é-mant, vt. To bring nees.

APPROXIMATE, ap-proks-t-ma't, vi. To bring near. APPROXIMATE, ap-proks-t-ma't, vi. To come near. APPROXIMATED, ap-proks-t-ma't-t-t, pp. Carried,

or advanced near to. APPROXIMATING, åp-proks'é-må't-ing, ppr. Com-

ing near to; approaching.

APPROXIMATION, åp-pròks-ĉ-må-shun, n. Ap-

proach to any thing.

APPULSE, ap-puls', n. The act of striking against any thing. The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star.

APPULSE APPULSE

APPULSION, ap-pul-shun, n. The act of striking

against by a moving body. [towards. APPULSIVE, åp-půls-ív, a. Striking against; driving APPURTENANCE, åp-půr-tê-nåns, n. An adjunet. APPURTENANT, åp-půr-tê-nånt, a. An adjective

applied to law purposes.

APRICATE, åp-rè-kå't, vi. To bask in the sun.

APRICITY, å-pris-ti-è, v. Sunshine.

APRICITY, å-pris-ti-è, v. Sunshine.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, å-pré-kôt, or å-pré-kôk, n. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL, & pril, n. The fourth month of the year.

APRILFOOL, å-pril-fo'l, n. He who is imposed upon on the first of April. APRILFOOLDAY, d'pril-f8/1-då/, n. The first of April.

APRON, & průn, n. A cloth hung before.
APRON, & průn, n. A piece of lead which covers the

the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APSYCHY, åp'sê-kê, n. A swoon.

APSYCTOS, åp-sik'tôs, n. A precious stone, said to retain the heat of the fire for seven days.

APT, åpt', a. Inclined to; ready; quick.
APT, åpt', vt. To suit; to adapt.
APTABLE, åpt-fåbl, a. Accommodable.
APTATE, åpt-fåbt, vt. To make fit.
APTER, or APTERA, åp-f-t-f-, or åp-f-f-, n. An in-

sect without wings. APTITUDE, apt'e-tu'd, n. Fitness.

APTLY, apt-lê, ad. Properly. Pertinently. APTNES, apt-nes, n. Fitness. Quickness of appre-

APTOTE, åp'tô't, n. A noun which is not declined APUS, å'půs, n. A constellation; the bird of paradise. APYREXY, åp'ê-rêks'ê, n. The absence or intermission of fever.

APYROUS, åp-'îr-ås, a. Incombustible. AQUA, å-'kôå, n. Water. AQUEDUCT, å-'kôé-důkt, n. A conveyance for water either under ground, or above it.

AQUA FORTIS, å'kôå-fôr'tîs, n. A corrosive liquor, made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol. AQUA MARINA, å'kôå-må-rê'nå, n. A stone of a sea or bluish green.

sea or blush green.
AQUA MIRABILIS, å'kôå-mîr-åb'îl-îs, n. A medical
AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS, å'kôå-rê'j-ŷå,
or å'kôå-rê-gå'ıîs, n. An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals.
AQUARIUS, å-kôå'r-ŷūs, n. The eleventh sign of the

AQUATICAL, å-kôåt-c-kål, a. AQUATICK, å-kôåt-til, a. or AQUATILE, å-kôåt-til, a.

AQUATILE, a-koa-tri, a. J AQUA-TINTA, å-kôå-tîn-tâ, n. A species of engrav-ing, imitating drawings made with Indian ink. AQUA-VITÆ, å-kôå-vi-tê, n. Brandy. AQUEITY, å-kôå-ti-ê, n. Wateriness. AQUEOUS, å-kôå-tis, a. Watery. AQUEOUSNESS, å-kôå-dz-nês, n. Waterishness. AQUI A AL-ANI. a. The aggle a constellation. AQUILA, ak-oil-a, n. The eagle, a constellation.

AQUILINE, &k-5il-in, or &k-5èl-i'n, a. Hooked like, or resembling an eagle.

AQUILON, &k-5il-on, n. The north wind.

AQUITANIAN, ak-ôâ-tă'n-ŷân, n. Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, called AQUOSE, â-kôó's, a. Watery. [Gascony. AQUOSITY, â-kôó's't-ê, n. Wateriness.

A. R. stands for anno regni; that is, the year of the reign. ARAB, or ARABIAN, â-râb, or â-râ'b-ŷân, n. A natire of Arabia.

tive of Arabia.

ARABESQUE, år'å-besk', a. Relating to the architecture of the Arabs; and sometimes applied to the

lighter kind of Gothick architecture in general.

ARABESQUE, år-å-besk', n. The Arabick language.

ARABIAN, å-rå/b-yån, a. Relating to Arabia.

ARABICAL, å-råb-lk-ål, a. Arabian.

ARABICALLY, å-råb-ik-ål-ê, ad. In the Arabian

ARABICK, år'å-bîk, a. Arabian.
ARABICK, å-råb-lk, n. The language of Arabia.
ARABISM, å-råb-lzm, n. An Arabic idiom.
ARABIST, år-å-bîst, n. One well versed in Arabic li-

terature.

ARABLE, år-åbl, a. Fit for tillage.
ARABY, år-å-be, n. The country of Arabia.
ARACHNOID, å-råk-nåe'd, n. The arachnoid tunic.
ARACHNOID, å-råk-nåe'd, n. A species of Madrepore

fossil ARACHNOIDES, år-åk-nåê'-dêz, n. One of the tu-nics of the eye, which resembles a cobweb. A fine thin transparent membrane, lying between the dura

and pia mater. ARACHOSIAN, år-å-kô's-ŷån, a. Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.

ARAIGNEE, å-rå'n-é, n. A branch return, or gallery ARAISE, å-rå'z. vt. To raise. [of a mine. ARAMEAN, år-à-mé-ån, a. Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem; or to the Chaldeans.

ARAMISM, a-ram-izm, n. An idiom of the Aramean, or Chaldee language.

ARANEOUS, å-rå/n-ŷås, a. Resembling a cobweb. ARATION, å-rå/shån, n. Plowing. [tillag ARATORY, år-å-tår-ê, a. That which contributes ARATORY, år-å-tår-é, a. That which contributes to ARAUCANIAN, år-å-kå/n-ŷån, a. Pertaining to the Arancanians, a tribe of Aboriginals, inhabiting Arauco

ARBALIST, år bå-list, n. See Arcubalist. A cross-ARBALISTER, å'r-bå-list-er, n. A cross-bow-man. RBITER, &'r-bit-er, n. A judge. One who has the

power of decision.

ARBITRABLE, å'r-bît-råbl, ad. Arbitrary.
ARBITRALL, å'r-bît-råbl, ad. Belonging to arbitration.
ARBITRAMENT, år-bît-rå-ment, n. Will; determi-ARBITRARILY, å'r-bê-trår-il-ê, ad. Despotically.

ARBITRARINESS, å'r-bc-trå'r-c-nes, n. Despoticalness; tyranny

ARBITRARIOUS, å/r-bê-trå/r-ŷås, a. Arbitrary; de-

ARBITRARIOUSLY, å/r-bê-trå/r-yus-le, ad. Arbi-ARBITRARIOUSLY, a'r-bē-trā'r-yūs-ie, aa. Arustrarily.

[holden at will.

ARBITRARY, â'r-bē-trā't, vt. To decide; to judge of.

ARBITRATE, â'r-bē-trā't, vt. To give judgment.

ARBITRATED, ā'r-bē-trā't, vi. To give judgment.

ARBITRATED, ā'r-bē-trā't-ēd, pp. Decided; determined; judged of.

ARBITRATED, ā'r-bā-trā't-īng pp. Deciding; de-

mined; judged of. [termining; judging. ARBITRATING, å'r-bê-trå't-ing, ppr. Deciding; de-ARBITRATION, å'r-bê-trå'shûn, n. The determina-

tion of a cause by a judge, mutually agreed on by the

ARBITRATOR, å'r-bê-trå't-ur, n. A judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent.

ARBITRATRIX, å'r-bê-trå't-riks, n. A female judge.

ARBITREMENT, å'r-bit'rê-ment, n. Decision.

ARBITRESS, å'r-bê-très, n. A female arbiter. ARBOR, å'r-bår, n. A spindle; an axis.
ARBORARY, å'r-bå-rer-e, a. Belonging to a tree.

ARBORATUR, &/r-bô-ra-tur, n. A planter of trees. ARBORATOR, 27-50-ra-tur, n. A planter of trees.
ARBOREOUS, ½r-bô'r-yûs, a. Belonging to trees.
ARBORET, ½r-bô-rét, n. A small tree. [tree.
ARBORESCENT, ½'r-bô-rés-ént, a. Growing like a
ARBORESCENT STARFISH, ¾r-bô-rés-ént-stà'r-

fish, n. A species of Asterias, called also Caput Medusa

ARBORICAL, å'r-bor-é-kal, a. Relating to trees. ARBORIST, &'r-bo-rist, n. One who makes trees his

ARBOROUS, å/r-bur-us, a. Belonging to a tree. ARBOUR, &'r-bur, n. A place covered with branches of trees

ARBOURVINE, å'r-bur-vi'n, n. A species of bind weed.

ARBUSCLE, &'r-buskl, n. Any little shrub. ARBUSTUM, ar-bus-tum, n. A copse of shrubs or trees. ARBUTE, å'r-bu't, n. The strawberry tree.

ARBUTEAN, å'r-bu't-ŷan, a. Of arbute.

ARC, å'r-kå'd, n. A walk arched over.
ARCADICA, å'r-kå'd, n. A walk arched over.
ARCADICA, å'r-kå'd-yån, a. Relating to Arcadia.
ARCADICA, å'r-kå'd-sk, n. The title of a book in-

Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia. ARCADY, å'r-kå-dê, n. The country of Arcadia. ARCANE, å'r-kå'n, a. Secret.

ARCANUM, å'r-kå'nům, n. A secret. ARCH, &rtsh, n. Part of a circle, not more than the half. A building, open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve.

ARCH, A'rtsh, vt. To build arches.
ARCH, A'rtsh, a. Chief; waggish.
ARCH, A'rtsh, a. In composition, signifies chief, or of

the first class; as, archangel, archbishop.

ARCHÆOLOGY, å'rk-é-ôl-ô-jê, n. \ A discourse on ARCHAIOLOGY, å'r-kå-ĉl-ô-jê, n. \ antiquity.

ARCHAIC, or ARCHAICAL, å'r-kå-îk, or å'r-kå-ĉ-

kål, a. Relating to antiquity. ARCHAIOLOGICK, å'r-kå-ô-lôj-îk, a. Relating to a

discourse on antiquity. [antiquity. ARCHAIOLOGIST, å'r-kå²òl'ð-jist, n. One versed in ARCHAISM, å'r-kå²izm, n. An ancient phrase ARCHANGEL, å'rk-å'n-jël, n. One of the highest

order of angels. ARCHANGEL, å'rk-å'n-jêl, n. Dead nettle: ARCHANGELICK, å'rk-å'n-jêl'îk, a. Belonging to

archangels. ARCHAPOSTLE, å/rtsh-å-post/l, n. Chief apostle.

ARCHARCHITECT, å/rtsh-å/rk-ê-tékt, n. preme Architect. ARCHBEACON, å'rtsh-bê'kůn, n. The chief place of ARCHBISHOP, å'rtsh-bîsh'ap, n. A Bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other Bi-[of an archbishop.

shops, his suffragans. Lof an archbishop. ARCHBISHOPRICK, å/rtsh-bish-dp-rik, n. The state ARCHBOTCHER, å/rtsh-botsh-er, n. Chief mender, ironically.

ARCHBUILDER, å'rtsh-bild-er, n. Chici builder.

ARCHCHANTER, å/rtsh-tshånt-ër, n. The chiechanter. [chymick power. ARCHCHYMICK, å/rtsh-kîm-ík, a. Of the highest ARCHCONSPIRATOR, å/rtsh-kûn-spîr-ît-ër, n. A

principal conspirator. ARCHCRITICK, a'rtsh-krittik, . The chief critick.

; 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

flogian.

ARCHDEACON, å/rtsh-dê/kůn, n. One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as belong to the episcopal function.

ARCHDEACONRY, å'rtsh-dê'kån-rê, n. The office of an archdeacon. The place of residence of an arch-

ARCHDEACONSHIP, å/rtsh-dê/kån-ship, n. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIVINE, å/rtsh-div-i'n, n. The principal theo-ARCHDUCAL, a'rtsh-du'k-al, a. Belonging to an

ARCHDUCHESS, å'rtsh-dåtsh'és, n. A title given to the sister or daughter, or to the wife of an archduke. ARCHDUKE, a'rtsh-du'k, n. A title given to some

sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany. ARCHDUKEDOM, å'rtsh-du'k-dum, n. The territory of an archduke. [curved.

ARCHED, a'rtshd, pp. Covered with an arch; bent; ARCHED, a'rtshd, part. a. Bent in the form of an arch. ARCHENEMY, å/rtsh-en-e-me, n. A chief enemy.

ARCHER, å'rtsh-er, n. He that shoots with a how. ARCHERESS, å'rtsh-er-es, n. She that shoots with [the bow. a bow.

ARCHERY, å'rtsh-êr-ê, n. The act of shooting with ARCHESCOURT, å'rtsh-êz-kô'rt, n. The chief consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, so called from Bow Church, in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. ARCHETYPAL, å/rk-e-ti/p-ål, a. Original. ARCHETYPE, å/rk-e-ti/p, n. The original of which

any resemblance is made.

ARCHFELON, å'rtsh-fê'n, n. The chief of felons. ARCHFIEND, å'rtsh-fê'nd, n. The chief of fiends. ARCHFLAMEN, å'rtsh-flå'men, n. Chief priest.

ARCHFLATTERER, å'rtsh-flåt'er-er, n. The principal flatterer. founder. ARCHFOUNDER, å'rtsh-fàond'er, n. The chief ARCHGOVERNOR, å'rtsh-gåv'er-når, n. The chief resy.

ARCHHERESY, å'rtsh-her'e-se, n. The greatest he-ARCHHERETICK, å'rtsh-her'e-tik, n. Chief heretick. ARCHHYPOCRITE, å'rtsh-hip-o-krit, n. A great

hypocrite.

ARCHIATER, å'r-ki-'â-ter, a. A chief physician.

ARCHICAL, â'rk-ê-kâl, a. Chief; primary.

ARCHIDIACONAL, â'rk-ê-di-âk-ô-nâl, a. Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, å/rk-ĉ-ê-pis-kô-pål, a. Belonging to an archbishop. ARCHIEPISCOPACY, å/rk-ĉ-ĉ-pls-kô-pls-ĉ, n. The

state of an archbishop.

ARCHIL, å'rtsh-il, or å'rk-il, n. A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands, which yields a rich purple colour, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened in a strong spirit, mixed with quicklime. It first takes a purplish red colour, and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called archil, and in the

second laemas, or litmase, litmus.

ARCHILOCHIAN, årk-fl-o'k-ŷån, a. Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven

feet.

ARCHIMAGUS, å/rk-ê-må/gůs, n. The high priest

of the Persian magi, or worshippers of fire.

ARCHIMANDRITE, årk-ĉ-man-dri't, n. A Syriac word for monk. A chief of the mandrites, or monks, answering to abbot, in Europe.
ARCHING, å/rtsh-ing, ppr. Forming into an arch;

ARCHING, artsn-ing, ppr. Forming into an actal, curving, or arching,

ARCHIPELAGO, å'rk-ê-pêl'â-gô, n.

ARCHITECT, å'rk-ê-têkt, n. (vulgarly å'rtsh-ê-têkt,)

A professor of the art of building.

ARCHITECTIVE, å'rk-ê-têkt'by, a. That which performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICAL, å'rk-ê-têkt-ôn'ê-kål, n. That which forms or builds any thing.

which forms or builds any thing.

ARCHITECTONICAL, år'k-é-tekt-on-é-kål, a. Having skill in architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, å'rk-ĉ-těkt-ôn-îk, a. Having the skill of an architect. ARCHITECTOR, å'rk-ĉ-tekt-er, n. A builder.

ARCHITECTRESS, å'rk-ê-těkt-rès, n. She who builds. ARCHITECTURE, å'rk-ê-těkt-yur, n. The art or science of building. to architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL, å/rk-ê-tekt-vur-ål, a. Relating ARCHITRAVE, å/rk-ê-tra/v, n. That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVAL, år-ki-vål, a. Pertaining to archives, or

records; contained in records.

ARCHIVAULT, & rk-e-va'lt, n. The inner contour of an arch; or, a band adorned with mouldings, running over the faces of the arch stones, and bearing upon the imposts. It has only a single face in the Tuscan order; two faces crowned in the Doric and Ionic; and the same mouldings as the Architrave in the Corinthian and Composite.

ARCHIVES, a'r-ki'vz, n. The place where records or ancient writings are kept; the writings themselves. ARCHIVIST, &'r-ki'v-ist, n. The keeper of archives

and records.

ARCHLIKE, å'rtsh-li'k, a. Built like an arch.

ARCHLUTE, å'rtsh-lu't, n.

ARCHLUTE, å'rk-ĉ-lu't, n.

the base strings of the base strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher with a unison.

ARCHMAGICIAN, å/rtsh-må/jish/ån, n. Chief ma-ARCHMARSHAL, å/rtsh-mår/shål, n. The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity belonging

to the Elector of Saxony.

ARCHMOCK, å'rtsh-mök', n. Principal mockery or ARCHNESS, å'rtsh-nës, n. Sly humour. [jest. ARCHON, å'r-kön, n. The chief magistrate among the Athenians.

ARCHONSHIP, å/r-kon-ship, n. The office of an archon; or, the term of his office.

ARCHONTICS, å/r-kon-tiks, n. A branch of the Va-

ARCHPILLAR, å/rtsh-på/s-tůr, n. "The shepherd and bishop of our souls."

ARCHPHLOSOPHER, å/rtsh-fil-òs-tò-fèr, n. Chief ARCHPILLAR, å/rtsh-pô/s-t, n. The main pillar. ARCHPOET, å/rtsh-pô/s-t, n. The principal poet by [cendant politician.

ARCHPOLITICIAN, å'rtsh-pòl-ît-līsh-tin, n. A trans-ARCHPRELATE, å'rtsh-prél-ét, n. Chief prelate. ARCHPRESBYTER, å'rtsh-préz-bit-ér, n. Chief

presbyter. ARCHPRESBYTERY, å'rtsh-prez'bit-er-e, n.

ARCHPRESBYTERY, a'rtsh-préz-bit-ér-é, n. The absolute dominion or presbytery.

ARCHPRIEST, à'rtsh-prést, n. Chief priest.

ARCHPRIMATE, à'rtsh-pri-mèt, n. The primate over other primates; as the Archbishop of Canterbury over the Archbishop of York; in Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh over the other Archbishops.

ARCHPROPHET, à'rtsh-prôt-ét, n. Chief prophet.

ARCHPROTESTANT, à'rtsh-prôt-és-t-ânt, n. A principal or distinguished profestant.

cipal or distinguished protestant.

ARCHPUBLICAN, å'rtsh-půb'lê-kån, n. The distin-

guished publican. ARCHREBEL, å'rtsh-rêb'el, n. A principal rebel, ARCHTRAITOR, å/rtsh-trå/tůr, n. The archenemy; the devil; any distinguished traitor.

ARCHTREASURER, å/rtsn-trezh/dr-er, n. High

Treasurer. ARCHTYRANT, å/rtsh-ti-rant, n. The principal tyrant. ARCHVILLAIN, å'rtsh-vil'an, n. An extraordinars

ARCHVILLAINY, å'rtsh-vîl'a-nc, n. Great villainy ARCHWIFE, å'rtsh-bi'f, n. A wife in the higher rank

ARCHWISE, å'rtsh-bis, ad. In the form of an arch.

ARCHY, å'rtsh-lè, ad. Jocosely.
ARCITENENT, å'r-si't-nent, a. Bow bearing.
ARCTATION, å'rk-tå'shån, n. Confinement to a narrower compass.
ARCTICK, a'rk-tik, a. Northern.

ARCTICK Circle, a'rk-tik, n. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins. ARCUATE, å/rk-u-å/t, a. Bent like an arch. ARCUATILE, å'rk-u-å-til, or å'rk-u-à-ti'l, a. Bent

ARCUATION, &/rk-u-&/shun, n. The act of bending.
The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets. ARCUATURE, a'rk-u-a-tu'r, n. The bending or curv-

ature of an arch.

ARCUBALIST, å/rk-u-bål-ist, n. A cross bow.

ARCUBALISTER, å/rk-u-bål-is-ter, n. A cross bow man.

ARD, &'rd. Signifies natural disposition; as, Goddard, a divine temper; Reinard, a sincere temper; Bernard, filial affection.

ARDENCY, å'r-den-se, n. Ardour; eagerness.

ARDENT, å'r-dént, a. Hot; fiery; fierce. ARDENTLY, å'r-dént-lê, ad. Eagerly. ARDENTNESS, å'r-dént-nés, n. Ardency. ARDOUR, å'r-důr, n. Heat of affection. ARDUITY, å'r-du-it-è, n. Height; difficulty. ARDUOUS, å'r-du-ůs, a. Lofty; hard to climb. ARDUOUSNESS, å'r-du-us-nes, n. Height; difficulty. ARE, Mr, v. The third person plural of the present

tense of the verb to be. A-RE, or ALAMIRE, å-re, or ål-å-mi-re, n. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music.

AREA, å'r-ŷå, n. The surface contained between any

AREAD or AREED, å-rê'd, vt. To advise. AREEK, å-rê'k, ad. In a reckoning condition. AREFACTION, år-è-fåk'-shûn, n. Growing dry. AREFIED, år'é-fi'd, pp. Made dry. AREFY, år'é-fi, vt. To dry.

AREFYING, Arciang, ppr. Making dry.

ARENA, a-reina, n. The amphitheatre at Rome has been so called, because strewed with arena, sand. The space for combatants in a theatre.

ARENACEOUS, år-é-nå'shůs, a. Sandy. ARENATION, år-ë-nå'shun, n. A sort of dry bath,

when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. ARENDALITE, å-rendé-li't, n. In mineralogy, ano-

ther name of epidote, or pistacite.

ARENDATOR, år'én-då't-ůr, n. In Livonia, and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms, or rents. [stone; consisting of sandstone. ARENILITIC, a-ren-el-lt-lk, a. Pertaining to sand-

ARENOSE, år-é-nd's, a. Sandy.
ARENULOUS, å-rén-u-lus, a. Full of small sand.
AREOLA, å-ré-å-lå, n. The circle round the nipple.

AREOMETER, år-ê-om-ê-ter, n. An instrument to measure the density of any liquid.

AREOMETRICAL, år-č-č-mét'rê-kål, a. Pertaining

to an areometer.

AREOMETRY, ar-ê-ôm'-êt-rê, n. The act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AREOPAGITE, år-ê-op-å-gi't, n. A senator or judge

in the court of Arcopagus at Athens. AREOPAGITIC, år-e-op-å-git-ik, a. Pertaining to the areopagus.

AREOPAGUS, år-ê-òp-å-gůs, n. The highest court AREOTICK, år-ê-òt-ik, a. Efficacious in opening the

pores. [philosophy which treats of virtue. ARETOLOGY, år-ĉ-tòl-ĉ-jĉ, n. That part of moral ARGAL, å'r-gål, n. Lecs sticking to wine vessels; tartar.

ARGEAN, år-jê'ân, a. Pertaining to Argo, or the Ark. ARGENT, å'r-jênt, a. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets. Silver; bright like silver.

ARGENTAL, å'r-jent'al, a. Consisting of silver.

ARGENTALE, å'r-jen-tå't, n. A combination of the argentic acid with another substance. ARGENTATION, år'jen-tå'shun, n. An overlaying

with silver. ARGENT-HORNED, å/r-jent-hornd, n. Silver horned.

ARGENTIC, å'r-jent'ik, a. Pertaining to silver.
ARGENTIFEROUS, å'r-jen-tif'er-us, a. Producing silver, as argentiferous ore. [like silver. AGRENTINE å'r-jėn-ti'n, a. Sounding, or appearing ARGENTRY, å'r-jėn-trė, n. Materials of silver. ARGL, å'r-jil, n. Potter's clay. A species of the Ar-

dea, or genus of cranes.

ARGILLACEOUS, å'r-jîl-lå'shus, a. Clayey.

ARGILLIFEROUS, å/r-jil-if-é-rus, a. Producing clay; applied to such earths as abound with argil.

ARGILLITE, a'r-jîl-i't, n. Argillaceous shist, or slate;

ARGILLITIC, ½'r-jîl-ît'îk, a. Pertaining to argillite. ARGILLOCALCITE, ½'r-jîl-ô-kâl'si't, n. A species of calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay. RGILLOMURITE, a'r-jil-ò-mu-ri't, n. Magnesia

obtained from sea salt. ARGILLOUS, å'r-jil'ds, a. Consisting of clay.

ARGIVE, å'r-gi'v, a. Belonging to Argos, the capital of Argolis, in Greece. Argivi is used by the poets for the Greeks in general.

ARGOAN, å'r-gô-ån, a. Pertaining to the ship Argo. ARGOL, å'r-gôl, n. Tartar from the lees of wine. ARGOLIC, å'r-gôl-åk, a. Belonging to Argolis, a ter-

ritory or district of Peloponnese.

ARGOLICS, å'r-gòl-l'ks, n. The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.

ARGONAUTA, år-gô-nà'-t\hat{a}, n. A genus of shell fish, of the order Vermes testacea, of several species.

ARGONAUTIC, år-gô-nà't-lk, a. Pertaining to the

Argonauts. [ject of Jason's voyage to Colchis. ARGONAUTICS, år-go-nå't-iks, n. A poem on the sub-ARGONAUTS, å'r-go-nà'ts, n. Companions of Jason,

in the ship Argo. ARGONAVIS, å/r-gô-nå/vis, n. The ship Argo; a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

ARGOSY, å'r-go-se, n. A large merchant ship. (Ar-

go, the name of Jason's ship.)

ARGUE, &'r-gu, n. To dispute. ARGUE, &'r-gu, vt. To prove any thing by argument. ARGUED, &'r-gu'd, pp. Debated; discussed.

ARGUER, å'r-gu-er, n. A reasoner.

ARGUING, å'r-gu-ing, n. Argument.

ARGUING, ar-gu-ing, ppr. Debating; discussing. ARGUMENT, ar-gu-ment, n. A reason alleged; the

subject of any discourse.

ARGUMENT, å'r-gu-ment, vi. To reason.

ARGUMENTAL, å'r-gu-ment-ål, a. Reasoning.

ARGUMENTATION, å'r-gu-ment-å-shun, n. Reasoning.

soning. [of argument. ARGUMENTATIVE, å'r-gu-měnt-å-tîv, a. Consisting ARGUMENTATIVELY, å'r-gu-měnt-å-tîv-lê, ad. In an argumentative manner.

ARGUMENTIZED, å'r-gu-mén-ti'z, vt. To debate.
ARGUMENTIZED, å'r-gu-mén-ti'zd, pp. Debated;
disputed.
ARGUMENTIZING, å'r-gu-mén-ti'z-ing, idseussing.
ARGUS, å'r-gås, n. A fabulous being of antiquity,

said to have had a hundred eyes. ARGUS-SHELL, a'r-gus-shell, n. A species of porcelain shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling in some measure a peacock's tail.

ARGUTE, å'r-gu't, a. Subtle; witty. Shrill. ARGUTENESS, å'r-gu't-nes, n. Wittiness; acuteness.

ARIA, å'r-ya, n. An air, song, or tune. ARIAN, å'r-yan, n. One of the sect of Arius who de-

ARIAN, a y-yan, n. One of the sect of Arius who denied that Christ is the Eternal God.

ARIAN, å'r-ŷàn, a. Belonging to Arianism.

ARIANISM, å'r-ŷàn-lzm, n. The heresy of Arius.

ARIANIZE, å'r-ŷàn-lz, vt. To admit the tenets of ARID, år'd, a. Dry; cold.

ARIDAS, år'd-dås, n. A kind of taffeta from the East

Indies, made of thread, from certain plants.

ARIDITY, å-råd-åt-å, n. Dryness.

ARIES, å'r-ŷé'z-, or å-rå-é'z, n. The Ram; one of the

twelve signs of the zodiack. ARIETATE, å/r-ŷê-tå/t, v. To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, å'r-yê-tå'shun, n. The act of butting

ARIETTA, år-ĉ-ĉt-å, n. A short air, song, or tune. ARIGHT, å-ri't, ad. Rightly. ARIL, or ARILLUS, år-il, or år-il-ås, n. The exterior

coat, or covering of a seed.

ARILLATED, or ARILLED, år-il-å/t-ed, or år-ild, a.

Having an exterior covering, as coffee.

ARIMAN, ARIMA, or AHRIMAN, år-ĉ-mån, år-ĉ-må, or å-ri-mån, n. A foc; the evil genius, or demon of the Persians; opposed to Yezad, Yesdan, Ormozd, or Hormizda, the good demon.

ARIOLATION, or HARIOLATION, ar-ê-ô-la'-shun,

or hār-ā-ò-ò-lā'shān, n. Soothsaying. ARIOSO, ār-ē-ō'sō, n. The movement of a common air. ARISE, ā-ri'z, vi. To mount upward; to get up; to ARISEN, å-riz-ing, ppr. Ascending; moving; springing upward; originating.

ARISING, å-riz-ing, ppr. Ascending; moving; springing upward; originating.

ARISTA à **set*4 ; m. Avn. the long pointed heard.

ARISTA, a-rist-a, n. Awn; the long pointed beard, which issues from the husk, or scaly flower-cup, of

the grasses, called the glume.
ARISTARCH, år-is-tå/rk, n. A severe critic. ARISTARCHIAN, år-is-tå/rk-yan, a. Severely criti-ARISTARCHY, år-is-tå/rk-ê, n. A body of good men

ARISTOCRACY, år-is-tôk-rå-se, n. That form of government which places the supreme power in the

ARISTOCRASY, år-îs-tôk-rå-sê, n. The same as A-RISTOCRACY. [favour of aristocracy. RISTOCRACY. [favour of aristocracy. ARISTOCRAT, år-is-tô-kråt, or å-ris-tô-kråt, n. În ARISTOCRATICAL, or ARISTOCRATICK, år-is-kråt, h. L. ARISTOCRATICAL, or ARISTOCRATICAL, år-is-kråt, h. Aristocratical aristocratic tô-krắt'ê-kål, or år-is-tô-krắt'ik, a. Relating to

aristocracy ARISTOCRATICALLY, år-is-tô-kråt'ê-kål-lê, ad.

In an aristocratic manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, år-is-tô-kråt-ê-kål-nês,

n. The quality of being aristocratical.

ARISTOTELIAN, år-is-tô-tê'l-ŷån, a. Founded on the opinion of Aristotle. [Aristotle. ARISTOTELIAN, år-is-tô-tê'l-ŷån, n. A follower of ARISTOTELIANISM, år-is-tô-tê'l-ŷån-izm, n. The

philosophy, or doctrines of Aristotle.
ARISTOTELICK, år-is-tö-těl-ik, a. Relating to the

philosophy of Aristotle.

ARITHMANCY, å-rith-mån-se, n. A foretelling future events by numbers. [arithmetic. ARITHMETICAL, å-rith-mět/ĉ-kål, a. According to ARITHMETICALLY, å-rith-mět/ĉ-kål-lê, ad. In an

arithmetical manner. ARITHMETICIAN, å-rîth-mê-tîsh-an, n. A master [numbers. of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, å-rith-me-tik, n. The science of ARK, a'rk, n. A vessel; that in which Noah was preserved. The repesitory of the covenant of God with the Jews. A chest, coffer, or binn.

ARKITE, å'rk-i't, n. A term used by Bryant to denote

one of the persons who were preserved in the ark.

ARKTIZITE, or ARCTIZITE, å/rk-tåz-i/t, n. A mineral, now called wernerite.

ARM, å/rm, n. The limb which reaches from the

hand to the shoulder. The bow of a tree. An inlet of water from the sea.

ARM, å'rm, vi. To take arms.

ARM, å'rm, vt. To furnish with armour of defence.

ARMADA, år-må-då, n. An armament for sea. ARMADILLO, å/r-må-dål-å, n. A four-footed animal of Brazil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedgehog, armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name.

ARMAMENT, å'r-må-ment, n. A force equipped for ARMAMENTARY, å'r-må-ment-er-e, n. An armoury. ARMAN, å'r-mån, n. A confection for restoring appe-

tite in horses.

ARMATURE, å'r-må-tu'r, n. Offensive weapons. ARMED, å'rmd, a. In heraldry, is used in respect of beasts and birds, when their teeth, horns, &c. are of a different colour from the rest.

ARMED, a'rmd, pp. Furnished with weapons of of-

fence, or defence

ARMED Chair, å'rmd-tshå'r, n. An elbow chair. ARMENIAN Bole, å'r-mĉ'n-ŷan-bô'l, n. A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN Stone, å'r-mê'n-ŷån-stône, n. A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green,

black, and yellow.

ARMENTAL, ½r-ment'âl, ad. Belonging to a drove
ARMENTINE, ½r-ment'âl, ad. or herd of cattle.

ARMENTOSE, ½r-men'tô's, a. Abounding with cattle.

ARMFUL, å'rm-fål', n. What the arm can hold. ARMGAUNT, å'rm-gå'nt, or å'rm-gånt, a. Slender

ARMHOLE, å'rm-hô'l,n. The cavity under the shoulder. ARMIGEROUS, &'r-mlj'-er-ûs, a. Bearing arms.
ARMILLARY, &'r-mli-er-ê, a. Resembling a bracelet.
ARMILLATED, &'r-mli-lâ't-êd, pp. Having bracelets.

ARMING, å/r-ming, ppr. Equipping with arms of offence, or defence.

ARMINGS, å'r-mings, n. Clothes hung about the out-

side of the ship's upper works, fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads.

ARMINIAN, å'r-min-'yan, or år-min-'yan, n. He who supports the tenets of Arminius.

ARMINIAN, å'r-min-ŷàn, a. Relating to the sect of

Arminius. [Arminius. ARMINIANISM å/r-min-ŷān-izm, n. The tenets ot ARMIPOTENCE, å/r-mip-ô-téns, n. Power in war. ARMIPOTENT, å/r-mip-ô-tént, a. Powerful in arms. ARMISONOUS, å/r-mis-ô-nås, a. Rustling with arapmiczyczy.

ARMISTICE, & r-mis-tis, a. A short truce. [mot ARMLESS, & rm-les, a. Without weapons or arms. mour. ARMLESS, å'rm-les, a. Without weapons or a ARMLET, å'rm-let, n. A bracelet for the arm.

ARMONIAC, å'r-mô'nê-åk, n. A sort of volatile salts. See Ammoniac. of a family. ARMORIAL, å'r-mô'r-yål, a. Belenging to the arms ARMORICAN, å'r-môr-é-kån, a. Relating to Armo-

rica or Basse Bretagne, now Britany.

ARMORICK, å'r-mor-ik, a. Armorican. ARMORIST, å'r-mô-rist, n. A person skilled in heraldry. [deposited for use.

ARMORY, &'-mo-re, n. The place in which arms are ARMOUR, &'r-mur, n. Defensive arms. ARMOUR-BEARER, å/r-mdr-bå/r-er, n. He that carries the armour of another.

ARMOURER, å'r-mår-ér, n. He that makes armour. ARMPIT, å'rm-pit, n. The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARMS, a'rmz, n. Weapons of offence. The ensigns armorial of a family. ARM'S-REACH, a'rmz-re'tsh, n. Within the stretch

ARMY, å'r-mê, n. A collection of armed men.
ARNATTO, å'r-nåt-ô, n. A vegetable production of
ARNOTTA, å'r-nôt-ô, n. \} the West Indies, used as

ARNOLDIST, å'r-nold-ist, n. A disciple of Arnold of Brescia; who, in the twelfth century, preached against the Romish church, for which he was banished; but he was afterwards permitted to return. By his preaching an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed.

which he was concemned and executed.

ARNUTS, år-nåte, n. Tall oat-grass.

AROINT, å-råtent, ad. See Ardynt.

AROMA, å'-rò-måt, n. The odorant principle of plants.

AROMATICAL, år-ō-måt-tek, a. Spicy.

AROMATICKS, år-ò-måt-tek, n. Spicys.

AROMATICKS, år-ò-måt-tek, n. Spicys.

AROMATICKS, år-ò-måt-tek, n. Spicys.

AROMATITE, år-ô'må-ti't, n. A bituminous stone,

in smell and colour resembling myrrh. ROMATIZATION, år-ö-måt-iz-ä-shån, mingling of aromatick spices with any medicine.

AROMATIZE, år-6-må-ti'z, vt. To seent with spices. AROMATIZED, år-6-må-ti'zd, pp. Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant; perfumed. AROMATIZER, år'ô-må-ti'z-er, n. That which gives

spicy quality.

AROMATIZING, år'ô-må-ti'z-ing, ppr. Rendering

spicy; giving an odour to any thing.

AROMATOUS, å-rò-må-tås, a. Containing aroma, or

the principle of fragrance.

AROPH, ar-of, n. A name given to saffron.

mical preparation of hematile, and ammoniac. AROSE, å-rôz', v. The preterite of the verb arise. AROUND, å-råond', ad. In a circle.

AROUND, å-raond', prep. About.

AROURA, å-rô-rå, n. A Grecian measure of fifty feet. The Egyptian aroura was the square of a hundred feet, or a hundred cubits.

AROUSE, å-råöz', vt. To wake from sleep.

AROUSED, å-råözd', pp. Excited into action; put in

AROUSING, a-rabz-ing, ppr. Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into motion. AROW, a-ro, ad. In a row.

AROYNT, å-rå-th, ad. Be gone; away.

ARPEGGIO, år-pèj-è-ò, n. The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.

Ta seventh less than the English acre. ARPENT, å'r-pent, n. A measure of land in France, ARQUEBUSADE, å'r-köê-bûs-så'd, n. Λ distilled wa-ARQUEBUSE, år-kôĉ-bůs, n. A hand gun. [ter. ARQUEBUSIER, år-kôĉ-bu-zê'r, n. A soldier armed ARR, år', n. A cicatrice. [with an arquebuse. ARRA, år²å, n. A pledge. ARRACH, or ORRACH, or ORRAGE, år²åk, ðr²åk,

or or'aj, n. One of the quickest plants in coming up

and running to seed.

ARRACK, or ARACK, år'åk, or år'råk, n. A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. ARRACK-PUNCH, a-rak'puntsh', n. The liquor called punch, composed, in a great degree, of arrack.

ARRAGONITE, ar'a-go-ni't, n. A species of carbo-

nate of lime.

ARRAIGN, år-rå'n, vt. To accuse.

ARRAIGNED, år-rå'nd, pp. Called before a tribunal to answer to a criminal charge.

ARRAIGNING, år-rå'n-ing, ppr. Accusing of a crime. ARRAIGNMENT, år-rå'n-ment,n. The act of arraign-ARRAIMENT, år-rå-ment, n. Clothing,

ARRAND, år-ånd, n. Errand, message.

ARRAND, år-ånd, n. Errand, message.

ARRANGE, år-rå'nj, vt. To put in order.

ARRANGED, år-rå'njd, pp. Put in order.

ARRANGEMENT, år-rå'nj-ment, n. The act of put-

ting in proper order.

ARRANGER, år-rånj-år, n. He who plans or contrives.

ARRANGING, år-rånj-ång, ppr. Putting in order.

ARRANT, år-ånt, a. Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, år-ånt, år. Bad in å nign degree.
ARRANTLY, år-ånt-lê, ad. Corruptly.
ARRAS, år-ås, n. Tapestry.
ARRAUGHT, år-rå't, vt. Seized by violence.
ARRAY, år-rå', n. Order, chiefly of war. In law, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest. ARRAY, år-rå', vt. To put in order.

ARRAYED, år-rå'd, pp. Placed or disposed in order; set in order of battle; or for trial in a court.

ARRAYERS, år-rå-ers, n. Officers who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. ARRAYING, ar-ra-ing, ppr. Setting in order; put-

ting on splendid raiment; impanneling.

ARREAR, ar-re'r, ad. Behind. ARREAR, ar-re'r, n. That which remains unpaid. ARREARAGE, år-rê'r-êj, n. The remainder of an account.

ARREARANCE, år-rê'r-åns, n. The same with arrear. ARRECT, år-rékt', vt. To raise or lift up.
ARRECT, år-rékt', a. Erected.
ARRECTED, år-rékt'éd, pp. Raised; erect; attentive,

as a person listening.

ARRECTING, år-rekt-ing, pp. Raising; erecting.

ARRENTATION, år-en-tå-shun, n. The licensing an

owner of lands in a forest, to enclose them.

ARREPTITIOUS, år-ép-tish'-ås, a. Snatched away.

ARREST, år-rést', n. A stop or stay. Any caption.

A mangy humour between the ham and pasterns of the hinder leg of a horse.

ARREST, ar-rest', vt. To seize any thing by law. ARRESTED, år-rest/ed, pp. Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

ARRESTER, or ARRESTOR, år-rest'ur, n. One In Scotch law, the person at whose who arrests.

suit an arrest is made. ARRESTING, år-rest-ing, ppr. Seizing; staying;

hindering; restraining. ARRESTMENT, år-rest'ment, n. In Scots law, an

arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he finds caution,

or surety, to stand trial.

ARRET, år-rét', vt. To assign; to allot.

ARRET, år-rét', or år-rå', n. A decree.

ARRETTED, år-rét'éd, a. One convened before a judge, and charged with a crime.

ARRIDE, år-ri'd, vt. To laugh at.

ARRIERE, år-rê'r, n. The last body of an army. ARRIERE-BAN, år-rê'r-ban', n. A general proclama-

tion. [dependant on a superior one. ARRIERE-FEE, or FIFF, ar-re'r-fe, or fe'f, n. A fee ARRIERE-VASSAL, år-rê'r-vås'ål, n. A vassal of a

vassal.

ARRISION, år-rizh-ån, n. A smiling upon. ARRIVAL, år-ri'v-ål, n. Coming to any place. ARRIVANCE, år-ri'v-åns, n. Company coming. ARRIVE, år-ri'v, vi. To come to any place. ARRIVE, år-ri'v, vt. To reach.

ARRIVE, år-ri'v, vt. To reach. ARRIVING, år-ri'v-ing, ppr. Coming to, or reach-

ing, by water, or land.

ARROBA, år-ô'bå, n. A weight in Portugal of thirty-two pounds; in Spain, of twenty-two pounds. Also, a Spanish measure of thirty-two Spanish pints. ARRODE, ar-ro'd, vt. To gnaw.

ARROGANCE, år-6-gåns, n.

ARROGANCY, år-6-gåns-6, n.

ARROGANTLY, år-6-gånt-lå, ad. In an arrogant

[arrogance. ARROGANTNESS, år-'ô-gånt-nés n. The same with ARROGATE, år-'ô-gå't, vt. To claim vainly. ARROGATED, år-'ô-gå't-ěd, pp. Claimed, or assumed

on undue pretensions.

ARROGATING, år-o-gå/t-ing, ppr. Challenging for one's self, or other's; more than is just.

ARROGATION, år-6-gå-shun, n. A claiming in a

proud unjust manner. Just manner. ARROGATIVE, år-ĉ-gå/t-lv, a. Claiming in an un-ARRONDISEMENT, år-rôn-de/z-mông/, n. A cir-

cuit; a district.

ARROSION, år-rô-zhun, n. A gnawing. ARROW, år'rô, n. The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWGRASS, år-6-grås, n. A plant, or genus of plants; the Triglochin.

ARROWHEAD, ar'ô-hèd, n. A water plant; its

leaves resemble the head of an arrow.

ARROWROOT, år-ô-rô't, n. The Maranta, a genus

of plants, natives of the Índies. ARROWY, ar'ô-ê, a. Consisting of arrows. Formed like an arrow

ARSEFOOT, å'rs-fôt, n. A kind of water fowl.

ARSENAL, å'rs-ê-nål, n. A magazine of military stores. ARSENLATE, år-sê'n-ŷåt, a. A neutral salt. ARSENICAL, år-sên-ê-kål, a. Containing arsenick.

ARSENICK, å'rs-nik, n. A mineral substance, which

is a violent corrosive poison. ARSENICATE, år-sen-e-ka't, vt. To combine with

acid. ARSENICATED, år-sén-é-kå/t-éd, vt. To combine ARSENIOUS, år-sē'n-yūs, a. Pertaining to, or containing arsenic. [nious acid, with a base.

ARSENITE, &'r-sc-ni't, n. A salt formed by the arse-ARSHINE, &'r-shi'n, n. A Russian measure of two feet, four inches, and 242 decimals. Four make

three yards English. ARSMART, å/rs-mårt, n. An herb.

ARSON, ½r-sůn, n. The crime of house burning.
ART, ¾rt, n. The power of doing something not taught by nature. A trade. Artfulness.
ARTEMISIA, år-tê-mis-'yầ, n. Pertaining to an artery,

or the arteries; as arterial action.
ARTERIAL, å/r-tê/r-ŷål, c. That which relates to the

artery ARTERIOTOMY, å'r-tê'r-¢-òt'ô-mê, or å'r-tê'r-ŷdt' ô-mê, n. The operation of letting blood from the

ARTERY, å'r-ter-e, n. A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, å'rt-föl, a. Performed with art. Cunning.

ARTFULLY, å'rt-fôl-é, ad. With art. Cunning. ARTFULLY, å'rt-fôl-é, ad. With art. ARTFULNESS, å'rt-fôl-rés, r. Skill. ARTHRITICAL, å'r-thrit-é-kål, a. } Gouty. Relating ARTHRITICK, å'r-thrit-é-kål, a. } to joints.

ARTHRITIS, år-thritis, or år-thritis, n. The gout.
ARTHRITIS, år-thró'd-ŷā, n. A species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another; as, the humerus, and the scapula.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ARTICHOKE, a'r-te-tshok, n. A plant very like the thistle, but has large scaly heads like the cone of the

pine tree. [flower, yielding esculent roots. ARTICHOKE, å'r-tê-tshô'k, n. A species of sun-ARTICK, å'r-tik, a. Northern; a corruption of Arctic. ARTICLÉ, å'r-tîkl, n. A part of speech; a single clause of an account.

ARTICLE, å'r-tikl, v. To stipulate.
ARTICLE, å'r-tikl, vt. To draw up in articles.
ARTICLED, å'rt-tikld, pp. Drawn up in particulars;

bound by articles.

ARTICLING, å'rt-fk-ling, ppr. Binding by articles.

ARTICULAR, å'r-tfk-'u-ler, a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULAR, å'r-tfk-'u-ler-le, ad. Sounding every ARTICULATE, å'r-tîk-u-lå't, a. Distinct. [letter. ARTICULATE, å'r-tîk-u-lå't, vt. To form words; to

speak as a man.

ARTICULATE, &/r-tik/u-la/t, vi. To speak distinctly. ARTICULATED, å'r-tsk'u-lå't-ed, pp. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words. [late voice. ARTICULATELY, &/r-tîk/u-l&/t-lê, ad. In an articu-

ARTICULATENESS, å/r-tik-u-lå/t-nes, n. The quality of being articulate; distinctness in speech. ARTICULATING, å'r-tik'u-lå't-ing, ppr. Ut Uttering

distinct syllables or words. ARTICULATION, å/r-tik-u-lå/shun, n. The junc-

ture or joint of bones; the act of forming words. ARTIFICE, å/rt-ê-fis, n. Trick.

ARTIFICER, Mrt-lîfîs-êr, n. An artist. ARTIFICIAL, Mrt-ê-fîsh'êl, a. Made by art. ARTIFICIAL, Mrt-ê-fîsh'êl, n. The production of art.

ARTIFICIALITY, å/rt-e-fish-ål-it-e, n. Appearance

ARTIFICIALLY, å/rt-é-fish-él-é, ad. Artfully.
ARTIFICIALNESS, å/rt-é-fish-él-nés, n. Artfullness. ARTIFICIALNESS, a'rt-e-11sh-ei-nes, n. Artuness.
ARTIFICIOUS, â'rt-ê-f1sh-âs, a. Artificial. [nery.
ARTILERIST, â'r-tîl-êr-îst, n. One skilled in gunARTILIZE, â'r-tîl-î'z,
vt. To give appearance of
ARTILERY, â'r-tîl-êr-ê, n. Cannon.
ARTISAN, â'rt-îz-ân, n. An artist.
ARTISS, â'rt-îst, n. The professor of an art.
ARTLESS, â'rt-lâs, a. Void of fraud

ARTLESS, A'rt-les, a. Void of fraud. ARTLESSLY, A'rt-les-le, ad. Naturally; sincerely.

ARTLESSNESS, å'rt-les-nes, n. Want of art.
ARTOTYRITE, år'tô-tir-i't, n. One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese; alleging that the first oblations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood, and episcopacy.

ARTSMAN, å'rtz-mån, n. A man skilled in art. ARTUOSE, å'r-tu-ô's, a. Strongly made; well built, well set.

ARUNDELIAN, å-růn-dê'l-yån, a. Pertaining to Arundel; as, Arundelian marbles. The Arundelian Pertaining to marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the Parian Chronicle. These stones are called Arundelian from the Earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity from the East, in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and, by the Earl's grandson, presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity, and even

their authenticity, has been questioned. ARUNDINACEOUS, å-růn-dê-nå-shůs, a. like reeds

ARUNDINEOUS, å-růn-dîn-yůs, a. Abounding with ARURA, å-rő-rå, n. Literally, as authors suppose, a ploughed field. According to Herodotus and Suidas, arura of Egypt was a piece of ground fifty feet square: others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 The Grecian arura was a square measure of half the plethron.

ARUSPEX, å-rås'pėks, n. A soothsayer.

ARUSPICE, å-rås'pis, n. A soothsayer.

ARUSPICY, å-rås'pis-è, n. The act of prognosticating

by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice.

ARYTHMUS, å-rith-mus, n. An irregular pulse. AS, as', n. The Roman pound, consisting of twelve ounces.

AS, az', con. In the same manner with something else. In the manner that. In a sense of comparison. As

well as; equally with. As though; as if. ASA, asa, n. A corruption of lasar, an ancient name

of a gum.

ASADULCIS, ås-å-důl²sis, n. See Benzoin.

ASAFOETIDA, ås-å-fêt²id-å, n.

ASSAFOETIDA, ås-å-fêt²id-å, n.

From the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell. ASARABACCA, å-sår-å-båk'å, n. A plant.

ASBESTINE, ås-bes-tin, or åz-bes-tin, a. Something incombustible.

ASBESTINITE, ås-bes'tin-i't, n. Sce Asbestus. ASBESTOS, ås-bes'tos, or åz-bes'tus, n. A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. rectum. ASCARIDES, ås-kår-id-ê'z, n. Little worms in the

ASCEND, as-send', vi. To move upwards; to proceed from one degree of good to another. ASCEND, as-send, vt. To climb up.

ASCENDABLE, ås-séndéahl, a. That may be ascended. ASCENDANT, ås-séndéahl, a. That may be ascended. ASCENDANT, ås-séndéent, n. Height; elevation. ASCENDANT, ås-séndéent, a. Superior. ASCENDED, ås-séndéed, pp. Risen; mounted up;

gone to heaven. ASCENDENCY, as-sendén-se, n. Influence; power.

ASCENDING, as-sending ppr. Rising; moving up-

ASCENSION, As-sen'shun, n. The act of ascending; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

ASCENSION DAY, as-sen-shun-da', n. The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday.

ASCENSIVE, as-sensity, a. In a state of ascent.

ASCENT, ås-sent', n. A rise. An eminence. ASCERTAIN, ås-er-tå'n, vt. To make certain; to es-

tablish. may be ascertained. ASCERTAINABLE, ås-čr-tå'n-åbl, a. That which ASCERTAINED, ås-čr-tå'nd, pp. Made certain; de-

ASCERTAINER, ås-ër-tå'n-ër, n. One who ascertains. ASCERTAINING, ås-ër-tå'n-ing, ppr. Making certain; fixing. [rule. ASCERTAINMENT, ås-er-tå'n-ment, n. A settled

ASCETICISM, ås-ket'e-sizm, n. The state of an ascetick.

ASCETICK, as-ket-ik, a. Employed wholly in devotion. ASCETICK, ås-ket-ik, n. A hermit.

ASCII, as-e-i, n. Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES, as-ki-tez, n. A dropsy of the lower belly

and depending parts.
ASCITICAL, ås-kit-é-kål, a.
ASCITICAL, ås-kit-ék, a.
ASCITITIOUS, ås-sè-tish-ås, a. Supplemental.
ASCLEPIAD, ås-klê-pýåd, n. In ancient poetry, a verse of four feet. ascribed.

ASCRIBABLE, ås-kri'b-åbl, a. That which may be ASCRIBE, ås-kri'b, vt. To attribute to as a cause. ASCRIBED, ås-kri'bd, pp. Attributed; imputed; considered; alleged. [ing; alleging, ASCRIBING, ås-kri'b-ing, ppr. Attributing; imput-ASCRIPTITIOUS, ås-kri'p-tish-us, a. That which is ASCRIPTITIOUS, ås-kri'p-tish-us, a. That which is a straightful to the control of the control o

ASH, åsh', n. A tree.
ASHAME, å-shå'm, vt. To make ashamed.
ASHAMED, å-shå'md, a. Touched with shame.

ASHAMED, å-sha'ma, a. Confused by the consciousness of guilt or error.
ASHAMEDLY, å-sha'm-del-le', ad. Bashfully.
ASHAMING, å-sha'm-fing, ppr. Making ashamed, or bark of an ashen branch. ASH-COLOURED, åsh-kull-urd, a. Coloured like the ASHELF, å-shelf, ad. On a shelf, or rock. ASHEN, åsh-en a. Made of ashwood.

ASHES, ash'ez, n. The remains of any thing burnt. The remains of the body. [operations. ASHFIRE, &sh-fh'r, n. The low fire used in chymical ASHFLY, &sh-fh'r, n. The oak-fly. [the quarry. &SHLAR, &sh-fler, n. Free stones as they come out of

ASHLERING, ash'ler-ing, n. Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor.

ASHORE, å-shô'r, ad. On shore. ASHTUB, åsh'tåb, n. A tub to receive ashes. ASHWEDNESDAY, åsh'öènz'då, n. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

asnes on the nead.
ASHWEED, åsh-2êd, n. An herb.
ASHY, åsh-2ê, a. Ash-coloured.
ASHYPALE, åsh-2e-pål, a. Pale as ashes.
ASIAN, ¾z-yån, a. Relating to Asia.
ASIARCH, åz-2-åark, or å-zne-årk, n. A chief or pon-

ASIATICK, å'zhė-åt'îk, Respecting Asia. ASIATICK, å'zhė-åt'îk, n. A native of Asia ASIATICISM, å'zhė-åt'ê-sızm, n. imitation of the

Asiatick manner.

ASIDE, å-si'd, ad. To one side ASINARY, ås-in-er-e, a. Belonging to an ass. ASININE, ås-in-in, a. Belonging to an ass. ASINEGO, as-in-e-go, n. A foolish fellow.

ASINEGO, ås-'în-ê-'gô, n. A foolish fellow.
ASIO, å's-'yô, n. The horned owl.
ASK, å'sk, vt. To petition. To question. To enquire.
ASK, å'sk, vi- To petition.
ASK, å'sk, vi- To petition.
ASK, ASH, or AS, å'sk, åsh', or ås' n. An ash tree.
ASK, ASH, or AS, å'sk, åsh', or ås' n. An ash tree.
ASK, ASK, n. See Asker.
ASKAUNCE, ås-kåns', ad.
ASKAUNCE, ås-kåns', ad.
ASKAUNCE, ås-kåns', ad. Obliquely.
ASKAUNCE, ås-kåns', ad. Obliquely.

ASKAONT, as-kant, ad. Obliquely.

ASKED, å'skd, pp. Requested; petitioned; questioned

ASKER, å'sk-er, n. Petitioner. Enquirer.

ASKER, ås-ker, n. A water newt.

ASKEW, ås-ku', ad. Aside. Obliquely.

ASKING, åsk-ling, ppr. Interrogating; requested.

ASLAKE, å-slå'ke, vt. To remit; to slacken.

ASLANI, ås-lå'-ne, n. A silver coin worth from 115 to

ASLANI, å-slå'nt', ad. Obliquely.

[120 aspers.

ASLEEP, å-slå'n, ad. Sleening at rest.

ASLEEP, å-slê'p, ad. Sleeping at rest.
ASLOPE, å-slô'p, ad. With declivity.
ASLUG, å-slôg', ad. In a sluggish manner.
ASMONEAN, ås-mô-nê-lân, a. Pertaining to Asmoneus, father of Simon and chief of the Asmoneans, a

family that reigned over the Jews 126 years. ASOMATOUS, å-som-å-tås, a. Incorporeal.

ASP, å'sp. n. ASPICK, ås'pik, n. A kind of poisonous serpent.

ASPICK, as-pik, ...
ASPALATHUS, as-pal-a-thus, n. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp, and bitter to the taste.

ASPARAGÍN, as-par-a-gin, n. White transparent crystals, of a peculiar vegetable principle; which spontaneously form in asparagus juice, evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

ASPARAGUS, ås-pår'å-gås, n. A plant.

ASPECT, å's-pèkt, n. Look; View. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

ASPECT, ås-pèkt', vt. To behold.

ASPECTABLE, ås-pèkt-éd or ås-pèkt-éd, a. Visible.

ASPECTED, å's-pèkt-éd or ås-pèkt-éd, a. Having an ASPECTION, ås-pèk-éd, n. View. [aspect.

ASPEN, or ASP, å's-pèn, or åsp', n. A species of poplar the leaves of which always tremble. the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, å's-pén, n. Made of aspen wood. ASPER, å's-pér, a. A small Turkish coin of less value

than our penny.

ASPER, l's-për, n. Rough; rugged.

ASPERATE, l's-për-l't, vt. To roughen.

ASPERATED, l's-për-l't-ed, pp. Made rough, or unor uneven. ASPERATING, ås-per-å-t-ing, ppr. Making rough, ASPERATION, ås-per-å-shån, n. A making rough. ASPERGOIRE, ås-per-göå-r, n. An holy water sprinkle. ASPERIFOLIATE, ås-per-è-föl-yåt, a. Having rough ASPERIFOLIOUS, ås-per-ê-fê/l-yus, a. One of the divisions of plants, from the roughness of their leaves. ASPERITY, ås-per-it-e, n. Unevenness. Roughness Roughly

ASPERLY, or ASPRELY, å's-për-lê, or å's-prè-lê, ad ASPERNATION, ås-për-nå-shûn, n. Neglect; disre

ASPEROUS, ås-per-ås, a. Rough. [ga: ASPERSE, ås-pers', vt. To bespatter with censure. ASPERSED, ås-persd, pp. Slandered; calumniated. ASPERSER, ås-persdår, n. He who vilifies another.

ASPERSING, ås-pers'ing, ppr. Slandering; calumni-

ASPERSION, ås-pér'shån, n. A sprinkling. ASPHALTICK, ås-fål'tik, a. Gummy. ASPHALTITE, ås-fål'ti't, a. Pertaining to, or containing asphalt.
ASPHALTOS, ås-fål'tås, n. A bituminous substance

resembling pitch, chiefly found swimming on the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, as-fall-tum, n. A bituminous stone

found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, ås-fô-dêl, n. Day lily. ASPHURELATES, ås-fu'r-ê-lâ'ts, n. A series of semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, and not malleable. Under this name are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zink, and quicksilver. ASPHYXY, ås-fiks-c, n. A temporary suspension of the

motion of the heart and arteries; swooning, fainting. ASPICK, ås-pk, n. The name of a serpent. ASPIRANT, ås-pi-rånt, n. A candidate. ASPIRATE, ås-pi-rå't, vt. To pronounce with full breath.

[full breath.

ASPIRATE, ås-pê-rå't, vi. To be pronounced with ASPIRATE, ås-pê-rå't, a. Pronounced with full breath. ASPIRATE, ås-pê-rå't, n. The mark to denote an as-

pirated pronunciation. ASPIRATED, ås-pė-rå't-ēa, ρp. Uttered by the breath. ASPIRATING, ås-pė-rå't-ing, ppr. Pronouncing with an ardent wish. the breath. ASPIRATION, ås-pê-rå'shån, n. A breathing after;

ASPIRE, as-pi'r, vi. To desire with eagerness; to rise; ASPIRE, as-pi'r, vt. To aspire to. [to tower. ASPIRED, as-pi'rd, pp. Desired; panted after, with eagerness.

ASPIREMENT, as-pi'r-ment, n. The act of aspiring. ASPIRER, as-pi'r-er, n. One that ambitiously strives

to be great.
ASPIRING, as-pi-ring, n. The desire of something great. ASPIRING, ås-pi-ring, ppr. Desiring eagerly. ASPORTATION, ås-pör-tå-shån, n. A carrying away.

ASQUINT, as-koint', ad. Obliquely.

ASS, as', n. An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull, fellow.

ASSAI, ås-så', n. A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; to a word

signifying quick, it denotes a little slower.

ASSAIL, ås-så'l, vt. To attack in a hostile manner.

ASSAILABLE, ås-så'l-åbl, a. That which may be at-

ASSAILANT, ås-så'l-ånt, n. He that attacks. ASSAILANT, ås-så'l-ånt, a. Attacking. ASSAILED, ås-så'ld, pp. Assaulted; attacked with violence.

ASSAILER, as-sa'l-er, n. One who attacks.

ASSAILING, ås-så'l-ing, ppr. Assaulting; attacking with violence.

ASSAILMEN'T, ås-så'l-mént, n. Attack. ASSAPANICK, ås-å-pån'ik, n. A little animal of Vir-ginia, which is called in English the flying squirrel. ASSARON, ås-å-ron, n. The omer, or homer, a Hebrew measure of five pints.

ASSART, ås-så/rt, n. An offence committed in the

forest, by plucking up woods by the roots.

ASSART, ås-så'rt, vt. To grub up.

ASSASSIN, ås-sås'în, n. A murderer; one that kills

by treachery or sudden violence.

ASSASSIN, ås-sås-in, vt. To murder.

ASSASSINACY, ås-sås-in-ås-e, n. The act of assassiASSASSINATE, ås-sås-in-å't, vt. To kill by sudden

violence

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 8 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

ASSASSINATE, ås-sås-in-å t, n. A murderer. ASSASSINATE, ås-sås-in-å t, vt. To murder. ASSASSINATE, ås-sås-in-å t, vi. To murder.

ASSASSINATED, as-sas-in-a/t-ed, pp. Murdered by secret assault. by secret assault. ASSASSINATING, ås-sås-in-å't-ing, ppr. Murdering ASSASSINATION, ås-sås-in-å'shun, n. The act of

assassinating

ASSASSINATOR, ås-sås-in-å/t-år, n. Murderer. ASSASSINOUS, ås-sås-in-ås, a. Murderous.

ASSATION, ås-så'shån, n. Roasting. ASSAULT, ås-så'lt, n. Storm; injury offered to a man's person.

ASSAULT, ås-så'lt, vt. To attack.

ASSAULTABLE, ås-så'lt-åbl, a. Capable of assault.

ASSAULTED, as-salt-ed, pp. Attacked violently with arms, or by words, &c.

ASSAULTER, ås-så/lt-er, n. One who assaults another. ASSAULTING, ås-så'lt-ling, ppr. Attacking violently. ASSAY, ås-så', n. Trial; the examination of measures and weights by the clerk of the market.

ASSAY, ås-så', vi. To make trial. ASSAY, ås-så', vi. To try.' ASSAY-BALANCE, ås-så'-bål'-åns, n. A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals.

ASSAYED, ås-så'd, pp. Tried; proved to be pure, or ASSAYED, as-sa u, pp. Thea, p. [due trial of silver. ASSAYER, ås-så-ér, n. An officer of the mint, for the ASSAYING, ås-så-íng, ppr. Testing; examining; trying by some standard.

ASSECTATION, ås-sèk-tå-shůn, n. Attendance.
ASSECURANCE, ås-sè-ku-råns, n. Assurance.
ASSECURATION, ås-sèk-u-rå-shůn, n. Assurance;

free from doubt.

ASSECURE, ås-sé-ku'r, nt. To make one sure or certain. ASSECUTIÓN, ås-sé-ku'shůn, n. Acquirement. ASSEMBLAGE, ås-sémb'léj, n. A collection of indi-

ASSEMBLANCE, ås-sémb'léns, n. Assembling.

ASSEMBLE, ås-sėmb'l, vt. To bring together.
ASSEMBLE, ås-sėmb'l, vi. To meet together.
ASSEMBLED, ås-sėm'bld, pp. Collected into a body.

ASSEMBLER, as-semb-ler, n. He who assembles or meets others. ASSEMBLING, ås-sémb'ling, n. Meeting together.

ASSEMBLING, ås-semb-ling, ppr. Coming together

into one place.

ASSEMBLY, ås-sėmb'lė, n. A company met together.

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, ås-sėmb'lė-rom, n. The room in which visitors assemble.

ASSENT, ås-sént', n. Consent. ASSENT, ås-sént', vi. To agree to. ASSENTATION, ås-sén-tå'-shůn, n. Compliance out of dissimulation.

ASSENTATOR, ås-sén-tå't-år, n. A flatterer. ASSENTER, ås-sént-år, n. The person who consents.

ASSENTINGLY, as sent-ing-le, ad. By agreement.

ASSENTINGLY, ås-sent-fing-lê, ad. By agreement. ASSENTMENT, ås-sent-ment, n. Consent. ASSENT, ås-sent-ment, n. Consent. ASSERT, ås-sent-v. t. To maintain; to affirm. ASSERTED, ås-sert-fèd, pp. Affi. med positively; maintained; vindicated. [fidence; defending. ASSERTING, ås-sert-fing, ppr. Declaring with con-ASSERTING, ås-sert-fin, n. Positive. ASSERTIVELY, ås-sert-fiv, d. Affirmatively. ASSERTIVELY, ås-sert-fiv-lê, ad. Affirmatively. ASSERTOR. ås-sert-fiv-lê, ad. Affirmatively.

ASSERTOR, ås-serter, n. Maintainer. ASSERTORY, ås-serter, a. Affirming.

ASSERVOR1, as-serven-ey a. Amaning.
ASSERVE, ås-sérv, vt. To serve.
ASSESS, ås-sér, vt. To charge with any certain sum.
ASSESS, ås-sér, vt. To charge with any certain sum.
ASSESS, ås-sér, vt. To charge with any be as-ASSESSED, ås-sésd', pp. Charged with a certain sum; valued; fixed; ascertained.

ASSESSING, as-sesting, ppr. Charging with a sum;

valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

ASSESSION, as-sésh'an, n. A sitting down by one. ASSESSIONARY, às-sésh'dn-ér-é, a. Pertaining to property. ASSESSMENT, as-ses'ment, n. The sum levied on

ASSESSOR, ås-sés-ůr, n. He that lays taxes. ASSETS, ås-sèts, n. Goods to discharge a debt.

ASSEVER, ås-sev-er, vt. } To affirm with ASSEVERATE, ås-sev-er-ä't, vt. } great solemnity. with ASSEVERATED, ås-sev-er-å't-ed, pp. Affirmed positively, or with solemnity. ASSEVERATING, ås-sev-er-å't-ing, ppr. Affirming

positively and solemnly. SSEVERATION, ås-sev-ér-å-shůn n. Solemn affir-ASSHEAD, ås-hèd, n. Blockhead. [mation. ASSIDEANS, or CHASIDEANS, ås-ld-ê-anz, or tshås-ld-ê-anz, n. A sect of Jews who resorted to Mattathias, to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

ASSIDUATE, ås-såd-u-å/t, a. Daily. ASSIDUTY, ås-åd-u-å/t-å, n. Diligence. ASSIDUOUS, ås-sîd'u-ås, a. Diligent. ASSIDUOUSLY, ås-sîd'u-ås-lê, ad. Diligently.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, ås-såd-u-us-nes, n. Diligence.

ASSIEGE, ås-sė', vt. To besiege.
ASSIENTO, ås-è-en'tō, n. A former contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

ASSIGN, as-si'n, vt. To make out. In law, to make over a right to another.

ASSIGN, as-si'n, n. The person to whom any property ASSIGNABLE, as-si'n-abl, a. That which may be marked out. [during its Revolution. marked out. [during its Revolution. ASSIGNAT, as-sin-ya, n. The paper-money of France

ASSIGNATION, ås-sig-nå'shun, n. An appointment to meet; used generally in speaking of love appointshown, &c.

ASSIGNED, as-si'nd, pp. Appointed; made over; ASSIGNEE, as-in-ne', n. He that is appointed by

another to do any act.
ASSIGNER, ås-si'n-er, n. He that appoints.
ASSIGNING, ås-si'n-ing, ppr. Allotting; appointing; transferring. [any thing to another person. ASSIGNMENT, ås-sin-ment, n. Appropriation of ASSIMILABLE, ås-sim-fil-åbl, n. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

ASSIMILATE, ås-sim'il-å't, vi. To convert food to nourishment.

ASSIMILATE, ås-sim-fil-å/t, vt. To bring to a likeness. ASSIMILATED, as-sim'fl-a't-ed, pp. Brought to a

ASSIMILATENESS, ås-sim'il-å't-nes, n. Likeness. ASSIMILATING, as-sim-fil-a't-ing, ppr. Causing to resemble.

ASSIMILATION, as-sim-il-a-shun, n. The act of converting any thing to the nature of another. ASSIMILATIVE, as-sim'il-a't-iv, a. Havin Having the

power of turning to its own nature by digestion. ASSIMULATE, as-sim'-u-la't, vt. To feign.

ASSIMULATION, ås-sîm'u-lå'shun, vt. A feigning.

ASSIMULATION, ås-sim-u-lá'shūn, vt. A feigi ASSINEGO, ås-fin-è'-gô, n. An ass.
ASSIST, ås-sist', vt. To help.
ASSIST, ås-sist', vi. To help.
ASSISTANCE, ås-sist-åns, n. Help.
ASSISTANT, ås-sist-ånt, a. Helping.
ASSISTANT, ås-sist-ånt, n. An auxiliary.
ASSISTED, ås-sist-èd, pp. Helped; aided.
ASSISTER, ås-sist-èr, n. A helper.
ASSISTING, ås-sist-èr, ppr. Helping; aiding.
ASSISTLESS, ås-sist-ère, a. Wanting help.
ASSISTLESS, ås-sist-ère, a. Manting help.
ASSIZE, ås-si'z, n. An assembly of knights and of

ASSIZE, as-si'z, n. An assembly of knights and others, with the bailiff, or justice. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs of assize are taken. court of justice. Assize of bread, ale, &c. Measure

of price or rate.
ASSIZE, as-si'z, vt. To fix the rate. or price. ASSIZED, as-si'zd, pp. Regulated in weight, measure, ASSIZER, or ASSISER, as-si'z-x-, n. An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSIZING, ås-si'z-ing, ppr. Regulating in weight,

measure, or price.
ASSLIKE, ås-li'k, a. Resembling an ass.
ASSOBER, ås-sô-bēr, vt. To keep sober.
ASSOCIABLE, ås-sô-shâbl, a. Sociable.
ASSOCIABLENESS, ås-sô-shâbl-nês, n. Fitness for

society.

ASSOCIATE, ås-sô-sê-å't, or ås-sô-shê-å't, vt. To unite with another. ASSOCIATE, ås-sô'sê-å't, or ås-sô'shê-å't, a. Confe-

derate.

ASSOCIATE, ås-sô-sê-å/t, or ås-sô-shê-å/t, n. A part-ASSOCIATED, ås-sô-sê-å/t-ēd, or ås-sô-shê-åt-ēd, pp. United in company, or interest.

ASSOCIATING, ås-sô-sê-å/t-ing, or ås-sô-shê-å/t-ing, ppr. Uniting in company, or interest. ASSOCIATION, ås-sô'sê-â'shûn, or ås-sô-shê-â'shûn,

n. Partnership. An assembly of persons.
ASSOCIATIONAL, ås-sô-sê-å-shûn-ål, a. Pertaining

to an association. ASSOCIATIVE, as-sô-sê-a't-iv, a. Having the quality of associating.

ASSOCIATOR, ås-sô-sê-å/t-ůr, or ås-sô-shê-å/t-ůr, n. A confederate. ASSOIL, ås-såé'l, vi. To absolve by confession. T ASSONANCE, ås-'ô-nåns, n. Resemblance of sound. ASSONANT, ås-6-nånt, a. Resembling another sound. ASSONATE, ås-6-nå/t, vi. To sound, like a bell. ASSORT, ås-så/rt, vt. To furnish with all sorts.

ASSORTED, as'sa'rt-ed, pp. Distributed into sorts, [ing into sorts. ASSORTING, &s-sa'rt-lng, pp. Distributing, separat-ASSORTMENT, &s-sa'rt-ment, n. A quantity pro-

perly selected. ASSOT, as-sot', rt. To infatuate.

AŠSŪT, ås-sôt', rt. To infatuate.

ASSUAGE, ås-sôt'j, rt. To mitigate.

ASSUAGE, ås-sôt'j, rt. To mitigate.

ASSUAGED, ås-sôt'j, rt. To abate.

[peased.

ASSUAGEMENT, ås-sôt'j-dr, r. Mitigation.

ASSUAGEMENT, ås-sôt'j-år, r. One who pacifies.

ASSUAGING, ås-sôt'j-år, r. One who pacifies.

ASSUAGING, ås-sôt'j-år, r. Osfening.

[casing.

ASSUASIVE, ås-sôt'j-år, v. osfening.

[casing.

ASSUBJECT, ås-sôt'j-år, vt. To make subject.

ASSUBJUGATE, ås-sôt'j-år, vt. To subject to.

ASSUEFACTION, ås-ôt-fåk-shån, r. Accustomed to any thing.

any thing

ASSUETUDE ås-bê-tu'd, n. Custom.

ASSUME, as-su'm, nt. To take upon one's self. To suppose something granted without proof.

ASSUME, ås-su'm, vi. To be arrogant. [leave. ASSUMED, ås-su'md, pp. Taken without right or ASSUMENT, ås-su'ment, n. A patch set on. ASSUMER, ås-su'm-år, n. An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, ås-su'm-ing, part. a. Arrogant. ASSUMING, as-su'm-ing, n. Presumption.

ASSUMING, as-su'm-ing, pp. Taking without permission.

ASSUMPSIT, ås-sůmp'sit, n. A voluntary promise, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPT, ås-såmpt', n. That which is assumed. ASSUMPT, ås-såmpt', vt. To take up from below unto

ASSUMPTION, ås-såmp-shån, n. Taking any thing to one's self. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Bles-

ASSURANCE a-sho-rans, n. Certain expectation; want of modesty; freedom from vicious shame; testimony of credit; conviction.

ASSURE, a-shor, vt. To give confidence by promise; to secure to another.

ASSURED, å-shô'rd, part. a. Certain.
ASSURED, å-shô'rd, pp. Made secure; confirmed.
ASSUREDLY, å-shô'r-éd-lê, ad. Certainly.
ASSUREDNESS, å-shô'r-éd-nês, n. Certainty.

ASSURER, &-shô/r-èr, n. He that gives assurance. ASSURING, &-shô/r-ing, ppr. Giving confidence,

making certain.

ASSURGENT, ås-sår'-jént, a. Rising upwards in an ASSWAGE, ås-såå'j, See ASSUAGE. [arch. ASTACITE, ås'tå-si't, n. Petrified, or fossil ASTACITE, ås-tåk-i't, n. Petrified, or fossil ASTACOLITE, ås-tåk-i't, n. Crawfish; and other crustageons animals crustaceous animals.

ASTALLAGE, ås'tål-åj, n. A Brazilian inn. ASTEISM, ås'tå-åzm, n. Genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

ASTERISK, ås-ter-isk, n. A mark in printing, in form of a little star; as *

ASTERISM, ås'ter-izm, n. A constellation.

ASTERITES, ås-ter-i-tez, or ås-ter-it-e'z, n. A starr

ASTERN, a-stern', ad. In the hinder part of the ship. ASTEROID, ås'ter-åe'd, n. A name given by Hersche. to the four newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta.

ASTEROIDAL, as-ter-ae'd-al, a. Pertaining to the asteroids.

ASTERPODE, ås-ter-pô'd, n. ASTERPODIUM, ås-ter-pô'd-yam,n. } A kind of ex-ASTERT, å-stert, vt. To terrify.

ASTHENICK, as-then-ik, a. Feeble.

ASTHENOLOGY, ås-the-nol'o-je, n. A description of weakness.

ASTHMA, åsth-må, n. loosely pronounced ås-må. A frequent, difficult, and short respiration.

ASTHMATICAL, åsth-måt-kål, n. } Troubled with ASTHMATICK, åsth-måt-k, a. } an asthma.

ASTHMATICK, åsth-måt-k, n. One troubled with an asthma.

ASTIPULATE, as-tip-u-la't, vi. To agree.

ASTIPULATION, ås-tip-u-lå-shun, n. Agreement.

ASTONE, å-stô'n, vt. ASTONY, å-stô'n-ê, vt. To terrify.
ASTONIEDNESS, å-stô'n-ê'd-nês, n. The state of be-

ASTONISH, ås-ton-ish, vt. To amaze.

ASTONISHED, as-ton-ishd, pp. Amazed; struck dumb with fear; surprise; admiration, &c.
ASTONISHING, as-ton-ish-ing, a. Confounding with

wonder, fear, admiration, &c.
ASTONISHINGLY, ås-tôn-ish-ing-lê, ad. In a sur-

prising manner. [ing astonishment. ASTONISHINGNESS, ås-ton-ish-ing-nes, n. Excit-ASTONISHMENT, ås-ton-ish-ment, n. Amazement.

ASTOUND, å-ståönd', vt. To astonish. ASTOUND, å-ståönd', vi. To stun. ASTOUNDED, ås-tåönd'ed, pp. Struck dumb with amazement.

ASTOUNDING, ås-tåonding, ppr. Striking dumb, by some sudden event, accident, communication, &c. ASTRADDLE, å-stråd'l, ad. With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, ås-trå-gål, n. A little round ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, ås-trål, a. Starry. ASTRAY, å-strå', ad. Out of the right way. ASTREA, ås-trå-å, n. The goddess of justice; the sign Virgo.

Virgo.
ASTRICT, å-strikt', vt. To contract by applications.
ASTRICT, å-strikt', a. Compendious.
ASTRICTED ås-trikt-éd, pp. Bound fast; compressed with bandages.

| compressing with ligatures.
ASTRICTING, ås-trikt-ing, ppr. Binding close;
ASTRICTING, ås-trikt-shûn, n. Contracting the parts
of the bedy by amplications.

of the body by applications.
ASTRICTIVE, ås-trikt-iv, a. Stiptick.
ASTRICTORY, ås-trikt-ir-ê, a. Astringent.
ASTRIDE, å-stri'd, ad. With the legs open.

ASTRIDE, a-stri'd, ad. With the legs open.
ASTRIFEROUS, as-triît'êr-as, a. Bearing stars.
ASTRIGEROUS, as-trij'ér-as, a. Carrying stars.
ASTRINGE, as-trinj', vi. To press by contraction.
ASTRINGED, as-trinj'd, pp. Bound fast with ligatures.
ASTRINGENCY, as-trinj'en-se. n. Contracting the

parts of the body.
ASTRINGENT, as-trinj-cent, a. Binding.
ASTRINGENT, as-trinj-cent, a. Astringent medicine. ASTRINGING, ås-trinj'ing, ppr. Compressing parts

together, as in surgery.
ASTROGRAPHY, as-trô-graf-ê, n. The science of

describing the stars.

ASTROITE, ås-trået, n. A stone, sparkling like a star.

ASTROLABE, ås-trô-låb, n. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, ås-trol-o-jer, n. One that professes to foretel events by the stars. F 2

6 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'vc, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—j, e, or i—l, u.

ASTROLOGIAN, ås-trô-lôj-ŷàn, n. An astrologer. ASTROLOGICAL, ås-trô-lòj-ĉ-kâl, a. Professing as-ASTROLOGICK, ås-trô-lòj-îk, a. trology. Relating to astrology. ASTROLOGICALLY, ås-trå-loj'é-kål-é, ad. In an

astrological manner, [logy. ASTROLOGIZE, ås-tròl-6-jė, n. The practice of fore-

telling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, ås-tròn-å-mer, n. One that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ås-trô-nôm-4ê-kål, a. Belonging ASTRONOMICK, ås-trô-nôm-1k, a. to astro-ASTRONOMICK, ås-trô-nòm'îk, a.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ås-trô-nôm'ê-kål-ê, ad. In an astronomical manner. nomy. ASTRONOMIZE, ås-tròn'ô-mi'z, vi. To study astro-ASTRONOMY, ås-tròn'ô-mô, n. The science of the celestial bodies. stars.

ASTROSCOPY, ås'trô-skôp'ê, n. Observations of the ASTROTHEOLOGY, as-tro-the-ol-o-je, n. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASTRUT, å-stråt', ad. In a swelling manner.

ASTUN, à-stân', vt. To stun.

ASTUTE, às-tu't, a. Cunning.

ASTUTENESS, às-tu't-nes, n. Craît, cunning, sub-

ASUNDER, å-sånd-år, ad. Apart.

ASWOON, å-söð'n, ad. In a swoon.
ASYLUM, å-si-lim, n. A sanctuary.
ASYMMETRAL, or ASYMMETRICAL, å-sim-étrål, or ås-im-ét-rê-kål, a. Not agreeing.

ASYMMETRY, å-sîm-é-trê, n. Disproportion, ASYMPTOTE, å-sîmp-tô/t, n. Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which never meet.

ASYMPTOTICAL, å-sîmp-tôt-ê-kål, a. Coming

near, but not meeting; not touching.
ASYNDETON, å-sînd-ê-tôn, n. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a

sentence. AT, åt', prep. At before a place, notes the nearness of the place, person, &c.; as, a man is at the house before he is in it.

[Moors.]

ATABAL, åt'å-bål, n. A kind of tabour used by the ATACAMITE å-tåk'å-mi't, a. A muriate of copper. ATAGAS, åt-å-gås, n. The red cock, or moor game. ATAGHAN, åt-å-gån, n. A small Moorish or Turkish

[genus Amaryllis.

ATAMASCO, åt-å-mås-kô, n. A species of lily, of the ATARAXIA, åt-å-råks-ýà, n. ATARAXY, åt-å-raks-ĉ, n. Tranquillity.

ATAXY, åt'aks'e, n. Disturbance; confusion.

ATE, å't, pret. The preterite of eat.
ATELLAN, å-tell-ån, n. Dramatick representation, sa-Atella. tirical or licentious.

ATELLAN, å-tėl-an, a. Relating to the dramas at ATCHE, åtsh', n. In Turkey, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills.

ATHANASIAN, åth-å-nå'shån, or, åth-å-nå's-ŷån, n. He who espoused the doctrine of Athanasius. ATHANASÍAN, åth-à-nà'shàn, or, åth-à-nà's-ŷàn, a.

Relating to the creed of St. Athanasius. ATHANÖR, å-thå-nor, n. A digesting furnace. ATHEISM, å-thå-"lzm, n. The disbelief of a God. ATHEIST, å-thê-ist. n. One that denies the existence

of God. ATHEIST, å-the-ist, a. Denying God.

ATHEISTIC, å-thé-ist-ik, a. Given to atheism. ATHEISTICAL, å-thé-ist-ic-kål, a. Given to atheism. ATHEISTICALLY, a-thê-ist'é-kal-ê, ad. In an athe-

istical manner. ATHEISTICALNESS, å-thé-ist-é-kål-nés, n.

quality of being atheistical.
ATHEIZE, å-thė-i/2, vi. To talk like an unbeliever.
ATHEL, ATHELING, ADEL, ÆTHEL, åth-ėl, åth-ėl-ing, å-dėl, ėth-ėl, Saxon prefixes; from Adel,

ATHENIAN, å-thê'n-yan, a. Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica, in Greece.

ATHENIAN, å-thê'n-ŷån, n. A native, or inhabitant

of Athens.

ATHEOLOGIAN, ath'é-ô-lô'jan, or, a-thé'ô-lôj-yan, One who is the opposite to a theologian.

ATHEOLOGY, a-thé-òl-b-jé, n. Atheism.

ATHIRST, å-thårst', ad. Thirsty. [roma. ATHIRST, å-thårst', ad. Thirsty.] An isle mentioned by ATLANTICA, åt-lån'tls, n. the ancients, situated

west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the straights of Gibraltar. ATLANTIDES, åt-lån-tid-és, n. A name given to the

Pleiades (pli'-a-dè'z), or seven stars.
TLANTIS, at-lan-tis, n A fictitious commonwealth of Lord Bacon.

ATHLETE, åth-lé'té, n. A contender for victory. ATHLETICK, åth-lét'ik, a. Belonging to wrestling. ATHLETICISM, åth-let-e-sizm, n. Muscular strength

ATHLETICISM, àth-ket-e-sizm, ... ATHWART, å-thèå/rt, prep. Across.
ATHWART, å-thèå/rt, a. In a manner vexations and [tilted behind. perplexing. [tilted behind. ATILT, &-tilt', ad. The posture of a barrel raised or ATLANTEAN, &t-lân-tê-ân, a. Rosembling Atlas.

ATLANTES, åt-lånt'é'z, n. A term in architecture,

for figures of men or beasts supporting an edifice.

ATLANTICK, åt-lånt-ik, a. That part of the ocean
which lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other.

ATLAS, åt'lås, n. A collection of maps. Sometimes, the supporters of a building.

ATMOMETER, åt-mom'é-ter, n. An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid sur-

face, in a given time; an evaporometer.

ATMOSPHERE, åt-må-sfer, n. The air.

ATMOSPHERICAL, åt-må-sfer-ê-kål, a. Consisting of the atmosphere. physically divided. ATOM, åt-åm, n. Such a small particle as cannot be ATOMICAL, å-tòm-è-kål, a. Consisting of atoms.

ATOMIST, åt'am-ist, n. One that holds the atomical

philosophy.
ATOMIZM, åt-um-lzm, n. The doctrine of atoms. ATOMLIKE, åt'um-li'k, a. Resembling atoms. ATOMOLOGY, åt-um-ol'o-je,n. The doctrine of atoms. ATOMY, åt-8-me, n. An obsolete word for atom.

meagre person. [something.
ATONE, å-tô'n, vi. To stand as an equivalent for
ATONE, å-tô'n, vt. To expiate.
ATONE, å-tô'n, ad.
Expiated: appeased.

ATONED, å-tô'nd, pp. Expiated; appeased. ATONEMENT, å-tô'n-mênt, n. Expiation.

ATONEMEN1, a-ton-ment, n. Expanion.
ATONER, å-tôn-år, n. He who reconciles.
ATONICK, å-tôn-åk, a. Wanting tone.
ATONING, å-tôn-ång, ppr. Reconciling; expiating.
ATONY, åt-ô-nê, n. Want of tone or elasticity.
ATOP, å-tôp', ad. On the top.
ATRABILARIOUS, å-tråb-ïl-å'r-ŷàn, a. Melancholick.
ATRABILARIOUS, å-tråb-ïl-å'r-ŷàn, a. Melancholick.
ATRABILARIOUS, å-tråb-ïl-å'r-ŷàn, a. Melancholick.
ATRAMENTAL or ATRAMENTOUS, åt-rå-montål a. ATRAMENTAL, or ATRAMENTOUS, at-ra-ment-al, a. Inky; black. [ink, suitable for making ink. ATRAMENTARIOUS, åt-rå-men-tå/r-yus, a. Like

ATRED, åt'-réd, a. Tinged with a black colour. ATROCIOUS, å-trô'-shus, ad. Wicked in a nigh degree. ATROCIOUSLY, å-trô'shůs-lê, ad. In an atrocious manner. [mously criminal. ATROCIOUSNESS, å-trô'shůs-nès, n. Being enor-

ATROCITY, å-trôs-ît-ê, n. Horrible wickedness. ATROPHY, åt-rô-fê, n. A disease in which the food

cannot contribute to the support of the body ATROPIA, å-trô'p-ŷå, n. A new vegetable alkali, ex-

tracted from Atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade. ATTACH, åt-tåtsh', vt. To seize in a judicial manner. To gain over.

ATTACHED, åt-tåtshd', pp. Taken by writ or precept; drawn to by affection or interest.

ATTACHING, åt-tåtsh-ing, ppr. Taking or seizing

Taking or seizing by writ; winning the affections. ATTACHMENT, at-tatsh'-ment, n. Adherence; fi-

delity. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action.

ATTACK, åt-tåk', vt. To assault an enemy. ATTACK, åt-tåk', n. An assault. ATTACKED, åt-tåkd', pp. Assaulted; invaded. ATTACKER, åt-tåkder, n. The person that attacks. ATTACKING, åt-tåk-ling, ppr. Assaulting; invading. 4TTACOTTIC, åt-å-kot-lik, n. Pertaining to the Attacottic, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots. ATTAGEN, at-a-gen, n. A beautiful fowl, like a pheasant; a short black bill, a fine crest of yellow feathers variegated with black and white spots, found in the

mountains of Sicily. ATTAIN, åt-tå'n, vi. To gain; to obtain.
ATTAIN, åt-tå'n, vi. To come to a certain state.
ATTAIN, åt-tå'n, vi. Attainment.
ATTAINABLE, åt-tå'n-åble, a. Procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, åt-tå'n-åbl-nes, n. Being at-

ATTAINDER, åt-tå'n-der, n. The act of attainting ATTAINED, åt-tå'nd, pp. Reached; achieved. ATTAINING, at-ta'n-ing, ppr. Reaching;

ATTAINT, åt-tå'nt, vt. To disgrace. To taint; to ATTAINT, åt-tå'nt, vt. To disgrace. To taint; to ATTAINT, åt-tå'nt, part. a. Convieted. [corrupt. ATTAINT, åt-tå'nt, n. Stain; spot. In law. a writ

ATTAINTED, åt-tå'nt-ed, pp. Stained; rendered in-ATTAINTING, at-ta'nt-ing, ppr. Staining; render-

ing infamous by a judicial act.

ATTAINTMENT, at-ta'nt-ment, n. Being attainted.

ATTAINTURE, åt-tå'nt-u'r, n. Legal censure.
ATTAMINATE, åt-tåm-in-å't, vt. To corrupt.
ATTASE, åt-tå'sk, vt. To task; to tax.
ATTASTE, åt-tå'sk, vt. To taste.

ATTEMPER, åt-tem-per, vt. To soften. To mix in

just proportions.

ATTEMPERANCE, åt-tém-pér-åns, n. Temperance.

ATTEMPERATE, åt-tém-pér-å't, vt. To proportion to.

ATTEMPERED, at-tem'perd, pp. Moderated; soft-

ATTEMPERING, åt-tem-per-ing, ppr. Moderating in

at tem-per-ing, ppr. Moderating in quality; softening. [manner. ATTEMPERLY, åt-tėm/pēr-lė, ad. In a temperate ATTEMPT, åt-tėmpt', vt. To attack. To try. ATTEMPT, åt-tėmpt', vt. To make an attack. ATTEMPT, åt-tėmpt', n. An attack. An essay. ATTEMPTABLE, åt-tėmpt'abl, a. Liable to attempts. ATTEMPTED, åt-tempt'ed, pp. Essayed; tried; attacked tacked.

ATTEMPTER, at-tempt'er, n. An invader.

ATTEMPTING, at-tempting, ppr. Trying; making [be present. an effort.

ATTEND, at-tend', vt. To regard. To wait on. To ATTEND, at-tend', vi. To stay. To wait. ATTENDANCE, at-tend'ans, n. The act of waiting Service.

ATTENDANT, åt-tend-ånt, a. Accompanying as sub-ATTENDANT, åt-tend-ånt, n. One that attends. Suitor or agent

ATTENDED, åt-tended, pp. Accompanied; having

attendants; waited on.
ATTENDER, åt-tend-er, n. Companion.
ATTENDING, åt-tend-ing, ppr. Going with; waiting cn; taking care of; serving; listening. ATTENT, at-tent, a. Intent; attentive.

ATTENTATES, åt-en-tå'ts, n. Proceedings in a court

ATTENTATES, &t-én-t-&t's, n. Proceedings in a cour of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.
ATTENTION, &t-t-én-éshûn, n. The act of attending.
ATTENTIVE, &t-t-ént-éiv, a. Heedful; regardful.
ATTENTIVELY, &t-t-ént-éiv-lè, ad. Heedfully.
ATTENTIVENESS, &t-t-ént-éiv-n-ès, n. Attention.
ATTENUANT, &t-t-én-éu-ant, n. A diluting power.
ATTENUATE, &t-t-én-éu-alt, vt. To make thin.
ATTENUATE, &t-t-én-éu-alt, a. Made thin.
ATTENUATED. &t-t-én-éu-alt, a. Made thin.

ATTENUATED, åt-ten-u-å/t-ed, pp. Made thin; growing slender towards the point.

ATTENUATING, at-ten-u-a't-ing, ppr. Making thin,

slender, or lean. ATTENUATION, åt-ten-v-å-shun, n. Lessening. The state of being made thin. ATTER, at'er, n Corrupt matter.

ATTERATE, åt-er-å't, vt. To wear away.

ATTERATED, åt'er-å't-ed, pp. Formed by the operation of the sea in wearing away the earth or land in one place, and depositing earth in another; and so making new land.

ATTERATING, åt'er-å't-ing, ppr. The operation of

the sea in making new land.

ATTERATION, at-er-a-shun, n. The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea and the wearing of the earth in one place, and disposition of it in ATTEST, åt-test', vt. To bear witness. [another. ATTESTATION, åt-és-tå-shūn, n. Testimony.

ATTESTED, at-test'ed, pp. Proved; supported by

testimony; witnessed. ATTESTER, or ATTESTOR, åt-test-år, n. A witness. [to witness; affirming. ATTESTING, åt-tėst-ing, ppr. Witnessing; calling ATTICAL, åt-ë-kål, ad. Pure; classical. ATTICISE, åt-t-si'z, vi. To use an atticism. ATTICISM, åt-t-sizm, n. An imitation of the attic style.

ATTICK, at-ik, a. Belonging to Athens; pure; classical; elegant. uppermost room of a house.

ATTICK, at-Ik, n. A native of Attica; the garret or ATTICS, at-Iks, n. pl. The title of a book in Pausa-ATTICS, nias, which treats of Africa.

ATTINGE, at-tinj', vt. To touch lightly. ATTINGED, åt-tinjd', pp. Touched lightly.
ATTINGING, åt-tinjd'ing, ppr. Touching lightly.
ATTIRE, åt-ti'r, vt. To dress. Attired is used among

heralds in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag.

ATTIRE, åt-ti'r, n. Clothes. [ments.

ATTIRED, åt-ti'rd, pp. Dressed; decked with ornaATTIRER, åt-ti'r-er, n. A dresser. [attire.

ATTIRING, åt-ti'r-îng, ppr. Dressing adorning with ATTIRING, åt-ti'r-îng, n. The head-dress. ATTITLE, åt-ti'tl, vt. To entitle.

ATTITUDE, åt'e-tu'd, n. The posture in which a

person, statue, or painted figure, is placed. ATTITUDINAL, at-a-tu'd-in-al, a. Pertaining to attitudes.

ATTOLLENT, åt-tòl'ent, a. That which lifts up. ATTONE, at-tô'n. See ATONE.

ATTORN, or ATTURN, åt-tå'rn, or åt-tårn', vt. To transfer the service of a vassal.

ATTORN, åt-tå/rn', vi. To acknowledge a new pos-

sessor of property, and accept tenancy under him.

ATTORNEY, åt-tur'-ne, n. He who takes upon him

the charge of other men's business.

ATTORNEY, åt-tůr-nê, vt. To perform by proxy. ATTORNEYSHIP, åt-tůr-nê-shîp, n. The office of on attorney. [the tenant to a new lord. ATTOURNMENT, åt-tö'rn-mént, n. A yielding of ATTRACT, åt-tråkt', vt. To draw to; to allure. ATTRACTABLITY, åt-tråkt'å-bil-åt-å, a. Having

the power of attraction. ATTRACTED, åt-tråkt-éd, pp. Drawn towards; al-[to draw to it. lured.

ATTRACTICAL, åt-tråkt'é-kål, a. Having the power ATTRACTING, åt-tråkt'ing, ppr. Drawing towards; alluring. ATTRACTINGLY, åt-tråkt-ing-le, ad. In an attract-

ing manner.

ATTRACTION, åt-tråk'shån, n. The power of draw-ATTRACTIVE, åt-tråkt'iv, a. Inviting. ATTRACTIVE, åt-tråkt'iv, n. That which draws

ATTRACTIVELY, at-trakt-iv-le, ad. With the power of attracting. [tractive. ATTRACTIVENESS, åt-tråkt'iv-nes, n. Being at-

ATTRACTOR, åt-tråkt-år, n. A drawer. ATTRAHENT, åt-rå-hent, n. That which draws. ATTRAMENTARIOUS, åt-rå-men-tå/r-yås, a. Like

ink; suitable for marking-ink.

ATTRAP, åt-tråp', vt. To clothe. [handling.

ATTRECTATION, åt-trick-tåt-shån, n. Frequent

ATTRIBUTABLE, åt-trib-u-tåhl, a. Ascribable.

ATTRIBUTE, åt-trib-u't, vt. To ascribe.

ATTRIBUTE, åt-tråb-u't, n. The thing attributed to

another; quality. ATTRIBUTED, at-trib'u-ted, pp. Ascribed; imputed.

1 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—ou', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ATTRIBUTING, åt-trib'u-ting, ppr. Ascribing; im-

puting.
ATTRIBUTION, åt-rê-bu'shůn, n. Commendation.
ATTRIBUTIVE, åt-trîb'u-tîv, a. That which attri-

ATTRIBUTIVE, at-trib'u-tiv, n. The thing attributed.

ATTRITE, åt-tri't, a. Ground. ATTRITENESS, åt-tri't-nes, n. Much worn.

ATTRITION, åt-trish'ûn, n. Grief for sin, arising ATTUNE, åt-tu'n, vt. To tune. [only from fear. ATTUNED, åt-tu'nd, pp. Made musical. ATTUNING, åt-tu'n-ing, ppr. Putting in tune. ATWAIN, å-tôå'n, ad. Asunder. ATWEEN, å-tôé'n, ad. or pr. Between. ATWIXT, å-tôikst', pr. Betwixt. ATWO, å-tô, ad. http.

ATWO, a-to, ad. Into

AUBURN, å-būrn, a. Brown; of a tan colour. AUCTION, òk-shūn, n. A sale in which one person

bids after another.

AUCTION, ok-shun, vt. To sell by auction. [auction. AUCTIONARY, ok-shun-er-e, a. Belonging to an AUCTIONED, ok-shund, pp. Sold by public bidding. AUCTIONEER, ok-shun-er, n. The person that ma-

AUCTIONEER, Ok-shun-er, n. And person and mages an auction.
AUCTIONING, ôk-shun-ling, ppr. Selling by auction.
AUCTIVE, ôk-thy a. Of an increasing quality.
AUCUPATION, å-ku-på-shun, n. Fowling.
AUDACIOUS, å-då-shus, a. Bold; impudent.
AUDACIOUSLY, å-då-shus-lė, ad. Boldly.
AUDACIOUSNESS, å-då-shus-nės, n. Impudence.
AUDACITY å-då-stl-å. n. Boldness.

AUDACITY, à-das-it-e, n. Boldness.

AUDEANISM', à'd-ŷan-izm, n. Anthromorphism; or the doctrine of Audens, who maintained that God has a human shape; from Gen. i. 26.

AUDIBLE, à dibl, a. Loud enough to be heard. AUDIBLE, à dibl, n. The object of hearing. AUDIBLENESS, à dibl-nes, n. Capableness of being AUDIBLY, à'dib-le, ad. So as to be heard. AUDIENCE, à'd-yens, n. A hearing. An auditory. AUDIENCE-CHAMBER, à'd-yens-tshâ'm-ber, n

The place of reception for a solemn meeting. AUDIENCE-COURT, à'd-ŷčns-kô'rt, n. A court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

AUDIENT, å'd-ŷent, n. A hearer.

AUDIT, å-dît, n. A final account.
AUDIT, å-dît, vt. To take an account finally.
AUDIT, å-dît, vt. To sum up.
AUDITED, å-dît-ed, pp. Examined in accounts by a

proper officer. AUDIT-HOUSE, à dit-haos', n. An appendance to most cathedrals. [proper officers.

AUDITING, &'dist-ing, ppr. Examining accounts, by AUDITION, &'dish-in, n. Hearing. AUDITIVE, &'dist-iv, a. Having the power of hearing. AUDITOR, à'dit-ur, n. A hearer; a person employed to take an account.

AUDITORS OF THE EXCHEQUER, à'dît-urz, n. pl. Those who settle the accounts of the Exchequer.

AUDITORSHIP, à'dit-dr-ship, n. The office of au-

AUDITORY, à'dît-ûr-ê, a. That which has the power of hearing. are heard. AUDITORY, & ddt-ur-e, n. A place where lectures AUDITRESS, & ddt-res, n. The woman that hears.

AUDITHESS, &'dift-rés, n. The woman that hears.
AUF, b'f, n. A fool.
AUGER, &'går, n. A tool to bore holes with.
AUGHT, &'t, pro. Any thing.
AUGMENT, &'g-ment', vt. To increase.
AUGMENT, &'g-ment', vi. To grow bigger.
AUGMENT, &'g-ment, n. Increase.
AUGMENT, A'g-ment, n. Increase.
AUGMENTATION, &'g-ment-a's-shûn, n. The thing added to make bigger. In heraldry, an especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon, or a canton.
AUGMENTATION COURT &'g. ment &'s-khôn, b'dt. n.

AUGMENTATION COURT, à g-mênt-â-shûn-kô'rt, n. A court erected by King Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the sup-

pression of monasteries.
AUGMENTATIVE, à'g-mênt-à-tiv, a. Having the quality of augmenting. A UGMENTED, a/g-ment-ed, pp. Increased.

AUGMENTER, à'g-ment'er. n. He who enlarges.

AUGMENTING, a'g-ment'ing, ppr. Increasing; en-

larging; adding.

AUGRE, å'går, n. See AUGER.

AUGREHOLE, å'går-hô'l, n. A hole made by an AUGUR, à'gàr, n. One who pretends to predictiby omens.
AUGUR, à'gàr, vi. To foretel.
AUGURATE, à'gàr-à't, or à'gu-rà't, vi. To judge by
AUGURATION, à'gàr-à'shùn, or à'gu-rà'shùn, n.

The practice of augury.

AUGURED, à'gård, pp. Predicted; foretold.

AUGURER, à'går-ér, or à'gu-rèr, n. An augur.

AUGURIAL, à-gu'r-yàl, a. Relating to augury.

AUGURING, à'går-ing, ppr. Predicting; foretelling

augury. by omens. AUGURISE, à 'gar-i'z, or à 'gu'r-i'z, vi. To practise AUGUROUS, à 'gar-as, or à 'gu-ras, a. Predicting. AUGURY, à 'gar-è, or à 'gu-rè, n. An omen or predic-

AUGUST, & gust, n. The eighth month from January inclusive, dedicated to Augustus Cæsar.

AUGUST, å-gåst, a. Great; grand.
AUGUSTNESS, å-gåst-nės, n. Dignity.
AUK, à'k, n. A sea bird.
AUKWARD, å'k-å'ard, a. See Awkward.
AULARIAN, å-lå-rån, n. The member of a hall; and so called at Oxford, by way of distinction from collegations.

AULD, à'ld, a. Old.
AULETICK, à'lċt'ik, a. Belonging to pipes.
AULICK, à'lik, n. Belonging to the court.

AULN, å'n, n. An ell.
AULNAGE, å'l-nå'j, or, à'nå'j, pp. Measurement by AUMAIL, å'mål, vt. To variegate. [the auln. AUMBRY, å'm-brê. See Ambry.
AUNT, ån', n. A father or mother's sister.
AUNTER, å'dn-têr, n. Old word for ADVENTURE.

AURATE, à-ra't, n. A sort of pear. AURATED, à-ra't-èd, a. Resembling gold.

AUREAT, à-rê-a't, or à-rê-at, a. Golden. AURELIA, à-rê'l-ya, n. The first apparent change of the maggot of insects.

AURELIAN, à rêl fan, a. Like, or pertaining to the AUREOLA, à-rê-6-lå, n. A circle of rays called a

AURIC, a'rik, a. Pertaining to gold. The auric acid is a combination of gold and oxygen.

AURICLE, a'rikl, n. The external ear. Two ap-

AURICLE, & Tiki, n. Ine external ear. I wo appendages of the heart, resembling the external ear. AURICULA, & Tk'u-lå, n. A flower.

AURICULAR, & Tk'u-lå, a. Within the sense of hearing. Secret; as auricular confession. [ner. AURICULARLY, & Tk'u-lå't-fe', ad. In a secret man-AURICULATE, & Tk'u-lå't, a. Shaped like an ear.

AURICULATED, & Tk'u-lå't-éd, a. Having large, large are as the surjoulated vulture.

long ears; as the auriculated vulture. [gold. AURIFEROUS, å-rif-èr-ås, a. That which produces AURIGA, å-ri-gå, n. Literally, the director of a car or wagon; in astronomy, the wagoner, a constel-

lation in the northern hemisphere. AURIGATION, à-rê-gà-shun, n. The practice of

driving carriages.
AURIGRAPHY, å 'rê-gråf'-è, n. A writing with gold.
AURIPIGMENTUM, å-rê-pig-mên'-tûm, n. See Or-

PIMENT.

AURISCALP, à'ris-kalp, n. An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the car.

AURIST, &-rlst, n. One who professes to cure disorders of the ear.

AUROCHS, & roks, n. A species of ox whose horns are found in gravel and alluvial soil.

AURORA, a-rô-ra, n. A species of crowfoot. tically, the morning. AURORA BOREALIS, à-rô-ra-bô-re-â-lis, n. Light

streaming in the night from the north.

AURORAL, à "rô-râl, a. Belonging to the Aurora, or northern lights.

AURULENT, à "ru-lênt, n. Of the colour of gold.

AURUM FULMINANS, à "rum-fâl," min-anz, n. A pre-

paration made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol.

a'll. a'rt, a'ce, e've, no'. to', bet', hit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u,

AUSCULTATION, à's-kul-ta-shun, n. Listening to. AUSPICATE, d's-pê-kâ't, vt. To foreshow. AUSPICATED, d's-pê-kâ't-êd, pp. Foreshown; begun.

AUSPICATING, à's-pe-ka't-ing, pp. Fereshowing;

foretelling, [tection. AUSPICE, a's-pis, n. Omens drawn from birds. Pro-AUSPICES, a's-pis-iz, n. pi. Patronage; protection. AUSPICIAL, a's-pis-al, a. Relating to prognosticks. AUSPICIOUS, à/s-pish'ds, a. Having omens of suc-

cess. Prosperous.

AUSPICIOUSLY, d's-pish-us-le, ad. Prosperously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, d's-pish-us-ness, n. Prospericy.

AUSTERE, &'s-tê'r, a. Severe; harsh. AUSTERELY, &'s-tê'r-lê, ad. Rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, å's-tê'r-nês, n. Severity. AUSTERITY, å's-têr-ît-ê, n. Severity. AUSTRAL, å's-trål, a. Southern.

AUSTRALASIA, à's-tral-a'sha, n. A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia, New Helland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.

AUSTRALIZE, a's-tral-iz, vi. To tend towards the AUSTRINE, a's-trin, a. Southern. south. AUSTROMANCY, a's-tro-mans-e, n. Prediction of future events from observation of the winds.

future events from observation of the distributions.

AUTHENTICAL Å de die die die distribution AUTHENTICALNESS, å-then-te-kål-nes, n. AUTHENTICATE, å-then-te-kåt, vt. To prove by au-

AUTHÉNTICATED, à-thèn'tik-å't-èd, pp. Rendered

authentick by proofs; legal forms, signatures, &c. AUTHENTICATING, à-thèn'-tik-à't-ing, pp. Giving authority in writing, by proper signatures, seals, &c. AUTHENTICITY, & then-tistic, n. Authority. AUTHENTICK, & then-tistic, a. Genuinc. AUTHENTICKLY, & then-tik-le, ad. After an au-

thentick manner.

thentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, å'-then'-tik-nes, n. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, å'-thår, n. The first beginner or mover.

The first writer of any thing. A writer in general.

AUTHOR, å'-thår, vt. To occasion; to effect.

AUTHORESS, å'-thår-es, n. A female author.

AUTHORIAL, å'-thô'r-ŷàl, a. Pertaining to an author.

AUTHORITATIVE, au'thor-it-a't-iv, a. Having due

authority. authoritative manner. AUTHORITATIVELY, å'thor'it-å't-lv-lê, ad. In an AUTHORITATIVENESS, å'thor-it-å't-iv-nês, n.

An acting by authority.

AUTHORITY, & thor-it-e, n. Legal power.

AUTHORIZATION, a-thur-i-za-shun, n. Establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, à-thur-i'z, et. To give authority. AUTHORIZED, a'thur-i'zd, pp. Empowered to act

by any legal or natural authority. AUTHORIZING, a'thur-i'z-ing, pp. Giving authority

to; giving legal power.

AUTHORLESS, å-thår-les, a. Without authority.

AUTHORSHIP, a'thur-ship, n. The quality of being an auther. [of a person written by himself. AUTOBIOGRAPHY, a-td-be-og-ra-fe, n. The history AUTOCHTHON, à-tôk-thôn, n. One who rises or grows out of the earth.

AŬTOCRASY, å tôk trå-sé, n. Independent power.
AUTOCRAT, å tô-kråt, n. A title for a despotic king.
AUTOCRATICAL, å tô-kråt tê-kål, a. Abso-AUTOCRATORICAL, å tô-krå tô rê-kål, a. lutely

AUTOCRATRIX, å-to-kråt-riks, n. A female sovereign who is independent and absolute; a title given to the empresses of Russia. [ing of a person.

AUTOGRAPH, ½-tô-gråf, n. The original haud-writ-AUTOGRAPHAL, å-tô-gråf-ål, a. Of the particular hand-writing of a person. [writing. AUTOGRAPHICAL, à 'tô-graf'ik-al, a. Of one's own

AUTOGRAPHY, à-tòg'rà-fê, er à'tô-graf-ê, n. A person's own writing.
AUTOMALITE, n. a-tòm'a-li't, n. A mineral, called

by Hauy spinelle zincifcre; it is classed with the spinal ruby

AUTOMATH, à tô-màth, n. One who is self-taught.

AUTOMATICAL, à tô-mat'ik-al, a. Belonging to an automaton. [the power of motion within itself. AUTOMATON, & tom & tom, n. A machine that has

AUTOMATOUS, à-tô'm-å-tůs, a. Having in itself the power of motion. AUTONOMOUS, à ton to-mus, a. Self-named; inde-

pendent in government. [one's mind. AUTONOMY, å-tôn-'ô-mê, n. The living according to AUTOPSY, å-tôp-sê, n. Ocular demonstration. AUTOPTICAL, å-tôp-tê-kål, a. Perceived by one's

own eyes. [one's own eyes. AUTOPTICALLY, å-tôp'tê-kâl-ê, ad. By means of AUTOSCHEDIASTICAL, å-tô-skê-di-ås-tîk-âl, a.

Hasty; slight. AUTOTHEIZM, à'tô-thê'îzm, n. A belief in the

doctrine that God is self-existent.

AUTUMN, à'tům, n. The season of the year between summer and winter; popularly comprising, August, September, and October.

AUTUMNAL, à-tům'nål, a. Belonging te autumn. AUTUMNITY, à-tům'nît-ê, n. The season of autumn.

AUXESIS, à'ks-ê'ss, n. An increasing. AUXILIAR, àks-îl-ŷer, a. Assista

AUXILIARY, a'ks-il-yer, a. Auxiliar Aux

AUXILIAR, å'ks-îl-yêr, n. AUXILIARY, å'ks-îl-yêr-ê, n. AUXILIARY Verb, å'ks-îl-yêr-ê-vêrb. A verb that

helps to conjugate other verbs.

AUXILIATION, a'ks-il-é-ā-shūn, n. Help.

AUXILIATORY. a'ks-il-ýā-tūr-é, a. Assisting.

AVAIL, å-vål, vi. To profit.
AVAIL, å-vål, vi. To be of use.
AVAIL, å-vål, vi. To be of use.
AVAIL, å-vål, vi. Profit.
AVAILABLE, å-vål-åbl, a. Profitable. [moting.
AVAILABLENESS, å-vål-åbl-nés, n. Power of pro-AVAILABLY, å-vå/l-åb-lê, ad. Legally; validly.

AVAILED, å-vå'ld, pp. Profited.
AVAILED, å-vå'l-ing, ppr. Using to advantage.
AVAILMENT, å-vå'l-ment, n. Usefulness.
AVALANCHE, åv-å-lå'nsh, n. A mass of snow tha.

falls from the top of a mountain.

AVALE, å-vå'l, vt. To sink.
AVALE, å-vå'l, vt. To let fall.
AVANT, å-von'g, n. The front of an army.
AVANT-COURIER, å-von'g-kb'r-yå', n. One who is dispatched before the rest to notify their approach.

AVANT-GUARD, å-von'g-gård, n. The van.

AVANTURINE å-van'g-tu-rê'n, n. A variety of quart: rock, containing spangles; the name given lately to a fashionable bright er brown colour.

AVARICE, av-a-ris, n. Coveteusness.

AVARICIOUS, åv-å-rish-us, a. Covetous. AVARICIOUSLY, åv-å-rish-us-lê, ad. Covetously. AVARICIOUSNESS, av-a-rish-us-nes, n. Covetous-

AVAROUS, åv⁴å-rås, a. Covetous. [ness. AVAST, å-vå'st, ad. Eneugh; step; commen among

VATAR, å-vå-tår, n. The term used to express each change, or metamorphosis of an Indian deity.

AVAUNCEMENT, å-vå'ns-ment, n. Advancement.

AVAUNT, å-vå'nt, vt. To beast.
AVAUNT, å-vå'nt, vi. To advance.
AVAUNT, å-vå'nt, vi. To advance.
AVAUNT, å-vå'nt, n.
AVAUNTANCE, å-vå'nt'åns, n.
Boasting.

AVAUNTRY, å-vå'nt-rê, n.
AVAUNT, å-vå'nt, int. A word of abhorrence by

which any one is driven away.

VE, å-ve, n. The first part of the salutation, used by the Romanists to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the Ave Maria, or Ave Mary.

AVEL, å-vėl', vt. To pull away. AVENACEOUS, åv-èn-à'shûs, a. Belonging to, or

partaking of the nature of oats. VENER, or AVENOR, av-ê-ner, or av-ê-ner, n. An officer of the stable.

AVENAGE, åv-čn-čj, n. A quantity of oats paid as a AVENGE, å-vėnj', vt. To revenge. [rent. AVENGEANCE, å-vėnj'-åns, n. Punishment. AVENGED, å-vėnjd', pp. Satisfied by the punishmen

of the offender.

AVENGEMENT, à-venj-ment, n. Vengeance

AVENGER, å-venj'er, n. Revenger. AVENGERESS, å-věnj'er-es, n. A female avenger. AVENGING, å-vėnj-ing, ppr. Executing vengeance. AVENS, å-vėns, or å-vėns, n. Herb bennet. AVENTINE, åv-en-ti'n, a. Pertaining to Mons Aventinus, one of the seven hills, on which Rome stood. AVENTURE, å-vent-yur, n. A mischance. AVENUE, åv-ér-éj, n. A mischance. AVENUE, åv-ér-un, n. An alley of trees before a house. AVER, å-vér', vt. To declare positively. AVERAGE, åv-ér-éj, n. A medium; a mean proportion. AVERAGE, åv-ér-éj, vt. To fix an average price. AVERAGED, åv-ér-éjd, pp. Reduced in a mean pro-AVERAGING, av-er-ej-ing, ppr. Forming a mean proportion, out of unequal sums, or quantities.

AVERMENT, a-ver-ment, n. Establishment by evidence. Affirmation.

AVERNAT, & vér-nåt, n. A sort of grape.

AVERNIAN, & vér-nyån, n. Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, in Italy.

A VERPENNY, å-ver-pen-2ê, n. Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of services by the heasts in kind. [tetic philosophers. the beasts m kind.

AVERRAIST, åv-ćr-àd'st, n. One of a sect of peripaAVERRED, å-vérd', pp. Affirmed positively.

AVERRING, å-vér-'ing, ppr. Affirming positively.

AVERRUNCATE, åv-ér-ûn-'kå't, vt. To root up.

AVERRUNCATED, åv-ér-ûn-'kå't-èd, ppr. Torn up.

AVERRUNCATED, åv-ér-ûn-'kå't-èd, ppr. Torn up. [up by the roots. by the roots. AVERRUNCATING, åv-ér-ůn-kå't-ing, ppr. Tearing AVERRUNCATION, åv-ér-ůn-kå'shůn. n. The act of rooting up any thing.

AVERSATION, av-er-så-shun, n. Hatred.

AVERSE, å-vers', a. Not pleased with.

AVERSELY, å-vers-le, ad. Unwillingly. AVERSELY, a-vérs-le, ad. Unwillingly.
AVERSENESS, à-vérs-nés, n. Unwillingness.
AVERSION, à-vér-shân, n. Hatred; dislike.
AVERT, à-vér-v, vt. To turn aside.
AVERT, à-vér-v, vt. To turn away.
AVERTED, à-vér-t-éd, pp. Turned aside; averted.
AVERTER, à-vér-t-ér, n. That which averts.
AVERTENG à-vér-t-for, va. That which averts. AVERTING, å-verte'ing, ppr. Turning away from.
AVIARY, å'v-yer-e, n. A place enclosed to keep birds
AVIDIOUSLY, å-vid-yus-le, ad. Eagerly. [in.
AVIDITY, å-vid-yus-kille, n. Greediness. AVIDITY, a-vid-it-e, n. Greediness.

AVIGATO, åv-é-g-g²-tó, n. \) The Persea, or aligator AVOCADO, åv-é-k-g²-dó, n. \) pear.

AVILE, å-vi'z, vt. To depreciate.

AVISE, å-vi'z, n. \) Advice.

AVISO, å-vé-ző. n. \} Advisement.

AVITOUS åv'g' - ga Avient. AVITOUS, av-it-us, a. Ancient. AVIZE, å-vi'z, vt. To counsel; to consider. AVOCADO, åv-ò-kå²dő, n. The name of a tree in the Spanish West Indies.

AVOCATE, åv-²ò-kå²t, vt. To call off. [calls. AVOCATION, åv-ò-kå²t, nn, a. The business that AVOCATIVE, å-vok-²à-tiv, or å-vô/k-²a-tiv, n. That AVOCATIVE, &-vôk'â-tiv, or &-vô'k'â-tiv, n. That which calls off from; dehortation; dissuasion.

AVOID, &-vàé'd, vt. To shun.

AVOIDABLE, &-vàé'd-àbl, a. That which may be AVOIDABLE, &-vàé'd-àbl, a. That which may be AVOIDANCE, &-vàé'd-àbl, a. The act of avoiding.

AVOIDED, &-vàé'd-èd, pp. Shunned; evaded.

AVOIDER, &-vàé'd-èr, n. The person that avoids.

AVOIDING, &-våé'd-ing, ppr. Shunning.

AVOIDLESS, &-vôé'd-ise, a. Inevitable.

AVOIDLESS, &-vôé'd-ise, a. Alvid of weight. AVOIRDUPOIS, av-er-du-paez, n. A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound troy, as seventeen to fourteen AVOKE, å-vö'k, vt. To call back.
AVOLATION, åv-ò-là'shůn, n. Flight.
AVOUCH, å-vàôtsh', vt. To affirm.
AVOUCH, å-vàôtsh', n. Declaration. [avouched.
AVOUCHABLE, å-vàôtsh'abl, a. What may be avouched. What may be AVOUCHED, å-våötshd', pp. Affirmed. AVOUCHER, å-våötshder, n. He that avouches.

AVOUCHING, å-våotsh-ing ppr. Affirming.

AVOW, a-vao, n. Determination; vow. AVOWABLE, å-vå&'abl, a. That which may be open. AVOWAL, å-våô'ål, n. Open declaration. AVOWED, å-våôd', pp. Declared openly. AVOWEDLY, å-våô'èd-lê, ad. In an open manner. AVOWEE, a-vào-e, n. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. VOWER, a-vab'er, n. He that avows. AVOWER, å-våδ-år, n. He that avows.
AVOWING, å-våδ-ång, ppr. Openly declaring.
AVOWRY, å-våδ-ån, in law, is where one takes
distress for rent, and the other sues replevin.
AVOWSAL, å-våδ-śal, n. A confession.
AVOWTRY, å-våδ-årå, n. See Avowtry.
AVULSED, å-våß-dy part. a. Plucked away.
AVULSED, å-vålsd', p. Plucked away.
AVULSION, å-vål-shån, n. Pulling one thing from
another. another.

AWAIT, å-&å't, vt. To expect; to attend.

AWAIT, å-&å't, n. Ambush.

AWAITED, å-&å't-ěd, pp. Waited for; attended on.

AWAITING å-&å't-lng ppr. Looking for; expecting.

AWAKE, å-&å'k, vt. To rouse out of sleep.

AWAKE, å-&å'k, vi. Not break from asleep.

AWAKED, å-&å'kd, pp. Roused from sleep.

AWAKED, å-&å'kd, pp. Roused from sleep.

AWAKEN, å-&å'kd, pp. Boused from sleep.

AWAKEN, å-&å'kd, pp. Boused from sleep. AWAKEN, å-ôå/k-én, or å-ôåkn, vt. The same with AWAKEN, å-ôå/k-én, or å-ôå/kn, vt. AWAKE. AWAKENER, å-ôå/k-én-ér, or å-ôåk-nèr, v. That which awakens. [act of awaking. AWAKENING, å-öå'k-ěn-îng, or å-öå'k-ning, n. The AWAKING, å-bå/k-ing, pp. Rousing from sleep. AWARD, å-bå/rd, vt. To adjudge. AWARD, å-bå/rd, vt. To judge. AWARD, å-ba'rd, n. Judgment. AWARDED, å-åå'rd-ėd, pp. Giving by a judicial sen-AWARDER, å-åå'rd-er, n. A judge. [tence. AWARDING, å-ôa'rd-ing, pp. Giving by arbitration, or a judicial sentence. or a juniciai sentence.

AWARE, å-ôå'r, ad. Excited to caution.

AWARE, å-ôå'r, vi. To beware.

AWARN, å-ôå'rn, vi. To caution.

AWATCHA, å-ôå'sh-å, n. A bird of Kamtschatka, enumerated by Pennant among the warblers. AWAY, å-oå', ad. In a state of absence. Let us go Begone. AWAYWARD, å-8å-8ård, ad. Turned aside. AWE, a', n. Reverential fear.

AWE, a', vt. To strike with reverence. AWEARY, å-ôċ-rè, a. Weary; tired. AWEBAND, å-bànd, n. A check. [with awe AWECOMMANDING, å-kåm-må/nd-ing, a. Striking AWED, a'd, pp. Struck with fear or reverence. AWESTRUCK, a'struk, part. a. Impressed with awe AWFULL å-fôl, a. Struck with awe. AWFULEYED, å-fôl-i'd, a. Having eyes exciting awe. AWFULLY, å-fôl-ê, ad. Striking with awe. AWFULNESS, & fől-nés, n. Solemnity. AWHAPE, å-hå'p, vt. To confound. AWHEELS, å-hôé'lz, ad. On wheels. AWHIELS, a-noe'iz, aa. On wheels.
AWHILE, å-hôi'l, aa. Some time.
AWHIT, å-hôit', aa. Some time.
AWHIT, å-hôit', aa. A jot.
AWING, à'-îng, pp. Striking with fear or reverence.
AWK, å'k, a. Odd.; out of order.
AWKWARD, à'k-ôûrd, a. Unhandy; clumsiy.
AWKWARDLY, à'k-ôûrd-lê, aa. Clumsily.
AWKWARDLY, à'k-ôûrd-lê, aa. Clumsily. AWKWARDNESS, à'k-ôurd-nes, n. Clumsiness. AWL, a'l, n. An instrument to bore holes. AWLESS, a'les, a. Wanting awe. AWME, or AUME, a'm, n. A Dutch measure, answering to one-seventh of an English ton. AWN, a'n, n. The beard of corn or grass. AWNING, a'n-ing, n. A cover spread over a boat, to defend from the rays of the sun. AWNLESS, an-lés, a. Without awn or beard.
AWNY, á'n-è, ppr. Having awns; full of beard.
AWOKE, å-bőrk, pr. The preterite from awake.
AWORK, å-bőrk', ad. On work.
AWORKING, å-bőrk'sing, a. The state of working. AVOUCHMENT, å-våðtsh-ment, n. Declaration. AVOW, å-våð, vt. To declare with confidence. AWRY, a'ri', ad. Not in a straight direction.

evenly.

AXAYACAT, åks-å-yå-kåt, n. A fly in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes, and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used, as a sort of caviare, called ahuauhtli. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards.

AXE, &ks', n. An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a handle.

AXEHEAD, &ks'-hed, n. The head of the axe.

AXESTONE, åks-ston, n. AXSTONE, åks-ston, n. AXSTONE, åks-ston, n. AXIFORM, åks-te-farm, a. In the form of an ax.

AXILLA, åks-îl-å, n. The arm-pit.

AXILLAR, åks-fl-år, n. Belonging to the arm-AXILLARY, åks-fl-å-rê, n. pit.
AXINITE, åks-ín-i't, n. A minera, so named because

its edges are sharp like an ax. This is the Thumerstone of Kirwan.

AXINOMANCY, n. åks-in-ö-måns-ė. Among the ancients, a species of divination by means of an ax or hatchet, performed by laying an agate stone on a hatchet; or, by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised; then the names of those suspected were repeated, and he at whose name the hatchet moved was pronounced guilty.
AXIOM, åks-yum, n. A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIOMATICAL, aks-yum-at-e-kal, a. Relating to

an axiom.

AXIS, aksis, n. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, åksl', n.

The pin which passes

AXLE-TREE, åksl'trê, n.

through the midst of

the wheel.

AXOLOTE, åks-6-16t, n. A water lizard, found in the AY, åc', Yes. Yes, certainly. [Mexican lake. AY ME, å' mê', or å' mê', int. A phrase, implying dejection and sorrow; the same as ah me!

AYE, å', ad. Always.
AYGREEN, å'gré'n, n. Houseleek.
AYRY, å'rê, n. The nest of the hawk.
AZEROLE, åz'êr'ôl, n. The three-grained medlar, or Veapolitan medlar-tree.

AZIMUTH, az-im-ath, n. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line. Magnetical Azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meri-Azimuth Compass, is an instrument for finding the sun's magnetic azimuth. Azimuth Dial, is a dial whose stile is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. Azimuths, called also vertical circles. are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

AZOTE, å-zô't, n. Nitrogen, one of the elements of

AZOTH, áz-óth, n. Among alchymists, the first principle of metals; the mercury of metals; a universal medicine. [its composition. AZOTIC, å-zòt-'îk, a. Relating to, or having azote in

AZOTITE, az-o-ti't, n. A salt formed by a combination of the protoxyde of azote, or nitrous oxyde, with an alkali

AZURE, å-zhu'r, or å-zhur, n. Blue; faint blue. AZURE, å-zhu'r, vt. To colour any thing blue. AZURED, å-zhurd, a. Blue.

AZURED, å'zhård, pp. Coloured blue; like the sky. AZURING, å'-zhår-ing, pp. Colouring azure; making of an azure colour.

AZYME, å'zhūm, a. Of a bright blue colour. AZYME, å'zi'm, or å'zâ'm, n. Unleavened bread. AZYMITES, åz'lm-i'ts, n. Those Christians who use

unleavened bread in the Lord's supper. AZYMUS, åz-im-ås, n. Unleavened bread. AZYMUS, åz-im-ås, α. Unleavened.

В.

B, bê', n. The second letter of the English alphabet, pronounced by pressing of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.—Chalmers' Todd's Johnson.—See my observations.—J. K.

BAA, båå', n. The cry of a sheep.
BAA, båå', vi. To cry like a sheep.
BAAL, båå', vi. To cry like a sheep.
BAAL, båå', n. A Canaanitish god.
BAALAMB, båå-låm', n. A childish name for a sheep.

BABBLE, båb'l, vi. To prattle like a child. To talk BABBLE, båb'l, vt. To prate. [idly and much. BABBLE, båb'l, n. Idle talk.

BABBLED, båb/la, pp. Prated; spoken idly.
BABBLEMENT, båb/l-ment, n. Senseless prate.
BABBLER, båb/ler, n. An idle talker. A teller of

BABBLING, båb'ling, n. Foolish talk.
BABBLING, båb'ling, ppr. Talking idly; telling secrets.

BABBLING, bab-ling, ppr. 1 aixing intry tening secress BABE, bå'b, n. An infant of either sex.
BABEL, bå'bėl, n. Disorder; tumult.
BABFRY, båb-ėr-ė, n. Finery to please a babe.
BABIED, bå'bė'd, pp. Treated like a baby.
BABISH, bå'b-ish, a. Childish.
BABISHLY, bå'b-ish-lè, ad. Childishness.
BABOON, bå-bö'n, n. A monkey of the largest kind.
DABY bå'da n. A child.

BABY, bå'-bė, a. A child. BABY, bå'-bė, a. Like a baby; small. BABY, bå'-bė, vt. To treat one like a baby.

BABYHOOD, bå-bè-hôd', n. Infancy; childhood.
BABYSHIP, bå-bè-ship, n. Infancy; childhood.
BABYSHIP, bå-bè-lng, ppr. Treating like a baby.
BABYISH, bå-bè-ship, a. Childish.
BABYLONIAN, båb-ll-ôn-ŷàn, n. A native or inhabitant of Babylonia. In ancient writers, an astrology, s. the Chaldegree were repursible for the street of the children were repursible for the children. loger, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the

study of astrology.

BABYLONIAN, bāb-ll-d'n-yan, a. Pertaining to
BABYLONISH, bāb-ll-d'n-ish, a. Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia. city stood on the Frat, or Euphrates, and it is sup-

on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded.

BABYLONICAL, båb-il-on-é-kål, a. Tumultuous; BABYLONICS, båb-il-on-iks, n. pl. The title of a fragment of a history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by Besorus, a priest of Babylon. BABYROUSSA, båb-ê-råbs'å, n. pl. In zoology, the

Indian hog, a native of Celebes, and Buero; but not found on the continent of Asia, or of Africa.

BACCA, båk/å, n. In botany, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy periscarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds.

BACCATED, båk'kå't-èd, a. Beset with pearls. BACCALAUREATE, bak-å-lå-rê-'a't, n. (The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or, as Bailey supposes, from bacca, berry; and the latter part from laurea, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries). The degree of Bachelor of Arts.

BACCHANAL, båk'å-nål, a. Drunken.

BACCHANAL, bāk-ā-nāl, n. A drunkard.
BACCHANALIAN, bāk-ā-nāl-ŷān, n. A drunkard.
BACCHANALIAN, bāk-ā-nāl-ŷān, a. Relating to

revelry. BACCHANALS, båk²å-nålz, n. Drunken feasts.

BACCHANALS, bāk-ā-naiz, n. Drunkel Research
BACCHUSBOLE, bāk-ā-bō'l, n. A flower.
BACCHEROUS, bāk-sif-ā-t-ās, a. Berry-bearing.
BACCHANT, bāk-ânt, n.
BACCHANTE, bāk-kānt-d', n. Bacchus.
BACCHICK, bāk-ā-kānt, a.
Relating to Bacchus.

BACCHICK, båk²ik, a. Relating to Bacchus.
BACCHIUS, båk²ė-ås, n. In ancient poetry, a foot
composed of a short syllable and two long ones, as in avari.

BACCIVOROUS, bak-siv-o-rus, a. Devouring berries. BACHELOR, båtsh-él-ůr, n. A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degree at the university. BACHELORSHIP, båtsh'él-ůr-ship, n. The condi

tion of a bachelor.

BACK, or BAK, båk', or bå'k, n. In navigation, a ferry-boat or praam; in brewing, a large flat tub or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling.

BACK, bak', n. The hinder part of the body; the rear; The part of any thing out of sight.

BACK, båk', ad. To the place from which one came.

BACK, båk', vt. To maintain; to settle.

BACKBITE, båk'-b't, vt. To censure the absent.

BADINERIE, båd'lå. ad. In a bad manner.

BADLY, båd'lå, ad. In a bad manner.

BADNESS, båd'nås, n. Wickedness. [Indies.

BADOUCE, bå-dô's, n. A fruit produced in the East

BAFFETAS, båf'å-tås, n. An Indian cloth, or plain

BAFTAS, bås'tås, n. and in the fact of surat is

BASTAS, bås'tås, n. and to be the best.

BAFFLE, båf'l, vi. To clude; to confound. To deceive.

BAFFLED, båf'ld, pp. Eluded; defeated.

BAFFLER, båf'lår, n. He that puts to confusion.

BAFFLING, båf'lng, nm. Eluding by stratagem, &c. BACKBITER, båk'-bi't-er, n. A calumniator. BACKBITING, båk-bi't-lng, n. Secret detraction.
BACKBITINGLY, båk-bi't-lng-lê, ad. Slanderously.
BACKBONE, båk-bô'n, n. The bone of the back.
BACKCARRY, båk-kår-lê, n. The thing carried back; BAFFLER, bat-ler, n. He that puts to confusion. BAFFLER, bat-ler, n. He that puts to confusion. BAFFLENG, båg', n. A sack, or pouch. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained. BAG, båg', vt. To put into a bag. To swell. BAG, båg', vt. To swell like a full bag. BAGATELLE, båg-å-tėl', n. A trifle. BAGGAGE, båg-å-tėl', n. The furniture of an army: a pert young woman. charge for carrying back; act of carrying back.

BACKCARRY, båk-kår-é, vt. To carry on the back.

BACKDOOR, båk-dð'r, n The door behind the house. BACKED, båkd', ad. Having a back.
BACKED, båkd', pp. Mounted; supported by aid;
seconded, moved backward. BACKFRIEND, båk-frend, n. An enemy in secret. BACKGAMMON, båk-gåm-un, n. A game at tables, army; a pert young woman.

BAGGED, bågd', pp. Put into a bag.

BAGGING, båg'dng, ppr. Swelling.

BAGNIO, bån's on A house for bathing. with box and dice. [house. BACKHOUSE, bå/k-håő/s, n. The building behind a BACKING, båk-ing, ppr. Moving back; mounting; BAGPIPE, båg-pi'p, n. A musical instrument. BAGPIPER, båg-pi'p-èr, n. One that plays on a bagpipe. BAGRE, båg-re, n. A small bearded delicious fish, of seconding.

BACKPIECE, bak-pe's, n. The armour which covers BACKRETURN, bak're-turn', n. Repeated return. a silvery hue, and without scales. BAGREEF, bag'rê'f, n. A fourth and lower reef, used BACKROOM, båk'rô'm, n. A room behind. BACKSET, båk'sét, part. a. Set upon in the rear. BACKSIDE, båk'sí'd, n. The hinder part of any thing. BACKSLIDE, båk'sli'd, v. To apostatize. in the British navy. BAGUETTE, bå-get', n. A little round moulding, less BAGUETTE, ba-gev, n. A mule round measure, than an astragal.

BAHAR, bå-hår, n.

BARRE, bår', or bår-tê, n.

BOUTTE, bår', n.

BOUTTE, n.

BOUTT BACKSLIDER, båk'sli'd-er, n. An apostate. BACKSLIDING, båk'sli'd-ing, n. Transgression. BACKSTAFF, båk'ståf', n. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea. BACKSTAIRS, båk'stå'rz, n. The private stairs.
BACKSTAYS, båk'stå'z, n. Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or lour, or yellowish white, from Baikel, a lake in nor overboard. BACKSWORD, båk-sôrd, n. A sword with one sharp BACKWARD, båk-sôrd, ad. With the back for-BACKWARDS, båk-sôrdz, ad. wards; towards the thern Asia. BAIL, bå/l, n. A surety.
BAIL, bå/l, vt. To give bail.
BAILABLE, bå/l-åbl, a. That may be bailed.
BAILEE, bå/l-è, n. The person to whom goods are back. BACKWARD, båk-bård, a. Unwilling; dull; late. BACKWARD, båk-bård, n. The state past. BACKWARD, båk-bård', vt. To hinder. committed in trust. BAILER, or BAILOR, bå1-er, or bå1-år, n. One who BACKWARDLY, båk-bård-lê, an. Unwillingly. BACKWARDNESS, båk-bård-nes, n. Tardiness. delivers goods to another in trust.

BAILIFF, ba'l-if, n. An officer who executes arrests. An understeward of a manor. BACKWOUND, bak'ob'nd, vt. To wound behind the BAILIWICK, bå7-è-ôik, n. The jurisdiction of a bailiff. BAILMENT, bå7-ment, n. The delivery of things to BACON, bå-kun, n. The flesh of a hog salted and dried. BAILMENT, ba'l-ment, n. The delivery of things to the bailor, or to the bailee.

BAILS, ba'lz, n. pl. Hoops to support a tilt.

BAILY, ba'l-ê, n. The office of a bailiff.

BAIN, ba'n, n. A bath.

BAIN, ba'n, vt. To bathe.

BAIRN, ba'rn, n. A child.

BARN, ba'rn, n. A child.

BAIN, ba'rn, n. A child.

BAIN, ba'rn, n. To put meat upon a hook to tempt fish. BACULE, båk'u'l, n. A kind of portcullis or gate, supported by two great stakes.

BACULITE, båk'u-li't, n. A genus of fossil shells. BACULOMETRY, båk-u-lom-ê-trê, n. The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. BAD, bad', a. Ill; vicious. BAD, båd', a. III; vicious.
BAD, båd', båd,
BADGE, båd', n. A token by which one is known.
BADGE, båd', vt. To mark with a badge. [badge.
BADGED, båd', pp. Marked or distinguished by a
BADGELSS, bajdés, a. Having no badge.
BADGER, båj'ér, n. One that buys victuals in one To give meat to horses, on the road.

BAIT, bat, vi. To harass by the help of others.

BAIT, bat, vi. To stop at any place for refreshment.

To flap the wings; to flutter. BAIT, bat, n. Meat set to allure fish. A temptation. place, and carries it unto another.

BADGER, båj-ér- vt. An animal that earths in the
BADGER, båj-ér- vt. To confound. [ground.
BADGER-LEGGED, båj-ér-légd', a. Having legs of A refreshment on a journey. BAITED, La't-éd, pp. Furnished with bait; allured. Fed, or refreshed on the road. Harassed. Fed, or refreshed on the road. Harassed.

BAITING, bå't-lng, ppr. Furnishing with bait; alluring. Refreshing at an inn. Harassing.

BAIZE, bå'z, n. Coarse cloth stuff.

BAKE, bå'k, vt. To harden with heat.

BAKED, bå'kd, pp. Dried, hardened, or dressed, by BAKEHOUSE, bå'k-håå's, n. A place for baking bread.

BAKED-MEATS, bå'k-må'ts, n. Meats dressed by BAKED-MEATS, bå'kd-må'ts, n. \ the oven. an unequal length. BADIAGA, båd-e-å'gå, n. A small sponge, common in the north of Europe, the power of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

BADIANE, bådé-å-åne, n. The seed of a tree in Chi-BANDIAN, bånd-yån, n. Ina, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch, to give their BAKEN, bå'kn, pp. of to bake.
BAKER, bå'k-er, n. He whose trade is to bake. tea an aromatic taste. by a badge. BADGING, båjing, ppr. Marking or distinguishing BADIGEON, n. bå-dijin. A mixture of plaster and BAKER-FOOT, bå/k-er-fot, n. A distorted foot. BAKER-LEGGED, bå/k-er-legd, a. Having crooked free-stone, ground together, and sifted, used by the [ing, by heat. statuaries to fill the small holes, and repair the defect BAKING, bå'k-ing, ppr. Drying, hardening, or dressof the stones of which they make their statues. 74

BALAN, bål-ån, n. A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange; a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England.

BALANCE, bål-ans, n. One of the simple powers in mechanies. A pair of scales. Equipoise. The beating part of a watch. The constellation Libra. BALANCE, ballans, rt. To weigh in a balance. To

regulate an account.

BALANCE, bål'åns, vi. To hesitate. BALANCE FISH, bål'åns fish, n. The zygona, or marteau, a fish of the shark kind, six feet long, and 500lbs. weight. It has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious.

BALANCED, bål-ånsd, pp. Regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted.
BALANCER, bål-åns-ér, n. The person that settles

accounts, or weighs anything.
BALANCING, bal-ans-ing, n. Equilibrium.
BALANCING, bal-ans-ing, ppr. Bringing into a state of equipoise; settling accounts.

BALANI, bå-lå-ni, n. pl. Those shell-fish which adhere in clusters to others.

BALANITES, bål-å-ni'tz, n. pl. A species of precious stones of a greenish colour; a kind of chestnut.
BALASS Ruby, bål-ås-rå-bå, n. A kind of ruby.
BALAUSTINE, bål-å's-tin, n. The wild pomegranate

tree.

stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bà'ld, a. Wanting hair. Unadorned; inelegant.

BALDACHIN, bàl'dà-tshin, n. A canopy supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. BALDERDASH, ba'l-der-dash, n. Words, that is, ideas

jumbled together, without judgment. BALDERDÁSH, bå'l-dér-dåsh, vt. To adulterate any BALDLY, bå'ld-lê, ad. Nakedly; meanly. BALDMONY, bå'ld-mûn-ê, n. The same with GEN-

ness of writing. BALDPATE, bå'ld-på't, a. BALDPATE, bå'ld-på't, a. BALDPATE, bå'ld-på't, d. BALDPATE, bå'ld-på't-ëd, a. BALDPATED, bå'ld-på't-ëd, a.

BALDPATED, bard-parted, a. J BALDRICK, bårl-drik, n. A girdle; the zodiack. BALE, bårl, n. A bundle of goods; misery; calamity. BALE, bårl, vi. To make up into a bale. BALE, bårl, vt. To bale; to lave out. BALEARIC, bå-lè-àr-îk, or bàl-è-à-îrik, a. Pertaining

to the isles of Majorca and Minorea, in the Mediterranean Sea. The natives were great slingers.

BALED, bå7d, pp. Made up in a bale.

BALEFULL, bå7-föl, a. Full of misery.

BALEFULLY, bå7-föl-è, ad. Sorrowfully.

BALING, bå7-fing, ppr. Making up in a bale.

BALISTIC, bå7-fis-têr, n. A cross-bow.

BALISTIC, bå7-fis-têr, a. Pertaining to the Balista, or to the art of sheeting dark und other miseive accessions.

to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine.

BALISTICS, ba-lis-tiks, n. pl. The art of throwing missive weapons by the use of an engine. The Balista was a machine resembling a cross-bow.

BALIZE, bål'iz-ê', bå-lê'z, n. A sea mark; a pole raised on a bank.

BALK, bà'k, n. A great beam used in building. BALK, ba'k, n. A ridge of land left unploughed between

BALK, ba'k, v. A ringe of land left imploughed between the furrows; a disappointment.

BALK, ba'k, vt. To deal in cross purposes.

BALKED, ba'kd, pp. Ploughed in ridges, between furrows; frustrated; disappointed.

BALKERS, ba'k-érz, n. Men who give a sign to the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shole of heringrates. [trating.

BALKING, ba'k-ing, ppr. Ploughing in ridges; frus-BALL, ba'l, n. A round thing to play with, either with the hand, foot, or a racket; a globe; any part of the body that approaches to roundness, as the thumb, the eye; the skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink to spread it on the letters.

BALL, bå'l, n. An entertainment of dancing.
BALLAD, bål'åd, n. A song.
BALLAD, bål'åd, vt. To make ballads.
BALLAD, bål'åd, vi. To write ballads.
BALLADED, bål'åd-èd, pp. Celebrated in ballads;

sung in ballads. flads. BALLADER, bål-åd-er, n. A maker or singer of bal-BALLADING, bål-åd-ing, ppr. Singing ballads; ce-

lebrating in ballads.
BALLADMAKER, bål-åd-måk-er, n. He who writes

a ballad. in ballads. BALLADMONGER, bål'åd-mång-går, n. A s BALLADRY, bål'åd-rê, n. The style of ballads, BALLADSINGER, bål'åd-sång-år, n. One A trader

One whose

employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLADSTYLE, bal-ad-stil, n. The manner of a ballad.

BALLADTUNE, bål-åd-tů/n, The tune of a ballad. BALLADWRITER, bål-åd-ri't-ér, n. A composer of BALLARAG, bål'å-råg, vt. To bully. [ballads. BALLAST, bål'åst, n. Something put at the bottom

of the ship to keep it steady.

BALLAST, ball-est, vt. To put weight at the bottom of a ship to keep her steady; to keep any thing steady. BALLASTED, bal'est-ed, pp. Furnished with ballast;

kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BALLASTING, bål-est-ing, ppr. Furnishing with bal-

BALBUCINATE, or BALBUTIATE, bål-bu'sin-å't, or bål-bu'sē-å't, vi. To stammer in speech.

BALCONY, bål'åt-åd, part. a. Sung in a ballad.
BALCONY, bål'åt-åd, part. a. A heavy luggage boat

BALLATOUN, bai-a-ton, n. A neavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Lake. BALLATRY, bàl-ât-rê, n. A jig; a song. BALLET, bàl-â', or bàl-lêt, n. A dance. BALLIAGE, bàl-â-d', or bâ'-â', n. A. small duty paid to the city of London, by aliens, and even by denizens

for certain commodities exported by them.

BALLIARDS, bål-sårds, n. Now called billiards.

BALLISTER, bål-sårds. See BALLUSTER.

BALLON, bål-lö'n, n. A large round short-necked

BALLON, bål-lö'n, n. vessel used in chymistry. ALLOON, bål-løn, n. vessel used in chymistry. A ball placed on the top of a pillar. A hollow vesse. of silk, which is filled with inflammable air, and as-

cends into the atmosphere.

BALLOT, bål'åt, n. A little ball used in giving votes.
BALLOT, bål'åt, vi. To choose by ballot.
BALLOTADE, bål'å-tå'd, n. } In the menage, a leap
BALOTADE, bål'å-tå'd, n. } of a horse between
two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes

of his hind feet, without jerking out.

BALLOTATION, bål-å-tå-shån, n. Voting by ballot.

BALLOTTED, bål-åt-å-d, pp. Chosen by ballot. BALLOTTING, bål'ut-ing, ppr. Voting by ballot.

BALM, bả'm, n.

BALM Mint, bả'm-mint, n.

BALM of Gilead, bả'm of gil-yảd, n. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.

BALM, ba'm, vt. To anoint with balm.

BALMY, bå-mė, or bål-mė, a. Soothing; fragrant. BALMY, bå-mė, or bål-mė, a. Soothing; fragrant. BALNEARI, bål-nė-ål, a. Belonging to a bath. BALNEARION, bål-nė-år-ė, n. A bathing-room. BALNEATION, bål-nė-å-shūn, n. The act of bathing. BALNEATORY, bål-nė-å-shūn-ė, a. Belonging to a bath. BALRAM, bål-sūm, n. A yearly festival of the Turks. BALSAM, bål-sūm, n. Ointment.

BALSAM Apple, ba'l-sům-ap'l, n. An annual Indian

BALSAM Tree, ball-sum-trê, n. A shrub which searce grows taller than the pomegranate tree, and produces

the juice opobalsamum.

BALSAMATION, bà'l-sům-å-shůn, n. That which has

the qualities of balsam.

BALSAMICAL, bål-såm-'lk-ål, a. \ Having the quaBALSAMICK, bål-såm-'lk, a. \ lities of balsam.

BALSAMINE, bå'l-så-min, n. Touch me not, or im-

patience, a genus of plants.
BALSAM-SWEATING, ball-sum-suet-ling, part. a.

That which yields balsam.
BALUSTER, bål'ûs-têr. n. A small column or pilaster placed with rails on stairs.

BALUSTERED, bål-us-terd, part. a. Having balusters.

BALUSTRADE, bål'us-trå'd, n. An assemblage of balusters, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a building. BAM, BEAM, bam', bê'm, n. Being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody;

from the Saxon beam.

BAMBOO, båm-bở', n. An Indian plant.
BAMBOOZLE, båm-bở'zl, vt. To deceive.
BAMBOOZLER, båm-bở'z-lêr, n. A tricking fellow. BAN, ban', n. A curse of the empire; a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

BAN, bản', vt. To curse.
BAN, bản', vi. To curse.
BANANA Tree, bả-nả-nả, n. A species of plantain.
BAND, bảnd', n. A tie. Any low member or moulding; called also fascia, face, or plinth. A company. BAND, band, vt. To unite together. Any thing tied

round with a band of a different colour from the charge, is said to be banded, in heraldry. To banish.

BAND, bånd', vi. To associate.
BANDAGE, bånd-či, or band-li, n. The roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDAGE, bånd'ej, or bånd'sj, vt. To bind up a wound, or sore, with a bandage. Not in Todd's Johnson, nor in Sheridan, nor Walker, nor Webster.

BANDAGED, bånd-éj-dng, ppr. Bound with a bandage. BANDAGING, bånd-éj-dng, ppr. Binding a wound, sore, sprain, &c. with a bandage, or roller.

BANDBOX, band-boks, n. A slight box. BANDED, band-ed, pp. Bound together, with a band; united in a troop.

BANDELET, bånd-él-ét, n. A flat moulding or fillet. BANDER, bånd-ér, n. He who unites with others. BANDIED, bån'dê'd, pp. Beat or tossed to and fro.

BANDING, band-ing, pp. Uniting in a confederacy; binding with a band.

BANDIT, bånd-st, n. A man outlawed.

BANDITTO, bån-ds-s, n. A robber.

BANDLE, band'l, n. Irish linen cloths which measure two feet in length.

BANDOG, bån-dòg, n. A kind of large dog.

Small wo

BANDOLEERS, ban-do-le'rz, n. Small wooden cases each containing powder, a sufficient charge for a mus-BANDON, ban'dan, n. Disposal. [ket.

BANDORÉ, ban'dô'r, n. A musical instrument, resembling a lute.

BANDROL, bånd'rôl, n. A little flag.

BANDSTRING, bånd'string, n. The string appendant to the band.

BANDY, băn'dê, n. A club turned round at bottom for BANDY, bån-de, n. A cub turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play; the play itself.

BANDY, bån-dè, vt. To beat to and fro.

BANDY, bån-dè, vt. To contend. [ther.

BANDYING, bån-dè-fing, ppr. Tossing from one to ano-BANDYLEG, bån-dè-fèg', n. A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, bån-dè-fègd', a. Having crooked

BANE, bå'n, n. Poison.
BANE, bå'n, vt. To poison.
BANEFUL, bån-föl', a. Poisonous.
BANEFULNESS, bå'n-föl-nes, n. Destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bå'n-bårt, n. Deadly night-shade.

BANG, bång', vt. To beat.
BANG, bång', vt. To beat.
BANG, bång', n. A blow.
BANGED, bångd', pp. Beaten with a club or stick.
BANGING, bång', inc, ppr. Beating soundly.
BANGLE, bånggl', vt. To waste.
BANGLE, bånggl', vt. To squander; to waste by little and little.

little and little.

BANGUE, bằng', n. An opiate used in the East. BANIAN DAYS, bằng'yần-dẫ'z, n. Days on which the English sailors have no meat.

BANIANS, bån'ýån'z, n. A sect in India, who believe in transmigration, and eat no meat. BANISH, ban-ish, vt. To condemn to leave his own

country. BANISHED, ban'ishd, pp. Compelled to leave one's BANISHER, ban'ish-ér, n. He that banishes.

BANISHING, ban-Ish-Ing, ppr. Compelling to quit one's country.

BANISHMENT, ban'ish-ment, n. The act of banish-

ing. Fxile.

BANISTER, bån-is-têr, n. A corruption of BALUSTER. BANK, bångk', n. The earth on each side of a river. A place where money is laid up. BANK, bångk', vt. To enclose with banks.

To lay up

money in a bank. [bank.]
BANK-BILL, bangk'bil, n. A note for money on a
BANKED, bangkd', pp. Raised in a ridge of earth;
fortified with a bank.

BANKER, bångk'er, n. One that keeps a bank.

BANKING, bằngk²ing, n. Trading in money. BANKING, bằngk²ing, ppr. In closing with a bank. In restraining water, it is called banking; in defending the land, embanking. BANKRUPT, bangk-rapt, n. In debt beyond the power

of payment.

BANKRUPT, bångk-råpt, n. A man in debt beyond
BANKRUPT, bångk-råpt, vt. To break.

[rupt.
BANKUPTCY, bångk-råpt-så, n. The state of a bankBANKRUPTED, bångk-råpt-ed, pp. Rendered insolvent.

BANKRUPTING, bångk-růpt-ing, ppr. Breaking in BANKRUPT-LAW, bångk-růpt-la, n. A law which upon surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges a bankrupt from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest, or suit for the same; and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of

acquireq property holds and acquired property holds. BANK STOCK, bångk'stök, n. One of the public funds. BANNER, bån'ér, n. A flag; a standard. BANNERED, bån'érd, part. a. Displaying banners BANNERET, bån'ér-öt, n. A knight made in the field. BANNEROL, bån'ér-öt, n. A little flag.

BANNIAN, bản-yan', n. A morning gown. A native of India; an Indian tree.

BANNITION, ban-nish-un, n. The act of expulsion.

BANNOCK, bån-åk, n. A kind of oaten cake.
BANOY, bån-åk, n. A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrowhawk; the beak and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the

Philippine Isles.

BANQUET, bằngk-bắt, vt. To give feasts.

BANQUET, bằngk-bắt, vt. To feast.

BANQUET, bằngk-bắt, vt. To feast.

BANQUETED, bằngk-bắt-bắt, pp. Feast Feasted; richly

entertained. BANQUETER, bångk-båt-år, n. A feaster. BANQUET HOUSE, bångk-båt-håös, n. BANQUETING HOUSE, bångk-båt-ing-håös, n. } A

house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETING, bangk-bêt-ing, n. The act of feasting,
BANQUETING, bangk-bêt-ing, ppr. Feasting; en-

tertaining with rich fare.

BANQUETTE, bangk-oet, n. A small blank at the foot of a parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when

they fire. BANSTICLE, båns'tikl, n, A stickleback.

BANTER, bản'tửr, vt. To play upon. BANTER, bản'tửr, n. Ridicule; raillery. BANTERED, bản'tửrd, pp. Rallied; laughed at in

good humour.

BANTERER, bån-tdr-ér, n. One that banters. BANTERING, bån-ter-ing, ppr. Joking; laughing at

in good humour.
BANTLING, bant-ling, n. A little child.
BAPTISM, bap-trzm, n. The ceremony and act or

making a christian. BAPTISMAL, bap-tiz-mål, a. Perteining to baptism.

BAPTIST, båp-tist, n. He that administers baptism. BAPTISTERY, båp-tist-er-e, n. The place where

baptism is administered. BAPTISTICAL, båp'tist-ik-ål, a. Relating to baptism.

BAPTIZE, båp-ti'z, vt. To christen.
BAPTIZED, båp-ti'zd, pp. Christened.
BAPTIZED, båp-ti'zd, pp. Christened.
BAPTIZER, båp-ti'z-ër, n. One that christens.
BAPTIZING, bàp-ti'z-lng, ppr. Christening.
BAR, bå'r, n. Obstruction. A rock or bank of sand,

at the entrance of a harbour. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals stand. An inclosed place in a tavern. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. Any thing laid across ano-

ther; a lump or wedge. Bars, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick. BAR, ba'r, vt. To fasten any thing with a bar. To arrow.

BARB, bå'rb, n. The points that stand backward in an BARB, bå'rb, vt. To jag arrows with hooks. BARBACAN, bå'rb-å-kån, n. A fortification before

the walls of a town. A fortress at the end of a bridge. An opening in the wall to shoot out at.

BARBADOES-CHERRY, bår-bå'd&z-tshër-ë, n. The malpighia, a tree growing in the West Indies; fifteen feet high, and producing a pleasant tart fruit. BARBADOES TAR, bar-ba'-do'z-ta'r, n. A mineral

BARBARIAN, bår-bå'r-ŷån, n. A man uncivilized. BARBARIAN, bår-bå'r-ŷån, a. Savage.

BARBARICK, bår-bår-^rlk, u. Foreign. BARBARISM, bå/r-bå-rlzm, n. A form of speech con-

trary to the purity of any language. Cruelty.

BARBARITY, bår-bår-'ît-ê, n. Cruelty. [barism.

BARBARIZE, bå'r-bå-ri'z, vt. To bring back to bar
BARBARIZE, bå'r-bå-ri'z, vi. To commit a barbarism. BARBARIZED, bår-bå-ri'zd, pp. Made barbarous or

[barous.

BARBARUSLY, bå'r-bér-ås-le, ad. Ignorantly.
BARBAROUSNESS bå'r-bér-ås-le, ad. Ignorantly.
BARBAROUSNESS bå'r-bér-ås-les, n. Cruelty.

BARBARY, bå'r-bér-ê, n. A barbary horse. BARBASTEL, bår-bås'tél, n. A bat with hairy lips.

BARBATED, bår-bå't-êd, part. a. Jagged with points. BARBACUE, bå'r-bå-ku, n. To dress a hog whole. BARBECUE, ba'r-bê-ku, vt. To dress on a gridiron.

BARBED, ba'rbd, part. a. Bearded. BARBEL, ba'r-bel, n. A kind of fish.

BARBER, bå'r-bår, n. A man who shaves. BARBER, bå'r-bår, vt. To dress out. BARBER-CHIRURGEON, bå'r-bår-sår-jån, n. Sur-

geon and barber.

BARBER-MONGER, bå/r-bår-mång-går, n. A fop. BARBERESS, bå'r-bår-ës, n. A woman barber. BARBERRY, bå'r-bèr-ê, n. Pipperidge bush.

BARBET, bar'bet, n. A name given, by some French writers, to a peculiar species of those worms, which

feed on the puceron, or aphis.

BARD, ba'rd, n. Welsh, bardh, or barz; Irish, bard; French, barde, a poet; Irish, bardas, a satire, or lampoon; Welsh, bardhus, philosophy; bardgan, a song. BARD, bå'rd, n. The trapping of a horse.

BARDED, bá'rd-éd, part. a. Caparisoned. BARDESANISTS, bår-dés-å-nists, n. A sect of heretics, springing from Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Meso-potamia, in the 2d century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject. His followers went further, and denied the incarnation of Christ, and the resurrection.

BARDICK, bard-ik, a. Relating to bards.

BARDISH, bå/rd4sh, a. What is written by the bard. BARDISM, bå'rd-ism, n. The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.

BARE, bå'r, a. Naked; unadorned; threadbare. BARE, bå'r, vt. To strip. BARED, bå'rd, pp. Made bare; made naked. BAREBONED, bå'r-bå'nd, part. a. Lean. BAREFACED, bå'r-få'sd, a. Shameless. BAREFACEDLY, bå'r-få'sd-lê, ad. Shamefully.

BAREFACEDLY, bå'r-få'sd-lê, ad. Shamefully.
BAREFACEDNESS, bå'r-få'sd-nês, n. Shamelessness.
BAREFOOT, bå'r-fôt', a. Having no shoes.
BAREFOOTED, bå'r-fôt', ad. Without shoes.
BAREFOOTED, bå'r-fôt', ad. Without shoes.
BAREFL, bå'r-fôl, a. Full of obstructions.
BAREGNAWN, bå'r-nå'n, a. Eaten bare. [spect.
BAREHEADED, bå'r-hèd-éd, a. Uncovered in re-BARELEGGED, bå'r-lègd', a. Having the legs bare.
BARELY, bå'r-lè, ad. Nakedly; merely.
BARENESS, bå'r-nês, n. Nakedness.
BARENESS, bå'r-nês, n. Nakedness.
BARENESS, bå'r-nês, n. Nakedness.
BARENESKED, bå'r-nôlkd', ad. Picked to the bone.

BAREPICKED, bå'r-pikd', ad. Picked to the bone. BARERIBBED, bå'r-ribd', a. Lean. BARGAIN, bå'r-gin, n. A contract. BAPGAIN, bå'r-gin, vi. To contract.

BARGAINEE, bar-gin-e', n. He that accepts a bar-

gain.

BARGAINER, bå'r-gin-èr, n. He who makes a bar-BARGE, bå'rj, n. A boat for pleasure. [gain. BARGECOUPLES, bå'rj-kåplz', n. A beam mortised

into another to strengthen a building.

BARGECOURSE, ba'rj-kô'rs, n. A part of the tiling

projecting beyond the principal rafters, where there

is a gable or birkinhead.
BARGEMAN, bá'rj-mån, n. The manager of a barge. BARGEMASTER, bå/rj-må/s-ter, n. The owner of a

BARGER, bå'r-jer, n. The manager of a barge.
BARILLA, bå-ril-å, n. Potashes used in making glass. BARING, bå'r-lng, ppr. Making bare, or naked. BARITES, bå-ri'-tèz, a. A caustic kind of earth. BARIUM, bår-è-lim, n. The metallic basis of baryte,

or baryta, which is an oxyde of barium.

ARK, bå'rk, n. The rind of a tree. The Peruvian

or baryta, which is an oayaw or baryta, which is an oayaw or bark. bå'rk, n. The rind of a tree. The Peruvian bark. A small ship.

BARK, bå'rk, vi. To strip off the bark.

BARK, bå'rk, vi. To clamour at.

BARKBARED, bå'rk-bå'rd, a. Stripped of the bark.

BARKBOUND, bå'rk-bå'nd, a. Having the bark too close. This disease is cured by slitting the bark.

BARKED, barkd, pp. Stripped of the bark.

BARKERS, bå'rk-årz, n. Persons employed in stripping trees; calling customers into a shop to buy clothes, &c. BARKGALLED, bå'rk-gald, a. Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay.

BARKING, bår/k-ing, ppr. Stripping off bark.
BARKY, bår/k-ie, a. Consisting of bark.
BARLEY, bår/r-ie, n. A grain of which malt is made.
BARLEYBRAKE, bår/r-ie-bråk/, n. A kind of rural pay. BARLEYCORN, bả/r-lệ-kả/rn, n. A grain of barley;

the third part of an inch. BARLEYMOW, bå'r-le-må', or bår-le-må', n. The

place where barley is stowed up. BARLEYSUGAR, bå'r-lê-shôg-dr, n. Sugar boiled, formerly with a decoction of barley.

formerly with a decocution of parrey.

BARM, hå'rm, n. Yeast.

BARMY, bå'r-må, a. Containing barm.

BARN, bå'rn, n. A place for laying up grain, hay, straw.

BARN, bå'rn, vt. To lay up in a barn.

BARNACLE, bå'r-nikl, n. A shell-fish that grows. upon timber that lies in the sea; a bird like a goose, supposed to grow on trees; an instrument of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose.

BARNDOOR, bå'rn-dô'r, n. The door of a barn. BARNED, bå'rnd, pp. Laid up in a barn.

BARNING, bår-ning, ppr. Laying up in a barn. BAROLITE, bår-ć-li't, n. Carbonate of baryte. BAROMETER, bå-rom-ét-år, n. A machine for mea-

suring the weight of the atmosphere. BAROMETRICAL, bår-ô-mêt-rê-kål, a. Relating to

the barometer.

BARON, bar-an, n. A degree of nobility next to a viscount; baron is used for the husband in relation to his wife; a baron of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder. to a baron. BARONAGE, bar'an-ej, n. The land which gives title

BARONESS, bar'o-nes, n. A baron's lady. BARONET, bar'o-net, n. The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary. [body of baronets. BARONETAGE, bår-ån-ét-éj, n. The whole list or BARONIAL, bår-å'n-ŷål, a. Relating to a baron or

barony. La baron. BARONY, bår-ô-ne, n. The estate that gives title to BAROSCOPE, bår-ô-skô/p, n. An instrument to show

the weight of the atmosphere.

BAROUCHE, bå-rô'sh, n. A kind of open carriage. BARRACAN, bår'å kån, n. A strong thick kind of

BARRACK, bår'åk, n. Buildings to lodge soldiers. BARRACKMASTER, bår'åk-mås-tér, n. The super intendant of a barrack.

BARRACUDA, bar'a-ku'da, n. A poisonous fish, of the pike kind, ten feet long, found in the Bahamas, and West-Indian seas.

BARRATOR; bår-å-tur, n. A wrangler.

BAS 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 8 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, a.

BARRATROUS, bår'å-trůs, a. Foul practice in law. BARRATROUSLY, bår'å-trůs-lê, ad. In a barratrous manner.

BARRATRY, bår'å-trê, n. Foul practice in law BARRED, bå'rd, pp. Hindered. BARREL, bår'èl, n. A cylinder. Barrel of the ear, is

a cavity behind the tympanum.

BARREL, bår'él, vt. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARRELBELLIED, bår'él-bél'é'd, a. Having a large belly

BARRELED, bår-éld, pp. Packed in a barrel.
BARRELING, bår-él-ing, ppr. Packing in a barrel.

BARREN, bår'én, a. Not prolifiek. BARRENLY, bår'én-lê, ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bar'én-nés, n. Unfruitfulness; want of invention. [spirit.

BARRENSPIRITED, bår 'én-spìr 'ît-éd, a. Of a poor BARRENWORT, bår 'én-6ůrt, n. The name of a plant. BARRICADE, bår 'é-kå'd, n. A fortification to keep off an attack.

BARRICADE, bår-é-kå'd, vt. To stop up a passage. BARRICADED, bår-é-kå'd-éd, pp. Fortified.

BARRICADEN, bar-ê-kâ'(d-éd, pp. Fortified.
BARRICADING, bar-ê-kâ'(d-îng, pp. Fortifying.
BARRICADO, bar-ê-kâ'(d-îng, pp. Fortification.
BARRICADO, bar-ê-kâ'(d-îng, pr. Barrication); a boundary.
BARRING, bar-î-îng, ppr. Hindering. [Christmas.
BARRINGOUT, bar-îng-aôt', n. A boyish sport at
BARRISTER, bar-îs-têr, n. A counsellor at law.
BARRISTER, bar-îs-têr, n. A counsellor at law.

BARROW, bắr²ô, n. Any kind of carriage moved by BARROW, bắr²ô, n. A hog. [the hand. BARROW, bắr²ô, n., whether in the beginning or end

of names of places, signifies a grove; a hillock under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

BARRY, barée, n. A term in heraldry, signifying

divided cross-ways.

BARSE, bå'rs, n. An English name for the common BARSHOT, bå'r-shôt, n. Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball, or round head, at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combats.

n naval comoats.

BARTER, bå'r-têr, vi. To traffick.

BARTER, bå'r-têr, vv. To exchange.

BARTER, bå'r-têr, n. Exchange of commodities.

BARTERED, bå'r-têr-êr, n. He that exchanges. BARTERING, ba'r-ter-ing, ppr. Exchanging com-

BARTERY, bå/r-tér-é, n. Exchange of commodities. BARTHOLOMEWTIDE, bår-thöl-ô-mu'-ti'd, n. The term near St. Bartholomew's day.

BARTON, bå'r-tůn, n. The demesne lands of a minor. BARTRAM, bår'tråm, n. Pellitory. BARYSTRONTIANITE, bår-ĉ-stròn'shån-i't, n. A mineral, called also stromnite, from Stromness, in Orkney; found in masses of a grayish white colour,

masses of a graysh white colour, internally; but, externally, of a yellowish white. BARYTA, bå-ri-tå, n. Ponderous earth. The hea-BARYTE, bå-ri-tå, n. Veiest of earth. BARYTES, bå-ri-tå'e, n. One of the primitive earths. BARYTIC, bå-ri-tå'k, a. Pertaining to baryte. BARYTO-CALCITE, bå-ri-tå-kål-si't, n. A mixture of carbonate of lime with sullnate of harvte.

of carbonate of lime, with sulphate of baryte. BARYTONE, barée-tô'n, n. A male voice, composed of the common base and the tenor. In Greek grammar, a verb that has no accent on the last syllable,

the grave accent being understood. BASALT, bå-sålt', n. Artificial or black porcelain, of

nearly the same properties with the natural basalt; invented by Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley.

BASALTES, bå-sålt-té'z, n. A kind of stone, of the hardness and colour of iron, which is found in perpendicular blocks.

BASALTICK, bå-sålt'ik, α. Of basaltes. BASALTINE, bå-sålt'in, n. Basaltic hornblend; a variety of common hornblend.

BASANITE, bås'å-ni't, n. Lydian stone, or black

jasper; used to test the purity of gold.

BASE, ba's, n. The bottom of any thing. The pedestal of a statue. The string that gives a base sound. BASE, bå's, vt. To degrade.

BASE, bå's, a. Mean. Without value; deep; grave, BASEBORN, bå's-bå'rn, a. Born out of wedlock.

BASECOURT, bå's-kort, n. Lower court.

BASED, bå'sd, pp. Founded; established.
BASELESS, bå's-less, a. Without foundation.
BASELY, bå's-le, ad. In a base manner.
BASEMENT, bås'-ment, n. A continued base.

BASEMINDED, bå's-mi'nd-éd, a. Mean spirited. BASEMINDEDNESS, bå's-mi'nd-éd-nés, a. Meanness of spirit.

BASENESS, bå/s-nės, n. Meanness. Vileness of spirit.

BASENET, bås-ĉ-nėt, n. An helmet.

BASESTRING, bå/s-string, n. The lowest note.

BASEVIOL, bå/s-vi²dl, n. An instrument used for the BASH, båsh/, vi. To be ashamed.

[base sound.

BASHAW, ba-shå', n. Arabic; Persian, pasha; Spa-nish, baxa; Italian, bascia; Turkish, basch, the head, baas master. It should be written and pronounced pashaw: properly the title in Turkey of the vizier; but given to viceroys, governors, generals and men of distinction, &e.

BASHFUL, båsh-fől, a. Modest.

BASHFULLY, båsh-fől-lé, ad. Modestly.

BASHFULINESS, båsh-föl-ness, n. Modesty.
BASIL, båz-fl, n. The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away; the name of a plants

the skin of a sheep tanned. [angle. BASIL, baz'il, vt. To grind the edge of a tool to an

BASILAR, bāz'îl, vt. To grind the edge of a tool to an BASILAR, bāz'îl-êr, n. Chief. An anatomica. BASILARY, bāz'îl-êr-ê, n. term, applied to several bones; and to an artery of the brain.

BASILICA, bā-sîl-îk, n. A large hall or church BASILICA, bā-sîl-êk-kā, n. The middle vein if the arm. BASILICAL, bā-sîl-êk-kāl, a. Belonging to the basi-BASILICK, bā-sîl-îk, a. lick voin.

BASILICN, bā-sîl-êk-kāl, n. A nointment.

BASILISK, bāz'îl-îsk, n. A kind of serpent.

BASILISK, bāz'îl-îsk, n. A wild basil.

BASILWEED, båz-fl-bé'd, n. Wild basil. BASIN, bå-sin, n. A small vessel to hold water. BASINED, ba-sind, a. Inclosed in a basin.

BASING, bå's-ing, pp. Resting on. BASIS, bå'sis, n. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. That on which any thing is raised.
The pedestal.

BASK, bå'sk, vt. To lie in the sun.
BASK, bå'sk, vt. To lie in the warmth.
BASKED, bå'sk, vp. Warmed in the sun.
BASKET, bå's-ket, n. A vessel made of twigs, rushes,

or splinters. BASKETHILT, bå/s-két-hilt/, n. A hilt of a weapon

which contains the whole hand. BASKETHILTED, bå/s-két-hilt-éd, a. A weapon

having a basket-hilt. BASKETWOMAN, bå/s-ket-88m-ån, n. A woman

that plies at markets with a basket.

BASKING, bå'sk-ing, ppr. Warming in the sun.

BASKING-SHARK, bå'sk-ing-shårk, n. The sun fish, a species of shark.

BASQUISH, bå/sk-ish, a. Relating to the language of

the natives of Biscay.
BASS, bas' or bas', n. A mat used in churches; a fish of the perch kind.

BASS, bå's, vi. To sound in a deep tone. BASS, bå's, n. In music, grave; deep.

BASSA, bas'a, n. See Bashaw.
BASSET, bas'ét, n. A game at cards.
BASSET, bas'ét, vi. Among coal diggers, to incline upwards. A vein of coal bassets, when it takes a direction towards the surface of the earth. This is

called eropping, and is opposed to dipping. BASSETTING, baséét-ing, ppr. Having a direction upwards.

BASSOCK, bas-ok, n. The same with bass, a mat. BASSON, bås-son, n. A musical wind instrument, BASSOON, bås-son, n. blown with a reed. BASSOONIST, bås-son-ist, n. A performer on the

LIEF. BASSO-RELIEVO, bas'ô-rê-lê'vô, n. See Bass-re-

BASS-RELIEF, bas'rê-lê'f, n. Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSVIOL, bå's-vi-ul, n. See BASE-VIOL.

BAST, bast', n. A rope or cord, made of the lime tree, bass-wood, or linden; or the bark made into ropes and mats.

BASTARD, bå's-těrd, n. An illegitimate child. BASTARD, bås'těrd, ad. Spurious. BASTARD, bå's-těrd, vi. To convict of being a bastard. BASTARDISM, bå's-terd-ism, n. The state of a bastard. BASTARDIZE, ba's-terd-i'z, vt. To convict of being a bastard.

a bastard.

BASTARDLY, bå's-térd-lê, a. Spurious.

BASTARDLY, bå's-térd-lê, ad. Spuriously.

BASTARDY, bå's-tér-dê, n. An unlawful state of birth.

BASTARDS, bås-tér-ds, n. An appellation given to a faction, or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France, in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance.

BASTARNIC, bas-tar-nik, a. Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian moun-

BASTE, bast, vt. To drip butter upon the meat when on the spit. To stew slightly.

BASTILE, bas-tel, n. The state prison in Paris, le-

ASTIMENT, bas-te'i, n. The state prison in Paris, levelled to the ground in 1789.

BASTIMENT, bas-te'-ment, n.
BASTIMENTO, bas-te'-ment-to', n.
BASTIMADE, bas-te'n-d'd, n.

A Turkish punish-ment of beating an

offender on the soles of his feet with a cudgel. BASTING, bå'st-ing, n. The act of beating with a stick. BASTION, bå'st-ŷûn, n. A huge mass of earth, stand-

ing out from a rampart.

BAT, bat', n. A heavy stiek. An animal having the

body of a mouse and the wings of a bird.

BATABLE, bå't-åbl, a. Disputable.
BATATAS, bå-tå'tås, n. A species of tick or mite, found on che potatoes of Surinam. Also the Peruvian nance of the sweet potatoe.
BATAVIAN, bå-tå'v-yån, a. Pertaining to the isle of

Betaw, in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal. BATAVAIN, ba-tav-yan, a. A native of Betaw; or, of

the Low Countries. BATCH, batsh', n. The quantity of bread baked at once. BATCHELOR, batsh'-el-ur, n. BATCHELOR.

BATCHELOIK, batsheel-or, n. BATCHELOR.

BATE, bâ't, vi. Olessen; to sink the price.

BATE, bâ't, vi. As a hawk. See Bair.

BATEAU, bât-ô', n. Strife; contention.

BATEAU, bât-ô', n. A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth; wider in the middle than the ends.

BATEBREEDING, bâ't-brê'd-îng, a. Breeding strife.

BATED bâ't-kât n. Lessender.

BATEBREEDING, batt-free d-ing, a. Breeding stric. BATED, bâ't-êd, pp. Lessened. BATELESS, bâ't-lês, a. Not to be abated BATEMENT, bâ't-mênt, n. Diminution. BATEFUL, bâ't-fâl, a. Contentious. BATFOWLER, bât-fâl-êr, n. One who delights in

batfowling

BATFOWLING, båt-fåål-ing, n. Birdcatching in the night time.

BATFUL, bå't-föl, a. Fruitful.

BATH, bath, n. A vessel of water to bathe in. Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints. BATHE, ba'th, vi. To wash. BATHE, ba'th, vi. To be in the water.

BATHED, bathd, pp. Washed in a bath; moistened with any liquid.

BATHING, bath-ing, n. The act of bathing.

Washing in a bath

BATHING, bath-ing, pp. Washing in a bath; the sea or fresh water.

BATHOS, bå-thös, bå-thös, n. Sinking in poetry.
BATING, or ABATING, bå-t-ing, prep. Except.
BATING, bå-t-ing, pp. Abating in price.
BATIST, bå-t-ist, n. A fine linen cloth made in Picardy

and Flanders, of three different kinds, or thicknesses. BATLET, båt-let, n. A square piece of wood, used in

beating linen. BATMAN, båt'mån, n. A weight used in Smyrna, of six okes, each of 400 drachms, equal to 16 lbs. 5 oz.

15 drachms English.

BATOON, ba-ton, n. A truncheon or marshal's staff. In the coat of arms, to denote illegitimate descent.

BATRACHITE, båt'rå-ki't, n. A fossil, or stone, in colour resembling a frog

BATRACHOMYOMACHY, båt-rå-kô-mé-òmé-à-kô, n. The battle between the frogs and mice; a burlesque poem, ascribed to Homer.

BATRACIAN, bå-trå-shån, a. Pertaining to frogs.

BATRACIAN, bå-trå-shån, n. An animal of the order

of toads, frogs, &c.
BATTAILOUS, båt-tål-ås, a. Warlike.
BATTALANT, båt-ål-ånt, n. A combatant.
BATTALIA, båt-tål-ýå, n. The order of battle.

BATTALION, bât-tâl-yân, n. A division of an army. BATTEL, or BATTIL, bât'l, vt. To render fertile. BATTEL, bât'l, vi. To grow fat. To stand indebted in the college books, at Oxford, for what is expended in the buttery, in the necessaries of eating and drink-At Cambridge, size is used in a similar sense. In the former university, there is a student named a

batteler, or battler; in the latter, a sizer.
BATTEL, or BATTLE, båt'l, a. Fruitful.
BATTEL, båt'l, n. The account of the expenses of a

student in any college in Oxford.

BATTELLER, or BATTLER, båt-él-ér, or båt-lér, n.
A student at Oxford.

BATTEN, båt'n, vi. To fatten. BATTEN, båt'n, vt. To fatten. BATTEN, båt'n, n. A scantling of wood.

BATTENED, bat'nd, pp. Fattened. Formed into windows, doors, pannels, &c., by narrow pieces of wood.

dows, doors, pannels, &c., by narrow pieces of wood. BATTENING, båt-én-îng, ppr. Making fat by plenteous living; forming pannels of doors, windows, &c. BATTER, båt-ér, vt. To beat down. BATTER, båt-ér, vi. A wall that bulges. BATTER, båt-ér, n. Ingredients beaten together. BATTERED, båt-érd, pp. Beaten; bruised; broken. BATTERER, båt-ér-ér, n. He that batters. BATTERING, båt-ér-ing, ppr. Beating. BATTERING-RAM, båt-ér-ing-råm, n. An ancient military engine.

military engine.

BATTERY, bått-ër-ê, n. The raised work, upon which cannons are mounted. In law, a violent striking of

BATTIBLE, båt'ibl, a. Capable of cultivation. BATTING, båt'ing, n. The management of a bat play. BATTISH, båt'ish, a. Resembling a bat.

BATTLE, båt'l, v. A fight.

BATTLE, båt'l, v. To join battle.

BATTLEARRAY, båt'l-år-rå', n. Order of battle.

BATTLEARRAE, båt'l-åks, n. A weapon used anciently. BATTLEDOOR, båt'l-dor, n. An instrument to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, båt'l-ment, n. A wall with embra-[tlements.

BATTLEMENTED, båt'l-ment-ed, a. Secured by bat-BATTLING, båt'ling, n. Conflict. BATTOLOGIST, båt-tôl'ô-jist, n. One who repeats

BATTOLOGIZE, bat-tol-6-jist, n. One who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [lessly. BATTOLOGIZE, bat-tol-6-ji/s, n. To repeat need-BATTOLOGY, bat-tol-6-je/s, n. Repeating the same thing. [flooring, or other purposes. BATTON, bat'n, n. Pieces of wood, deal generally, for BATTORY, bat-6-c, n. In the Hans Towns, a factory

or magazine.

or magazine.

BATTÜLATE, håt-'u-lå't, n. To interdict commerce.

A word used by the Levant Company.

BATTULATION, båt-u-lå'shûn, n. A prohibition of BATTY, båt-ê, a. Belonging to a bat. [commerce. BATZ, båtz', n. A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, current in some parts of Germany, and Springerland. Switzerland.

BAUBEE, bá'bí, n. A halfpenny. BAUBLE, bá'bí, n. See BAWBLE. BAUGE, bá'zh, n. A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and coarse wool.
BAULK, bå/k, vi. See BALK.
BAVAROY, båv-å-råe, a. A kind of cloak.
BAVIN, båv-ån, n. A faggot.

BAWBLE, bà'bl, n. A gew-gaw. BAWBLING bà'b-ling, a. Trifling BAWCOCK, bà-kòk, n. A fine fellow.

BAWD, bà'd, n. A procuress.

BAWD, ba'd, vt. To foul; to dirty. To provide gallants

BAWD, ba'd, vt. 10 foul; to dirty. 10 provide gallants with strumpets.

BAWDBORN, bâ'd-bârn, a. Descended of a bawd.

BAWDILY, bâ'd-fl'ê, ad. Obscenely.

BAWDINESS, bâ'd-ê-nês, n. Obscenencss.

BAWDRICK, bâ'drîk, n. A belt. [gether.

BAWDRY, bâ'drê, n. Bringing whores and rogues to-BAWDY, bâ'dê, a. Filthy. [bauchery.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bâ'dê-hâbs, n. A house of de-PAWI bâ'd gi. To en with subgroupes.

BAWL, ba'l, vi. To cry with vehemence. BAWL, ba'l, vt. To proclaim as a crier. BAWLED, ba'ld, pp. Proclaimed by outery.

BAWLING, balling, ppr. Crying aloud. BAWN, ba'n, n. An inclosure for cattle. BAWREL, balrel, n. A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, ba'sin, n. A badger. BAXTERIAN, båks-tê'r-ýån, n. Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine, as the Baxterian scheme.

BAY, bå', a. Inclining to a chestnut colour. BAY, bå', n. An opening of the sea into the land. Sur-An honorary crown or garland.

BAY, bā', vi. To bark as a dog at a thief.

BAY, bā', vi. To bark.

BAY Tree, bā'-trê, n. The laurel.

BAYABD bā'chā' n. A bay horse in general

BAYARDLY, bå-ýård, n. A bay horse in general. BAYARDLY, bå-ýård-le, a. Elind; stupid. BAYED, bå'd, a. Having bays.

BAYED, bå'd, pp. Barked at by words, as a dog barks at the moon

BAYING, bå'ing, ppr. Barking at, by, or with words; barking as a dog.

BAYON, ba-yon, n. A narrow creek or strait.

BAYONET, bå 'un-et, n. A short dagger fixed at the end of a musket.

BAYONET, bå-un-et, vt. To drive forward with the

BAYONETED, bå-un-et-ed, pp. Stabbed, or killed with a bayonet.

BAYONETING, bå'dn-et-ing, ppr. Killing or stab-

bing, with the bayonet.

BAY Sult, bå-sa'lt, n. Salt made of sca water, so called from its brown colour.

BAY Window, bầ-bần-dồ, n. A window jntting outward. BAY Yarn, bắ-bần, n. Woollen yarn.

BAYZE, ba'z. See BAIZE. BAZAR, bå-zå'r, or bůz-zå'r, n. A covered market-BAZAT, BAZA, båz-åt, båz-å, n. A long fine spun cotton from Jerusalem, whence it is called Jerusalem

BDELIUM, děl'yum, n. An aromatick gum brought

BDELIUM, dél-yûm, n. An aromatick gum prougnt from the Levant.

BE, bê, vi. The auxiliary verb by which the verb pas-BEALL, bê'a'l, n. All that is to be done.

BEACH, bê'tsh, n. The shore.

BEACHED, bê'tsh, n. Exposed to the waves.

BEACHY, bê'tsh-ê, a. Having beaches. [tors. BEACON, bê'kûn, n. Marks erected to direct naviga-BEACON bê'kûn, vt. To afford light as a beacon.

REACONAGE. bê'kûn, vt. To Monev paid for main-BEACONAGE, bê-kůn-ěj, n. Money paid for main-

taining of beacons. BEACONED, bê'kånd, a. Having a beacon.

BEACONED, be kund, pp. Furnished with light flags, poles, posts, on land, as beacons to give notice of the approach of an enemy; or to guard the course of vessels at sea; and with buoys in rivers or channels of the sea to guide ships.

BEACONING, bê'kůn-lng, ppr. Providing, or fur-nishing the land or shores, with lights, flags, poles, &c., to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and guide the course of ships on rivers, or channels of the sea; furnishing rivers, or channels of the sea, with

buoys, to guide vessels in their course.

BEAD, bê'd, n. Small globes of glass strung upon a thread, and used by the Papists to count their prayers.

thread, and used by the Papists to count their prayers. BEAD Tree, be'd trè, n. A plant. BEADLE, be'dl, n. A petty officer in parishes. BEADLESHIP, be'dl-ship, n. The office of a beadle. BEADPROOF, be'd-prôf, n. Spirit is bead proof, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand for some time after on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength.

BEADROLL, bê'd-rôl, n. A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BEADSMAN, bedz-mån, n. A man employed in praying, generally for another.

BEADSWOMAN, bê'dz-ôôm-ûn, n. A woman who prays for another.

BEAGLE, be'gl, n. A small hound with which hares
BEAKLE, be'kl, n. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.
BEAKED, be'kd, a. Having a beak.
BEAKEN, be'k-er, n. A vessel for drink.
BEAKIRON, be'k-i-rûn, n. A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point; used by blackernith.

ending in a point; used by blacksmiths.

BEAL, be'l, n. A whelk or pimple.
BEAL, be'l, vt. To gather matter.
BEAM, be'm, n. The main piece of timber that supports the house. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. The ray of light received

BEAM-BIRD, bê'm-bůrd', n. In Yorkshire, the petty chaps; a species of the Motacilla, called in Dorsetshire

the hay bird.

BEAMLESS, be'm-les, a. Yielding no ray of light. BEAM-TREE, bê'm-trê, n. A species of wild service. BEAMY, bê'm-ê, a. Radiant; shining.

BEAN, bê'n, n. A vegetable.
BEAN Tressel, bê'n-três'l, n. An herb.
BEAN-COD, bê'n-kôd, n. A small fishing vesse', or pilot-boat used in the rivers of Portugal.

BEANFED, bê'n-fêd', a. Fed with beans. BEAN-FLY, bê'n-fli', n. A beautiful fly, of a pale purple colour, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called mida.

BEANGOOSE, be'n-go's, n. A species of Anas, a mi-gratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer.

BEAR, bar, vt. To carry as a burden, or mark of distinction. To support. To endure. To produce. To bring forth as a child. To be answerable for. BEAR, bar, vt. To suffer pain. To be patient. To

be fruitful.

BEAR, bå'r, n. EAR, bar, n. A rough savage animal. The name of two constellations, called the greater or lesser bear; The name in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole star. A description of stockjobbers. BEARBAITING, bar-lang, n. The sport of bait-

ing bears with dogs.

BEARBIND, bå'r-bi'nd, n. A species of weed.

BEARD, bå'rd, n. The hair that grows on the lips and chin. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. A barb on an arrow.

BEARD, bé'rd, vt. To take by the beard.
BEARDED, bé'rd-ëd, a. Having a beard. [pagon.
BEARDGRASS, bé'rd-ëg, a. Na plant, the andraBEARDLESS, bé'rd-lès, a. Without a beard.
BEARDLESSNESS, bé'rd-lès-nès, n. The state, or

quality, of being destitute of a beard.

BEARER, bå'r-ér, n. A carrier. A supporter.

BEARFLY, bå'r-fli', n. An insect.

BEARGARDEN, bå'r-går-dén, n. A place in which

bears are kept for sport.

BEARGARDEN, bå'r-går-den, a. Rude.

BEARHERD, bå'r-hèrd, n. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bå'r-hèrd, n. The site of any thing. Gesture; mien. The situation of any object, estimated

from some part of a ship. from some part of a ship. [producing. BEARING, be'r-ing, ppr. Supporting; earrying; BEARING-CLOTH, ba'r-ing-klath, n. The cloth with which a child is covered, when carried to church to

be baptized. BEARISH, bå/r-ish, a. Rough.

BEARLIKE, bå'r-isn, a. Rough.
BEARLIKE, bå'r-i'sh, a. Resemoling a beas.
BEARN, bå'rn, n. A child.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bå'rz-britsh, n. The name of s
BEAR'S-EAR, or Sanicle, bå'rz-cr, n. A plant.
BEAR'S-FOOT, bår'z-föt', n. Hellebore.
BEAR'S-WORT, bår'z-bårt, n. A herb.
BEAR-WARD, bå'r-bå'rd, n. A keeper of bears.
BEAST, bè'st, n. An animal, distinguished from birda

insects, fishes, and man.

BEAST, bé'st, rt. A term at cards.
BEASTINGS, bé'st-ings, n. See Biestings.
BEASTLIKE, bé'st-li'k, a. Resembling a beast.
BEASTLINESS, bé'st-lè-nès, n. Brutality. BEASTLY, be'st-le, a. Brutal. BEASTLY, be'st-le, ad. Like a beast. BEAT, be't, vt. To strike in any way; or with any

[throb. thing whatever. BEAT, bet, vi. To move in a pulsatory manner. BEAT, bet, part. passive.

BEAT, be't, n. A stroke.
BEAT, be't, n. A stroke.
BEAT, BEATEN, be't, be'tn, pp. Struck; vanquished.
BEATEN, be't-en, part. a. Tracked.
BEATER, be't-er, n. An instrument with which any

thing is mingled. harden. BEATH, bê'th, vt. To bathe or warm in fire, so as to BEATIFICAL, bê-å-tîf-ê-kâl, a. Heavenly fruition BEATIFICK, bê-å-tîf-îk, a. Heavenly fruition BEATIFICALLY, bê-å-tîf-îk, a. Giving com-

plete happiness.
BEATIFICATION, bê-åt-if-ê-kâ-shûn, n. An acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reve-

renced as blessed.

BEATIFY, bê-ât-ê-fi', vt. To make happy.
BEATING, bê't-îng, n. Correction.
BEATING, bê't-îng, ppr. Striking; conquering.
BEATITUDE, bê-ât-ê-tu'd, n. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bô, n. A man of dress. BEAUISH, bô-ish, a. Foppish. Like a beau. [world. BEAU-MONDE, bô-mô'nd, or bô-mô'ng, n. The gay BEAUTEOUS, bu't-yus, a. Fair; beautiful.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bu't-yas-le, ad. In a beauteous

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bu't-yus-nes, n. Beauty. BEAUTIFIED, bu-tê-fi'd, pp. Adorned; decked. BEAUTIFIER, bu-tê-fi-êr, n. That which beautifies. BEAUTIFUL, bu'tê-fôl, a. Having the qualities that constitute beauty.

BEAUTIFULLY, bu'tê-fôl-ê, ad. In a beautiful man-BEAUTIFULNESS, bu'té-fől-nés, n. Beauty.

BEAUTIFY, bu'tê-fi, vt. To add beauty to.
BEAUTIFY, bu'tê-fi, vi. To grow beautiful.
BEAUTIFYING, bu'tê-fi-ing, n. Making beautiful.
BEAUTIFYING, bu'tê-fi-ing, ppr. Adorning; embel-

lishing

BEAUTY, bu'tê, n. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, features, &c., which please the

eye. A beautiful person.

BEAUTY, bu-tê, vt. To beautify.

BEAUTYSPOT, bu-tê-spôt, n. A spot placed to beauty. beauty. heighten some beauty. BEAUTYWANING, bu'tô-ôā'n-îng, a. Declining in BEAVER, bê'vûr, n. An animal. A hat made of the fur of beaver. The part of the helmet that covers the

fur of beaver. The part of the helmet that covers the lower part of the face.

BEAVERED, bê-vîdrî, a. Wearing a beaver.

BEBLEED, bê-blê'd, vt. To make bloody.

BEBLOOD, bê-blîd', vt. To make bloody.

BEBLOT, bê-blôt, vt. To stain. [weeping.

BEBLUBBERED, bê-blûb-ûrd, part. a. Swoln with

BECABUNGA, bêk-å-bûng-gå, n. Brooklime, speedwell; common in ditches and shallow streams.

BECAFICO, bê-kâ-têk'kî. n. A bird like a nightingale.

BECAFICO, bê-kå-fê-kô, n. A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs.

BECALM, be-ka'm, vt. To still the elements.

quiet the mind. BECALMED, bê-kå'md', pp. Quieted; appeased. BECALMING, bê-kå'm-ing, n. A calm at sea. BECALMING, bê-kâ'm-îng, ppr. Appeasing; keep-

BECALMING, bě-ká'm-ing, ppr. Appeasing; keeping from motion, or progress.

BECAME, bê-kâ'm, The preterite of become.

BECANSE, bê-kâ'z, con. For this reason.

BECHARME, bê-tshâr's rt. To befal.

BECHARME, bê-tshâr's rt. To captivate.

BECHARMED, bê-tshâr's rm, pp. Captivated.

BECHARMING, bê-tshâr's rming, ppr. Captivating.

BECHC, bê-kîk, n. A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with pectoral, the term now mostly used.

BECHICKS, bê-kîks, n. Medicines proper for re-

BECHICKS, bè'kîks, n. Medicines proper for relieving coughs.
BECK, bèk', vi. To make a sign with the head.
BECK, bèk', vi. To call by a motion of the head.
BECK, bèk', n. A nod of command. A small stream
BECKED, bèk', pp. Called by a nod.
BECKING, bèk'ang, ppr. Directing by a nod.
BECKON, bèk'an, vi. To make a sign to.
BECKON, bèk'an, vi. To make a sign to.
BECKON, bèk'an, n. A sign without words.
BECKONED, bèk'and, pp. Having a sign made to.
BECKONING, bèk'an-ling, ppr. Making a significant
BECLIP, bè-kin', vi. To embrace.

[sign.
BECLOUD, bè-klaöd', vi. To enter into some state or
BECOME, bè-kům', vi. To enter into some state or
BECOME, bè-kům', vi. To appear in a manner suitable to the person.

able to the person.

BECOMING, be-kum-ing, n. Ornament.

BECOMING, bê-kům'îng, part. a. Graceful. BECOMINGLY, bê-kům'îng-lê, ad. After a becom-

ing manner. [propriety. BECOMINGNESS, bê-kům-ing-nes, n. Decency;

BECRIPPLE, bê-krip'l, vt. To make lame.
BECURL, bê-kûrl', vt. To curl.
BED, bêd', n. Something made to sleep on; bank o. earth; the channel of a river; a layer; a stratum. BED, bėd', vi. To go to bed with; to place in a bed; to BED, bėd', vi. To cohabit. [plant in earth. BEDABBLED, bė-dåb'l, vi. To wet. BEDABBLED, bė-dåb'ld, pp. Wetted with any liquid.

BEDABBLING, bê-dâb-lîng, ppr. Wetting.
BEDAFF, bê-dâf', vt. To make a fool of.
BEDAFFED. bê-dâfd', pp. Made a fool of; become

foolish. [person.]
BEDAFFING, bê-dåf'ing, ppr. Making a fool of a
BEDAGGLE, bê-dåg'l, vt. To bemire.
BEDAGGLED, bê-dåg'ld, pp. Splashed with mud.
BEDAGGLING, bê-dåg'ling, ppr. Splashing the
clothes with dirt.

clothes with dirt.

BEDARE, bê-dâ'r, vt. To defy; to dare.
BEDASH, bê-dâsh', vt. To darken.
BEDASH, bê-dâsh', vt. To bespatter.
BEDASHED, bê-dâshd', pp. Wetted with water, &c.
BEDASHING, bê-dâsh'îng, ppr. Dashing water upor

the clothes, &c. BEDAUB, bê-dà'b, vt. To dawb over,

BEDAUBED, bê-dâ'bd, pp. Besmeared; plastered over

with any thing.

BEDAUBING, bê-dà/b-îng, pp. Plastering; laying any thing thickly on the clothes or person.

BEDAZZLE, bê-dàz'l, vt. To dim by too much lustre

BEDAZZLED, bê-dàz'ld, pp. Made dim by too great

BEDAZZLING, bé-daz-ling, ppr. Throwing too strong a light upon the eye. BEDCHAMBER, bed-tsha'm-ber, n. The chamber

appropriated to rest. [bed. BEDCLOTHES, bêd-klô/z, n. Coverlets spread over a BEDDED, bêd-2d, pp. Placed in a bed.

BEDDIED, bed-ed, pp. Faced in a bed.

BEDDER, béd-ér, n. } The nether stone of an BEDETTER, béd-éring, n. The materials of a bed. [bed. BEDDING, béd-sing, npr. Laying into; inclosing in a BEDDINGMOULDING, béd-sing-mobile-ing, n. Those BEDDINGMOULDING, béd-sing-mobile-ing, n. Those stones of the state of

members in the cornice which are placed below the BEDEAD, bê-dêd, vt. To deaden. [coronet. BEDECK, bê-dêk, vt. To deck. BEDECKED, bê-dêk', vp. Adorned with jewels. BEDECKID, bê-dêk'ing, ppr. Ornamenting the property with jewels.

person with jewels, &c. [house. BEDEHOUSE, be'd-hàô's, n. An hospital or alms-BEDEL, or BEADLE, be'dl, n. An officer in the English of the beauty of the bea lish universities, cathedrals, and churches, and chapels of the Established Church in England. The former of the Established Church in England.

spelling is peculiar to the universities.

BEDELRY, be'dl-re, n. The extent of a bedel's office.

BEDEVIL, be-dev'l, vt. To throw into the utmost dis-

order and confusion.

BEDEW, bê-du', vt. To motion gently.

BEDEWED, bê-du'd, pp. Wetted with dew, or tears.

BEDEWER, bê-du'-er, n. That which bedews.

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BEDEWING, bê-du-ing, ppr. Moistening gently, as
 windew. [bed. BEDEWY, bê-du-tê, a. Moist with dew. [bed. BEDFELLOW, bêd-tê]-6, n. One that lies in the same BEDHANGINGS, bêd-thâng-îngs, n. Curtains. BEDIGHT, bê-di't, vt. To adorn. BEDIGHTED, bê-di't-êd, pp. Decked; adother grant to be a same to be a 
                                                                                                                                                                fine clothes, &c.
 namented.

BEDIGHTING, bê-di't-îng, ppr. Adorning with jewels,
BEDIM, bê-dîm', vt. To make dim.

BEDIMMED, bê-dîm', pp. Obscured.

BEDIMMING, bê-dîm'îng, ppr. Darkening.
BEDISMAL, bê-dîz'mâl, vt. To make dismal.

BEDIZENED, bê-di'zndî, vt. To dress out.

BEDIZENED, bê-di'zndî, pp. Bedecked; adorned.

BEDIZENING, bê-di'z-ên-îng, ppr. Decking; adorning
BEDLAM, bêd'îâm, n. [Corrupted from Bethlehem, the
  BEDLAM, bed-lam, n. [Corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, converted after-
             wards into an hospital for the mad. ] A madhouse.
  BEDLAM, běd·låm, a. Belonging to a madhouse.
BEDLAMITE, běd·lå'm-i't, n. A madman.
BEDMAKER, běd·må'k-er, n. A person in the uni-
            versities whose office is to make the beds.
  BEDMATE, běd-må't, n. A bedfellow.
BEDMOULDING, běd-mô'ld-ing, n.
  BEDDINGMOULDING, bėd-mô'ld-ing, n. Those BEDDINGMOULDING, bėd-ing-mô'ld-ing, n. mem-
  bers in the cornice which are placed below the coro-BEDOTE, bê-dô't, vt. To make to dote. [net. BEDOST, bêd-dô'ts, vt. The post at the corner of the bed.
  BEDPRESSER, béd'prés-ér, n. A heavy, lazy fellow.
BEDRAGGLE, bê-drâg'l, vt. To soil the clothes in
            walking.
  BEDRAGGLED, be-drag'ld, pp. Covered with dirt. BEDRAGGLING, be-drag-ling, pp. Covering the.
           clothes with mud.
  BEDRENCH, bê-drents'h, vt. To drench.
  BEDRENCHED, bê-drêntshd', pp. Soaked with water.
BEDRENCHING, bê-drêntshd'ng, ppr. Wetting with
  river, sea, or rain water, &c.
BEDRID, bederid, ad. Confined to the bed by age or
          sickness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 bed.
BEDRITE, bėd-rit, n. The privilege of the marriage BEDROOM, bėd-rò/m, n. A bed chamber. BEDROP, bė-dròp/, vt. To besprinkle. BEDROPPED, bė-dròpd/, pp. Sprinkled as with drops. BEDROPPING, bė-dròpding, ppr. Covering with drops.
drops; letting drops fall.

BEDSIDE, bėd'si'd, n. The side of the bed.

BEDSTEAD, bėd'stėd, n. The frame on which the
          bed is placed.
bed is placed. [to the bed. BEDSWERVER, bêdésőérvéér, n. One that is false BEDTIME, bêdésí'm, n. The hour of rest. BEDUCK, bé-důk', vt. To put under water. BEDUCKED, bé-důk', vt. To put under water. BEDUCKED, bé-důk', ppr. Immersed in water. BEDUCKING, bé-důk', pt. To manure with dung. BEDUSK, bé-důsk', vt. To sprinkle with dust. BEDUST, bé-důst', vt. To sprinkle with dust. BEDUSTED, bé-důst'éd, pp. Sprinkled over with dust. BEDUSTING. bê-důst'en. ppr. Sprinkling with dust.
                                                                                                                                                                                        to the bed.
 BEDUSTING, bê-dôst-lng, ppr. Sprinkling with dust. BEDWARD, bêdôstrd, ad. Toward bed. BEDWARF, bê-dôst-fr, vt. To make little. BEDWORK, bêdôstrk, n. Work done in bed.
  BEDYE, bê-di', vt. To stain.
 BEDYED, bê-di'd, pp. Stained with some colour.
BEDYING, bê-di'ding, ppr. Dying with some colour.
BEE, bê', n. The animal that makes honey.
BEE-EATER, bê'tê't-êr, n. A bird that feeds upon bees.
BEECH, bê'tsh, n. A tree that bears mast, good to
          fatten swine and deer.
 BEECHEN, bê'tsh-ên, a. Belonging to the beech.
BEEF, bê'f, n. An ox, bull, or cow.
BEEF, bê'f, a. The flesh of black cattle.
BEEFEATER, bê'f-ê't-ê'r, n. A yeoman of the guard.
BEE-FLOWER, bê-flâb'-ûr, n. A species of foolstones.
BEEFWITTED, bê'f-ôit-êd, a. Dull, stupid.
BEEGARDEN, bê-gâ'rdn, or bê'gâr-dîn, n. A place to set bives of bees in.
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BEEMOL, be'mol, n. In music, a half note.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEEN, be'n. The participle preterite of To Be. BEER, be'r, n. Liquor made of malt and hops. BEERBARREL, be'r-bar'el, n. A barrel which holds
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEERHOUSE, be'r-had's, n. An alehouse.
BEESTINGS, be'st-ings, n. See BIESTINGS.
BEET, be't, n. The name of a plant.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEETLE, be'tl, n. An insect; a thick piece of wood,
                                                                                                                                                                                                   somewhat heavy, and flat at the end; used to beat clothes, generally on a flat stone, by the side of a
                                                                                                                                                                                                   river, and so to wash or clean them.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEETLE, bê'tl, vi. To jut out.
BEETLEBROW, bê'tl-braô, n.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      A prominent brow.
                                                                                                                                                                                            BEETLEBROWED, bê'tl-bråôd', n. Having prominent
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEETLED, be'tld, pp. Beaten with a beetle; cleaned,
                                                                                                                                                                                           or washed by water, and a beetle.
BEETLEHEADED, bê'tl-hêd'êd, a. Stupid. [beetle.
BEETLESTOCK, bê'tl-stôk', n. The handle of a
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEETLING, be't-ling, a. Overhanging; suspending. BEETLING, be't-ling, pp. Cleaning; washing clothes
                                                                                                                                                                                                   on flat stones by a river side with a beetle.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEETRADISH, be't-rade'ish, n. A plant.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEETRAVE, be't-rav, n.
BEEVES, be'vz, n. Black cattle; exen.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFALL, bê-fà'l, vt. To happen to. BEFALL, bê-fà'l, vi. To come to pass.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFALLEN, be-fa'ln, pp. Occurred; come to pass.
BEFALLING, be-fa'l-ing, pp. Happening. It usually
                                                                                                                                                                                                  denotes ill.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFIT, bê-fît', vt. To suit; to become. BEFITTED, bê-fît'-êd, pp. Suited.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFITTING, bê-f lt'lng, ppr. Suiting.
BEFOAM, bê-fô'm, vt. To cover with foam.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFOAM, bé-fô'm, vt.. To cover w
BEFOOL, bé-fô'l, vt. To infatuate.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFOOLED, be-fold, pp. Led into error; deceived
                                                                                                                                                                                          deluded.

BEFOOLING, bê-fô/l-ing, pp. Making a fool of; in-BEFORE, bê-fô/r, prep. Farther onward. In the
                                                                                                                                                                                                  front of.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFORE, be-fo'r, a. & ad. Sooner than. In time past.
                                                                                                                                                                                           BEFOREHAND, be-for-hand, a. & ad. Previously. An-
                                                                                                                                                                                                   tecedently
                                                                                                                                                                                          tecedently.

BEFORETIME, bê fê/r-ti/m, a. & ad. Formerly.

BEFORTUNE, bê-fê/rt-ŷûn, vi. To happen to.

BEFOUL, bê-fâôl', vt. To soil.

BEFOULED, bê-fâôl', vt. To soil.

BEFOULING, bê-fâôl'-Îng, ppr. Dirtied.

BEFRIENDED, bê-frênd', vt. To favour.

BEFRIENDED, bê-frênd'-êd, pp. Favoured. [fr.

BEFRIENDEN, bê-frênd'-êd, pp. Favoured.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    friend.
                                                                                                                                                                                          BEFRIENDING, bê-frênd'ing, ppr. Assisting as a BEFRINGE, bê-frînj', vt. To decorate with fringes. BEFRINGED, bê-frînj'd, pp. Furnished with fringe.
                                                                                                                                                                                          BEFRINGING, bê-frinji'ng, ppr Adorning with fringe.
BEG, beg', vt. To live upon alms.
BEG, beg', vt. To ask.
BEGET, be-get', vt. To produce.
BEGETTER, be-get'en. He that procreates.
                                                                                                                                                                                         BEGETTER, bê-gêt-êr, n. He that procreates.
BEGETTING,bê-gêt-êr, ppp. Procreating; producing.
BEGGABLE, bê-gâb? a. What may be begged.
BEGGAR, bêg-êr, n. A petitioner.
BEGGAR, bêg-êr, vt. To reduce to beggary.
BEGGARED, bêg-êr-êr, pp. Reduced to extreme poverty.
BEGGARING, bêg-êr-îr, ppp. Making poor.
BEGGARINESS, bêg-êr-îrê-nês, n. Meanness.
BEGGARLY, bêg-êr-lê, ad. Meanly.
BEGGARLY, bêg-êr-lê, ad. Meanly.
BEGGAR-MAID, bêg-êr-mâd, n. A maid who is a beggar.
                                                                                                                                                                                          beggar. [gar. BEGGAR-MAN, běg-ér-mån, n. A man who is a beg-BEGGAR-WOMAN, běg-ér-őőm-án, n. She who is
                                                                                                                                                                                          a beggar.

BEGGARY, beg'ér-ê, n. Indigence.

BEGGED, begd', pp. Supplicated.

BEGGING, beg'ing, ppr. Asking alms; assuming
                                                                                                                                                                                         without proof.

BEGILT, bê-gîlt', part. a. Gilded.
BEGIN, bê-gîlt', vi. To commence.
BEGIN, bê-gîlt', vi. To trace from. To enter upon.
BEGIN, bê-gîlt', n., for BEGINNING.
BEGINNED bê divîde li la bê divîde di la bê divîde
to set hives of bees in.

EEHIVE, bé-hi'v, n. The case in which bees are kept.

BEELD, bé'ld, n. Protection; refuge.

BEEMASTER, bé-má's-tér, n. One that keeps bees.
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BEGINNER, be-gin'er, n. He that gives the first cause.

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BEGINNING, bê-gîn-ing, ppr. Commencing of any- | BEJAPE, bê-jà'p, vt. To deceive.
    thing.
BEGINNING, be-gin-ing, n. The rudiments.
    BEGINNINGLESS, bê-gin-ing-les, a. Having no be-
   ginning.
BEGIRD, bê-gérd', vt. To bind with a girdle.
BEGIRDED, BEGIRT, bê-gêrd-éd, bê-gêrt', pp.
   Bound with a girdle.

Begirdle, per Binding with a gir-BEGIRT, bê-gêrt', vt. To begird.

BEGLERBEG, bêglêr-bêg, n. The chief governor of
   a province among the turks.

BEGNAW, bè-nàt, vt. To eat away.

BEGORED, bè-gòr'd, part. a. Smeared with gore.

BEGOT, bè-gòt'n, pp. } The perfect participle of BEGOTEN, bè-gòt'n, pp. } the verb, Bzget. Gene-
   rated; produced.

BEGRAVE, bė-grav, vt. To bury. To engrave.
BEGREASE, bė-grav, vt. To daub with fat matter.
BEGREASED, bė-grave, pp. Soiled with grease.
  BEGREASED, bě-gré'zd, pp. Soiled with grease.
BEGREASING, bé-gré'z-lng, ppr. Daubing with grease.
BEGRIM, bé-gri'm, pt. To soil with dirt.
BEGRIMED, bé-gri'm, pp. Deeply soiled.
BEGRIMED, bé-gri'm-ing, ppr. Soiling deeply.
BEGRUDGE, bé-grâjd', pt. To envy.
BEGRUDGED, bé-grâjd', pp. Envied to a person.
BEGRUDGED, bé-grâj'lng, ppr. Envying to a person.
BEGRUDGING, bé-grâj'l, pt. To deceive.
BEGUILED, bé-gê'l, pp. Deluded.
BEGUILER, bé-gê'l-êr, m. One who beguiles.
BEGUILING, bé-gê'l-lng, ppr. Deluding.
  BEGUILER, be-gevil-er, n. One who beguies.
BEGUILING, be-gevil-ing, ppr. Deluding.
BEGUILTY, be-gilté, vt. To render guilty.
BEGUILTY, bé-goin, n. A nun of a particular order.
BEGUIN, bé-goin, n. A Hindoo lady.
BEGUN, bé-goin'. The perfect tense of Brgin.
BEHALF, bé-havig, n. To hannen to
 BEHALF, bè-hâ'f, n. Favour; cause.
BEHAPPEN, bè-hâ'f, n. To happen to.
BEHAVE, bè-hâ'v, vt. To conduct.
BEHAVE, bè-hâ'v, vt. To conduct one's self.
BEHAVED, bè-hâ'v-fv. pp. Conducted, well or ill.
BEHAVING, bè-hâ'v-lng, ppr. Conducting, well or ill.
BEHAVIOUR, bè-hâ'v-var, n. General practice.
BEHEAD, bè-hèd', vt. To cut off the head.
BEHEAD, bè-hèd', vt. To cut off the head.
   BEHEADED, bê-hêd-êd, pp. Having the head cut off.
 BEHEADING, bê-hêd-îng, ppr. Severing the head from BEHEL, bê-hêl', vt. To torture. [the body. BEHELD, bê-hêld', participle passive from BEHOLD. BEHEMOTH, bê-hêm-ôth, or bê-hê-môth, n. The ele-
phant.

BEHEMOIN, bê'-hên, n. Valerian roots. Also a fruit re-
BEN, bên', n. sembling the tamarisk.

BEHEST, bê-hêst', n. Command.

BEHIGHT, bê-hi't, n. To promise; to call; to name.

BEHIND, bê-hi'nd, prep. At the back of.

BEHIND, bê-hi'nd, ad. Out of sight.

BEHINDHAND, bê-hi'nd-hând, ad. Backward.

BEHOLD. bê-hô'ld, vt. To view; to see.
 BEHOLD, bê-hô'ld, vt. To view; to sec.
BEHOLD, bê-hô'ld, interj. and vt. Sec! lo!
BEHOLDEN, bê-hô'ld-ên, or bê-hô'ldn, pp. Obliged;
          indebted.
  BEHOLDER, bê-hô'ld-ur, n. Spectator.
BEHOLDER, bė-hở/d-ắn, n. Spectator.
BEHOLDING, bė-hở/d-ắng, a. Obliged.
BEHOLDING, bė-hở/d-ắng, n. Obligation.
BEHOLDING, bè-hở/d-ắng, ppr. Under obligation; indebted. Fixing the eyes upon.
BEHOLDINGNESS, bė-hở/d-ång-nės, n. Being ob-BEHONEY, bè-hån-²ė, vi. To sweeten with honey.
BEHONEYING, bè-hån-²ė-ång, ppr. Using sweet words.
BEHONED, bè-hån-²ė-ång, ppr. Using sweet words.
BEHOOF, bè-hở-ħ, n. Profit; advantage.
BEHOOVEFUL. bè-hỏ/v-fö/. a. Useful.
BEHOUF, be-ho't, n. Pront; advantage,
BEHOOVEFULLY, bè-hô'v-fôl', a. Useful,
BEHOOVEFULLY, bè-hô'v-tôl-è, ad. Usefully,
BEHOT, bè-hô't, pret. of Behight, vt. To promise,
BEHOVABLE, bè-hô'v-àbl, a. Profitable,
BEHOVE, bè-hô'v, or bè-hô'v, n. Advantage,
BEHOVE, bà-hô'w, wit. To be fat.
BEHOVE, be-hö'v, vi. To be fit;
BEHOVEFUL, be-hö'v-föl, a. Fit.
BEHOVELY, be-hö'v-le, a. Profitable.
BEHOWL, be-hö'd, vi. To howl at.
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BEJADE, bé-jå'd, vt. To tire.

BEING, being, part. Existing. BEING, bê'îng, n. Existence. BEING, bê'îng, con. Since. BEINGPLACE, bê'îng-plâ's, n. Existence. BE IT SO, bê-lt-sô. Let it be so.
BEKISS, bê-kis', vt. To salute.
BEKNAVE, bê-nê', vt. To call knave.
BEKNOW, bê-nê', vt. To acknowledge.
BELABOUR, bê-lâ-bûr, vt. To beat. BELABOURED, bê-lå-burd, pp. Beaten. BELABOURING, bê-lå-bur-ing, ppr. Beating soundly. BELACE, bê-lå's, vt. To fasten.
BELACED, bê-lå'sd, part. a. Adorned with lace.
BELACED, bê-lå'sd, port. Fastened as with a lace or for cord. BELACING, bė-là/s-îng, ppr. Fastening with a lace BELAM, bė-làm', vt. To beat. BELAMY, bėl-à-mė, n. A friend. BELAMI, Bera-me, n. A Frend.
BELAMOUR, bél-å-mó'r, n. A consort.
BELATE, bè-là't, vt. To retard.
BELATED, bè-là't-èd, a. Benighted.
BELATEDNESS, bè-là't-èd-nes, n. Slowness. BELAYEDNESS, bē-lā't-eq-nes, n. Showless, BELAYE, bē-lā'v, vt. To wash. BELAWGİVE, bē-lā'v, vt. To give a law. BELAY, bē-lā', rt. To besiege; lay over. To splice a BELAYED, bē-lā'd, pp. Obstructed. [rope. BELAYED, bē-lā'd, pp. Blocking up; laying an analysis making fast. ambush; making fast.

BELCH, beltsh', vi. To eject the wind from the stomach,

BELCH, beltsh', v. To throw out from the stomach,

BELCH, beltsh', n. The act of eructation. BELCHED, beltshd', pp. Ejected from the stomach. BELCHED, bêltshd', pp. Ejected from the stomach.
BELCHING, bêltsh'îng, n. Eructation.
BELCHING, bêltsh'îng, ppr. Ejecting from the stomach
BELDAM, bêl'dâm, n. An old woman.
BELEAGUER, bê-lê'g-êr, vt. To besiege.
BELEAGUER, bê-lê'g-êr-în, n. A besieger.
BELEAGUERED, bê-lê'g-âr-îng, ppr. Besieged.
BELEAGUERING, bê-lê'g-âr-îng, ppr. Besieging.
BELEAVE, bê-lê', vt. To leave.
BELEE, bê-lê', vt. To leave.
To leave.
To leave. to the wind. [posed to be a thunderbolt. BELEMNITE, bê-lêm-ni't, n. The fossil vulgarly sup-BELEMNITES, bel'em-ni'têz, n. Arrowhead, or finge-stone. nnge-stone.
BELEPER, bê-lêp'êr, vt. To infect with a leprosy.
BELFRY, bêl'frê, n. Where bells are rung.
BELGARD, bêl'gârd, n. A soft glance.
BELIBEL, bê-li'bl, vt. To traduce.
BELIE, bê-li', vt. To calumniate.
BELIED, bê-li'd, pp. Falsely represented.
BELIEF, bê-lê'f, n. Opinion. A form containing the articles of faith. articles of faith. BELIEVABLE, bê-lê'v-abl, a. Credible. BELIEVE, bê-lê'v, vi. To exercise the theological virtue of faith. BELIEVE, bê-lê'v, vt. To credit.
BELIEVED, bê-lê'vd, pp. Credited.
BELIEVER, bê-lê'v-êr, n. A professor of Christianity. BELIEVING, bê-lê'v-îng, ppr. Giving credit to testimony.
BELIEVINGLY, bê-lê'v-îng-lê, a. After a believing BELIKE, bê-li'k, a. Probably.

BELIKELY, bê-li'k-lê, a. Probably.

BELIVE, bê-li'v, a. Speedily; quickly.

BELL, bêl', n. A hollow body of cast metal.

Any thing in the form of a bell.

BELL, bėl', vi. To grow in buds in the form of a bell.

BELL-FASHIONED, bėl-fash-and, a. Formed like a bell. a bell. [snade.]
BELLADONNA, běl¹å-dôn¹å, n. The deadly nightBELLE, běl¹, n. A smart young lady.
BELLED, běld¹, a. Having bells affixed.
BELLFLOWER, běl¹dåå⁵ér, n. A plant.
BELLFOUNDER, běl²fåånd²ér, n. He who founds or casts bells. BELLES LETTRES, běl'lå'tr, n. Polite literature. BELL-HANGER, běl'hång'er, n. One who fixes bells. BELLIBONE, běl'bô'ng, n. A woman excelling in

beauty, and goodness.

BEM BEN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

BELLICOSE, běl·é-kởs, n. Inclined for war. BELLIGERANT, bél·llj-ér-ånt, a. BELLIGEROUS, bél·llj-ér-ås, a. } Waging war. BELLIGEROUS, bêl-lij-ér-ås, a. j. ... 3 make war. BELLIGERATE, bêl-lij-ér-åt, vi. To make war. BELLIGERENT, bêl-lij-ér-ént, a. Carrying on war. BELLING, bêl-ling, n. The noise of a roe, in rutting time.

BELLITUDE, běl·lé-tu'd, n. Beauty.

BELLIPOTENT, běl·líp·ló-tênt, a. Mighty in war.

BELLIQUE, běl·lé'k, a. Warlike.

BELLMAN, běl·mán, n. He who proclaims any thing

by ringing his bell.

BELLMETAL, běl·mět'l, n. The metal of which bells

are med. five parts of conper. one of pewter. are made; five parts of copper, one of pewter. BELLON, bel'un, n. A disease attended with lan-BELLON, bêl-ân, n. A disease attended with languor, and intolerable griping of the bowels; common in places where lead ore is smelted.

BELLONA, bêl-lô-nā, n. The goddess of war.

BELLOW, bêl-ô, vi. To make a violent outery.

BELLOWING, bêl-ô-lng, n. Roarng.

BELLOWING, bêl-ô-lng, nppr. Making a loud hollow BELLOWS, bêl-ôs, n. The instrument to blow the fire.

BELLOWS-FISH, bêl-ôs-fish, n. The trumpet fish, BELLOWS-FISH, bel'us-fish, n. The trumpet fish, about four inches long, with a long snout, whence bellows. its name. BELLOWS-MAKER, běl'ůs-må/k-ěr, n. A maker of BELLOWS-MAKER, bêl-ûs-ma'k-er, n. A maker of BELL-PEPPER, bêl-pêp-êr, n. A name of the Guineapepper, a species of Capsicum.
BELLRINGER, bêl-rîng-êr, n. He who rings bells.
BELLROPE, bêl-ûp, n. A pulley for bells.
BELLUNE, bêl-û-ûn, or bêl-u-în, a. Beastly.
BELLY, bêl-ê, n. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs. The part of any thing that swills out. any thing that swells out.

BELLY, bêl'ê, vî. To swell out.

BELLY, bêl'ê, vî. To fill; to swell out.

BELLYACHE, bêl'ê-â'k, n. The cholick.

BELLYBAND, bêl'ê-bând, n. The girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in harness. BELLYBOUND, bell-é-bhônd', a. Costive. BELLYCHEER, bell-é-tshe'r, n. Good cheer. BELLY-FRETTING, bel'é-frét'ing, n. The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirt. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms. BELLYFUL, běl-é-fől, n. A quantity of food.
BELLYGOD, běl-é-god, n. A glutton.
BELLYING, běl-é-ing, ppr. Enlarging.
BELLYPINCHED, běl-é-pintshi^l, a. Starved. BELLYROLL, běl'ê-rô'l, n. A roll so called from entering into the hollows.
BELLYSLAVE, běl'ě-slå'v, n. A slave to the appetites. BELLYTIMBER, běl-é-tim-bér, n. Food. BELLYWORM, bêl'ê-ôurm', n. A worm that breeds in the belly.

BELOCK, bê-lôk', vt. To fasten with a lock.

BELOMANCY, bêl-ô-mån-sê, n. Divination by arrows. BELONG, bê-lông', v. To be the property of.
BELONGING, bê-lông'ing, v. Making a part of proBELOVE, bê-låv', vt. To love. [perty.

BEMAD, bè-màd', vt. To make mad.
BEMANGLE, bè-màngg'l, vt. To tear.
BEMASK, bè-mà'sk, vt. To conceal.
BEMASKED, bè-mà'sk, pp. Hidden.
BEMASKING, bè-mà'sk-ing, ppr. Hiding.
BEMAZE, bè-mà'z, vt. To bewilder.
BEMETE, bè-mè't, vt. To measure.
BEMIRE, bè-mir, vt. To cover with mire.
BEMIRED bà-mi'r, vt. To cover with mire. BEMIRE, be-mi'rt, vt. 10 cover with mire.

BEMIRED, bé-mi'rd, pp. Soiled with mud.

BEMIRING, bé-mi'r-ing, ppr. Soiling with mud.

BEMIST, bé-mist', vt. To cover with a mist.

BEMOAN, bé-mô'n, vt. To lament.

BEMOANABLE, bé-mô'n-åbl, a. Lamentable. BEMOANED, be-mo'nd, pp. Lamented.
BEMOANER, bê-mo'n-er, n. A lamenter.
BEMOANING, bê-mo'n-ing, ppr. Bewailing. BEMOANING, bê-mô'n-ing, n. Lamentation. BEMOCK, bê-måk', vt. To mock. To laugh at. BEMOIL, bê-måk'l, vt. To bemire. BEMOUSTER, bé-môns'tér, vt. To make monstrous. BEMOURN, bé-mô'rn, vt. To weep over. BEMUSED, bé-mu'zd, a. Overcome with musing. BENGED, be-tituza, a. Overcome with maning. BEN, ben'. Used for are, been, and to be.
BENCH, bentsh', n. A seat. A seat of justice.
BENCHED, bentshd', pp. Furnished with benches.
BENCHER, bentshder, n. Those gentlemen of the inns BENCHER, bentsn-er, n. Inose genuemen of the mins of court are called benchers, who have been readers. BENCHING, a. bentsh-lng, ppr. Furnishing with BEND, bend', vt. To incline. To subdue. [benches. BEND, bend', vi. To lean over. BEND, bend', n. Flexure. The crooked timbers which form the ribs or sides of a ship. With heralds, one of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth the necessary of the part of the containing and the state of the containing and the state of the containing and the con when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. A band or company. BENDABLE, bend'abl, a. That may be BENT. BENDED, BENT, bend'ed, bent', pp. Strained; sub-BENDER, bender, n. He who bends. The muscles called benders. BENDING, bending, ppr. Stooping; subduing.
BENDLET, bendiet, n. In heraldry, the diminutive
BENDWITH, bendiet, n. An herb. [of bend.
BENEAPED, bene'pd, a. A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
BENEATH, be-ne'th, prep. Under; lower in place, or BENEATH, bê-nê'th, ad. In a lower place. [ra BENEDICT, bên-ê-dîkt, a. Having mild qualities. BENEDICTINE, ben'e-dik'tin, n. A monk of the order of St. Benedict. BENEDICTINE, ben'e-dik'tin, a. Belonging to the order of St. Benedict. BENEDICTION, ben-ê-dîk-shûn, n. Blessing. The form of instituting an abbot. [ferred. BENEFACTION, ben-é-fak-shun, n. The benefit con-BENEFACTOR, ben-e-fak-tur, n. He that confers a benefit. a benefit. BENEFACTRESS, ben-e-fak'tres, n. She that confers BELOVED, bê-luvd', or bê-luv-ed, part. & a. Loved; BENEFICE, ben'e-fis, n. A term for all ecclesiastical livings BELOW, bê-lô', prep. Under in place, time, or dignity.
BELOW, bê-lô', ad. In the lower place.
BELOWT, bê-lô't, vê. To abuse. BENEFICED, běn'ê-fisd', a. Possessed of church pre-BENEFICELESS, běn'ê-fis-lès, a. Having no benefice. BENEFICENCE, bê-nêf^els-êns, n. Active goodness. BENEFICENT, bê-nêf^els-ênt, a. Kind. BENEFICENTLY, bê-nêf^els-ênt-lê, ad. In a kind manner BELTED, bëlt-éd, pp. Encircled.
BELTING, bělt-íng, ppr. Encircling.
BELUCCIO, bě-lůk-sé-ő, n. A small bird, somewhat BENEFICIAL, bén-é-fish'âl, a. Helpful. BENEFICIAL, bén-é-fish'âl, n. A benefice. BENEFICIALLY, bén-é-fish'âl-é-ad. Advantageously. BENEFICIALNESS, ben-ê-fish-âl-nes, n. Usefulness. BENEFICIARY, ben-ê-fish-êr-ê, n. He that is in possession of a benefice. Holding something in subordi-BELUGA, bê-lu'gâ, n. A fish of the cetaceous order. BELVIDERE, bêl-vê-dê'r, n. Goosefoot; wild orach; scoparia; or annual mock cypress. In Italian archination to another. BENEFICIENCY, bén-é-fish-én-sé, n. Kindness. BENEFIT, bén-é-fit, n. A kindness. BENEFIT, bén-é-fit, vt. To do good to.

BENEFITED, bené-fit-éd, pp. Profited,
BENEFITING, bené-fit-ing, ppr. Doing good to.
BENEGRO, be-né-gró, vt. To make extremely dark.

scoparia; or annual mock cypress. In Italian architecture, a pavilion on the top of an edifice.

BELWETHER, bê-lê-ôèth-êr, n. A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

BELY, bê-li', vt. See Belle.

BELYING, bê-li-îng, ppr. Representing falsely.

BEMA, bê-mā, n. The chancel. 84

BELSWAGGER, bel'sbag'er, n. A whoremaster.

BELT, belt', n. A girdle. BELT, belt', nt. To encircle.

like the yellow-hammer.

BENEME, or BENEMPNE, bê-nê/m, or bê-nêmp-nê, vt. To name; to give.

BENEPLACITURE, bê-nê-plàs-ît-u'r, n. Will; choice.

BENET, bê-nêt, vt. To ensuare.

BENEVOLENCE, bê-nêv-ô-lêns, n. Disposition to do BENEVOLENT, bê-nev-ô-lênt, a. Kind. BENEVOLENTLY, bê-nev-ô-lênt-lê, ad. In a kind [lence. BENEVOLENTNESS, bê-nêv-ô-lênt-nês, n. Benevo-BENEVOLOUS, bê-nêv-ô-lâs, a. Friendly. BENGAL, ben-ga'l, n. A sort of thin slight stuff made of silk and hair. Bengal. BENGALEE, ben-gå'l-e, n. The language spoken in BENGALESE, ben-gå-le'z, n. sing. and pl. n. A native, or the natives of Bengal. BENIGHTED, be-ni't-ed, pp. Involved in darkness. BENIGHTING, bê-ni't-lng, ppr. Involving in darkness. BENIGHT, bê-ni't, vt. To involve in darkness. BENIGN, bê-ni'n, ad. Kind; generous. BENIGNANT, bê-nig-haht, ad. Kind; graeious. BENIGNANT, bê-nig-haht, ad. Kind; graeious. BENIGNITY, bê-nig-nit-ê, n. Graciousness. BENIGNLY, bê-ni'n-lê, ad. Favourably. BENISON, bên-îs-ûn, or bên-îz-ûn, n. Blessing. BENJAMIN, bên-îş-mîn, n. A plant; a gum. BENNET, ben-et, n. A purgative resembling a fil-bert, yielding an oil used in pharmacy; an herb. BENNET-FISH, ben-et-fish, n. A fish of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold. BENT, bent', n. Degree of fice Degree of flexure; disposition; a species of grass.
BENTING Time, bent-ing-ti/m, n. The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas arc ripe. BENUMB, be-nom', vt. To make torpid. BENUMBED, bê-nûmd', pp. Rendered torpid. BENUMBEDNESS, bê-nûm-êd-ness, n. The state of being benummed. BENUMBING, bê-nům'îng, ppr. Depriving of sensa-BENZOATE, běn'zô-å't, n. A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid, with any salifiable base. BENZOIN, ben-zoi'n', n. A medicinal resin called Benjamin. BEPAINT, bê-pâ'nt, vt. To cover with paint.
BEPALE, bê-pâ'l, vt. To make pale.
BEPINCH, bê-pîntsh', vt. To mark with pinches.
BEPINCHED, bê-pîntsh', pp. Marked with pinches.
BEPINCHING, bê-pîntsh'ing, ppr. Marking with
BEPOWDER, bê-pàô'dêr, vt. To powder. [pinches.
BEPOWDERED, bê-pàô'dêrd, pp. Sprinkled with BÉPOWDERING, bê-paô-der-ing, ppr. Covering with BEPRAISE, be-pra'z, vt. To praise greatly.
BEPRAISED, be-pra'zd, pp. Praised greatly.
BEPRAISING, be-pra'z-lng, ppr. Praising extravagantly.

BEPURPLE, bê-pûrp/l, vt. To give a purple colour.

BEPURPLED, bê-pûrp/ld, pp. Tinged with a purple

[Tole colour. ple colour. BEPURPLING, bê-pārp-līng, ppr. Dyeing with a pur-BEQUEATH, bê-kôe'th, vt. To leave by will. BEQUEATHED, bê-kôe'thd, pp. Given by will. BEQUEATHER, bê-kôéth-fr, n. A testator.
BEQUEATHING, bê-kôéth-fing, ppr. Giving by will.
BEQUEATHING, bê-kôéth-ment, n. A legacy.
BEQUEST, bê-kôétt, n. A legacy.
BERAIN, bê-râ'n, vt. To rain upon.
BERATTLE, bê-rât'l, vt. To fill with noise. BERATTLED, bè-ràt'ld, pp. Filled with rattling sounds.
BERATTLING, bè-ràt'ling, ppr. Filling with a ratBERAY, bè-ràt', vt. To foul; to soil. [tling noise. [tling noise. BERBERRY, ber-ber-e, or ba'r-ber-e, n. A berry. BERE, be'r, n. Barley. BEREAVE, bê-rê'v, vt. To deprive of.
BEREAVED, bê-rê'vd, pp. Made destitute.
BEREAVING, bê-rê'v-lng, ppr. Stripping bare.
BEREAVEMENT, bê-rê'v-mênt, n. Deprivation.
BEREET bâ-sêtê', post BEREFT, be-reft', part.
BERG, berg', n. See Burrow.
BERGAMOT, berg'a-mot, n. A sort of pear; an essence, or perfume drawn from a fruit, produced by

ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear-stock.

BERGANDER, berg-an-der, n. A duck that breeds in holes under cliffs. BERGERET, be'r-zhe-ret', n. A song. BERGMANITE, berg-ma-ni't, n. A mineral, found in Norway, of a greenish and greyish white. BERGMASTER, berg-mas-ter, n. The chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. BERGMOTE, berg'mô't, n. A court held upon a hill among the Derbyshire miners.

BERHYME, bê-ri'm, vt. To mention in rhyme.

BERHYMED, bê-ri'md, pp. Celebrated in rhyme.

BERHYMING, bê-ri'm-lng, ppr. Celebrating in rhyme. BERLIN, ber-lin, n. [From Berlin, where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.
BERNARDINES, ber-nard-i'nz, n. An order of monks, so named from their founder, St. Bernard. BEROB, be-rob', vt. To rob; to plunder. BERRY, berée, n. Any small fruit; an hillock; a mound. BERRY, berée, vi. To bear berries. BERT, bert', n. Bright. BERTH, berth, n. See Birth. BERTRAM, bertram, n. Bastard pellitory. BERYL, ber'll, n. A precious stone. BERYLLINE, ber'll-i'n, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.
BESAINT, bê-så'nt, vt. To make a saint of.
BESAYLE, bê'-så'l, n. A great-grandfather.
BESCATTER, bê skå't-ér, vt. To throw about.
BESCARTER, bê-skrå'rn, vt. To mock at.
BESCRATCH, bê-skrå'sh', vt. To tear with the nails.
BESCRAWL, bê-skrå'l, vt. To oscribble over.
BESCRAWLED, bê-skrå'l, pp. Scribbled over.
BESCRAWLING, bê-skrå'l-fing, pp. Scrawling over.
BESCREEN, bê-skrê'n, vt. To cover with a screen.
BESCREEN, bê-skrê'n, vt. To cover with a screen.
BESCREENED bâ-skrê'n, vt. To cover with a screen. or bluish green BESCREENED, bê-skrê'nd, pp. Sheltered. BESCREENING, bê-skrê'n-îng, pp. Sheltering. BESCRIBBLE, bê-skrîbl', vt. To write on. BESCRIBBLED, be-skrib/ld, pp. Written carelessly. BESCRIBBLING, be-skrib/ling, ppr. Scribbling over. BESCUMBER, be-skum-bur, vt. To load with something useless. BESEE, bé-sé, vi. To look; to mind. BESEECH, be-se'tsh, vt. To entreat. BESEECH, be-se'tsh, n. Request. BESEECHED, or BESOUGHT, be-setshd, or be-sat, pp. Entreated. BESEECHER, bé-sé'tsh-ér, n. He who makes request. BESEECHING, bê-sê'tsh-îng, ppr. Entreating. BESEECHING, be-setsuang, ppr. Emack.
BESEEK, bé-sé'k, vt. To request.
BESEEM, bé-sé'm, vt. To be fit.
BESEEMING, bé-sé'm-lng, n. Comeliness.
BESEEMLY, bé-sé'm-lê, ad. Fit.
BESEEN, bé-sé'n, part. Adapted.
BESEEN, bé-sé'n, part. Adapted. BESEEN, bê-sê'n, part. Adapted.
BESET, bê-sêt', vt. To waylay.
BESET, bê-sêt', pp. Surrounded.
BESETTING, bê-sêt'îng, ppr. Waylaying.
BESHINE, bê-sh'n, vt. To shine upon.
BESHREW, bê-sh'd, vt. To shine upon.
BESHUT, bê-sh'd, vt. To shut up.
BESIDES, bê-si'd, prep.
BESIDES, bê-si'dz, prep.
BESIDES, bê-si'dz, prep.
BESIDES, bâ-si'dz, dd.
BESIDES, bâ-si'dz, dd. BESIDES, be-si'dz, ad. More than.
BESIDERY, be-si'dz, ad. BESIDERY, be-si'dz, ad. A species of pear. BESIDERY, bê-sử/, vt. To lay siege to.
BESIEGED, bê-sử/j, vt. To lay siege to.
BESIEGED, bê-sử/j, vp. Beset with hostile troops.
BESIEGER, bê-sử/j-čr, n. One employed in a siege.
BESIEGING, bê-sử/j-čr, pp. Laying siege to.
BESIT, bê-sử/t, vt. To suit.
BESLAVE, bê-slử/w, vt. To subjugate.
BESLIME, bê-slử/m, vt. To soil.
BESLUBBER, bê-slử-c, vt. To dawb.
BESMEARED, bê-sm²r, vt. To bedawb.
[thing soft.
BESMEARED, bê-sm²r/têr, n. He that soils any thing.
BESMEARING, bê-sm²r-ing, ppr. Bedaubing; soil. BESMEARING, bê-smê'r-îng, ppr. Bedaubing; soil-BESMIRCH, bê-smê'rsh', vt. To soil. [ing. BESMOKE, bê-smê'k, vt. To dry in smoke. BESMOKED, bê-små'kd, pp. Soiled with smoke. BESMOKING, bê-små'k-ing, ppr. Drying in smoke. BESMUT, bê-småt', vt. To soil with soot.

future marriage. [trothing, BETROTHMENT, bê-trå/th-ment, n. The act of be-BETRUST, bê-tråst', vt. To entrust.

BETRUSTED, bê trûst'éd, pp. Confided in.

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BESTIR, bê-stůr', vt. To put into vigorous actior. BESTIRRED, bê-stůrd', pp. Roused into action. BESTIRRING, bê-stůrding, ppr. Moving briskly. BESTNESS, běstúrés, n. The best state. BESTORM, bê-stůr'm, vt. To rage. BESTOW, bê-stô', vt. To give as charity or bounty. BESTOWAL, bê-stô'âl, n. Disposal. BESTOWED, bê-stô'âl, n. Disposal.
 BESMUTTED, bê-smût'éd, pp. Blackened with smut.
BESMUTTING, bê-smût-ing, pp. Rendering black
        with soot.
BESNOW, bê-snê/, vt. To scatter like snow.
BESNUFF, bê-snê/, vt. To smear with snuff.
BESNUFFED, bê-snêfd, pp. Fouled with snuff.
BESNUFFED, bê-snêfd' ad. Smeared with snuff.
BESNUFFING, bê-snêf'êng, ppr. Fouling with snuff.
BESOUF bê-snê per sneft to sween with
                                                                                                                                                                                                 BESTOWED, bê-stô'd, pp. Given gratuitously; de-
BESTOWER, bê-stô'er, n. Giver. [posited.
BESTOWING, bê-stô'ing, ppr. Conferring gratui-
 BESOM, bê'zům, n. An instrument to sweep with
BESORT, bê-sâ'rt, vt. To suit; to fit.
BESORT, bê-sâ'rt, vt. To suit; to fit.
BESORT, bê-sô'r, vt. To infatuate.
BESOTTED, bê-sôt'êd, pp. Infatuated with foolish
BESOTTEDLY, bê-sôt'êd-lê, ad. In a foolish manner.
                                                                                                                                                                                                BESTOWING, be-sto-ing, ppr. Comerring gratuatously; depositing.

BESTRADDLE, be-stråd'l, vt. To bestride.

BESTRAUGHT, be-strå't, part. a. Mad.

BESTREW, be-strö', vt. To sprinkle over.

BESTREWED, be-strö'd, pp. Scattered over.

BESTREWING, be-strö'd, pp. Scattering over.

BESTRIDE, be-strö'd, vt. To stride over any thing.

BESTRIDING, be-strö'd-ing, ppr. Extending the legs
BESOTTEDNESS, bê-sôt-cd-nês, n. Infatuation.
BESOTTING, bê-sôt-cng, ppr. Infatuating.
BESOUGHT, bê-sâ't, part.
BESPANGLE, be-spangg'l, vt. To adorn with spangles. BESPANGLED, be-spangg'ld, pp. Adorned with
                                                                                                                                                                                                          over any thing
spangles.

BESPANGLING, bê-spangg-ling, ppr. Adorning with

BESPANGLING, bê-spangg-ling, ppr. Adorning with

BESPANGLING, bê-spangg-ling, ppr. Adorning with
                                                                                                                                                                                                 over any times.

BESTRODE, bê-strô'd, pp. Crossed by the legs.

BESTUCK, bê-stûk, pp. Pierced with sharp points.

BESTUD, bê-stûd', vt. To adorn with studs.

BESTUDDED, bê-stûd'ôd, pp. Adorned with studs.

BESTUDDING, bê-stûd'îng, ppr. Setting with studs.

BESWIKE, bê-sôi'k, vt. To allure.
        with reproach.
  BESPATTERED, bê-spåt-erd, pp.
                                                                                                                                      Spattered over
with dirt or water.

BESPATTERING, be-spatt-era, pp. Spattering
with dirt or water.

ESPATTERING, be-spatt-er-ing, ppr. Spattering
BESPAWL, be-spatl, vt. To daub with spittle.
BESPAWLING, be-spatl-ing, ppr. Soiled with spittle.
BESPAWLING, be-spatl-ing, ppr. Soiling with spittle.
BESPEAK, be-spetk, vt. To order beforehand.
BESPEAKER, be-spetk-er, n. He that bespeaks any
                                                                                                                                                                                                 BESWIKE, bê-sô'(k, vt. To allure.
BET, bêt', vt. To wager.
BET, bêt', vt. To wager.
BET, bêt'. The old preterite of beat.
BETAKE, bê-tâ'(k, vt. To have recourse to.
BETAKEN, bê-tâ'(k), pp. Gone to.
BETAKING, bê-tâ'(k), pp. Having recourse to.
BETEEM, bê-tâ'(k), vt. To bring forth.
BETEEMED, bê-tâ'(k), pp. Brought forth.
BETEEMING, bê-tâ'(k), pp. Producing.
BETEL bê'(k). An Indian shrub.
BESPEAKING, bê-spê'k-îng, ppr. Ordering before-
BESPECKLE, bê-spêk'l, vt. To mark with speckles.
BESPECKLED, bê-spêk'ld, pp. Marked with spots.
BESPECKLING, bê-spêk'ling, ppr. Marking with
                                                                                                                                                                                                 BETEL, bê'tl, n. An Indian shrub.
BETHINK, bê-thînk', vt. To reflect.
BETHINK, bê-thînk', vi. To consider.
BETHINKING, bê-thînk'ng, ppr. Calling to mind.
 speckles.
BESPICE, be-spis, vt. To season with spices.
Seasoned with spices.
BESPICED, be-spi'sd, pp. Seasoned with spices.
BESPICING, be-spi's-ing, ppr. Seasoning with spices.
BESPIRT, or BESPURT, be-spirt', vt. To throw
                                                                                                                                                                                                  BETHLEHEM, beth-le-hem, n. An hospital for lu-
                                                                                                                                                                                                           naticks
                                                                                                                                                                                                  BETHLEHEMITE, beth-le-hem-i't, n. A lunatick.
                                                                                                                                                                                                 BETHLEHEMITE, beth-1ê-hêm-i't, n. A lunatick.
BETHOUGHT, bê-thâ't, pp. Reflected on.
BETHRAL, bê-thrâ'l, vt. To enslave.
BETHRALED, bê-thrâ'ld, pp. Enslaved,
BETHRALING, bê-thrâ'l-ing, ppr. Enslaving.
BETHUMP, bê-thâmp', vt. To beat.
BETHUMPING, bê-thâmpd', pp. Beaten.
BETHUMPING, bê-thâmpd'ng, ppr. Beating soundly.
BETIDE, bê-ti'd, vt. To happen to.
BETIDE, bê-ti'd, vt. To become.
BETIDE, bâ-ti'd, d. np. Huppengd
         out scatteringly.
 BESPIRTED, or BESPURTED, bé-spårt-éd, pp.
         Spurted out in a stream.
 BESPIRTING, or BESPURTING, be-sparting, ppr.
BESPIRTING, or BESPURTING, bê-spårt4lng, ppr.
Spurting out or over.
BESPIT, bå-spåt, vt. To daub with spittle.
BESPOKE, bå-spåt, pp. Ordered.
BESPOKE, bå-spåt, vt. To mark with spots.
BESPOTTED, bå-spåt4lng, ppr. Marked with spots.
BESPOTTED, bå-spåt4lng, ppr. Marking with spots.
BESPOTTING, bå-spåt4lng, ppr. Marking with spots.
BESPREAD, bå-språd, vt. To spread over.
BESPREAD, bå-språd, vt. To spread over.
BESPRENT, bå-språnt, part. Besprinkled.
BESPRINKLE, bå-springk4l, vt. To sprinkle over.
BESPRINKLED, bå-springk4l, vt. To sprinkled over.
BESPRINKLER, bå-springk4ler, n. He that sprinkles any thing.
                                                                                                                                                                                                  BETIDED, bê-ti'd-ēd, pp. Happened.
BETIDING, bê-ti'd-ing, ppr. Impending.
BETIME, bê-ti'm, ad.
                                                                                                                                                                                                 BETIME, bê-ti'm, ad.
BETIMES, bê-ti'mz, ad.
BETLE, bê'tl, n.
BETRE, bê-tê'kn, n.
BETOKEN, bê-tô'kn, vt. To foreshow.
BETOKENED, bê-tô'knd, pp. Foreshown.
BETOKENING, bê-tô'kn-ing, ppr. Foreshowing.
BETONV bêtê-nê, n. A plant.
 any thing. [over. BESPRINKLING, bê-springk-ling, ppr. Sprinkling BESPUTTER, bê-spût-ûr, vt. To sputter over. BESPUTTERED, bê-spût-ûrd, pp. Spoken hastily. BESPUTTERING, bê-spût-ûr-ling, ppr. Speaking linastily.
                                                                                                                                                                                                  BETONE, bet-to-fe, n. A plant.
BETONN, bet-to-fe, n. A plant.
BETORN, bet-tô-fr, part. a. Violently separated.
BETOSS, bet-tôs', vt. To toss into the air.
BETOSSED, bet-tôs', pp. Tossed violently.
BETOSSING, bet-tôs'ng, ppr. Tossing violently.
BETRAP, bet-trâp', vt. To ensure.
BETRAY, bet-trâp', vt. To give into the hands of enemies by transhery.
  BEST, best', a. Most good. [hastily. BEST, best', ad. In the highest degree of goodness. BEST, best', is sometimes used in composition; but in
                                                                                                                                                                                                   mies by treachery.
BETRAYED, bé-trå'd, pp. Exposed by treachery.
BETRAYER, bé-trå'er, n. A traitor.
          the following and similar words it is arbitrary: best-
  beloved; best-tempered.
BESTAIN, bê-stå'n, vt. To mark with stains.
BESTAINED, bê-stå'nd, pp. Marked with stains.
                                                                                                                                                                                                   BETRAYING, be-tra-ting, ppr. Violating confidence. BETRIM, be-trim', vt. To deck; to dress. BETRIMMED, be-trim'd, pp. Adorned. BETRIMMING, be-trim'ing, ppr. Adorning. BETROTH, be-tra'th, vt. To contract in order to
 BESTAINED, bể-stắ'nd, pp. Marked with stains. BESTAINING, bệ-stắ'nd-ling, ppr. Marking with stains BESTEAD, bẻ-stỏd', vt. To profit. BESTEADED, bẻ-stỏd'-čd, pp. Profited. BESTEADING, bẻ-stỏd'-ling, ppr. Profiting. BESTIAL, bể/st--yal, a. Brutal. BESTIALITY, bẻ/st--yal-l/t-è, n. The quality of beasts. BESTIALIZE, bẻ/st--yal-l/t-è, n. To make like a beast. BESTIALIZE, bẻ-st--yal-l/t-è, ad. Brutally. BESTICK, bể-stồd', vt. To stick over with any thing. BESTICK, ling be-stôk-ling, ppr. Piercing with sharp.
                                                                                                                                                                                                   marriage.

BETROTHED, bê-trả/thd, pp. Contracted for future
BETROTHING, bê-trả/th-îng, ppr. Contracting for a
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points.

BESTICK, bê-stîk', vt. To stick over with any thing. BESTICKING, bê-stîk-îng, ppr. Piercing with sharp

BETRUSTING, be-trusting, ppr. Committing in trust. BETT, bet', ad. For Better.

BETTED, bet'ed, pp. Wagered.

BETTER, bet'ar, a. The comparative of good.

BETTER, bet'ar, a. The superiority.

BETTER, bet'ar, a. More.

BETTER, bet'ar, vt. To improve.

BETTER, bet'ar, n. Superiority. BETTERED, bet-erd, pp. Meliorated. BETTERING, bet-er-ing, a. Improving. BETTERING, bet-er-ing, a. Improving.
BETTERING, bet-ler-ing, ppr. Improving.
BETTING, bet-ling, n. Proposing a wager.
BETTING, bet-ling, ppr. Wagering.
BETTOR, bet-lin, n. One that wagers. BETTY, bet'e, n. A small engine to force open the doors of houses. BETUMBLED, bê-tůmb'ld, part. a. Disordered. BETWEEN, bê-tôb'n, prep. In the immediate space. BETWIXT, be-tolkst', prep. In the midst of two. BEVIL, bev-el, n. In masonry and joinery, a kind BEVIL, bev-el, n. In masonry and joinery, a kind BEVIL, bev-el, n. and so may be set to any angle.

BEVEL, bèv-èl, nt. To cut to a bevel angle.

BEVELED, bèv-èl-did, pp. Formed to a bevel angle.

BEVELING, bèv-èl-ling, ppr. Forming to a bevel angle.

BEVELMENT, bèv-èl-ment, n. Producing two new faces, inclined to each other, at a certain angle, and forming an edge, in minerals. BEVER, bê-ver. See Beaver. BEVER, bê-vêr, n. A refreshment between meals.
BEVER, bê-vêr, vi. To partake of a bever.
BEVERAGE, bê-vêr-êj, n. Drink.
BEVY, bê-vê, n. A flock of birds.
BEWAIL, bê-ôâ'l, vt. To bemoan.
BEWAIL, bê-ôâ'l, vt. To express grief.
BEWAIL, bâ-bâ'l, n. To be lemoanted. BEWAILED, bé-bål-åll, a. To be lamented. BEWAILED, bé-bål-lng, pp. Lamented deeply. BEWAILING, bé-bål-lng, n. Lamentation. BEWAILING, bê-ôâ'l-îng, n. Lamentation.
BEWAILING, bê-ôâ'l-îng, ppr. Deeply lamenting.
BEWAKE, bê-ôâ'k, vt. To keep awake.
BEWARE, bê-ôâ'r, vi. To regard with caution.
BEWEEP, bê-ôê'p, vi. To weep over.
BEWEEP, bê-ôê'p, vi. To weep.
BEWEEPED, or BEWEPED, or BEWEPT, bê-ôê'pd, or bě-děpt', pp. Bedewed with tears; wept over.
BEWEEPING, bê-để/p-îng, ppr. Crying over.
BEWET, bê-đét', vt. To wet.
BEWETTED, bê-wét-dd, pp. Wetted; made wet with water. or any liquid. BEWETTING, bê-ôèt-îng, ppr. Saturating with water, BEWHORE, bê-hô'r, vt. To corrupt chastity.

BEWILDER, bê-ôild-êr, vt. To perplex. BEWILDERED, bê-ôlid-ér, tr. 10 perpex.
BEWILDERED, bê-ôlid-ér, pp. Disordered in mind.
BEWILDERING, bê-ôlid-ér-îng, ppr. Losing in a
pathless way; perplexing onesself with vain thoughts.
BEWINTER, bê-ôltsb', vt. To make like winter.
BEWITCH, bê-ôltsb', vt. To charm. BEWITCHED, bê-ôîtshd', pp. Pleased so as to take away the power of resistance.
BEWITCHER, bê-6îtsh-êr, n. One who bewitches.
BEWITCHERY, bê-6îtsh-êr-ê, n. Faseination. BEWITCHFUL, bê-ôîtsh'fôl', a. Alluring. BEWITCHING, bê-ôîtsh'fing a. Fascinating. BEWITCHING, bé-ôitsh'ing, ppr. Fascinating; BEWITCHINGLY, bê-bîtsh-ing-lê, ad. In an alluring BEWITCHMENT, bê-bîtsh-ment, n. Fascination. BEWONDERED, bê-bûn-'dûrd, part. a. Amazed. BEWRAP, bê-rap', vt. To cover over. BEWRAPPED, bê-rapd', pp. Wrapped round, or in any thing. BEWRAPPING, be-raping, ppr. Enclosing in any thing. BEWRAY, be-ra', vt. To show. BEWRAYED, bê-rå'd, pp. Betrayed unconsciously. BEWRAYER, bê-rå'er, n. Discoverer. BEWRAYING, bê-rêt'îng, ppr. Discovering. BEWRECK, bê-rêk', vt. To ruin. BEWRECKED, bê-rêk', pp. Ruined. BEWRECKING, bê-rêk'îng, ppr. Ruining. BEWROUGHT, bê-rê't, part. Worked.

BEY, bå', n. A governor of a Turkish province.
BEYOND, bê-ŷond', prep. Above in excellence.
BEYOND, ad. At a distance. [or striped.
BEZAN, bêz-ân, n. A cotton cloth from Bengal; white,
BEZANT, or BESANT, bê-zânt', The current coin of old Byzantium, which was of gold. BEZANTLER, bê-zant-lêr, n. The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler. BEZEL, bézél, n. That part of a ring in which the BEZIL, bézél, n. stone is fixed. BEZOAR, bé-zó-ár, or béz-ó-ár, n. A medicmal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote; brought from the East Indies. BEZOARDICK, bez-ô-â'r-dîk, a. Composed of bezoar.
BEZOARDICKS, bez-ô-â'r-dîks, n. pl. Medicines compounded with bezoar. [lity of an antidote.
BEZOARTICAL, bez-ô-â'rt-ê-kâl, a. Having the qua-BEZOLA, bê-zô-lå, n. A fish of the truttaceous kind, of the size of a herring. fellow. BEZONIAN, be-zô'n-ŷan, n. A contemptible, low
BEZZLE, bez'l, vt. To waste in riot. [India.
BHEELS, be'lz, vt. The name of an aboriginal tribe in BHUCHAMPAC, bu-kamp'ak, n. A beautiful plant of India. The blossoms rise from the ground, with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day. BIA, bi'å, n. In commerce, a small shell, called a cowry, much valued in the East Indies. BIANGULATED, bi-ångg'n-lå't-éd,a. Having two BIANGULOUS, bi-ångg'u-lås, a. Corners or BIARMIAN, bi-å'rm-yan, a. A race of Finns, in Perme, on the Dwina, about the white sea. The Biarmians, or Permians, are said to be the most wealthy, and powerful of the Finnish tribes. BIAS, bi'as, n. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl. Inclination. BIAS, bi-as, vt. To incline to some side. BIASDRAWING, bi-as-dra-lng, n. Partiality. BIASSED, bi²asd, pp. Inclined to one side; prejudiced. BIASSING, bi²as-ing, ppr. Prejudicing, favourably, or unfavourably. BIASNESS, bi-as-nes, n. Inclination to some side.
BIB, blb', n. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes. BIB, blb, vt. To tipple.
BIBACITY, bi-bassit-e,n. The quality of drinking.
BIBACITY, bi-bassit-e,n. The quality of drinking much. BIBASY, bi'bà-sê, n. An eager desire for drink. BIBBER, bîb'êr, n. A tippler, BIBBLE-BABBLE, bîb'i-bàb'i, n. Prating. BIBIO, blb-yo, n. A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. BIBITORY, bi+bā-tūr-è, a. Belonging to drink.
BIBLE, bi'bl, n. [The Book.] The sacred volume in
which are contained the revelations of God. BIBLICAL, břbělé-kål, a. Relating to the bible. BIBLIOGRAPHER, břb-lê-ògérå-fér, n. A man skilled in the knowledge of books. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, bib-lé-ô-gráf-é-kål,a. Relat-BIBLIOGRAPHIC, bib-lê-ô-graf-ik, a. the knowledge of books. BIBLIOGRAPHY, bîb-lê-og-ra-fê, n. The science of a bibliographer. BIBLIOLITE, bîb-lê-ô-li't, n. Book stone, having the figures of leaves. BIBLIOMANIA, bib-le-o-ma'n-ŷâ,n. The rage of possessing scarce or curious books. BIBLIOMANIACK, bîb-lê-ô-mã'n-ŷåk, n. He who has a rage for books. [selling, BIBLEOPOLIC, bib-lė-ô-pol-îk, a. Pertaining to book-BIBLIOPOLIST, bib-lĉ-ôp-ĉ-list, n. A booksciler. BIBLIOTHECAL, bib-lè-ô-thċ-kål, a. Belonging to a BIBLIOTHECARY, bîb-lê-ôth-ê-kår-ê, n. A librarian. BIBLIOTHEKE, bîb-lê-ô-thê/k, n. A library. BIBLIST, bib'list, n. One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. BIBRACTEATE, bi-bråk'té-å't, a. Doubly bracteate. BIBULOUS, bîb'u-lûs, a. Spungy. BICAPSULAR, bi-kāp'sû-lér, a. Having the seed ves-

sel divided into two parts.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

BICARBONATE, bi-kår-bůn-å't, n, Super-carbonate; containing two primes of earbonic acid.

BICE, bi's, or, bê's, n. A colour, either green or blue.

BICIPITAL, bi-sîp²it-ål, a. Having two heads.

BICIPITOUS, bi-sîp²it-ål, a. Yone of the muscles

BICKER, bik²er, vi. To quiver.

BICKERING, bik²er-er, n. A skirmisher.

BICKERING, bik²er-leng, n.

BICKERIN, bik²er-nent, n. Quarrel.

BICKERN, bik²ern, n. An iron ending in a point.

BICORN, bi²kår-nus, a. Having two horns.

BICORPORAL, bi-kå'r-pò-rål, a. Having two bodies.

BID, bid', vt. To command. To offer.

BIDALE, bid²â'l, n. An invitation of friends to drink BIDALE, bid-å/l, n. An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. BIDDEN, bld'n, pp. Invited. BIDDER, bld'er, n. One who offers a price. BIDDING, bld'eding, ppr. Commanding. BIDDING, bld'ing, pp. Order. Proved BIDDING, bid-ding, ppr. Commanding.
BIDDING, bid-ling, n. Order. Proposal.
BIDE, bid, vt. To endure.
BIDE, bid, vt. To dwell.
BIDENS, bid-ehs, n. A plant; burmarigold.
BIDENTAL, bi-dent-al, a. Having two teeth.
BIDET, bid-et, or bid-a, n. A little horse.
BIDING bid-bra e Parishon. BIDING, bid-ing, a. Residence. BIDON, bid'un, n. A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen.

BIENNIAL, bi-ėn'yal, a. Of two years.

BIENNIALLY, bi-ėn'yal-ė, ad. Every two years.

BIER, bė'r, n. A carriage on which the dead are carried.

BIER-BALK, bė-ba'k, n. The church road for burials.

BIESTING, be'st-ing, n. The first milk given by a cow, after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bit-fa'r-ŷůs, a. Twofold.

BIFEROUS, bit-ér-ůs, a. Bearing fruit twice a year. BIFID, bif' id, a.
BIFIDATED, bif'id-å't-êd, a. Divided into two.
BIFLOROUS, bi-flô'rås, a. Bearing two flowers. BIFOLD, bi'fôld, a. Twofold. BIFORM, bi'farm, a. Of a double form. BIFORMED, bi-farm, a. Ot a double form.

BIFORMED, bi-farm, a. Double formed.

BIFORMETY, bi-fa'r-mit-è, p. A double form.

BIFRONTED, bi-farchèd, a. Having two fronts.

BIFURCATED, bi-farchèd, da. Having two heads.

BIFURCATEDN, bi-far-kà's-hun, n. Division into two. 31G, blg', a. Great in bulk. Pregnant.
BIG, blg', a. A particular kind of barley.
BIG, blg', vt. To build.
BIGAMIST, blg'â-mîst, n. One that has committed at once. BIGAMY, big2a-mê, n. The erime of having two wives BIGBELLIED, big-bèl-ed, a. Having a large belly. BIGBONED, big-bò'nd, a. Having large bones. BIGCORNED, big'ka'rnd, a. Having large grains. BIGGEL, blg-el, n. A quadruped of the East Indies, resembling a rane, or reindeer; its head resembles that of a horse. It has two horns, cloven feet, and a mane like an ass. BIGGIN, big'in, n. A cap. BIGHT, big., a. A. coul of rope.
BIGLY, big'lê, ad. Haughtily.
BIGNAMED, big'nê'md, a. Having a great name. BIGNAMED, big-na'md, a. Having a great name. BIGNESS, big-ne's, n. Bulk. [certain party. BIGOT, big-ût, n. A man unreasonably devoted to a BIGOT, big-ût, a. Bigoted.
BIGOTED, big-ût-êd, a. Irrationally zealous. BIGOTEDLY, big-ût-rê, n. Blind zeal.
BIGOTRY, big-ût-rê, n. Blind zeal.
BIGSOUNDING, big-sab'nd-ing, a. Having a pompus sound. BIGSWOLN, blg'sôc'ln, a. Ready to burst. BIG-UDDERED, blg'åd-ård, a. Having large udders. BILANDER, bll'ån-der, n. A small vessel used for the

BICARBONATE, bi-kår-bûn-å'(t, n, Super-carbonate; containing two primes of earbonic acid.

BICE, bi's, or, bê's, n. A colour, either green or blue.

BICIPITAL, bi-sîp'ît-ål, a.

Having two heads.

BICIPITOUS, bi-sîp'ît-ål, a.

One of the muscles

'One of the muscles' or the muscles or the m charged by the common duct. BILE, bi'l, n. A sore angry swelling. [bile. BILEDUCT, bi'l-dûkt, n. A vessel, or canal, to convey BILESTONE, bi'l-sto'n, n. A concretion of viscid bile. BILGE, bili', n. The compass or breadth of a ship's BILGE, bili', vi. To spring a leak. [bottom. BILGE-PUMP, n. bilj-pump, n. A pump to draw the bilge water from a ship. BILGE-WATER, bîlj'bâ-tůr, n. Water which enters BILGE-WATER, bilj²ôā-tūr, n. Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge.

BILIARY, bil²ŷêr-ê, a. Belonging to the bile.

BILINGUOUS, bil-lingg²ôūs, a. Speaking two tongues.

BILIOUS, bil²ŷūs, a. Consisting of bile.

BILITERAL, bi-lît²ēr-āl, a. Consisting of two letters.

BILVE, biliv', vt. The same as Believe.

BILKED, bīlkd', pp. Deceived; defrauced.

BILKING, bīlk²ūng, ppr. Defrauding a creditor.

BILL, bīl', n. The heak of a fowl. A hatchet with a BILL, bil', n. The beak of a fowl. A hatchet with a hooked point. An account of money. An act of par-BILL, bil', vi. To earess, as doves. [liament. BILLET, bil'ét, v. A small note; a ticket directing caldiage at what houge to ladge. Rillet down a love soldiers at what house to lodge. Billet doux, a love BILLET, bll-êt, vt. To quarter soldiers.

BILLIARDS, bîl-ŷe'rdz, n. A game.

BILLINSGATE, bîl-îngz-gâ't, n. A fish market in London. Foul language. London. Foul language.
BILLION, bîl-ŷûn, n. A million of millions.
BILLOW, bîl-ô, n. A wave.
BILLOW, bîl-ô, vi. To swell, as a wave.
BILLOW-BEATEN, bîl-ô-bê'tn, a. Tossed by billows.

Swelled like a large wave. BILLOWED, bîl²ô'd, pp. Swelled like a large wave. BILLOWING, bîl²ô-îng, ppr. Swelling into large waves, or surges.

BILLOWY, bil²ô-ê, a. Swelling.

BILMAN, bil²mān, n. He who uses a bill.

BILOBED, bil²bād, a.

Divided into two BILOBED, bi-lood, a.
BILOBATE, bi-lo-ba't, a. Divided into two lobes. BILOCULAR, bi-lòk-u-lèr, a. Divided into two cells. BIMANOUS, bi-mà-nùs, a. Having two hands. BIMEDIAL, bi-mè-d-pàl, a. In mathematics, if two medial lines, A. B. and B. C., commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A. C. will be irrational, and is called a first bimedial line. BIMENSAL, bi'men'sal, a. Occurring, happening once in two months. BIN, bin', n. A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is deposited. BINACLE bln-åkl, n. The frame in a vessel, where BITACLE, blt-åkl, n. the compass is placed BINARIAN, bi-nå'r-yan, a. Consisting of, or relating BINARY, bi²ner-ê, a. Two; dual. [to two seas. BINARY, bi²ner-ê, n. The constitution of two. BIND, bi'nd, vt. To confine with bonds. To fasten together. To oblige by oath. BIND, bi'nd, vi. To contract its own parts together.
BIND, bi'nd, n. The stem of the hop, which is bound to the pole.
BINDER, bi'nd-er, n. A man who binds books, sheaves, [some means. &c. A fillet. BINDING, bi'nd-ing, ppr. Fastening; restraining by BINDWEED, bi'nd-ôcd, n. The name of a plant. BINOCLE, bin-ô-kel, n. A kind of telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. BINOCULAR, bi-nok-u-ler, a. Having two eyes. BINOMIAL, bi-nô/m-ŷāl, a. A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs plus or minus. BINOMINOUS, bi-nôm-ſñ-us, a. Having two names. BIOGRAPHER, bi-ôg-rāf-ĉ-r, n. A writer of lives. BIOGRAPHICAL, bi-ô-grāf-ĉ-kāl, a. Relating to biography shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea. | BIOGRAPHY, bi-og'raf-e, n. Writing lives.

carriage of goods.
BILATERAL, bi-låt-ér-ål, a. Having two sides.
BILBERRY, bli-bér-è, n. A small shrub, and a sweet berry of that shrub; wortleberry.
BILBOES, bil'bô'z, n. A sort of stocks, or wooden

BISCOTIN, bis'kô-tin, n. A confection made of flour,

BIOTINA, bi-ôt-in-a, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral. BIOVAC, bê'dò-våk, n. A guard at night per-BIHOVAC, bê'dò-våk, n. A guard at night per-formed by the whole army. BIPAROUS, bip-ar-us, a. Bringing forth two at a BIPARTIBLE, bi-pa'rt-fbl, a. That may be divided BIPARTILE, bi-pa'rt-fl, a. into two parts. BIPARTIENT, bi-pa'r-shent, a. Division into two parts.
BIPARTITE, bip'ar-ti't, a. Having two parts.
BIPARTITION, bip-ar-tish'an, n. Division into two. BIPED, bi-pèd, n. An animal with two feet.
BIPEDAL, bi-pè'd-àl, a. Having two feet.
BIPENNATED, bi-pèn-à-tèd, a. Having two wings. BIPETALOUS, bi-pet-a-lus, a. Having two flower points. BIPUNCTUAL, bi-punk-tu-el, a. Furnished with two BIQUADRATE, bi-kôad-ra't, a. In algebra, the BIQUADRATICK, bi-kôa-drat-ik, a. fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
BIQUINTILE, bi-koint-el, n. An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 144 degrees. BIRADIATE, bi-rā'dê-ā't, a. Having two rays; BIRADIATED, bi-rā'dê-ā't-ēd, a. as, a biradiate fin. BIRCH, būrtsh', n. The name of a tree. BIRCH Wine, burtsh-bi'n, n. Wine made of the vernal juice of birch. BIRCHEN, bårtsh-én, a. Made of birch.
BIRD, bård, n. A general term for the feathered kind.
BIRD, bård, vi. To catch birds.
BIRDBOLT, burd-bö'lt, n. An arrow formerly used for shooting at birds.

BIRDCAGE, bård²kå'j, n. An enclosure for birds

BIRDCALL, bård²kå'l, n. A pipe to allure birds.

BIRDCATCHER, bård²kåtsh²er, n. One who catches BIRDER, bård'år, n. A birdcatcher. BIRD-EYE, bård i', n. A word often applied to pictures of places, seen from above as by a bird. A plant. BIRD-EYED, bard-i'd, a. Quick. BIRD-FANCIER, burd-fan-se-er, n. One who delights BIRDING-PIECE, bård-lirg-pe's, n. A fowling-piece. BIRDLIKE, bård-lirk, a. Resembling a bird. BIRDLIME, bård-lirm, n. A glutinous substance, by which birds are entangled. BIRDLIMED, bård'di'md, a. Spread to ensnare. BIRDMAN, bård'-mån, n. A birdcatcher. BIRDSCHERRY, bårdz'-tsher'-e, n. A plant. birds. BIRDSFOOT,bårdz-fot, n. A plant. BIRDSNEST, bårdz²nést, n. An herb. The nest of BIRDSTARES, bårdz²stårz, n. A plant. BIRDSTONGUE, bårdz'tång n. Ån herb. BIRDWITTED, bård'båt-åd, a. Not attentive. BIREME, bi-re'm, n. A vessel with two banks or tiers [kind. BIRGANDER, būr-gand-er, n. A fowl of the goose BIRHOMBOIDAL, bi-ròm-bh/ed-al, a. Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces. BIRKEN, berk'en, vt. To beat with a birch, or rod. BIROSTRATE, bi-ros-tra't, a. Having a double BIROSTRATED, bi-ros-tra't-èd, a. beak, or proboscis resembling a beak. BIRT, bårt', n. A fish; the turbot. BIRTH, bårth', n. The act of coming into life. by descent.

BIRTHDAY, berth-da, n. The day on which any one [is born. BIRTHDOM, berth'dum, n. Privilege of birth. BIRTHNIGHT, berth-ni't, n. The night on which any is born. one is born. BIRTHPLACE, berth'pla's, n. Place where any one BIRTHRIGHT, berth'ri't, n. The rights to which man is born.

in being born.
BIRTHWORT, berth-bort, n The name of a plant.

sugar, marmalade, and eggs. BISCUIT, bis-kit, n. A kind of hard dry bread, baked for long voyages four times. BISECT, be-sekt/.vt. To divide into two parts. BISECTION, bê-sek-shan, n. Division into two equal BÎSEGMENT, bê-ség'ment, n. One of the parts of a line divided into two equal halves. BISEXOUS, a. bi-seks'us, a. Consisting of both sexes. BISHOP, bish-up, n. One of the head order of the clergy. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. BISHOP, bish-'dp, vt. To confirm. BISHOPED, bish-'dpd, pp. Confirmed. BISHOPING, bish-'dp-ling, ppr. Confirming. BISHOPING, bish-'dp-ling, a. Belonging to a bi-BISHOPLY, bish-'dp-ling, a. shop. BISHOPLY, bish-'dp-ling, a. shop. BISHOPRICK, bish-'dp-rik, n. The diocese of a bishop. BISHOPSWEED, bish-'dps-ob'd, n. A plant. BISHOPSWORT, bish-'dps-ob'rt, n. A plant. BISK. bisk'. n. Soun: broth. BISK, bisk', n. Soup; broth. BISKET, bis'kit, n. See Biscuir. BISMUTH, blz-mûth, n. Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, found at Misnia.

BISMUTHAL, blz-mûth-âl, a. Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.
BISMUTHIC, biz-muth-ik, a. Pertaining to bismuth, as, bismuthic acid. BISON, bisan, n. A kind of wild ox.
BISSEXTILE, bis-seksstill, n. Leap year.
BISTRE, bis-ter, n. A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. BISTORT, bis'tart, n. A plant; snakeweed. BISTOURY, bis'tô-rê, n. A surgeon's instrument for making incisions. BISULČOUS, bi-sůl-kůs, a. Clovenfooted. BISULPHURET, bi-sůl-fur-ét, n. In chymistry, a sulphuret with a double proportion of sulphur. BIT, bit', n. The iron part of a bridle. A small piece of any thing. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.

BIT, bl't, vt. To put the bridle upon a horse. BIT, BITTEN, bi't, bît'n, pp. Seized by the teeth; cheated; tricked. BIT, bit', vt. To put the bridle upon a horse.
BITCH, bitsh', n. The female of the canine kind.
BITE, bit', n. The seizure of any thing by the teeth. [trick. A cheat. BITE, bit, vt. To crush with the teeth. To cheat; to BITER, bi't-er, n. A fish apt to take the bait. A deceiver BITERNATE, bi-ter'na't, a. In botany, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. BITING, bi't-ing, ppr. Seizing with the teeth. BITING, bi't-ing, n. The act of biting. BITINGLY, bi't-ing-lê, ad. Jeeringly. BITS, bits', n. Two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at the anchor. BITLESS, bit-les, a. Not having a bit or bridle. BITTACLE, bit-akl, n. A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed.
BITTED, bit-ed, pp. Having a bit put into the mouth of a horse. BITTEN, bit'n, pp. From To bite. BITTER, bit'er, a. Sharp ; painful; inclement; reproachful. proceniu.
BITTER, bit-ér, n. A bitter plant, bark, or root.
BITTER, bit-ér-fôl, a. Full of bitterness.
BITTERGOURD, bit-ér-gőrd, n. The name of a plant.
BITTERISH, bit-ér-ish, a. Somewhat bitter.
BITTERISHNESS, bit-ér-ish-nés, n. Being moderately bitter.
BITTERLY, bit'ér-lê, ad. Sharply; severely.
BITTERN, bit'érn, n. A bird with long legs, and a BIRTHSONG, berth-song, n. A song sung at the nalong bill, which feeds upon fish. A very bitter liquor, tivity of a person.
BIRTHSTRANGLED, berth'strångg'ld, a. Strangled used in the preparation of Epsom salt.

BITTERNESS, bit-er-nes, n. A bitter taste. Malice BITTERS, bit'erz, n. A liquor in which bitter herbs, BISA, bi'så. n. βΙΖΑ, bi'zå, n. Δ coin of Peru, value half a ducat; also, a weight.

or roots, are steeped, generally in spirits. BITTER-SALT, bit-er-salt, n. Epson salt.

BITTER-SPAR, bît'er-spa'r, n. Rhomb. A mineral that crystalizes in rhomboids.

BITTERS WEET, bît'er-sôê't, n. An apple which has a sweet and bitter taste.

BITTERVETCH, bît'-er-vetsh', n. A plant.

BITTERWORT, bit'er-burt, n. An herb.

BITTING, bit-ing, ppr. Putting a bit or bridle into a horse's mouth.

BITTOUR, bit-to'r, n. The bittern. BITTS, bitz', n. A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor. BITUME, bit'ů'm, n. Bitumen.

BITUMED, bit-u'md, a. Smeared with pitch.
BITUMEN, bit-u'men, n. A fat unctuous matter dug [bitumen. out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. BITUMINATE, bit-u-min-å/t, vt. To impregnate with BITUMINATED, bit-u-min-å/t-èd, pp. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITUMINATING, bit-u'min-å't-ing, ppr. Impregnating with bitumen. [bitumen.

nating with bitumen. [bitumen. BITUMINIZE, bit-u-min-i/z, vt. To impregnate with BITUMINIZED, bit-u'min-i'zd, pp. Impregnated with [with bitumen. bitumen.

BITUMINIZING, bīt-u-mīn-i/z-ing, ppr. Impregnating BITUMINOUS, bīt-u-mīn-is, a. Having the nature of

BIVALVE, bićvålv, n. Having two valves.
BIVALVULAR, bićvålvću-lér, a. Having two valves.
BIVAULTED, bićvålt-čd, a. Having two vaults or

BIVENTRAL, bi-vėn'trål, a. Having two bellies. BIVIOUS, biv'ýůs, a. That leadeth different ways.

BIVOUAC. See BIOVAC. BIXWORT, biks-bart, n. An herb.

BIZANTINE, biz-an-ti'n, n. A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days.

upon high festival days.

BLAB, blåb', vt. To tell what ought to be kept secret.

BLAB, blåb', vi. To tattle.

BLAB, blåb', n. A telltale.

BLABBED, blåb', pp. Told, thoughtlessly or treachBLABBER, blåb'er, n. A telltale.

BLABBER, blåb'er, vi. To falter.

BLABBERLIPPED, blåb'er-lipd'. See BLOBBER-

[concealed. LIPPED

BLACK, blåk', v. To blacken.

BLACK, blåk', v. To blacken.

BLACK, blåk', v. To blacken. George I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park, or warren, &c., or to hunt, or steal deer, &c., with the face blacked, or disguised.

BLACKAMOOR, blåk-å-mor, n. A man of a black complexion.

BLACK-BALL, blak-bal, n. A composition for blacking shoes. [in choosing. BLACK-BALL, blåk-bål, vt. To reject, or negative, BLACK-BAR, blåk-bå/r, n. A plea obliging the plaintiff

to assign the place of trespass.

BLACKBERRIED HEATH, blak-ber-2'd, n. A plant.

BLACKBERRY, blak-ber-e, n. The fruit of the

BLACKBIRD, blåk'bård, n. The name of a bird. BLACK-BROWED, blåk'bråå'd, a. Having black eye-

BLACK-BRIONY, blak'-bri-6-ne, n. The name of a

plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blak'kāt'l, n. Oxen, bulls, and BLACK-CHALK, blak'tsha'k, n. A mineral of a blue-

ish black colour, and of a slaty texture.

BLACKCOCK, blåk'kók, n. The heath cock.

BLACKCOCK, blåk'cók, n. The heath cock.

BLACKED, blåk'd, pp. Made black.

BLACKEN, blåk'n, vt. To make black.

BLACKEN, blåk'n, vt. To grow black.

BLACKENED, blåk'nd, pp. Darkened. [thing.

BLACKENED, blåk'dnd, pp. Darkened. [thing.

BLACKENED, blåk'dnd, pp. Darkened. [thing.]

BLACKENING blåk'dnd, pp. Salling blackens any-

BLACKENING, blåkn'ing, ppr. Sullying; darkening. BLACK-EYED, blåk'i'd, a. Having black eyes.

BLACK-FACED, blåk-få/sd, a. Having a black face. BLACK-FACED, blak-fish, n. A fish in the Orontes, about twenty inches long, in shape resembling the skate fish. Its eyes are placed near the corners of its mouth, on the edge of the lower jaw.

BLACK-FOREST, blak-for-ést, n. A forest in Germany, in Symbia.

many, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hercynian

forest.

BLACKFRIAR, blåk'fri'er, n. Blackfriars, is a name given to the Dominican order, in France; Jacobins. BLACKGUARD, blåk²gå'rd, n. A dirty fellow. BLACKING, blåk²ing, ppr. Making black.

BLACKISH, blåk-lsh, a. Somewhat black.
BLACK-JACK, blåk-jåk/, n. A leathern cup.
BLACK-LEAD, blåk-léd/, n. A mineral.
BLACKLEGS, blåk-légz, n. In some parts of England

a disease among calves and sheep; it is a sort of jelly which settles on the legs, and sometimes on the neck.

BLACKLY, blak-le, ad. Atrociously.
BLACK-MAIL, blak-mal, n. Money paid formerly in
Scotland to men allied with robbers, for protection.

BLACK-MONDAY, blak'-min'-da', n. Easter-Monday, which in the 34th of Edw. III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold.

BLACK-MONKS, blak-mungks, n. A denomination given to the Benedictines.

BLACK-MOUTHED, blak'maôthd', a. Scurrilous.

BLACKNESS, blåk-nes, n. Darkness.

BLACK-PEOPLED, blak'pê'pld, a. Having people of a black colour. [blood and grain. BLACK-PUDDING, blak'pôd'ing, n. Food made of BLACK-ROD, blak'rôd, n. The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament.

BLACK-SEA, blåk-se, n. The Euxine Sea, on the

eastern border of Europe.
BLACK-SHEEP, blak-shep, n. In Oriental history, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans, in Armenia and Mesopotamia. BLACKSMITH, blak'smith, n. A smith that works

in iron. [popes. BLACKTAIL, blak'ta'l, n. A kind of perch; ruff's, or BLACKTHORN, blåk-thàrn, n. The sloe.
BLACK-VISAGED, blåk-viz-éjd, a. Having a black.

appearance.

BLAD-APPLE, blad'apl, n. In botany, the Cætus, or a species of it. [urine. BLADDER, blåd-ér, n. That vessei which contains the BLADDERED, blåd-érd, a. Swoln like a bladder.

BLADDER-NUT, blåd'er-nut, n. A plant. BLADDER-SENA, blåd-ér-sén-å, n. A plant. BLADE, blå'd, n. The spire of grass. The sharp part of a weapon.

BLADE OF THE SHOULDER, blå'd, n. The scapula, or BLADEBONE, blå'd-bon, n. scapular bone.

BLADED, blå'd, et. To furnish with a blade.
BLADED, blå'd-éd, pp. Having a blade.
BLADED, blå'd-éd, a. Having blades or spires. BLADESMITH, blå'd-smith, n. A sword cutler. BLADING, blå'd-ing, ppr. Furnishing with a blade.

BLAIN, blá'n, n. A pustule.
BLAMABLE, blá'm-åbl, a. Culpable.
BLAMABLENESS, blá'm-åbl-nés, n. Culpableness.

BLAMABLY, blå'm-åb-lc, ad. Culpably. BLAME, blå'm, vt. To censure. BLAME, blam, vt. To censure. BLAME, blam, n. Imputation of a fault.

BLAMEFUL, blå'md, pp. Censured. BLAMEFUL, blå'm-föl, a. Criminal. BLAMELESS, blå'm-les, Guittless.

BLAMELESSLY, blå'm-lės-lė, ad. Innocently. BLAMELESSNESS, blå'm-lės-nės, n. Innocence.

BLAMER, blå'm-ër, n. A censurer. BLAMEWORTHY, blå'm-öår-thê, a. Culpable. BLAMEWORTHINESS, blå'm-öår-thê-nès, n. De-

serving blame.
BLAMING, blå/m-ing, ppr. Censuring.
BLANCARD, blån-kard, n. A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched, before it is woven.

BLANCH, blåntsh', vt. To whiten.
BLANCH, blåntsh', vi. To evade.
BLANCHED, blåntshd', pp. Whitened.
BLANCHER, blåntsh'er, n. A whitener.
BLANCHIMETER, blånk-lm'êt-år, n. An instrument

for measuring the bleaching power of ex-muriate (chloride) of lime, and potash.

BLANCHING, blantsh-ing, ppr. Whitening. In coinage, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel; then boiling them, successively, in two copper pans, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpelier; then drawing off the water in a sieve; sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and when dry they are rubbed.

BLAND, blånd', a. Soft; mild. BLANDATION, blånd'å-shån, n. Flattery.

BLANDILOQUENCE, bland-il-8-kôens, n. Fair and flattering speech.

BLANDISH, blånd-lish, vt. To soften.

BLANDISHED, blånd-lishd, pp. Caressed.

BLANDISHER, blånd-lish-er, n. One who blandishes.

BLANDISHING, bland-ish-ing, ppr. Caressing; flat-

BLANDISHING, bland-isn-ing, ppr. caressing; nattering.
BLANDISHING, bland-ish-ing, n. Blandishment.
BLANDISHMENT, bland-ish-ment, n. Soft words.
BLANK, blangk', a. White; pale; confused.
BLANK, blangk', vt. To efface.
BLANK, blangk', vt. To efface.
BLANKED, blangkd', pp. Confused.
BLANKED, blangkd', pp. Dispiriting.
BLANKET, blangk-it, vt. To cover with a blanket.
BLANKET, blangk-it, vt. To cover with a blanket.
BLANKETED. blangk-it-id, pp. Tossed in a blanket.

BLANKETED, blangk-êt-êd, pp. Tossed in a blanket.
The Emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and if he found a drunken man, he tossed him in a

blanket; covered with a blanket. Tossing in a

BLANKETING, blangk'ét-ing, ppr. blanket. Covering with a blanket. BLANKETING, blangk'ét-ing, n. Tossing in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blångk-lé, ad. In a blank manner. BLANKLY, blångk-lé, ad. In commence BLARE, blår, n. To bellow; to roar. BLASPHEME, blås-føm, vt. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

BLASPHEME, blås-fè'm, vi. To speak blasphemy.
BLASPHEMED, blås-fè'md, pp. Uttered irreverently against God. [of God in impious terms.
BLASPHEMER, blås-fè'm-èr, n. A wretch that speaks
BLASPHEMING, blås-fè'm-ing, n. The act of blas-

BLASPHEMING, blås-fé'm-ing, ppr. The uttering of irreverend and impious ideas and words against God. BLASPHEMOUS, blås-fé'm-üs, a. Impiously irreve-

rent. [irreverence. BLASPHEMOUSLY, blås-fém-ås-lê, ad. With wicked BLASPHEMY, blås-fim-é, n. An offering of indignity parts of a him-the form.

unto God himself.

BLAST, blå'st, n. A gust of wind.
BLAST, blå'st, vt. To strike with some sudden plague.
BLASTED, blå'st-ed, pp. Destroyed, or rendered abor-

BLASTER, bla'st-èr, n. One who injures.
BLASTING, bla'st-èr, p. One who injures.
BLASTING, bla'st-ing, ppr. Frustrating; destroying; splitting by gunpowder.
BLASTMENT, bla'st-ment, n. Blast.
BLATANT, bla'tant, a. Bellowing as a calf.

BLATCH, blåtsh'. See Blotch.
BLATERATION, blåt'ér-a'shûn, n. Noise.

BLATERATION, blāt-ér-å-shūn, n. Noise, BLATEROON, blāt-ér-å'n, n. A babbler. BLATTER, blāt-ćr, vi. To make a senseless noise. BLAY, blā', n. A river fish; a bleak. BLAZE, blā'z, n. A flame. Blaze is a white mark

upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to fthe nose.

BLAZE, blazer, n. One that spreads reports.

BLAZING, blå'z-ing, ppr. Flaming. Publishing far and wide.

BLAZING-STAR, blå'z-ing-står, n. A comet; or star that is accompanied wit a coma, or train of light.

BLAZON, blå-zun, or blå-z-un, vt. To explain the figures on ensigns armorial. [coats of arms. BLAZON, blå-zůn, or blå-zůn, n. The art of drawing BLAZONED, bla-zund, pp. Deciphered, in heraldry; published abroad.

BLAZONER, blå-zůn-er, or blaz-ůn-er, n. A herald. BLAZONER, pia-zun-er, or blaz and seribing as heralds; publishing abroad. [blazoning. RLAZONRY. blå-zůn-rê, or blåz-ůn-rê, n. The art of publishing abroad.

BLAZONRY, blå-zån-rê, or blåz-ån-rê, n. The art of BLEA, blê, n. That part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark.

ately under the bark.

BLEACH, blê'tsh, vt. To whiten.

BLEACH, blê'tsh, vi. To grow white.

BLEACHED, blê'tshd', pp. Whitened; made white.

BLEACHER, blê'tsh-êr, n. A bleacher of clothes.

BLEACHERY, blê'tsh-êr-ê, n. The place where the bleacher exercises his trade.

BLEACHING, ble'tsh-ing, ppr. Whitening; making BLEAK, ble'k, a. Pale; cold; chill.

BLEAK, ble'k, n. A small river fish.
BLEAKISH, ble'k-fish, a. Moderately bleak.
BLEAKISH, ble'k-fe, ad. Coldly.
BLEAKNESS, ble'k-ne's, n. Coldness.
BLEAKNESS, ble'k-ne's, n. coldness.

BLEARNESS, ble'k-nes, n. Coldness.
BLEARY, ble'k-ê, a. Bleak; cold.
BLEAR, ble'r, a. Dim with rheum.
BLEARED, ble'rd, pp. Dimmed, by a watery humour.
BLEARING, ppr. Dimming; obscuring the sight.
BLEAR, ble'r, vt. To make the eyes watery.
BLEARED, ble'rd, pp. Dimmed, by a watery humour.
BLEAREDNESS, ble'r-êd-nes, n. The state of being bleared bleared.

bleared. [sight. BLEARING, blé'7-ing, ppr. Dimming; obscuring the BLEAR-EYED, blé'r-i'd, a. Sore eyed. BLEAR, blé't, vi. To cry as a sheep. BLEAT, blé't, n. The cry of a sheep or lamb. BLEATING, blé't-ing, npr. Crying as a sheep. BLEATING, blé't-ing, ppr. Crying as a sheep. BLEA, blé't, n. A blister. BLED, or BLOODED, blé'd, or blůd'ed, pp. Operated BLEE, blé', n. Colour. [on by a lancet. BLEED, blé'd, vi. To lose blood medicinally. BLEED, blé'd, vi. To lose blood medicinally. BLEED, blé'd, vi. To lot blood. BLEDING, blé'd-ing, ppr. Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap, or juice. BLEIT, blê't, a Bashful. BLEMISH, blêm'sh, vt. To deface. BLEMISHED, blêm'sh, vt. To deface. BLEMISHED, blémíshad, pp. Marred by any mark of deformity; soiled.

BLEMISHING, blémísh-les, ppr. Marking with de-BLEMISHLESS, blémísh-les, a. Without blemish. BLEMISHMENT, blémísh-mént, n. Disgrace. BLENCH, bléntsh', vi. To shrink. BLENCH, bléntsh', vi. To hinder. BLENCH, bléntsh', vi. To hinder. BLENCHED, bléntsh', n. A start.

BLENCHED, bléntsh', pp. Hindered.
BLENCHER, bléntsh'ér, n. That which may frighten. BLENCHER, bléntsh'ér, n. That which may frighten. BLENCHER, bléntsh'ér, n. That which may frighten.

BLENCH-HOLDING, blentsheholdeing, n. A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver,

blanch, that is, white money.

blanch, that is, white money.

BLENCHING, blentsh'Ing, ppr. Hindering.

BLEND, blend', vt. To mingle together.

RLENDED, blend'ed, pp. Mixed.

BLENDER, blend'er, n. The person that mingles.

BLENDING, blend'fing, ppr. Mingling.

BLENDOUS, blend'fing, ppr. Mingling.

BLEND-WATER, blend'ôà-ter, n. A distemper, incident to cattle, called also morehough.

PLENNY blan's A grapus of fishes of the order of

BLENNY, blên'ê, n. A genus of fishes, of the order of Jugulars.

BLENT, blent'. Participle of Blend. BLETONISM, ble2tdn-lzm, n. The faculty of perceiving, and indicating subterraneous springs, and currents, by sensations; so called from one Bleton of France, who possessed this faculty.

BLETONIST, blettin-lst, n. One who possesses the

faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sen-

sation. [prayer. BLESS, blés', vt. To make happy; to conscerate by a BLESSED, blés'-èd, part. a. Holy and happy.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a/N, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—ou'. was', at'—good'—w, o—y, c, or i—1, u.

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BLESSED, blés-éd, pp. Made happy or prosperous. BLESSED THISTLE, blés-éd thistle, n. The name of a
  plant.
BLESSEDLY, bles'éd-lé, ad. Happy.
BLESSEDNESS, blés'éd-nés, n. Divine favour.
BLESSER, blés'ér, n. He that blesses.
 BLESSER, blés-ér, n. He that blesses.
BLESSING, blés-íng, n. Benediction. Divine favour.
BLESSING, blés-íng, ppr. Making happy; consecrating with prayer.
BLEST, blés-í, pp. of BLESS.
BLEW, blu', preterite of BLOW. [horse.
BLEYME, blé'm, n. An inflammation in the foot of a
BLICEA, bli-sé-éà, n. A small fish, caught in the German seas, somewhat resembling the English sprat.
BLIGHT, blit's. n. Wildew. or blasting.
  BLIGHT, bli't, n. Mildew, or blasting.
BLIGHT, bli't, vt. To blast.
BLIND, bli'n, vt. To cease.
BLIND, bli'nd, a. Deprived of sight. [derstanding.
BLIND, bli'nd, vt. To make blind. To darken the un-
   BLIND, bli'nd, n. Something to mislead the eye, or the
   understanding.
BLINDED, bli'nd-ed, pp. Deprived of sight; deprived
            of intellectual discernment.
  BLINDFOLD, bli'nd-föld, vt. To cover the eyes.
BLINDFOLD, bli'nd-föld, a. Having the eyes covered.
BLINDFOLDED, bli'nd-föld-ed, pp. Hindered from
  seeing. [eyes. BLINDFOLDING, bli'nd-fôld-ing, ppr. Covering the BLINDING, bli'nd-ing, ppr. Depriving of sight. BLINDLY, bli'nd-le, ad. Without judgment. BLINDMAN'S-BALL, bli'nd-manz-ba'l, n. A species
  of fungus, Lycoperdon, or puff-ball.
BLINDMAN'S-BUFF, bli'nd-manz-buf, n. A play.
  BLINDNESS, bli'nd-nes, n. Want of sight.
BLINDNETTLE, bli'nd-netl, n. A plant.
BLINDS bli'nd, n. A change of branches
  BLINDS, bli'ndz, n. pl. A defence of branches, inter-
woven and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five
           feet asunder, of the height of a man, to shelter soldiers
  or workmen, and prevent an enemy from seeing them. BLINDSERPENT, bli'nd-ser pent, n. A reptile of the
  Cape of Good Hope.
BLINDSIDE, bli'nd-si'de, n. Weak part.
  BLINDVESSEL, bli'nd-vés-él, n. A vessel with an opening on one side only.

BLINDWORM, bli'nd-ôurm, n. A slow worm.
opening on one side only.

BLINDWORM, bll'nd-ôdrm, n. A slow worm.

BLINK, blink', vi. To wink.

BLINK, blink', n. A glimpse; a glance.

BLINKARD, blink'drd, n. One that has bad eyes.

BLINKARD, blink'fing, ppr. Winking.

BLISS, blis', n. Happiness.

BLISSFULLY, blis'fôl-ê, ad. Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blis'fôl-nês, n. Happiness.

BLISSFULNESS, blis'fôl-nês, n. Happiness.

BLISSLESS, blis'fôl-nês, n. Happiness.

BLISSLESS, blis'fôl-nês, n. Happiness.

BLISSLESS, blis'fôl-nês, n. Happiness.

BLISTEN, blis'têm, vi. To be lustful.

BLIST, blist', a Used for blessed, or blest.

BLISTER, blis'têr, n. A pustule.

BLISTER, blis'têr, vi. To rise in blisters.

BLISTER, blis'têr, vi. To rise in blisters.

BLISTER, blis'têr, vi. To rise in blisters.

BLISTERING, blis'têr-fing, ppr. Raised into a blister.

BLISTERING, blis'têr-fing, ppr. Raising a blister.

BLITHE, bli'th, a. Gay; airy.

BLITHELY, bli'th-fôl, a. Gay.

BLITHESOME, bli'th-nês, n.

BLITHESOME, bli'th-nês, n.

BLITHESOME, bli'th-sûm, a. Gay; cheerful.

BLOAT, bli't, vi. To swell.
BLITHESOMENESS, bli'th-sům-nes, n. } Gayety.
BLITHESOME, bli'th-sům, a. Gay; cheerful.
BLOAT, blô't, vi. To swell.
BLOAT, blô't, vi. To grow turgid.
BLOAT, blô't, vi. Swelled.
BLOATED, blô't-éd, pp. Swelled.
BLOATED, blô't-éd, pp. Swelled.
BLOATED, blô't-éd, pp. Swelled.
BLOATED, blô't-éd, pp. Swelled.
BLOATING, blôt-ér, n. A. bubble.
BLOBBER, blôb-ér-lip, n. A. thick lip.
BLOBBER, blôb-ér-lip, n. A. thick lip.
BLOBBERLIP, blôb-ér-lipt, a. }
BLOBLIPPED, blôb-ér-lipt, a. }
BLOCK, blôk', n. A. piece of wood.
BLOCK, blôk', vt. To shut up.
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BLOCKADE, blok-kå'd, n. A siege carried on by shutting up the place.
BLOCKADE, blok-ka'd, vt. To shut up by obstruction. BLOCKADED, blòk-kå'd-éd, pp. Shut up; inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCKADING, blòk-kå'd-ång ppr. Besieging by a BLOCKED, blòkd', pp. Shut up, obstructed; stopped up. BLOCKED, blòkd', pp. Shut up, obstructed; stopped up. BLOCKHEAD, blòk-hèd, n. A stupid fellow.
BLOCKHEADED, blòk-hèd-èd, a. Stupid. [head. BLOCKHEADEDLY, blòk-hèd-èd-lè, a. Like a block-BLOCKHOUSE, blòk-åhòs, n. A fortress.
BLOCKHOUSE, blòk-åhòs, n. A fortress.
BLOCKING, blòk-ång, ppr. Obstructing; shutting up. BLOCKISH, blòk-åsh, a. Stupid.
BLOCKISHLY, blòk-åsh-be, ad. In a stupid manner.
BLOCKISHNESS, blòk-åsh-nes, n. Stupidity.
BLOCKLIKE, blòk-åsh, a. A stupid.
BLOCK-TIN, blòk-åsh, n. Pure tin.
BLOMARY, blòm-å-rè, n. The first forge in the iron BLONKET, blom-åset, a. Gray.
BLOOD, blåd', n. The red liquor that circulates in the BLOOD, blåd', n. The red liquor that circulates in the BLOOD, blåd', vt. To bleed. [bodies of animals. BLOODBESPOTTED, blåd-bè-spòt-èd, n. Spotted with blood. [blood.] BLOCKADED, blok-kå'd-ed, pp. Shut up; inclosed Spotted blood. with blood. with blood.
BLOODBOLTERED, blåd'bôlt-ård, a. Clotted with
BLOODCONSUMING, blåd'kån-su'm-ing, a. ConBLOODED, blåd'èd, pp. Bled. [suming the blood.
BLOODFLOWER, blåd'édåb-êr, n. A plant. BLOODFROZEN, blud-fro'zn, part. a. Having the blood BLOODGUILTINESS, blåd'gålt'e-nes, n. Murder. BLOODHOUND, blåd-håond, n. A hound that follows by the scent. BLOODIED, blåd²dd pp. Stained with blood.
BLOODIEY, blåd²dl-é, ad.
BLOODINESS, blåd²ne, n. Being bloody.
BLOODINESS, blåd²ng, ppr. Letting blood; staining with blood. With Blood.
BLOODLESS, blåd4lés, a. Without blood.
BLOODLET, blåd4lét, vi. To bleed.
BLOODLETTER, blåd4lét-ér, n. A bleeder.
BLOODRED, blåd4réd, a. Red as blood. [motion.
BLOODSHAKEN, blåd4shéd, n. part. a. Put in comBLOODSHEDDER, blåd4shéd, n. Slaughter.
BLOODSHEDDER, blåd4shéd-ér, n. Murderer.
BLOODSHEDDER, blåd4shéd-ér, n. Shedding of BLOODSHEDDING, blud-shed-ing, n. Shedding of Filled with BLOODSHOT, blåd'shòt, a. Filled with BLOODSHOTTEN, blåd'shòtn, a. blood. BLOODSIZED, blåd'si'zd, a. Smeared with blood. BLOODSNAKE, blůd'snå'k, n. A species of snake; the Hoomorrhus. BLOODSPAVIN, blåd'spåv'in, n. A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling, forming a soft swelling, forming a soft swelling, BLOODSTAINED, blåd/stå/nd, a. Smeared with blood, BLOODSTONE, blåd/stå/nd, n. The name of a stone. BLOODSUCKER, blåd/såk-år,n. A leech; a cruel man. BLOODSUCKING, blåd-såk-ing, part. a. Sucking blood. BLOODSWOLN, blåd'swô'ln, a. Suffused with blood. BLOODTHIRSTY, blůdéthůrsté, a. Desirous to shed BLOODWARM, blůdébarm, a. Lukewarm. [blood. BLOODWITE, blůdébít, n. A fine, anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLOODWORT, blůdčôůrt, n. A plant.

BLOODY, blůdčô, a. Stained with blood; cruel.

BLOODY, blůdčê, vt. To make bloody. [eyes.

BLOODYEYED, blůdčê, id, a. Having bloody or cruel BLOODYFACED, blud'ê-fâ'sd, part. a. Having a bloody appearance.
BLOODYFLUX, blud'ê-fluks', n. The dyse which the excrements are mixed with blood. The dysentery, in BLOODYFLUXED, blåd-é-flåksd, a. Afflicted with

the bloody-flux

ing for blood.

blood.

BLOODYHUNTING, blåd-e-hånt-ing, part. a. Hunt-

BLOODYING, blud-é-ing, ppr. Staining with bood. BLOODYMINDED, blud-é-mi'nd-éd, a. Cruel. BLOODYRED, blad'e-red, a. Having the colour of BLOODYSCEPTERED, blådé-sépétérd, part. a. Having a sceptre obtained by blood.
BLOODVESSEL, blådévés 1, n. A vessel which conveys the blood.

BLOOM, blom, n. A blossom. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered. A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.
BLOOM, blô'm, vt. To blossom.
BLOOM, blô'm, vi. To bring blossoms.
BLOOMED, blô'md, pp. Opened into blossoms.
BLOOMING, blô'm-ing, n. Rendering cast iron mal-

leable.

BLOOMING, bl8/m-ing, a. Fresh-coloured.

BLOOMING, blb'm-ing, ppr. Opening in blossoms; thriving in the health, beauty, and vigour of youth. BLOOMINGLY, blb'm-ing-le, ad. In a blooming man-BLOOMY, blom-è, a. Full of blossoms. [ner. BLORE, blo'r, n. Act of blowing; blast. BLOSSOM, blos-am, n. The flower that grows on a

plant, previous to the seed or fruit.

BLOSSOM, blos-am, vi. To put forth blossoms.

BLOSSOMING, blos-am-ing, ppr. Putting forth

flowers. BLOSSOMY, blos'am-ė, a. Full of blossoms.

BLOT, blôt', vt. To efface.
BLOT, blôt', n. A blur. A spot.
BLOTCH, blôtsh', n. A spot upon the skin.
BLOTCH, or BLATCH, blôtsh', or blåtsh', vt. To

BLOTCHED, blotshd', pp. Blackened.
BLOTCHING, blotshd'ing, ppr. Blackening.
BLOTE, blot, vt. To dry by the smoke.
BLOTED, blot-ed, pp. Smoked and dried.

BLOTING, blöt-fig, ppr. Smoking and drying.
BLOTTED, blöt-fig, pp. Stained with ink, or any liBLOTTING, blöt-fing, n. Stains. [quid. [quid. BLOTTING, blôt-ing, ppr. Staining with ink, ble-mishing. [she lodges eggs in flesh. Bloom. BLOW, blô', n. A stroke. The act of a fly, by which BLOW, blô', vi. To pant. To sound. To bloom. BLOW, blô', vt. To drive by the wind. To inflate.

To cause to blossom.

BLOWBALL, blô-bà'l, n. The herb dandelion in seed. BLOWER, blô-cr, n. A melter of tin. That which draws up the fire in a stove or chimney. BLOWING, blô-ing, n. The act of blowing.

BLOWING, blo'ing, ppr. Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; in-flating any thing; melting tin.

BLOWN, blon, pp. Expanded into blossom. Driven

by wind; spread by report. [ficers. BLOWPIPE, blo'pi'p, n. A tube used by various arti-BLOWPOINT, blo'pae'nt, n. A child's play. BLOWTH, bla'cti', n. Bloom.

BLOWTH, blåôtir', n. Bloom.
BLOWZE, blåôz', n. A ruddy fat-faced girl.
BLOWZE, blåôz', n. A ruddy fat-faced girl.
BLUB, blůb', vt. To swell.
BLUBBER, blůb-år, n. The fat of whales. The sea
BLUBBER, blůb-år, vi. To swell the cheeks with
BLUBBERD, blůb-år, vt. To swell the cheeks with
BLUBBERD, blůb-år, vt. To swell the cheeks with
BLUBBERING, blůb-år-ing, ppr. Weeping.
BLUBGEON, blůj-ån, n. A short stick.
BLUE, blu', affectedly blô', a. One of the seven original colours.
BLUEBIRD, blu-bůrd, n. A small bird, a species of
Motacilla, very common in the United States.

Motacilla, very common in the United States. BLUEBONNET, blu-bon-cet, n. A plant; a species

of Centaurea.

or centaurea.

BLUEBOTTLE, blu'bôtl, n. A flower of the bell shape. A fly with a large blue belly.

BLUECAP, blu'kâp, n. A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head.

BLUE-EYED, blu'i'd, a. Having blue eyes.

BLUEFISH, hlu'fîsh, n. A fish, a species of Coryphena, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba. of Cuba.

LUEHAIRED, blu'ha'rd, a. Having blue hair. Mil-ALUEJOHN, blu'jon, n. Among miners, a fluor spar; a mineral found in the mines of Derbyshire; and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures.

BLUELY, blů-lê, ad. With a blue colour.
BLUENESS, blu-nés, n. The quality of being blue.
BLUE-PETER, blu-pê-têr, n. The signal for sailing.
BLUE-THROAT, blu-thrô't, n. A bird which inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Asia.
BLUE-VEINED, blu-và'nd, a. Having blue streaks or BLUFF, blůf', a. Big Obtuse. [veins.
BLUFFNESS, blůf-nés, n. Bloatedness.
BLUFFNESS, blůf-nés, n. Bloatedness.

BLUISH, blu¹sh, a. Blue in a small degree. BLUISHNESS, blu⁴sh-nes, n. A small degree of blue

BLUNDER, blån-dår, vi. To mistake grossly.
BLUNDER, blån-dår, vt. To mix foolishly.
BLUNDER, blån-dår, n. A gross mistake.
BLUNDERBUSS, blån-dår-bås, n. A short gun. BLUNDERED, blun'durd, pp. Done, or spoken, in a mistaken manner. [blunders. BLUNDERER, blån-dår-år, n. One that commits BLUNDERHEAD, blån-dår-héd, n. A stupid person.

BLUNDERING, blun'dur-ing, ppr. Moving, speakblundering, blundering, ppr. Moving, speaking, or acting, with blind haste. [ing manner. BLUNDERINGLY, blundering-le, ad. In a blunder-BLUNT, blunt', a. Dull on the edge. Rough. Abrupt. BLUNT, blunt', vt. To dull the edge. BLUNTED, blunt'ed, pp. Made dull. BLUNTING, blunt'ing, n. Restraint. BLUNTING, blunt'ing, pp. Making dull; impairing. BLUNTING, blunt'ing, pp. Making dull; impairing. BLUNTLY, blunt'ing, pp. Corrected.

BLUNTNESS, bluntines, n. Coarseness

BLUNTNESS, blånt-'nés, n. Coarseness.
BLUNTWITTED, blånt-'ôit-éd, a. Dull.
BLUR, blår', n. A blot; a stain.
BLUR, blår', vt. To blot. To stain.
BLURRED, blår'd, pp. Darkened; obscured.
BLURRING, blår-fing, ppr. Darkening; spotting.
BLURRING, blår-fing, ppr. Thrown out hastily.
BLURTING, blår-fing, ppr. Thrown out hastily.
BLURTING, blår-fing, ppr. Throwing out hastily.
BLURTING, blår-fing, ppr. Throwing out hastily.
BLURTING, blår-fing, ppr. Throwing out hastily.

a red colour on the cheeks and forehead.

BLUSH, blůsh', vt. To make red.

BLUSH, blůsh', n. The colour in the cheeks raised by

shame or confusion.

BLUSHET, blåsh-ét, n. A young modest girl. BLUSHFUL, blåsh-ét, a. Full of blushes. BLUSHING, blåsh-ling, n. Redness of colour. BLUSHLESS, blåsh-les, a. Without a blush.

BLUSTER, blåståt, vi. To blly.

BLUSTER, blåståt, vi. To blow down.

BLUSTER, blås-tdr, n. Roar of storms. Boast. BLUSTERER, blås-tdr-dr, n. A swaggerer. BLUSTERING, blås-tdr-dr, n. Tumult; noise. BLUSTERING, blås-tdr-dr, p. ppr. Making a noise;

puffing; boasting. BLUSTEROUS, blus'tdr-us, a. Tumultuous.

BLUSTEROUS, blus-tur-us, a. Innutuous.
B-MI, b-mi, n. A note in musick.
BO, bó', int. A word of terror.
BOA, bò'à, n. A large species of serpent.
BOAR, bò'r, n. The male swine.
BOARD, bò'rd, n. A table at which a council or court is held. A court of jurisdiction. A piece of wood.
BOARD, bò'rd, vt. To enter a ship by force.
To lay with boards. [for eating. with boards.

BOARD, bö'rd, vi. To live in a house at a certain rate BOARD, bö'rd, vi. To place as a boarder. BOARDABLE, bö'rd-åbl, a. Approachable. BOARDED, bö'rd-åd, pp. Placed as boarder to receive instruction, lodging, and food; or board and lodging only; covered with boards; entered by armed men, as in a vessel of war.

BOARDING, bord-ing, ppr. Covering with boards at a settled BOARDING, bord-ing, ppr. Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; receiving board as a lodger, for a reward.

BOARDING, bord-ing, pp. Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing board, or receiving board-money for a lodger. BOARDING-SCHOOL, bo'rd-ing-sko'l, n. A school

servants. for boarders. BOARD-WAGES, bô'rd-ôa-jez, n. Wages allowed to BOARISH bô'r-ish, a. Brutal.

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BOAR-SPEAR, bôr'-spê'r, n. A spear used in hunting
     BOAST, bo'st, vi. To brag.
                                                                                                                                         the boar.
  BOAST, bő'st, vi. To brag. [the boar. BOAST, bő'st, vi. To brag. BOAST, bő'st, vi. An expression of ostentation. BOASTER, bő'st-ér, vi. A bragger. BOASTFUL, bő'st-fől, a. Ostentatious. BOASTING, bő'st-lng, vi. An expression of ostentation. BOASTINGLY, bő'st-lng, ppr. Talking ostentatiously. BOASTING, bő'st-lög, ppr. Talking ostentatiously. BOASTIVE, bő'st-lés, a. Presumptuous. BOASTLESS, bő'st-lés, a. Without ostentation. BOAT. bő't vi. A vessel to pass the water in.
   BOAT, bô't n. A vessel to pass the water in.
BOAT, bô't, vt. To transport in a boat.
BOATABLE, bô't-abl, a. Navigable for boats.
BOATBILL, bô't-bll, n. A genus of birds; the cancro-
   ma, of two species, the crested, and the brown.
BOATED, bô't-èd, pp. Transported n a boat.
BOAT-FLY, or BOAT-INSECT, bô't-fil, or bô't-in-
  sökt, n. A genus of insects.

BOATING, bö't-ing, ppr. Transporting in boats.

BOATING, bö't-ing, ppr. Transporting in boats.

BOATINAN, bö't-mån, n. Boar; noise.

BOATSMAN, bö'ts-mån, n. He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bö'sn, n. An officer on board a ship, who has charge of her rigging and long-boat; and calls out the saveral gangs &c.
          calls out the several gangs, &c.
  BOB, bob', vt. To cheat.
BOB, bob', vi. To play backward and forward.
BOB, bob', n. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.
  A term in ringing. A sneering joke.

BOBANCE, bô-bans', n. Boasting.

BOBBED, bôbd', pp. Cheated; gained by fraud.

BOBBIN, bôb'in, n. A small pin of wood used in lace-
  making.

BOBBING, bòb-ing, ppr. Playing back and forward; cheating; angling for eels.

BOBBINWORK, bòb-in-ödrk, n. Work woven with BOBCHERRY, bòb-in-ödrk, n. A play, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BORO bàtha n. A Mexican fish, two feet long, in high
  BOBO, bô-bô, n. A Mexican fish, two feet long, in high
        esteem for food.
  BOBSTAYS, bob-stå/z, n. Ropes to confine the how-
 sprit of a ship downwards to the stern.
BOBTAIL, bob-ta/1, n. A cut tail.
 BOBTAILED, bob-ta'ld, n. Short-tailed.
 BOBWIG, bob-oig', n. A short wig.
BOCASINE, bok-a-sin, n. A kind of fine buckram.
 BOCE, bb's, n. The sparus, a beautiful fish.
BOCKELET, bbk'él-ét, n. A kind of long-winged
BOCKERET bbk'ér-ét, n. hawk.
BODE, bô'd, vt. To portend.

BODE, bô'd, vt. To be an omen.

BODED, bô'd, vt. To be an omen.

BODED, bô'd, n. An omen.

BODED, bô'd-éd, pp. Foretold; presaged.

BODEMENT, bô'd-mênt, n. Portent.

BODGE, bôj', n. A botch.

BODICE, bôd's, n. Stays.

BODIED, bôd's'd. a. Haying a body.
BODIEL, bod-is, n. Stays.

BODIED, bòd-éd, a. Having a bedy.

BODILESS, bòd-é-lès, a. Incorporeal.

BODILY, bòd-íl-è, a. Corporeal.

BODILY, bòd-íl-è, ad. Corporeally.

BODING, bód-ing, pp. Foreshowing.

BODING, bód-ing, n. Omen.

BODKIN, bòd-kin, n. A dagger. An instrument to
draw thread through a loop.

BODLEIAN, bod-1ê-an, n. Pertaining to Sir Thomas

Bodley, who founded a celebrated library in the 16th
century.

BODY, bod'e, n. Matter opposed to spirit. A collective
BODY, bòd'é, vt. To produce in some form.
BODY-CLOTHES, bòd'é-klô'z, n. Clothing for horses.
BODY-GUARD, bòd'é-gà'rd, n. The life guards.
BOG, bôg', n. A morass.
BOG, bôg', vt. To whelm as in mud.
BOG-BEAN, bôg'-bê'n, n. Menyanthes; the marsh trefoil, which grows in moist, and marshy places.
BOG-BERRY, bôg'-bêr'-ê, n. Viccinium, a name of the
cranberry, growing in low marshy places.
BOGGED, bogd', pp. Plunged in mud.
BOGGING, bog'ing, ppr. Plunging in mud.
BOGGLE, bog'i, vt. To embarrass.
BOGGLE, bog'l, vi. To hesitate.
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BOGGLED, bóg'ld, pp. Impeded by sudden difficulties.
BOGGLER, bóg'lér, n. A doubter.
BOGGLING, bóg'líng, ppr. Stopping at difficulties.
BOGGLISH, bóg'líng, ppr. Stopping at difficulties.
BOGGLISH, bóg'lísh, a. Doubtful.
BOGGY, bóg'é, a. Marshy.
BOGHOUSE, bóg'hó's, n. A house of office.
BOG-LAND, bóg'lánd, n. Land all bog.
BOGLE, or BOGGLE, bó'g' or bóg'gl, n. A spectre.
BOG-ORE, bóg'é'r, n. An ore found in boggy lands.
BOGTROTTER, bóg'trót-ér, n. One that lives in a
BOHAI, bő-hé', n. A species of tea.

BOIARIN, båé'å-rin, n. In Russia, a gentleman; the
master of a family. master of a family.

BOIGUACU, båé-gu-åk-u, n. The largest of the sering. port kind; said to be forty feet long.

BOIL, b'âc'l, vi. To agitate by heat. To cook by boilBOIL, bâc'l, vi. To heat.

BOIL, bâc'l, n. See Bile.

BOILED, bâc'ld, pp. Dressed, or cooked by boiling.

BOILERY, bâc'l-êr, n. A vessel.

BOILERY, bâc'l-êr-ê, n. A place at the saltw-orks where the salt is boiled where the salt is boiled.

BOILING, båé'l-ing, n. Ebullition.

BOILING, båé'l-ing, ppr. Dressing by boiling water. BOIOBI, båê-ô-bê, n. A green snake found in America, an ell in length, called by the Portuguese cobra de verb; its bite is noxious. BOISTEROUS, båé's-tér-ůs, a. Violent; loud. BOISTEROUSLY, båé's-tér-ůs-lê, ad. Violently. BOISTEROUSNESS, båé's-tér-ůs-nés, a. Turbulence. BOITIAPO, båĉ-ti-å-po, n. A Brazilian serpent, eight feet long.

BOLARY, bô'l-êr-ê, a. Of the nature of clay.

BOLBITINE, bôl-bit-în, n. An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its waters are dispersionally in the second. charged into the Mediterranean. It is the second from west to east; but nearly filled with same.

BOLD, bô'ld, a. Daring; brave.

BOLD, bô'ld, vt. To bolden.

BOLDEN, bô'ld-en, vt. To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bô'ld-fâ's, n. A term of reproach.

BOLDFACED, bô'ld-fâ'sd, a. Impudent.

BOLDLY, bô'ld-lê, ad. In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bô'ld-nês, n. Courage. Freedom.

BOLDNESS, bô'ld-nês, n. The body of a tree. A kind of earth. BOLE, bol, n. The body of a tree. A kind of earth.
A measure of corn containing six bushels.
BOLETIC, bolletiak, a. Boletic acid is the acid of boletus, a genus of mushrooms.

BOLETUS, bô-lé-tůs, n. A genus of mushrooms, containing many species.
BOLIS, bollis, n. A great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air.

BOLL, b61, vi. To rise into a roundish form.

BOLL, b61, n. A round stalk or stem.

BOLOGNIAN-STONE, b6-16'n-yan-sto'n, n. Sulphate of Barytes, first discovered near Bologna.
BOLSTER, bö'ls-ter, n. Something to support the head. A compress on a wound. BOLSTER, bols-t3r, vt. To hold wounds together with BOLSTERR, bots-ter, bv. 10 hold would be referred as compress.

BOLSTERED, bots-ter-er, n. A supporter.

BOLSTERING, bots-ter-ing, ppr. Swelling out.

BOLSTERING, bots-ter-ing, n. A prop; a support.

BOLT, bott, n. A thunderbolt. The bar of a door.

BOLT, bott, vt. To shut with a bolt. To sift with a BOLT, bolt, vi. To spring out with suddenness. BOLTED, bö'lt-éd, pp. Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; shot into; sifted; uttered precipitately. BOLTER, bö'lt-ér, n. A sieve. BOLTER, bö'lt-ér, vt. To besmear. BOLTHEAD, bö'lt-héd, n. A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations. BOLTING, bölt-ing, ppr. Fastening with r bolt; se-parating bran from flour. BOLTING-CLOTH, bölt-ing-klath, n. A linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.
BOLTING-HOUSE, bolt-ing-habs, n. The place where meal is sifted. [the bolted meal.]
BOLTING-HUTCH, bolt-ing-hatsh, n. The tul for

BOLTING-TUB, bolt-ing-tub, n. A tub to sift meal m. BOLT-ROPE, bở/lt-rop, n. The rope on which the

sail of a ship is fastened.

BOLTSPRIT, bö'lt-sprit, n. A mast running cut at
BOWSPRIT, bö'sprit, n. the head of a ship, stand-BOLUS, bo'lds, n. A large pill. [ing aslope. BOMB, bom', n. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or

wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

BOMB, bom', vi. To sound.
BOMB, bom', vt. To bombard.
BOMB-CHEST, bom'tshest, n. A chest filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air. BOMBARD, bom-bå'rd, vi. To attack with bombs. BOMBARD, bom'bård, n. A great gun. BOMBARDED, bom-bå'rd-èd, pp. Attacked with bomba'rd-èd, pp. Attacked with bomba'rd-èd

Attacked with shoots bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bom-bar-de'r, n. The engineer who BOMBARDING, bom-ba'rd-ing, ppr. Attacking with [throwing bombs. bombs. BOMBARDMENT, bom'ba'rd-ment, n. An attack by

BOMBARDO, bom-ba'r-do, n. A musical instrument, much like a bassoon, and used as a bass to the hautboy.

BOMBASIN, bòm²bà'st, n. Fustian; big words.
BOMBAST, bòm²bà'st, n. Fustian; big words.
BOMBAST, bòm²bà'st, n. High sounding.
BOMBAST, bòm²bà'st, vt. To inflate.
BOMBAST, bòm²bà'st, vt. To inflate.

BOMBASTRY, bom-ba'st-rê, n. Swelling words.

BOMBIAT, bom-be-at, n. A salt formed by the bom-

bic acid, and any base saturated. BOMBIC, bom-bik, a. Pertaining to the silkworm; as,

bombic acid.

BOMBILATION, bòm'bîl-ā'shun, n. Noise. BOMB KETCH, bom-ketsh, n. A vessel, strongly BOMB VESSEL, bom-vesl, n. built, to bear the

shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired. BOMBYCINOUS, bom-bis-in-ds, α. Made of silk.

BOMBYX, bom'biks, n. The silk worm. BONA FIDE, bố-nã-fi'-dê, α. With good faith; without fraud or deception.

BONAIR, bò-nā'r, a. Complaisant. BONAROBA, bô-nā-rô-bā, a. A showy wanton. BONASUS, bò-nā-sūs, or bô-nās-ūs, a. A kind of buffalo. BONCHIEF, bo'ng-shef, n. Good consequence.

BONCHRETIEN, bong-kret-yan'g, n. A species of

pear, so called. BOND, bond', n. A writing of obligation to pay a sum,

or perform a contract.

BOND, bond', a. Captive.

BONDAGE, bond-'lj, n. Captivity.

BONDMAID, bond-'mâ'd, n. A woman slave.

BONDMAN, or BONDSMAN, bond-man, or bondz-

man, n. A man-slave. BONDSERVANT, bondésér-vunt, n. A slave. BONDSERVICE, bond'ser-vis, n. Slavery.

BONDSLAVE, bond'slav, n. A man in slavery. BONDSMAN, bondz'man, n. A slave. A person giving security for another.

BONDSWOMAN, bònd-bòm-ån, or bòndz-bòm-ån, n. A woman slave.

BONDUC, bon-dok, n. A climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod, containing two hard seeds, of the size of a child's marble.

BONE, bo'n, n. The solid parts of the body of an animal.

BUNE, bo'n, n. The solid parts of the body of an animal. Bones, bobbins, for weaving bonelace. Bones, dice. BONE, bo'n, vt. To take out the bones. BONE-ACHE, bo'n-å'k, n. Pain in the bones. BONED, bo'nd, pp. Boney; large. BONED, bo'nd, pp. Deprived of bones, as in cookery. BONING, ppr. bo'n-å'ks, n. Flaxer lace. BONELACE, bo'n-lès, a. Wanting bones. BONELESS, bo'n-lès, a. Wanting bones. BONESET, bo'n-sèt, vi. To restore a bone out of joint to its place.

to its place. [broken or luxated bones. BONESETTER, bố'n-sét-ér, n. One who restores BONETTA, bô-nét-å, n. A sea fish. BONFIRE, bôn-éfr, n. A fire made for some public

BONGRACE, bổ/ng-grả/s, n. A forehead-cloth. BONIFORM, bỏn/ê-farm, a. Of a good shape. BONIFY, bon'e-fi', vt. To convert into good.

BON-MOT, bong-mô', n. A joke.
BONNET, bon-et, n. A covering for the head. A kird

of little ravelin.

BONNET, bon'et, vi. To make obeisance.

BONNETS, bon-éts, n. In the sea language, are small sails set on the courses on the mizen, mainsail, and foresail.

BONNIBEL, bon-é-bél, n. A handsome girl.

BONNILASS, bon-é-Dei, n. A nanosome grr.
BONNILASS, bon-é-làs, n. A beautiful maid.
BONNILY, bon-il-ê, ad. Gayly.
BONNINESS, bon-é-nès, n. Gayety; plumpness.
BONNY, bon-é, a. Handsome.

[milk.
BONNY-CLABBER, bon-é-klàb-ûr, n. Sour butter-

BONTEN, bôn-tén, n. A narrow woollen stuff. BONUM-MAGNUM, bồ-nằm-māg-nằm, n. A great BONUS, bò-nus, n. A benefit; an advantage. [plum. [plum. |China. BONY, bố-nê, a. Full of bones. [China. BONZES, bỏn-zểs, n. Priests of Japan, Tonquin, and

BOOBY, bo-be, n. A stupid fellow. A bird so called. BOOK, bok', n. A volume in which we read or write. BOOK, bok', vt. To register in a book.

BOOKED, bok'd, pp. Entered in a book; registered BOOKING, bok-ing, ppr. Entering in a book; regis-BOOK-KEEPER, bok-kê/p-er, u. The keeper of acaccounts.

BOOK-KEEPING, bok-kep-ing, n. The art of keeping BOOKBINDER, bok-bi'nd-er, n. A binder of books. BOOKCASE, bok-ka's, n. A case for holding books.

BOOKFUL, bök-fåb, a. Full of book knowledge.
BOOKISH, bök-fsh, a. Given to books.
BOOKISHLY, bök-fsh-lê, ad. Devoted to books.
BOOKISHNESS, bök-fsh-nês, a. Application to books. BOOKLAND, bok-land, n. The same as free-soccage lands.

BOOKLEARNED, bők-lérnd, a. Versed in books. BOOKLEARNING, bők-lér-ning, n. Skill in literature. BOOKLESS, bők-lés, a. Not given to books.

BOOKMAKING, bok-ma'k-ing, n. The art of making

BOOKMAN, bok4man, n. Given to the study of books. BOOKNATE, bők-må't, n. A school-fellow. BOOKOATH, bők-ő'th, n. The oath made on the book. BOOKSELLER, bők-sél-ér, n. He who sells books.

BOOKWORM, bok-bourm, n. A worm that eats holes in books.

BOOM, b&m, n. A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail. A pole set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer. A bar of wood laid

across a harbour. BOOM, b&m, vi. To rush with violence. BOOMKIN, bům'kin, n. See Bumkin.

BOON, bo'n, n. A gift; a grant.
BOON, bo'n, n. A gift; a grant.
BOON, bo'n, n. A lout; a clown.
BOORISHLY, bo'r-Ish-lê, nd. In a boorish manner.

BOORISHNESS, bor-ish-nes, n. Rusticity.

BOOSE, bő'z, or bő's, n. A stall for cattle.
BOOSY, bő'z-è, a. Overcome with drink; intoxicated.
BOOT, bő't, vt. To profit.
BOOT, bő't, n. Profit; gain.

BOOT, bot, n. A covering for the leg.

BOOT of a Coach, bot, n. The space between the coachman and the coach.
BOOT, bot, vt. To put on boots.
BOOT-CATCHER, bot-katsh-er, n. The person at an

inn who pulls off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED, bốt-ẻd, a. In boots.
BOOTEE, bố-tê, n. A word sometimes used for a half, or short boot.

BOOTES, bố-cắ-te'z, n. A constellation in the northern BOOTH, bốth, n. A temporary house built of boards. BOOT-HOSE, bốt-hốtz, n. Stockings to serve for boots. BOOT-JACK, bốt-jāk, n. An utensil for pulling off a

BOOTLESS, bô't-les, a. Uscless. BOOTLESSLY, bô't-les-le, ad. Uselessly.

BOOT-TOPPING, bô't-tôp'ing, n. The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

resn.
BOOT-TREE, bô't-trê, n. Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching them.
BOOTY, bô'tê, n. Things gotten by robbery.
BOPEEP, bô-pê'p, n. A child's play.
BORABLE, bô'r-àbl, a. That may be bored.
BORACHIO, bô-råtsh'ŷô, n. A bottle, or cask.
BORACIC, bô-rås-ik, a. Pertaining or produced from

BORACITE, bor-a-si't, n. Borate of magnesia; mag-

nesian earth, combined with boracic acid.
BORACITED, bor-a-si/t-ed, a. Combined with boracic acid.

BORACOUS ACID, bor'a-kus as'id, n. The base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen.

BORAGE, būr²ij, n. A plant.

BORAMEZ, bòr-å-mö'z, n. The Scythian lamb.

BORATE, bòr-å't, n. A salt formed by a combination of boracia acid with the plant.

of boracic acid with any base saturated.

BORAX, bo-raks, n. A salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dis-

solved in wine. BORBORYGM, bor-bo-rim, n. A term in medicine,

for a rumbling noise in the guts. BORDAGE, bord-ej, n. See BORD-LANDS.

BORDAGE, bord-e], n. See Born-Baller.

BORDELL, bord-del, n.
BORDELLO, bord-del-d, n.
BORDELLO, bord-del-d, n.
BORDELLER, bord-del-dr, n. The keeper of a brothel.

BORDER, bord-del-dr, n. The outer part, or edge of a country, garment, &c.

BORDER, bo'r-der, vi. To approach nearly to.

BORDER, bo'r-der, vt. To adorn with a border.

BORDERED be'r-der, vt. Adorned with a border;

BORDERED, ba'r-durd, pp. Adorned with a border; BORDERER, bå'r-dår-år, n. He that dwells on the BORDERING, ba'r-dur-ing, ppr. Lying near; orna-

menting with a border. BORD HALFPENNY, bố/rd-hå'pên-ê, n. Money paid

for setting boards or a stall in a fair or market.

BORD LANDS, bord-landz, n. Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands, for the maintenance of their bord or table.

BORDRAGING, bord-raj-ing, n. An incursion on

the borders of a country.

BORDURE, bordu'r, n. A border, in heraldry.

BORDURE, bor-our, n. A bound of the ground. BORE, bô'r, vi. To make a hole. [the ground. BORE, bô'r, vi. Is when a horse carries his nose near BORE, bô'r, n. The hole made by boring. The interest which a hole is bored. The size of any hole.

BORE, bő'r, n. A tide swelling above another. BORE, bő'r. The preterite of bear. BOREAL, bő-rê-ål, a. Northern. BOREAS, bő-rê-ås, n. The north wind.

BORECOLE, bố/r-kố/l, n. A species of cabbage. BORED, bố/rd, pp. Perforated by an auger, or other

turning instrument.

BOREE, bô-rê', n. A kind of dance.

BORER, bô'r-êr, n. A piercer.

BORING, bo'r-er, n. A piercer.

BORING, bo'r-ing, ppr. Perforating a solid body.

BORN, ba'rn, pp. Come into life.

BORNE, bo'rn. The participle passive of bear.

BORNOUSE, bôr-naô's, n. A woollen cloak.

BOROUGH, bûr-ô, n. A corporate town; or town

that sands a month of the participant.

that sends a member, or two members, to Parliament. BOROUGH English, bår-6, n. A customary descent

of lands or tenements to the owner's youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. BOROUGH-HOLDER, bur-o-hold-er, n. A head-

borough. [rubber, or elastic gum. BORRACHIO, bor-ratsh-γδ, n. The caoutchouc India BORREL, bor-čel, a. Rustic; rude. BORRELISTS, bor-čel-ists, n. pl. A sect of Christians in Holland, called so from Borrel, their founder, who eject the use of the sacrament, public prayer, and all external worship, and lead a very austere life.

BORROW, bor-o, vt. To take from another upon credit BORROW, bor-o, n. A pledge; a surety. BORROWED, bor-od, pp. Taken by request, an!

consent from another.

BORROWER, bor'o-er, n. He that borrows.

BORROWING, bor-6-lng, ppp. Taking by consent from a person, to use and return; imitating. BORSHOLDER, bors-hold-ur, n. The tithingman.

BOS, bbs', n. A genus of animals; the horns hollow, and turned out in the form of crescents; eight fore teeth in the under jaw, none in the upper; there are no dog teeth. The species, or different kinds are, the Taurus, or common ox; the Urus, Auroens, or Bison, of Europe; the Bison, or Buffalo, of North America; the Bubalus, or proper buffalo, of the Eastern continent; the Caffer, or Cape buffalo; the Grannicus, or Yak of Thibet; and the Moschatus, or Musk Ox of North America.

BOSCAGE, bos-kej, n. Wood.
BOSCHAS, bos-kas, n. The common wild duck, or mallard, belonging to the genus Anas.

BOSH, bosh', n. Outline; figure.
BOSKY, bosh', n. Woody.
BOSOM, bô-zům, or bôz-ům, n. The breast. The breast, as the seat of the passions; of tenderness; of secrets.

BOSOM, boz-ům, a. As bosom friend. BOSOM, boz-ům, vt. To conceal in privacy

BOSOMED, boz'dmd, pp. Inclosed in the bosom; concealed in the bosom, or heart, as the receptacle of

all the tender affections, more particularly in woman. BOSOMING, bôz-âm-îng, ppr. Inclosing and concealing in the bosom; embracing, and drawing, and hugging to the bosom, as a good and fond mother does her child.

BOSPORIAN, bòs-pô'r-ŷan, a. Pertaining to a Bosporus, a strait, or narrow passage, between two scas,

or a sea and lake.

BOSPORUS, bòs-pò-ràs, n. A narrow strait, between two seas, or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait, a sound, that is, a swim. BOSQUET, bos-ket, n. See Busket.

BOSS, bos', n. A stud.
BOSSAGE, bos'å'j, n. Any stone that projects. Rustic work, in the corners of edifices, called rustic quoins. BOSSED, bòsd', a. Studded.
BOSSIVE, bòsd', a. Crooked.
BOSSY, bòsd', a. Prominent.
BOSTRYCHITE, bòsdtré-ki't, n. A gem, in the form

of a lock of hair.

of a lock of nair.

BOSUN, bôt-sûn, n. Corrupted from boatswain.

BOSVEL, bôs-vêl, n. A species of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bô-tân-tîk-âl, a. Relating to herbs.

BOTANICK, bô-tân-tîk, n. He who is skilled in plants.

BOTANICALLY, bô-tân-tîk-âl-lê, ad. After the mannan fe bataniete.

ner of botanists.

BOTANIST, bòt'å-nist, n. One skilled in plants.
BOTANIZE, bòt'å-ni'z,vt. To gather and arrange plants. BOTANOLOGY, bò-tan-òl-ô-jê. n. A discourse upon

plants. BOTANOMANCY, bò-tan-'òm-'an-sê, n. An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on the leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together, con-

tained an answer to the question. BOTANY, bot-a-ne, n. The science of plants.

BOTARGO, bô-tả/r-gô, n. A food, made of the rocs of the mullet fish.

BOTCH, botsh', n. A swelling or eruptive discolouration

of the skin; work ill finished.

BOTCH, botsh', vt. To mend, or patch clothes clumsily.

BOTCHED, botsh'd, pp. Patched clumsily.

BOTCHER, botsh'er, n. A mender of old clothes.

BOTCHERLY, botsh'er, le, ad. Clumsily.

BOTCHING, botsh'ing, ppr. Mending clumsily.

BOTCHY, botsh-è, a. Marked with botches.

BOTE, bot, n. A compensation for a man slain. BOTETTO, bo-tet-to, n. A small, thick fish of Mexico, eight inches long; flat belly; convex back; taken out of the water, it swells, and bursts if kicked.

Its liver is deadly poison. BOTH, both, a. The two.

BOTH, both, conj. As well.
BOTHER, both-ér, vt. To perplex.
BOTHNIC, both-ínk, a. Pertaining to Bothnia,
BOTHNIAN, both-ínk, a. Pertaining to Sweden.
BOTOTOE, bo-tô-tô, n. A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue colour, of the Philippine Isles.

BOTRYOID, bôt-rê-aê'd, a. Having the form of a

bunch of grapes

BOTRYOLITE, bot-re-o-li't, n. Literally, a grape stone. BOTS, bot's, n. A species of small worms, found in the intestines of horses; the larvæ of a fly, Œstrus, or Gad-fly, that deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs of the legs, &c., whence the horse licks them off, and swallows them; found also in the hides of oxen, nostrils of sheep, &c.
BOTTLE, bot'l, n. A vessel with a narrow mouth, to

put liquor in.

BOTTLE, bot1, vt. To inclose in bottles. BOTTLE-ALE, bot1-a1, n. Bottled ale.

BOTTLED, bot'ld, pp. Put into bottles; inclosed in

BOTTLEFLOWER, bot'l-flao'er, n. A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bot'l-skro, n. A screw to pull out [quors into bottles. BOTTLING, bot-ling, n. The operation of putting li-BOTTLING, bot-ling, ppr. Putting into bottles.
BOTTOM, bot-dam, n. The lowest part of any thing.
BOTTOM, bot-dam, vt. To build upon.
BOTTOM, bot-dam, vi. To rest upon.
BOTTOMED, bot-dam, vi. To rest upon.

BOTTOMED, bot-amd, pp. Built upon; rested upon. BOTTOMING, bot-am-ing, ppr. Building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bôt'am-lês, a. Without a bottom. BOTTOMRY, bôt'am-rê, n. The act of borrowing

money on a ship's bottom.

BOTTONY, bot-un-e, n. In heraldry, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons, resembling in some measure the three-leaved

tons, resembling in some measure the inference of the BOUCHE, bő'sh, n. See BOUGE. [grass. BOUCHET, bő-shå', n. A sort of pear. BOUD, båôd', n. A weevil.
BOUGE, bő'zh, vi. To swell out.
BOUGE, bő'zh, n. Provisions.
BOUGIE, bő-zhô', n. In surgery, a slender instrument, introduced through the urethra, into the bladder, to remove obstructions; made generally of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form. BOUGH, bab, n. An arm of a tree. BOUGHT, bat. Preterite and participle of buy.

BOUGHT, ba't, n. A twist. That part of a sling which contains the stone.

contains the stone.

BOUGHTY, båd-tê, a. Crooked; bending.

BOUILLON, bôl-fông, n. Broth; soup.

BOULDER Walls, båd-dêr, or bôl-dêr, n. Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.

BOULIMY, bôl-îm-ê. See BULIMY.

BOULT, bôlt, vt. To bolt.

BOULTIN, bôlt-în, n. A moulding, the convexity of which is int one-fourth of a circle, being a member

which is just one-fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth, in the Tuscan and Doric capital. BOUNCE, båôns', vt. To fly against any thing, so as to rebound. To boast.

to rebound. To boast.

BOUNCE, båöns', n. A strong sudden blow. A boast.

BOUNCER, båöns-éng, ppr. Bounding with violence,
as a heavy body; boasting.

BOUNCINGLY, båöns-éng-lê, ad. Boastingly.

BOUND, båönd', pp. Fastened; tied to some thing or

To restrain.

person.

BOUND, bảônd', n. A limit; a leap.
BOUND, bảônd', vi. To limit. To r
BOUND, bảônd', vi. To jump.
BOUND, bảônd', vi. To jump.
BOUND, bảônd', a. Destined.
BOUNDARY, bảônd-ér-é, n. Limit.

BOUNDED, baond'ed, pp. Limited; terminated.

BOUNDED, bàônd-éa, pp. Limited; terminated.
BOUNDEN, bàônd-éa, pp. of bind.
BOUNDENLY, bàônd-éa, ad. Dutifully.
BOUNDER, bàônd-ér, n. A boundary.
BOUNDING, bàônd-fig, ppr. Confining; terminating.
BOUNDING-STONE, bàônd-fig-stô'n, n. A stone to
BOUND-STONE, bàônd-tô'n, n. Pounding Stone to play with.

BOUNDLESS, båånd·lés, a. Unlimited.
BOUNDLESSNESS, båånd·lés-nés, n. Unlimitedness.

BOUNTEOUS, bảônt-ytis, a. Liberal.
BOUNTEOUSLY, bảônt-ytis-lê, ad. Liberally.
BOUNTEOUSNESS, bảônt-ytis-něs, n. Munificence.

BOUNTIFUL, båônt/ê-fôl, a. Liberal. BOUNTIFULLY, båônt/ê-fôl-lê, ad. Liberally. BOUNTIFULNESS, båônt/ê-fôl-nês, n. Generosity.

BOUNTIHEAD, båônt'é-hê'd, n. BOUNTIHEDE, båônt'é-hê'd, n. BOUNTIHOOD, båônt'é-hê'd, n.

BOUNTHOOD, bảônt-ê-hồd, n.)
BOUNTY, bảônt-ê, n. Generosity.
BOUQUET, bổ-kẩ, n. A nosegay.
BOURD, bổ/rd, vi. To jest.
BOURDER, bổ/rd-êr, n. A jester.
BOURDER, bổ/rd-êr, n. A jester.
BOURDINGLY, bổ/rd-ềng-lễ, ad. In sport.
BOURGEOIS, bổ/rzh-bẩ, or bữr-jàể/s, n. A citizen;
a burgess. A type of a particular sort.
BOURGEON, bổ/r-zhūn, vi. To sprout.
BOURGEON, bổ/r-n. n. A hound: a limit. A brook

BOURGEON, borr-znun, vi. 10 sprout.
BOURN, born, n. A bound; a limit. A brook.
BOURSE, bors, n. See Bursse.
BOUSE, bors, vi. To drink hard.
BOUSE, bors, vi. To drink hard.
BOUSE, bors, vi. To swallow.
BOUT, bors, ad. Drunken.
BOUTADE, bostard, n. A turn.
BOUTADE, bostard, n. A whim.
BOUTEFFU bors, and incendiary.

BOUTEFEU, bőt-fáő, n. An incendiary. BOUTISALE, bő-té-sál, n. A cheap sale. BOVATE, bő-rá't, n. As much land as one yoke of

oxen can cultivate in a year. BOVEY-COAL, bổ-vệ-kởl, n. Brown lignite; an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties, bituminous wood.

BOVINE, bå'vin, a. Pertaining to oxen and cows. BOW, bå'v, vi. To bend the body. To depress. BOW, bå'v, vi. To make a reverence. BOW, bå'v, n. An act of reverence. BOW, bå'v, n. An instrument which shoots arrows. rainbow. The instrument with which stringed instruments are struck. The bows of a saddle, two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. Bow of a ship: that part which begins at the loof, and compassing the stern,

ends at the forecastle.
BOWABLE, b6-abl, a. Flexible of disposition. BOWBEARER, bô'bār-ēr, n. An under officer of the BOWBENT, bô-bênt, a. Crooked. [forest. BOWDYE, bo'di, n. A scarlet colour, superior to mad-

der, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness; first used at Bow, near London.

nrst used at Bow, near London.

ROWEL, båó-čl, rt. To take forth the bowels.

BOWELLESS, båô-čl-lēs, a. Without tenderness.

BOWELS, båô-čls, n. Intestines. The seat of pity.

BOWER, båô-člr, n. A shady recess.

BOWER, båô-čr, n. One of the muscles which bend the

BOWER, båô'ér, n. Anchors so called.
BOWER, båô'ér, vt. To embower.
BOWER, båô'ér, vi. To lodge.
BOWERY, båô'ér-é, a. Embowering.
BOWGE, båôj', or bởj. See To Bouge.
BOWGRACE, bô'grā's, or båô'grā's, n.

In sea-language, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships, to secure them from in-

jury by ice. BOWHAND, bố-hằnd, a. The hand that draws the bow. BO NINGLY, bảô-lng-lễ, ad. In a bending manner.

BOWL, b6'l, n. The hollow part of any thing-BOWL, b6'l, n. To play with.
BOWL, b6'l, n. To roll as a bowl.
BOWL, b6'l, vi. To roll as a bowl.
BOWL, b6'l, vi. To play at bowls.
BOWLDERSTONES, b6'ld-dér-stônz, n. Lumps of stones rounded by the water.

BOWLEG, böʻlêg, n. A crooked leg. BOWLEGGED, böʻlègd, a. Crooked legs. BOWLER, böʻlèr, n. He that plays at bowls. BOWLING, b64lin, n. A rope fastened to the middle BOWLING, b64ling, n. part of the outside of a sail. BOWLING, b64l-ing, n. Throwing bowls. BOWLINGGREEN, b64-ing-gré'n, n. A green for green.

green. BOWLINGGROUND, b6'l-ing-graond, n. Abowling-BOWNAN, bố-mẫn, n. An archer. [eatch fish. BOWNET, bố-nết', n. A net made of twigs, bowed to

catch fish. [pull together. BOWSE. båős', vi. A sea term, signifying to hale or BOWSHOT, bő²shot, n. The space which an arrow

may pass in its flight.

BOWSPRIT, bd'sprit, n. See Bowsprit.

BOWSSEN, bdôs'sen, vt. To drench; to soak.

BOWSTRING, bd'string, n. The string of a bow.

BOWVINDOW, bồ-cổin-dồ, n. See Bay-window. BOWYER, bồ-yèr, n. An archer.

BOX, boks', n. A case. The case of the mariner's compass. A seat in the playhouse. A Tree. given with the hand. To strike with the fist. A Tree. A blow

BOX, boks', vt. To inclose in a box. To box the compass, is to rehearse the several points of it in their

proper order.

BOXED, bòksd', pp. Inclosed in a box.

BOXEN, bòks'n, ad. Made of box.

BOXER, boks-er, n. A man who fights with his fist. BOXING, boks-ing, ppr. Fighting with the fists. Cut-ting a hole in a tree, as the maple, to extract the sap. BOXHAUL, boks'hal, vt. To veer the ship by a parti-

cular method, when tacking is impracticable. BOXTHORN, boks'tharn, n. A plant; the lycium, or a species of it. lescence.

BOY, båé', n. A male child; one in the state of ado-BOY, båé', vt. To treat as a boy.

BOYAN, båê-'ŷô, n. A ditch, covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

serving as a communication between two trencues. BOYAR, båétýbř, z. A Russian or Greek nobleman. BOYBLIND, båé'blind, a. Undiscerning. BOYHOOD, båé'hôd, n. The state of a boy. BOYISH, båé'ish, a. Belonging to a boy. BOYISHLY, båé'ish-dè, ad. Childishly; triflingly. BOYISHNESS, båé'ish-nès, n. Childishness. BOYISH båé'ish-nès, n. Childishness.

BOYISM, bàé-l'am, n. The state of a boy. BOYSPLAY, bàé-'z-plầ, n. The amusement of a boy. BOYUNA, bàé-u'-na, n. A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell.

BP. An abbreviation of bishop. BRABANTINE, brå-bånt-in, a. Pertaining to Bra-

bant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.

BRABBLE, brab'l, n. A clamorous contest. BRABBLE, brab'l, vi. To clamour.

BRABBLER, bråb'ler, n. A clamorous fellow.

BRABBLING, bråbéling, ppp. Clamouring; wrangling. BRACE, brå's, vt. To bind.

BRACE, brå's, n. Cincture; bandage. A piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. Thick straps of leather on which a coach hangs. Harness. In printing, a crooked line, inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet. A pair; a couple. BRACED, bra'sd, pp. Furnished with braces; drawn

close and tight.

BRACELET, brå's-lêt, n. An ornament for the arms.

BRACER, brå's-lêt, n. A cincture.

BRACH, bråk', n. A bitch-hound.

BRACHIAL, bråk-ýål, a. Belonging to the arm. BRACHIATE, bråk-ýå'l, a. In botany, having branches

BRACHMAN, or BRAMIN, bråk-mån, brå-min, or bråm-in, n. An ancient philosopher of India. A branch of the ancient gymnosophists. A priest of India, of the first cast of Gentoos.

BRACHYGRAPHER, brå-kig-rå-fer, n. A shorthand writer

BRACHYGRAPHY, brå-kig-rå-fê, n. Short-hand.

BRACHYLOGY, brå-kil'o-je, n. In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner. BRACING, bra's-ing, ppr. Furnishing with braces; making tight with cords or bandages.

BRACK, bråk', n. A breach.
BRACKEN, bråk'čn, n. Fern.
BRACKEN, bråk'čn, n. Fern.
BRACKESH, bråk'šsh, a. Saltish.
BRACKISHNESS, bråk'lsh nés, n. Saltness.
BRACKISHNESS, bråk'lsh nés, n. Saltness. BRACKY, bråk-é, a. Brackish. BRACTEA, or BRACTE, bråk-te-å, or bråk-te, n. A

floral leaf; one of the seven fulcrums or props of plants.

BRAD, bråd', n. Signifies broad.
BRAD, bråd', n. A sort of nail to floor rooms with BRADYPUS, bråd-e-pås, n. The sloth, which see.

BRAG, bråg', vi. To boast. BRAG, bråg', n. A boast. A kind BRAG, bråg', a. Proud; boasting. A kind of game at cards.

BRAGGADOCIO, brag-a-dô'shô, or brag-a-dô'sh-ŷô,

n. A boasting fellow.
BRAGGARDISE, bråg²-er-edi'z, vt. To brag.
BRAGGARDISM, bråg²-er-dlzm, n. Boastfulness.

BRAGGART, bråg-ért, n. Boaster. BRAGGART, bråg-ért, a. Boastful.

BRAGGER, bråg-éer, a. Boasten.
BRAGGET, bråg-éer, a. A boaster.
BRAGGET, bråg-éer, a. A sweet drink.
BRAGGING, bråg-ing, ppr. Boasting.
BRAGGINGLY, bråg-ing-lê, ad. Boastingly.
BRAGLESS, bråg-lés, ad. Without a boast.
BRAGLY, bråg-lé, ad. Finely.
BRAHMANIC bråg-måg-file.

BRAHMANIC, brå-mån-ik, a. Pertaining to the brachmans, or bramins of India.

brachmans, or bramins of India.

BRAID, brå'd, vt. To weave together. To reproach.

BRAID, brå'd, vt. To weave together. To reproach.

BRAID, brå'd, a. Crafty; deceitful.

BRAIDED, brå'd-déd, pp. Woven together to form one string.

[strings, to form one.

BRAIDING, brå'd-ing, ppr. Weaving three or more BRAILS, brå'lz, n. Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, brå'n, n. That collection of vessels and organs in the head from which sense and motion arise. The in the head, from which sense and motion arise. The

understanding.

BRAIN, brå'n, vt. To dash out the brains.
BRAINED, brå'nd, pp. Killed by dashing out the brains.
BRAINING, brå'n-ing, ppr. Killing by dashing out

the brains. BRAINISH, brå'n-ish, a. Hotheaded; furious.

BRAINLESS, brå'n-lés, a. Silly.
BRAINPAN, brå'n-pån, n. The skull.
BRAINSICK, brå'n-sîk, a. Diseased in the brain.
BRAINSICKNESS, brå'n-sîk-nes, n. Indiscretion.

BRAIT, brå't, n. A rough diamond.

BRAKE, bra'k, pret. of BREAK.
BRAKE, bra'k, n. A thicket. Fern. An instrunt for dressing hemp. The handle of a ship's pump. An instrument baker's kneading-trough. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. A smith's brake is a machine in which horses unwilling to be shod, are confined during that operation. A carriage used for the breaking in of

horses. BRAKY, brå/k-ê, a. Thorny.

BRAMA, brå-må, n.

BRAMBLE, bråmbėl, n.

BRAMBLE, bråmbėl, n.

BRAMBLE, brambėl, n.

BRAMBLE, brambėl, n.

BRAMBLE, brambėl, n.

BRAMBLE, brambėl, n.

BRAMBLED, brambeld, a. Overgrown with brambles,

BRAMBLING, bråmb'ling, n. Å chaffinch. BRAMIN, bråm'in, or brå'min. See Brachman.

BRAMINEE, brām²ln-ċ', n. BRAMINESS, brām²ln-ċs, n. The wife of a bramin. BRAMINICAL, brā-mīn²ſk-āl, a. Relating to the bramins.

BRAMINISM, brå-min-izm, or bråm-in-izm, n. The religion, or system of doctrines of the bramins.

BRAN, brån', n. The husks of corn ground.
BRANCARD, brån'skård, n. A horse litter.
BRANCH, bråntsh', n. The shoot of a tree. Any distinct article.

BRANCII, brantsh', vi. To spread in branches. have horns shooting out.

BRANCH, brantsh', vt. To divide as into branches.

BRANCHED, brantshd', pp. Divided, or spread into

BRANCHER, bråntsh'ér, n. A young hawk. BRANCHERY, bråntsh'ér-ê, n. The vascular parts

BRANCHINESS, brantsh'ê-nes, n. Fulness of branches BRANCHING, bråntsh-ing, ppr. Furnishing branches. BRANCHLESS, bråntsh-les, a. Without boughs. BRANCHY, bråntsh-2, a. Full of branches.

BRAND, brånd', n. A stick lighted. A swethunderbolt. A stigma.
BRAND, brånd', vt. To burn with a hot iron.

BRANDED, brand'ed, pp. Marked with a hot iron;

stigmatized. BRANDGOOSE, brand'gos, n. A kind of wild fowl. BRANDING, brand'ing, ppr. Marking with a hot iron; stigmatizing.

BRANDIRON, brand-iron, n. A trivet to set a pot BRANDISH, brand-ish, vt. To flourish as a weapon. BRANDISH, brand'ish, n. A flourish.

BRANDISHED, bran-dishd, pp. Raised, and waved in the air. [waving in the air. BRANDISHING, brån-dish-ing, ppr. Raising, and BRANDLE, brånd'l, vi. To shake.
BRANDLING, brånd-ling, n. A kind of worm.
BRAND-NEW, brånd-nu, a. Quite new: bright as a

brand of fire. brand of fire. [wine, &c. BRANDY, brån-'dé, n. A strong liquor distilled from BRANDY-WINE, brån-'dé-ôi'n, n. Brandy. BRANGLE, brång-'l, n. Squabble; wrangle. BRANGLE, brång-'l, vi. To wrangle. BRANGLEMENT, brångg-ling, n. Quarrel. BRANGLING, brångg-ling, n. Quarrel. BRANK, brångk', n. Buckwheat. BRANK URSINE, brånk-'dr-sin, n. Bear's breech, or Acanthus. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corvivition equitals.

to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capitals.

BRANLIN, brån-lin, n. A species of salmon. BRANNY, bran'e, a. Consisting of bran.

BRANSLE, brans'l, n. A brawl or dance. BRANT, brant', a. Steep.

BRASEN, brå'z-en, or brås'n, a. Made of brass. BRASIER, brå-zher, n. A manufacturer in brass. pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, brå-zê'l, n. An American wood.
BRAZIL, BRASS. brås'. n. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris.

BRASSE, bras', n. The pale spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the Lucioperca. BRASSICA, brås-e-kå, n. Cabbage.

BRASSINA, brās-ē-kā, n. Cabbage.
BRASSINESS, brās-é-nės, n. An appearance like brass.
BRASS-PAVED, brās-pāvd, a. Firm as brass.
BRASS-VISAGED, brās-vīz-ējd, n. Impudent.
BRASSY, brās-ĉ, a. Partaking of brass.
BRAST, brās-t, part. a. Burst; broken.
BRAT, brās-t, part. a. Burst; broken.

BRAT, brat', n. A child, in contempt.
BRAUL, bra'l. n. Indian cloth, with blue and white

BRAUL, brá'l. n. Indian ciotil, with blue and stripes, called turbans.
ERAVADO, brå-vå-dô, or brå-vå-dô, n. A boast.
BRAVE, brå'v, a. Courageous. Gallant.
BRAVE, brå'v, n. A hector. A boast.
BRAVE, brå'v, vt. To defv.
BRAVED, brå'vd, pp. Set at defiance; met without

dismay, or being moved.

BRAVELY, brå'v-le, ad. In a brave manner.

BRAVERY, brå'v-er-e, n. Courage.

BRAVING, brå'v-ing, ppr. Setting at defiance; chal-

BRAVINGLY, brå/v-ing-lê, ad. In a defying manner. BRAVO, brå-vo, or brå-vo, n. Amanwho murders for hire

BRAVO, brā-vo, or bra-vo, n. Amanwon murcers for fire BRAVO, brā-vo, int. An exclamation of applause. BRAVURA, brā-vô-rā, n. A word of modern application to such songs as require great vocal ability in the BRAWL, brā'l, vi. To quarrel noisily. Singer. BRAWL, brā'l, n. Quarrel.

BRAWLER, brå¹-ër, n. A wrangler. BRAWLING, brå¹-ing, n. The act of quarrelling, BRAWLINGLY, brå¹-ing-lê, ad. Quarrelsomely.

BRAWNED, bra'nd, a. Strong; brawny.

BRAWN, bra'n, n. The flesh of a boar, prepared in a

particular manner. A boar. BRAWNER, bra'n-ur, n. A boar.

BRAWNINESS, brå'n-ê-nės, n. Strength.
BRAWNY, brå'n-ê, a. Fleshy.
BRAY, brå', vi. To pound.
BRAY, brå', vi. As an ass.
BRAY, brå', n. Voice of an ass. A bank of earth.
BRAYED, brå'd, pp. Pounded, bruised, or ground.

BRAYER, brå-er, n. An instrument to temper print-BRAYING, brå-ing, n. Clamour. [ing ink. BRAYING, brå-ing, ppr. Pounding small; making a

great clamour. [a hawk's wing. BRAYLE, brå'l, n. A piece of leather used to bind up BRAZE, brå'z, vt. To solder with brass. BRAZEN, brå'zn, or brå'z-ln, a. Made of brass. BRAZEN, brå'zn, or brå'z-ln, a.

BRAZEN, brå'zn, vi. To be impudent.

BRAZENBROWED, brå'z-én-bråod', a. Shameless. BRAZENFACE, brå'z-ën-bråod, a. Shameless. BRAZENFACE, brå'z-ën-få's, n. An impudent girl, BRAZENFACED, brå'z-ën-få'sd, a. Impudent. BRAZENLY, brå'z-ën-lê, ad. Boldly. BRAZENNESS, brå'z-ën-nës, n. Impudence.

BRAZIER, or BRASIER, brå'zh-er. n. One who works in brass. Also a brass, iron, or copper pan, with holes in it, placed on a high iron stand, and filled with live coals, or wood ashes. or charcoal. to

BREACH, bre'tsh, n. A gap in a fortification made by a hattery. The violation of a law or contract. A separation. A quarrel.

BREACHED, brê'tshd, pp. Battered down. BREACHING, brê'tsh-ing, ppr. Making a breach in the walls of a fortress.

the waits of a fortress.

BREAD, bréd', n. Food made of ground corn.

BREAD, or BREADE, bréd', vt. To spread.

BREADCHIPPER, bréd'éship-ûr, n. A butler.

BREADCORN, bréd'éship-ûr, n. Corn for bread.

BREADEN, bréd'én, a. Made of bread.

BREADROOM, bréd'rôm, n. Where the bread and biguit are bent in a shim.

biscuit are kept in a ship. BREADTH, bredth, n. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. [breadth. BREADTHLESS, brêdth-lês, a. Without limit of BREAD-TREE, brêd-trê, n. The bread-fruittree; or, Artocarpus. It grows in the isles of the Pacific Ocean, of the size of an apple tree, producing a fruit shaped like a heart, as large as a small loaf of bread,

which is eaten as food. BREAK, brå/k, vt. To part by violence. To batter.
To tame. To make bankrupt. To violate. To

To tame. To make bankrupt. 10 violate. To dissolve. To destroy.

BREAK, brå'k, vi. To burst forth. To issue out.

To come to an explanation. To fall out. To dussolve.

An opening. A pause. A line BREAK, bra'k, n. An opening. A pause. A line

drawn. BREAKER, brå/k-ér, n. A wave broken by rocks. DDFAKFAST, brék-fåst, or brék-fåst, vi. To eat the BREAKFAST, brêk-fast, or brêk-fust, vi. first meal. [meal in the day.]
BREAKFAST, brek-fast, or brek-fast, n. The first
BREAKFASTING, brek-fast-ing, or brek-fast-ing, n.

Taking breakfast together.

BREAKING, brå'k-ing, n. Bankruptcy.

BREAKING, brå'king, ppr. Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt.

BREAKING-IN, brå'k-ing-in, n. The training of a

young horse. BREAKNECK, brå'k-nek, n. A steep place. BREAKPROMISE, brå'k-prome'is, n. One that breaks

his promise. BREAKVOW, brå'k-vå\data, n. He that breaks his vow. BREAKWATER, brå'k-\data-t\data-t\data, n. The hulk of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of an harbour to break

the force of the sea.

the force of the sea.

BREAM, brê'm, n. The name of a fish.

BREAM, brê'm. See Broom.

BREAST, brêst', n. The middle part of the human

breast, bream the neck and the belly. The teats of body, between the neck and the belly. women which contain the milk. The disposition. BREAST, brest, vt. To meet in front. BREASTBONE, brest-bon, n. The sternum.

BREASTCASKET, brest'kås-ket, n. The largest

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BRE BRI

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

caskets or strings placed in the middle of the yard of

a ship. BREASTDEEP, brest-de p, a. Breast high. BREASTED, brest-ed, a. Broad-breasted.

BREASTED, brest-ed, pp. Opposed in front. BREASTFAST, brest-fast, n. A rope in a ship to

hold her head to a warp.

BREASTHIGH, brêst-hi, a. Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, brêst-hô'ks, n. The timbers that strengthen the forepart of a ship. [breast. BREASTING, brést-fing, ppr. Opposing breast to BREASTKNOT, brést-fint, n. A knot of ribands. BREASTPLATE, brést-plat, n. Armour for the breast. BREASTPLOUGH, brést-plat, n. A plough driven by

the breast.

BREASTROPES, brêst-rôps, n. Ropes which fasten

the yards to the parrels of a ship.

BREASTWORK, brest-bark, n. Works thrown up as

high as the breast.

BREATH, bré'th', n. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. Life. Respite; pause. Breeze. BREATHABLE, bré'ath-åbl, a. That may be breathed. BREATHE, bré'th, n. To draw in and throw out the sixty of the breather.

air. To take breath. BREATHE, brê'th, vt. To inspire or expire. To give

BREATHED, brê'thd, pp. Inhaled, and exhaled. BREATHER, brê'th-êr, One that breathes.

BREATHFUL, breth-(5), a. Full of breath.
BREATHING, breth-ing, p. Aspiration.
BREATHING, breth-ing, ppr. Inhaling and exhaling

air; uttering.

BREATHING-PLACE, brê'th-îng-plâ's, n. A pause.

BREATHING-TIME, brê'th-îng-ti'm, n. Relaxation. BREATHLESS, breth-les, n. Out of breath. [breath. BREATHLESSNESS, bréth-lés-nés, n. Being out of BRED, bréd', pp. of to breed. Generated; educated. BREDE, bréd'. See Brain. BREECH, britsh', n. The lower part of the body. The

hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

BREECH, britsh, vt. To put into breeches.

breech a gun.

BREECHED, britshd', pp. Put into breeches.

BREECHES, britshder, n. pl. A man's garment. wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the autho-

rity of the husband. BREECHING, britsh'ing, n. The ropes with which the great guns are lashed to the side of a ship.

BREECHING, britsh'ing, ppr. Furnishing with

BREED, brê'd, vt. To procreate. To produce from one's self. To give birth to. To educate.

BREED, brê'd, vt. To bring young. To increase. To

raise a breed.

BREED, bré'd, n. A cast; a kind. A family.
BREEDBATE, bré'd-båt, n. One that breeds quarrels.
BREEDER, bré'd-èr, n. The person who brings up

another. A female that is prolifick. BREEDING, brêdding, n. Education.

BREEDING, bre'd-ling, ppr. Nourishing; educating. BREESE, bre'z, n. A stinging fly. BREEZE, bre'z, n. A gentle gale. BREEZELESS, bre'z-les, a. Wanting a breeze.

BREEZY, brê'z-ê, a. Fanned with gales. BREHON, brê'hôn, n. In Irish, a judge. laws were called Brehon Laws; unwritten, like the common law of England. They were abolished by Edward the Third. The Irish word Brehon signifies breath.

BREISLAKITE, brê's-lå-kêi't, n. A Vesuvian mineral, discovered by Breislak, a celebrated Italian BREME, bré'm, a. Cruel; sharp.

BREN, brén', vt. To burn.

[naturalist.]

BRENT, brěnt', a. Burnt. BRENT, or BRANT, brěnt', or brånt', a. Steep. BREPHOTROPHY, brê-fôt'rô-fê, n. The nurture of

orphans. BREST, brest', n. In architecture, the torus, or tore. BRESTSUMMER, brås'am-år, n. In building, the piece of timber into which the girders are framed, corrupted into brůs'ům-ůr.

BRET, bret', n. A fish of the turbot kind.

BRETFOL, brêt-fôl, a. Brimful. BRETHREN, brêth-rên, n. Plural of brother. BREVE, brêv, n. A note of time, equivalent to four

minims. A writ or brief.

BREVET, bre-vet', n. Appointment in the army, and rank above the specifick appointment for which pay is received; a lieutenant-colonel, being made colonel by brevet, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter station. A brevet is a warrant, without seal. BREVIARY, brév-ýér-é, n. An abridgment.

book containing the daily service of the church of Rome. BREVIATE, bre'v-ya't, n. A short compendium.

BREVIATE, brê'v-ŷā't, vt. To abbreviate.

BREVIATURE, brê'v-vâ-tu'r, n. An abbreviation. BREVIER, brêv-ê'r, n. A particular size of letter used

in printing.

BREVILOQUENCE, brê-vîl-ô-kôêns, n. A short, and apt mode of speaking.

BREVIPED, brêv-ê-pê'd, a. Having short legs, as a

BREVITED, brêv-ê-pê'd, n. A fowl having short BREVITY, brêv-ît-ê, n. Conciseness. BREW, brêv, vt. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. To plot.

BREW, bró, vt. To make beer, &c.

BREWAGE, bró-1j, n. Mixture of various things.

BREWED, pp. bród. Mixed; steeped and fermented;

made by brewing.

BREWERY, brő-űr, n. A man who makes beer. BREWERY, brő-űr é, n. The place for brewing.

BREWHOUSE, brô-hab's, n. A house for brewing. BREWING, brô-fing, n. The appearance of tempestuous clouds. Quantity brewed at once.

BREWING, br&fing, ppr. Preparing malt liquor; making beer, ale, porter, &c. [tage. BREWIS, bro-is, n. A piece of bread soaked in fat pot-BRIAR, bri'er, n. See BRIER.

BRIBE, bri'b, n. A reward given to pervert the judg-

ment, or conduct.

BRIBE, bri'b, vt. To gain by bribes.

BRIBED, bri'bd, pp. Engaged, hired, by money, or to chest. some other means, to bear false witness; or to cheat some person; or to corrupt a magistrate, &c.

BRIBER, bri'b-er, n. One that bribes. BRIBERY, bri'b-er-e, n. Taking or giving rewards

BRIBERY, brid-er-e, n. Taking of giving for bad practices.

BRIBING, brib-lng, ppr. Hiring a person to act wickedly, or unjustly.

BRICK, brik', n. A mass of burnt clay.

BRICK, brik', nt. To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, brik'båt, n. A piece of brick.

BRICKBUILT, brik'blit, part. a. Built with brick'.

BRICKCLAY, brik'klå, n. Clay for bricks.

BRICKCUST, brik-dåst, n. Dust of bricks.

BRICKEARTH. brik'erth, n. Earth for bricks.

BRICKEARTH, brik-tith, n. Earth for bricks.
BRICKED, brikd', pp. Laid with bricks.
BRICKING, brik'ing, ppr. Laying with bricks.
BRICKKILN, brik'kin, n. A kiln for bricks.
BRICKKILN, brik'kin, n. A kiln for bricks.

BRICKLAYER, brik-lä-er, n. A brick-mason. BRICKLE, brik'l, a. Apt to break.

BRICKLENESS, břík'-něs, n. Fragility. [bricks. BRICKMAKER, břík'-må'k-ér, n. One who makes BRICKWORK, břík'-bå'rk, n. Laying of bricks.

BRICKY, brik-é, a. Full of bricks.
BRIDAL, bri-ídål, n. The nuptial festival.
BRIDAL, bri-ídål, a. Belonging to a wedding. [feast.
BRIDALTY, bri-ídål-té, n. Celebration of the nuptial
BRIDE, bri'd, vt. To make a bride of.
BRIDEFD bri'd, vt. To make a bride of.

BRIDEBED, bri'd-bed, n. A marriage-bed.

BRIDECAKE, bri'd-kå'k, n. A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. [chamber. BRIDECHAMBER, bri'd-tshā'm-ber, n. The nuptial

BRIDED, bri'd-éd, pp. Made a bride of. BRIDEGROOM, bri'd-grô'm, n. A new-married man. BRIDEMAID, bri'd-ma'd, n. She who attends upon the bride. [and bridegroom. BRIDEMAN, bri'd-mån, n. He who attends the bride BRIDING, bri'd-fing, ppr. Marrying. BRIDESTAKE, bri'd-stå'k, n. A post to dance round.

BRINDLED, brind'ld, a. Streaked.

BRIDEWELL, bri'd-bel, n. A house of correction. BRIDGE, brij', n. A building raised over water. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of BRIDGE, brij', vt. To raise a bridge. [musick. BRIDGED, brijd', pp. Covered with a bridge. BRIDGING, brij', pp. Erecting a bridge. BRIDGY, brij', n. The headstall and reins by which a borse is governed. a horse is governed. BRIDLE, bri'dl, vt. To guide with a bridle. To restrain. BRIDLE, bri'dl, vi. To hold up the head. BRIDLED, bri'dld, pp. Having a bridle on; restrained. BRIDLEHAND, bri'dl-hand, n. The hand which holds the bridle. BRIDLER, bri'd-ler, n. He who directs as by a bridle. BRIDLING, bri'd-ling, ppr. Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.
BRIEF, bré'f, a. Short; concise.
BRIEF, bré'f, n. In law, a species of writ or precept. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection. In musick, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many BRIEFLY, brê'f-lê, ad. Concisely. Quickly. [up. BRIEFNESS, bre'f-nes, n. Conciseness; shortness. BRIER, bri-ér, n. A plant. BRIERY, bri-ér-é, a. Full of briers. BRIERY, bri-ér-é, n. Where briers grow. BRIG, brig', n. A bridge. A light vessel with two BRIGADE, brig-ga'd, n. A body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

BRIGADE, brlg-gå'd, vt. To form into a brigade.

BRIGADED, brlg-gå'd-èd, pp. Formed into a brigade.

BRIGADE-MAJOR, brlg-gå'd-må'jår, n. An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management, and ordering of his brigade. BRIGADIER-GENERAL, brig'a-dê'r-jên'êr-ål, n. An officer who commands a brigade. Iganes. BRIGADING, brig-gå'd-ling, ppr. Forming into bri-BRIGAND, brig-gånd', or brig-ånd, n. A robber. BRIGANDAGE, brig-ån-då'j, n. Theft; plunder. BRIGANDINE, brig-ån-då'n, n. A light vessel. A BRIGANTINE, brig-ån-di'n, n. Coat of mail. BRIGHT, brit, n. Shining. Clear. [brightly. BRIGHTBURNING, brit-būr-ning, n. Burning BRIGHTSN hai'n at To make luminous. An officer who commands a brigade. [gades. BRIGHTEN, bri'tn, vt. To make luminous. BRIGHTEN, bri'tn, vi. To grow bright. BRIGHTENED, bri'tnd, pp. Made to shine BRIGHTENING, bri't-ning, or bri't-eu-ing, ppr.
Making bright; dispelling gloom.
BRIGHTEYED, bri't-i'd, a. Having bright eyes.
BRIGHTHAIRED, bri't-ha'rd, a. Having hair of a bright colour. BRIGHTHARNESS, bri't-hår-nes, n. Bright armour. BRIGHTHARNESSED, bri't-hår-nesd, a. Caparisoned in bright harness.

BRIGHTLY, bri't-le, ad. Splendidly.

BRIGHTNESS, bri't-nes, n. Lustre. brightly. BRIGHTSHINING, bri't-shi'n-ing, Shining BRIGOSE, brig-go's, a. Quarrelsome. BRIGOSE, brig-go's, a. Quarreisome.
BRIGUE, bré'g, n. Strife; quarrel
BRIGUE, bré'g, vt. To canvass; to solicit.
BRILLIANCY, bril-'yân-sê, n. Lustre.
BRILLIANT, bril-'yânt, a. Shining.
BRILLIANT, bril-'yânt, n. A diamond of the finest cut.
BRILLIANTLY, bril-'yânt-lê, ad. Splendidly.
BRILLS, brilz', n. The hair on the eyelids of a horse.
BRIM brilm' n. The edge of any thing. BRILLS, brllz', n. The hair on the eyelids of a horse. BRIM, brlm', n. The edge of any thing. BRIM, brlm', a. Publick; well known. BRIM, brlm', vt. To fill to the top. BRIMFILL, brlm²föl, rt. To fill to the top. BRIMFILL, brlm²föl, a. Full to the top. BRIMFULNESS, brlm²föl-nés, n. Fulness. BRIMLESS, brlm²föl-nés, n. Fulness. BRIMLESS, brlm²för, pp. Filled to the top. BRIMMED, brlm²for, n. Full to the top. BRIMMER, brlm²för, n. Full to the top. BRIMMER, brlm²för, n. Full to the brim. BRIMSTONE, brlm²stön, or brlm²stön, n. Sulphur. BRIMSTONY, brlm²stö-nè, a. Full of brimstone. BRIMSTOLE, brlm²n. The state of being brindled; or BRINDLE, brind'l, n. The state of being brindled; or

of a varied colour.

BRINE, bri'n, n. Water impregnated with salt. The sea.
BRINE-PAN, bri'n-pan, n. A pit of salt water, where
by the action of the sun, salt is formed by chrystallization. BRINE-PIT, bri'n-pit, n. Pit of salt water. [water. BRINE-SPRING, bri'n-spring, n. A spring of salt BRING, bring, vt. To convey; to lead; to carry to. Bring retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something.

BRINGER, bring-ér, n. The person that brings.

BRINGER-IN, bring-ér-in', n. The person who introduces. BRINGER-UP, bring-ér-ûp, n. An instructor. hindmost man in every file. BRINGING, bring-ing, ppr. Conveying to.
BRINGING-FORTH, bring-ing-forth, n. Production. BRINISH, bri'n-ish, a. Salt. BRINISHNESS, bri'n-ish-nes, n. Tendency to saltness. BRINK, brink', n. The edge of any place.
BRINY, bri'n-ê, a. Salt.
BRIONY, bri'o-nê, n. See Bryony.
BRISK, brisk', a. Lively; vivid.
BRISK, brisk', vt. To make brisk.
BRISKED, brisk'd, pp. Made lively.
BRISKET, brisk'lt, n. The breast of a beast.
BRISKING brisk'ding var. Animating BRISKING, brisk-lig, ppr. Animating.
BRISKLY, brisk-lie, ad. Actively.
BRISKNESS, brisk-nes, n. Liveliness.
BRISK-UP, brisk-2p/ vi. To rise up briskly. BRISTLE, brist'l, vi. To stand erect.
BRISTLE, brist'l, vi. To stand erect.
BRISTLE, brist'l, vt. To erect in bristles. To fix a bristle to a thread. BRISTLED, brist'ld, pp. Erected in bristles.
BRISTLELIKE, brist'l-li'k, a. Stiff as a bristle.
BRISTLING, brist'ling, ppr. Erecting the bristles.
BRISTLY, brist'lė, ad. Thick set with bristles.
BRISTOL-STONE, brist'til-stô'n, n. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. BRISTOL-WATER, bris-ttil-oa-tte, n. A warm spring near the city of Bristol, in England. BRIT, brit, n. The name of a fish.
BRITE, brit, vi. BRITE, bri't, vi.
BRIGHT, bri't, vi.
BRIGHT, bri't, vi.
BRITISH, brit-ish, a. Relating to Britain.
BRITON, brit-in, n. A native of Britain.
BRITTLE, brit'l, a. Fragile.
BRITTLELY, brit'l-iè, ad. In a fragile state. BRITTLENESS, brit1-nés, n. Aptness to break.
BRIZE, bri'2, or brê'2, n. The gad-fly.
BROACH, brô'tsh, n. A spit.
BROACH, brô'tsh, vt. To spit.
store. To let out, give out, or utter. To tap; to open any BROACHED, brở/tshd, pp. Spitted; tapped; uttered. BROACHER, brở/tsh-er, n. A spit. An utterer. BROACHING, bro'tsh-ing, ppr. Spitting; tapping, uttering.

BROACH-TO, brô'tsh-tô, vt. To turn suddenly to BROAD, brâ'd, a. § ad. Wide; open. Gross; obscene. BROAD as Long, brâ'd-âz-lông, a. § ad. Equal. BROADAXE, brâ'd-âks, n. Formerly a military weapon. BROAD-BLOWN, brâ'd-blô'n, part. a. Full blown. BROAD-BREASTED, brâ'd-brêst-êd, a. Having a broad brant. (edge. broad breast. BROAD-BRIMMED, brå'd-brim'd, a. Having a broad BROAD-CAST, brå'd-kå'st, a. Sowing with the hand BROADCLOTH, bra'd-kla'th, n. A fine kind of cloth. BROADEN, bråd'n, vi. To grow broad. BROAD-EYED, bråd'd-i'd, a. Having a wide survey. BROAD-FRONTED, bråd-front-ed, part. a. Having a broad front. BROAD-HORNED, brå'd-hårnd, a. Having largo BROADISH, brå'd-ish, a. Rather broad. BROAD-LEAVED, brå'd-lå'vd,a. Having broad leaves. BROADLY, bra'd-le, ad. In a broad manner. BROADNESS, bra'd-nes, n. Breadth. BROADPIECE, bra'd-pe's, n. The name of one of our gold coins. 101

BROAD-SEAL, brà'd-sê'l, n. The great seal of England. BROAD-SEAL, brà'd-sê'l, vt. To stamp with the broad-seal.

BROADSHOULDERED, brå'd-shô'l-dård, a. Large between the shoulders

BROADSIDE, brà'd-si'd, n. The side of a ship. voiley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship. A sheet of paper containing one large page. BROAD-SPREADING, bra'd-spredding, part. a.

Spreading widely. [blade. BROADSWORD, bra'd-sôrd, n. A sword with a broad BROADTAILED, bra'd-tâ'ld, a. Having a broad tail. BROADWISE, bra'd-ôi'z, ad. In the direction of the

BROCADE, bro-ka'd, n. A ilken stuff, variegated with gold or silver. of a brocade. BROCADED, bro-kå'd-ed, a. Woven in the manner

BROCAGE, or BROKAGE, brok's, n. The trade of dealing in old things, or for other men.

BROCATEL, brok's tell, n. \ A calcareous stone,

BROCATEL, brok-2-tel, n. A calcareous stone, BROCATELLO, brok-2-tel-6, n. or species of marble, composed of fragments of four colours, white, gray, yellow, and red. BROCCOLI, brok-8-le, n. A species of cabbage.

BROCHE, brotsh, vt. See BROACH.

BROCK, bròk', n. A badger. BROCKET, bròk'-êt, n. A red deer, two years old. BRODEKIN, bròd'-ê-k'in, n. A buskin.

BROGANEER, brô'g-å-nê'r, n. A person who speaks with an Irish o. Scotch unmusical, unpleasant, and

vulgar intonation, in pronouncing his words.

BROGGLE, brog'l, vt. To fish for eels.

BROGUE, brog'g, n, [brog, Irish.] A kind of shoe. A corrupt accent and intonation. [brogues. BROGUE-MAKER, brb'g-må'k-ur, n. A maker of BROID, bråé'd, vt. To braid or weave together.

BROIDER, braê'd-er, vi. To adorn with figures of needlework. of needlework.

BROIDERED, bråé'd-ård, pp. Adorned with figures BROIDERER, bråé'd-år-år, n. An embroiderer. BROIDERING, bråé'd-år-ång, ppr. Adorning with figures of needlework.

BRÖIDERY, bråf'd-fr-f, n. Embroidery.

BROIL, brael, n. A quarrel.
BROIL, brael, vt. To cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

BROIL, braê'l, vi. To be in the heat.

BROILED, bråé'ld, pp. Cooked on a gridiron by fire. BROILER, bråé'l-ér, n. One who would excite a broil or quarrel.

BROILING, bråé'l-ing, ppr. Cooking on a gridiron. BROKE, brô'k, vi. To transact business for others.

BROKEN, brô'kn, pp. of break.

BROKEN, brô'kn, part. a. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BROKENBELLIED, brô'kn-bél-é'd, a. Having a

ruptured belly.

BROKENHEARTED, brokn-hart-ed, a. Crushed in spirits.

BROKENLY, brokn-le, ad. Irregularly.

BROKEN-MEAT, brô'kn-mê't, n. Fragments of meat. BROKENNESS, brô'kn-nês, n. Unevenness.

BBOKENWINDED, brô'kn-ôi'nd-èd, or brô'kn-ôinded, a. Short-breathed.

BROKER, brôk-êr, n. A factor.
BROKERAGE, brôk-êr-lj, n. The pay of a broker.

BROKERLY, brô'k-ér-lê, a. Mean; servile. BROKERY, brô'k-ér-é, n. The business of a broker. BROKING, brok-ing, part. a. Practised by brokers.

BROME, n. bro'm, n. A liquid of a deep red-brown colour; very volatile, having an ill smell. Obtained from the mother-water of salt-works, and lixivia of the ashes of sea plants, by chlorine. It has thrice the

density of water.

BROME-GRASS, brom-gras, n. A plant.

BRONCHLE, bronk-ye, n. The rings connected together and forming the windpipe.

BRONCHIAL, bronk-yal, a. Belonging to the throat. BRONCHICK, bronk-ik, a. BRONCHOCELE, bronk-8-se'l, n. A tumour of the bronchus.

BRONCHOTOMY, bronk-ot'o-me, n. Opening the windpipe by incision.
BRONCHUS, bronk-us, n. The windpipe.

BROND, brond', n. See Brand. A sword. BRONTOLOGY, bron-tol'o-je, n. A dissertation upon thunder. [pounded of copper and tin. BRONZE, brô'nz, or brônz', n. Brass. A metal com-BRONZE, brô'nz, or brônz', vt. To harden as brass. BRONZED, brônzd', pp. Made to imitate bronze. BRONZING, brônz'ling, ppr. Imitating bronze. BRONZITE, brônz'ling, and princed.

BRONZING, bronz-ing, ppr. Initiating bronze.

BRONZITE, brônz-i'f, n. A mineral.

BROOCH, brô'tsh, n. A jewel.

BROOCH, brô'tsh, vt. To adorn with jewels.

BROOCHED, brô'tsk., pp. Adorned with jewels.

BROOCHING, brô'tsh-ing, ppr. Adorning with brooches.

BROOD, brod, vi. To cover chickens under the wing.

To remain long in anxiety.

BROOD, brod, vi. To cherish by care.
BROOD, brod, vi. To cherish by care.
BROODED, brod-èd, pp. Covered with the wings.

BROODING, bro'd-ing, pp. Sitting on; dwelling on

with painful anxiety. BROODY, brode, a. Sitting on eggs. BROOK, brô'k, n. A running water.

BROOK, brô'k, vi. To bear; endure.

BROOKED, brô'kd, pp. Put up with.

BROOKING, brô'k-ing, ppr. Supporting.

BROOKLIME, brô'k-ing, ppr. Supporting.

BROOKLIME, brô'k-in'm, n. Water speedwell.

BROOKMINT, brô'k-mint', n. The water-mint.

BKOOKY, brô'k-ê, n. Abounding with brooks.
BROOM, brô'm, n. A besom. [ship.
BROOM, or BREAM,brô'm,or brê'm, vt. To clean the BROOMED, brö'md or brö'md, pp. Cleaned; as a ship. BROOMING, brö'm-ing, ppr. Cleaning a ship's bottom. BROOMLAND, brö'm-ind', n. Land that bears broom. BROOMSTAFF, brö'm-ståf', n. The handle of a staff. BROOMSTICK, brö'm-ståf', n. A broomstaff.

BROOMY, brô'm-ê, a. Full of broom.

BROTH, brâ'th, n. Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, brôth-êl, n. A house of BROTHELHOUSE, brôth-êl-hlâô's, n. lewd enter.

tainment. BROTHELLER, brôth'él-ér, n. A frequenter of bro-BROTHELRY, brôth'él-rê, n. Whoredom. [thels. BROTHER, brûth'ér, n. One born of the same father [of the same kind. and mother.

BROTHERHOOD, bruth-er-hod, n. A class of men BROTHERLESS, bråth-ér-låv, a. Like a brother. BROTHERLIKE, bråth-ér-låv, a. Like a brother. BROTHERLGVE, bråth-ér-låv, n. Brotherlyaffection. BROTHERLY, bråth-ér-lå, ad. Becoming a brother.

Like a brother.

BROUGHT, brå't, pp. to bring
BROW, bråo', n. The forehead.
BROW, bråo', vt. To bound; to limit.
BROWBEAT, bråo'bè't, vt. To depress with severe brows and looks. [solence. BROWBEATEN, bråð-bè't-n, pp. Overborne by in-BROWBEATING, bråð-bè't-ing, n. Depression by stern or lofty looks. [with insolence, &c. BROWBEATING, bråð-bè't-ing, ppr. Bearing down BROWBOUND, bråð-bàðnd', a. Crowned.

BROWED, bråðd', pp. Formed into a border.
BROWING, bråðd'ing, ppr. Forming into an edge, or
BROWLESS, bråðd'is, a. Shameless. [border.
BROWN, bråðn', n. A colour.
BROWNBILL, brððn'bl', n. The ancient wcapon of

the English foot. BROWNIE, bråð'n-ê, n. A spirit, foolishly supposed to

haunt old houses in Scotland.

BROWNISH, bråôn-1sh, a. Somewhat brown. BROWNISM, bråôn-1zm, n. The heresy of R. Brown. BROWNIST, bråôn-1st, n. One of the sect of Robert Brown, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who confined the church of God to his conventicles.

BROWNNESS, bråðn'nės, n. A brown colour. BROWNSTUDY,bråðn'ståd'e,n. Gloomy meditations.

BROWNWORT, bråon-burt, n. The dog wort. BROWNY, bråð'n-ĉ, a. Brown. BROWSE, bråðz', vi. To eat or feed on shrubs, &c.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—ou', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

BROWSE, bråðz', n. Branches or shrubs. BROWSED, bråðzd', pp. Eaten by cattle. BROWSICK, bråð-sík, a. Dejected. of a beautiful plumage, and size of a peacock, but remarkable for a hideous nocturnal scream. BUCCAL, bůk-ál, n. The buccal glands, are the small BROWSING, braoz-ing, ppr. Feeding on shrubs, or shoots of trees. [&c. the saliva. snots of trees.

BROWSING, brå6'z-ing, n. Food of shrubs, branches,
BRUCIA, brő's-ŷå, n. A new vegetable alkali, exBRUCINE, brő-si'n, n. fracted from the bark of the
BRUCIE, brő-si't, n. A mineral. [false angustura.
BRUISE, brő'z, vt. To crush. BRUISE, bro'z, n. A hurt. BRUISED, brozd, pp. Crushed. BRUISER, brozz-er, n. A concave tool for grinding the zelle tribe. specula of telescopes; a boxer. BRUISING, broz-ing, ppr. Crushing. BRUISEWORT, broz-ourt, n. An herb. BRUIT, brôt', n. Rumour; report. BRUIT, brôt, vt. To report. BRUITED, brot-ed, pp. Reported. BRUITED, brö't-éd, pp. Reported.
BRUITING, brö't-ing, ppr. Reporting.
BRUMAL, brō-mā'l-jā, n. Drunken feasts, celebrated by the ancients, in honour of Bacchus.
BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, brān', brān', brān', brān', brān', brān', bran', bounn, brunna, bunna, signifying a river or brook. BRUNETTE, bro-net', n. A woman with a brown complexion. and a peach. BRUNION, brô'nŷông', n. A fruit between a plum BRUNT, brûnt', n. Shock; violence. BRUSH, brûsh', n. An instrument to clean any thing or to paint with. A thicket. BRUSH, brdsh', vt. To sweep with a brush; to paint with a brush BRUSH, brůsh', vi. To move with haste.
BRUSHED, brůshd', pp. Swept with a brush.
BRUSHER, brůsh-²cr, n. He that uses a brush.
BRUSHING, brůsh-²ing, ppr. Sweeping with a brush;
moving nimbly, lightly, &c.
BRUSHWOOD, brůsh-²óöd', n. Close thickets. BRUSHY, bråsh-2ê, a. Rough like a brush. BRUSK, bråsk', or brő'sk, a. Rude. BRUSTLE, bråst'l, vi. To crackle. BRUTAL, bröt-ål, a. Savage. BRUTALITY,bröt-ål-lit-è, n. Savageness. BRUTALIZE, brö't-ål-liz, vi. To grow brutal. BRUTALIZED, bröt-ål-l'zd, pp. Made savage; inhuor savage. BRUTALIZING, brot-al-i'z-ing, ppr. Making brutal, BRUTALLY, brot-ål-ê, ad. Churlishly. BRUTE, brö't, n. A beast; an irrational creature.
BRUTE, brö't, vt. To report.
BRUTE, or BRUTTE, brö't, or brût', vi. To browse.
BRUTELY, brö't-lê, ad. In a rough manner.
BRUTELY, brö't-lê, ad. Deptelling BRUTENESS, brőt-nés, n. Brutality.
BRUTIFY, brőt-é-fi', vt. To render the mind brutal.
BRUTISH, brőt-fsh, a. Savage; gross.
BRUTISHLY, brőt-fsh-lé, ad. Savagely.
BRUTISHLY, brőt-fsh-lé, ad. Savagely. BRUTISHNESS, brot-ish-nes, n. Brutality. BRUTTING, brut-ing, n. Browsing. BRUTTING, brût-îng, n. Browsing.
BRYONY, brit-ô-nê, n. A plant.
BUB, bûb', n. Liquor.
BUB, bûb', vt. To throw out bubbles.
BUBBLE, bûb'l, n. A small bladder of water.
BUBBLE, bûb'l, vi. To rise in bubbles.
BUBBLE, bûb'l, vt. To cheat.
BUBBLED, bûb'ld, pp. Cheated; deceived.
BUBBLER, bûb'ler, nr. A cheat.
BUBBLER, bûb'ler, nr. Cheating. inauguration. BUBBLING, bůb'ling, ppr. Cheating. BUBBLY, bůb'lė, a. Consisting of bubbles. BUBBY, bůb'ê, n. A woman's breast. BUBO, bu'bo, n. That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and, therefore, all tumours in that part are called buboes. BUBONOCELE, bu-bon'ô-sêl, n. A rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.

glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which secrete [to large pieces. BUCCELLATION, bůk-sél-lå'shůn, n. A dividing in-BUCCINITE, bůk'sin-i't, n. Fossil remains, or petri-factions of the shells called Buccinum. BUCCINUM, buk'sin-um, n. The shell called the trumpet-shell. BUCENTAUR,bu-sent-ar, n. The state barge at Venice. BUCEPHALOUS, bu-sef-a-lus. An animal of the ga-BUCEROS, bu'ser-ds,n. The horn-bill, or Indian raven, common in the East Indies. BUCHOLZITE, båk-'ôl-zi't, n. A newly-discovered mineral, whose colours are white and black. BUCK, buk', n. The water in which clothes are washed. An ostentatious person. The male of deer, rabbits, and other animals. BUCK, bůk', vt. To wash clothes.
BUCK, bůk', vt. To copulate as bucks and does.
BUCKBASKET, bůk'půs-két, n. The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. BUCKBEAN, bůck'ben, n. A sort of trefoil. BUCKED, bůkď, pp. Soaked in lye. BUCKET, bůk-ét, n. A vessel in which water is carried. BUCKING, bůk-ing, ppr. Soaking in lye.
BUCKINGSTOOL, bůk-ing-stől, n. A washing block. BUCKLE, båk'l, n. A link of metal, with a tongue, made to fasten one thing to another. made to fasten one thing to another.

BUCKLE, bůk/l, vt. To fasten with a buckle.

BUCKLED, bůk/ld, vp. Fastened or confined with a BUCKLER, bůk/lér, vt. To defend.

BUCKLER, bůk/lér, vt. To defend.

BUCKLERTHORN, bůk/lér-thàrn, n. Christ-thorn. BUCKLING, båk'l-ing, ppr. Confining with a buckle; fastening with a buckle.

BUCKMAST, båk'-måst. n. The mast of the beechBUCKRAM, båk'-råm, n. Linen cloth, stiffened. [tree. BUCKRAM, būk-rām, n. Linen cioth, scinene.
BUCKRAM, būk-rām, a. Stiff; precise.
BUCKRAMS, būk-rāmz, n. Wild garlick.
BUCKSHORN, būk-sbārn, n. A plant.
BUCKSKIN, būk-sbān, a. The skin of a buck.
BUCKSTALL, būk-stāl, n. A net to catch deer.
BUCKTHORN, būk-tbārn, n. A tree.
BUCKWHEAT, būk-būb-ct, n. A plant.
BUCKWHEAT, būk-būb-ct, n. A plant. BUCOLICAL, bu'kòl'îk-ål, a.

BUCOLICK, bu'kòl'îk, a.

BUCOLICK, bu'kòl'îk, a. A pastoral poem.

BUD, bůd', n. The first shoot of a plant.

BUD, bůd', vi. To inculate.

BUD, bůd', vi. To inculated.

BUDDING, bůd-ålg, ppr. Inculated.

BUDDING, bůd-ålg, ppr. Inculating.

BUDDLE, bůd', n. A frame made to receive the ors after its first separation from its foulness.

BUDGE, bůj', vi. To stir.

BUDGE, bůj', a. Stiff or surly.

BUDGE, n. The dressed skin of lambs.

BUDGEBACHELORS, bůj'-båtsh'-èl-ůrz, n. A company of men, clothed in long gowns, lined with lamb's BUCOLICAL, bu'kôl'îk-ål, a. Pastoral. BUCOLICK, bu'kôl'îk, a. pany of men, clothed in long gowns, lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the lord mayor of London at his BUDGEBARREL, bůj'bår'él, n. A small barrel with only one head; on the other end a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together with strings like a purse: it is used for carrying powder with a gun or BUDGENESS, bůj'é-nés, n. Sternness. [mortar. BUDGER, bůj'ér, n. One that moves from his place. BUDGET, bůj'ét, n. A hag. The statement rande in the House of Commons of the finances of the kingdom. BUDGE, båj'ê, a. Consisting of fur. BUDLET, båd'lèt, n. A little bud springing from a parent bud. BUBULCAO bu-kå²-å, n. A nowl, in the Phillippine Isles,

BUFALO, bu-bå²-å, n. A nowl, in the Phillippine Isles,

BUFALO, bu-bå²-å, n. A wild ox.

BUNK, bungk', n. A case, or cabin of boards, for a

bed; a word used in America.

BUFFET, båf-ét, n. A blow with the fist. A kind of cupboard.

BULLBEEF, båf-ét, n. Coarse beef. BULLBEGGAR, båf-bèg-ér, n. Something to fright cuppoard.
BUFFET, bůf²ět, vt. To strike with the hand.
BUFFET, bůf²ět, vi. To play a boxing match.
BUFFETER, bůf²ět-ěr, n. Å boxer.
BUFFETING, bůf²ět-ing, n. Stroke.
BUFFETING, bůf²ět-ing, ppr. Beating. children with. children with.

BULLCALF, ből-kklf, n. A he calf.

BULLDOG, ből-dóg, n. A dog remarkable for his courage, used in baiting the bull.

BULLET, ből-ét, n. A round ball of lead, iron, &c.

BULLETIN, ből-át-én, or bul-tång, n. An official ac-BUFFIN, bůf'în, n. A coarse stuff; as, buffin gowns. BUFFLE, bůf'î, n. A buffalo. BUFFLE, bůf'î, vt. To puzzle. [dull; stupid. BUFFLEHEADED, bůf'î-héd-éd, a. Like a buffalo; count of publick news.
BULLFACED, ből-fá'sd, a. Having a large face.
BULLFINCH, ből-fintsh, n. A bird that has no song of its own, yet is very apt to learn. BULLFLY, ből²fli', n. BULLBEE, ből²bé, n. An insect. BUFFON, buf-un, n. The Numidian crane, an African fowl. [low jests and antick postures. BUFFOON, båf-få'n, n. A man who makes sport, by BUFFOON, båf-få'n, vt. To make ridiculous. BULLHEAD, bôl-hèd, n. A stupid fellow. The name BUFFOONED, båf-fô'nd, pp. Made ridiculous. BUFFOONERY, båf-fô'n-èr-è, n. The practice of a of a fish; the miller's thumb. A little black water vermin. BULLIED, bôl-2'd, pp. Insulted, with menaces, &c. BULLIED, bôl-2'dn, n. Gold or silver in the lump. BULLIRAG, bôl-2'e-râg, vt. To bully. BULLISH, bôl-1'sh, a. Like a bull. BULLIST, bôl-1'st, n. A writer of papal bulls. BULLITE, bůl-1't, n. A petrified fossil shell, of the buffoon; low jests.
BUFFOONING, buf-fo'n-ing, ppr. Making ridiculous.
BUFFOONING, buf-fo'n-ing, n. Buffoonery. BUFFOONISM, bûf-fô'n-lizm, n. Jesting, BUFFOONIZE, bûf-fô'n-lizm, n. To play the buffoon. BUFFOONLIKE, bûf-fô'n-li'k, a. Resembling a bufgenus Bulla.

BULLITION, ből-lísh-án, n. The act of boiling

BULLOCK, ből-ák, n. A young bull, gelded.

BULLSEYE, bőlz-i, n. A star in the constellation BUFFOONLY, buf-fo'n-le, ad. Ridiculously. BUFONITE, bu-fon-i't, n. Toad stone; fossil teeth, of the Anarrhicas, or sea wolf; formerly much es-Taurus.
BULLTROUT, ből-tráðt, n. A large kind of trout.
BULLWEED, ből-tráðt, n. Knapwed.
BULLWORT, or BISHOPSWEED. ből-tráðt, or bísh-úps-tráðt, n. A blustering fellow.
BULLY, ből-tráðt, n. A blustering fellow.
BULLY, ből-tráðt, n. To overbear.
BULLY, ből-tráðt, v. To be noisy.
BULLY, ből-tráðt, n. A large rush.
BULLYING, ből-trásh, n. A large rush.
BULRUSHY, ből-trásh, n. A large rush.
BULRUSHY, ből-trásh, n. A bastion. [bolter-cloth.
BULWARK, ből-trásh-tráðt, n. The bran of meal. A
BULWARK, ből-trásh-k, n. A bastion. [bolter-cloth.
BULWARK, ből-trásk, n. To fortify with bulwarks.
BULWARKING, ből-trásk-ing, ppr. Fortified.
BULWARKING, ből-trásk-ing, ppr. Fortifying.
BUM, bőm', vi. To make a noisy report.
BUMBALIFF, bőm-ből-l-ft, n. A corruption of bound bailiff. A bailiff employed in arrests. teemed, and worn in rings. BUG, bdg', n. A stinking insect. BUGBEAR, bdg'-bd'r, n. A frightful object. BUGEE, bu-jd', n. A species of Indian monkey of a beaver colour. [zard, four feet long. BUGELUGEY, bu-jêl-4-gê, n. A large species of li-BUGGINESS, båg-2-nes, n. Infected with bugs. BUGGINESS, būg-tê-nés, n. Infected with bugs.
BUGGY, būg-tê, a. Abounding with bugs.
BUGLE, bu'gl, n.
BUGLEHORN, bu'gl-hårn, n.
BUGLEHORN, bu'gl-hårn, n.
BUGLES, bu'gl, n. A bead of glass. A plant.
BUGLOSS, bu'glòs, n. The herb ox-tongue.
BUGWORT, būg-tôtr, n. A plant, the cimicifuga.
BUHL, bôl', n. Dead gold.
BUHLWORK, böl-tôtrk, n. Wood inlaid with metal.
BUHRSTONE, būr-stôn, n. A species of silex, or BUHRSTONE, bůr'stôn, n. A species of silex, o quartz, used for mill-stones.
BUILD, bild', vi. To make a fabrick.
BUILD, bild', vi. To depend on.
BUILDER, bild-ér, n. An architect.
BUILDING, bild-fing, n. A fabrick.
BUILDING, bild-fing, n. A fabrick.
BUILDING, bild-fing, n. A fabrick.
BUILDING, bild-fing, n. The structure.
BUILT, bilt', pn. Raised; constructed.
BULL, bůl', n. The common flounder.
BULB, bůlb', n. A round root.
BULB our, bůlb', vi. To project.
BULBACEOUS, bůl-bå-shůs, a. Bulbous.
BULBED, bůlb-éd, a. Round-headed.
BULBEPEROUS, bůl-bå-shůs, a. Producing bulbs.
BULBOUS, bůl-bůs, a. Containing bulbs. bailiff. A bailiff employed in arrests. BUMBARD, bům-bå'rd, or bóm-bård, n. A great gun. BUMBAST, bům-bå'st, n. See Bombast. BUMBLEBEE, bům'bl-bé, n. The wild bee. BUMBOAT, bům-bô't, n. A large boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquors.
BUMP, bůmp', n. A swelling.
made by the bittern. The mugient noise made by the bittern.

BUMP, bůmp', vi. To make a loud noise, or bomb.

BUMPER, bůmp'ér, n. A full cup or glass.

BUMPKIN, bůmp'kin, n. An awkward rustick.

BUMPKINLY, bůmp'kin-lê, ad. Clownishly.

BUNCH, bůntsh', n. A cluster.

BUNCH, bůntsh', vi. To swell out in a bunch.

BUNCH, bůntsh', vi. To swell out in a bunch. BULBIFEROUS, bůlb-íř-čer-ås, a. Producing buibs. BULBOUS, bůl²bůs, a. Containing buibs. BULBUL, bůl²bůl, a. A singing bird; the nightingale. BULCHIN, bôltsh-ín, n. A young male calf. BULGE, bůlj', n. A leak which lets in water. BULGE, bůlj', n. To take in water. To jut out. BULGING, bůlj-íng, ppr. Swelling out; bilging. BULIMY, bu-lim-ê, n. An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. BULK, bůlk', n. Size; quantity; the majority. The BUNCH, bůntsh', vi. To swell out in a bunch.
BUNCHBACKED, bůntsh'båkd', n. Crookbacked.
BUNCHINESS, bůntsh'ê-nês, n. Growing in bunches.
BUNCHY, bůntsh'ê, a. Growing in bunches.
BUNDLE, bůndl', n. A roll.
BUNDLE, bůndl', vt. To tie in a bundle.
BUNG, bůng', vt. To stop.
BUNGALO, bůngg'â-lô, n. An Indian thatched house.
BUNGED, bůngd', pp. Stopped with a bung.
BUNGHOLE, bůng'hô'l, n. The hole at which the barrel is filled. BULK, bůlk', n. Size; quantity; the majority. The main part of a ship's cargo. A part of a building jutting out. BULKHEAD, bůlk-hèd, n. A partition made across BULKINESS, bůlk-ê-nes, n. Greatness of size. BUNGHOLE, bung-not, n. The note at which the barrel is filled.

BUNGING, bung'ing, ppr. Stopping up with a bung.

BUNGLE, bungg'l, vi. To perform clumsily. To botch.

BUNGLE, bungg'l, n. A botch.

BUNGLED, bungg'l'd, pp. Made or mended clumsily.

BUNGLER, bungg'l'd, n. A bad workman.

BUNGLING, bungg'ling, ppr. Performing awkward-BULKY, bůlk⁴é, a. Of great size.
BULL, ből, n. The male of black cattle. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack. A letter published by popes and emperors. A blunder; a contradiction. A stock-jobber. In composition, has reference to the male of black cattle, as bull-head. BULLACE, bôl's, n. A wild sour plum.
BULLARY, bôl'ér-ê, n. A collection of papistical bulls.
BULLATE, bôl'låt, a. Like blisters; as, a bullate leaf. ly; clumsily.
BUNGLINGLY, bungg-ling-le, ad. Clumsily.

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bulls with dogs.

BULLBAITING, bol'ba't-ing, n. The sport of baiting

BUNN, bun', n. A kind of sweet bread.

BUNSING, bans-ing, n. An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope, like the ferret, but twice as large; when pursued, it emits an intolerable stench.

BUNT, bant', n. The middle part of a sail, formed

into a bag, to receive more wind. BUNT, bunt', vi. To swell out.

BUNTER, bunt-ur, n. A vulgar woman.
BUNTING, bunt-ing, n. The name of a bird. The stuff of which a ship's colours are made. BUNTLINES, bunt-linz, n. Ropes fastened to crin-

gles, on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.
BUOY, boach, n. A piece of cork or wood floating on

BUOY, bôáé', n. A piece of cork or wood noating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

BUOY, bôáé', vi. To keep afloat.

BUOY, bôáé', vi. To float.

BUOYANCY, bôáé'án-sé, n. The quality of floating.

BUOYANT, bôáé'án-sé, n. The quality of floating.

BUOYED, bôáé'án, pp. Kept afloat in a fluid; supported.

BUOYING, bôáé'áng, ppr. Keeping up from sinking.

BUPRESTES, bu-prést-éz, n. A species of Cantharidas of a nansons seent. and hitting severely. des, of a nauseous scent, and biting severely.

des, or a nauseous scene, and bring severey.

BUR, bôr', n.

BOUR, bôr', n.

BOR, bôr', n.

BUR, bôr', n. A rough head of a plant, called a burdock.

BURBOT, bůr'bůt, n. A fish called the eel-pout.

BURDELAIS, bô'r-dà-lið', n. A sort of grape.

BURDEN, bur'den, n. A load. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus. The quantity that a ship will carry.

BURDEN, bur'den, vt. To load. loaded. BURDENED, bur'dend, pp. Encumbered with weight; BURDENER, bur'den-er, n. A loader.

BURDENING, bår'den-ing, ppr. Encumbering with a weight. some.

BURDENOUS, bår-den-ås, a. Grievous; cumber-BURDENSOME, bår-den-såm, a. Troublesome. BURDENSOMENESS, bår-den-såm-nes, n. Heavi-

BURDOCK, bur'dok, n. A plant. [ncss. BUREAU, bu-ro', n. A chest of drawers with a writing BURG, burg', n. See Burgh, and Burrow. [board. BURGAGE, burg'ej, n. A tenure proper to cities and

towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. BURGAMOT, burg'a-mot', n. A species of pear. A

kind of perfume.

BURGANET, bårg-å-nět, n. A kind of helmet.

BURGONET, bårg-å-nět, n.

BURGEON, bůrj-ůn. See Bourgeon.
BURGEON, bůrj-ůn, n. A knot or button put forth by

the branch of a tree. BURGER-MASTER, bårg'år-må/s-ter, n. An aquatic

fowl, which builds its nest on cliffs, near the water. BURGESS, bůr-jes, n. A citizen. A representative

gess. of a town corporate. BURGESS-SHIP, bur-jes-ship, n. The state of a bur-

BURGH, bûrg', n. A corporate town.

BURGHER, bûrg'dr, n. One who has a right to certain privileges in a place.

BURGHERSHIP, bûrg'dr-shîp, n. The privilege of a BURGLAR, bûrg'der, n. One guilty of the crime of

housebreaking. [burglary. BURGLARIAN, būr-glā'r-ŷān, z. A person guilty of BURGLARIOUS, būr-glā'r-ŷās, z. Relating to house-main burglary.

breaking. [intent to commit burglary. BURGLARIOUSLY, bur-gla'r-ŷas-lê, ad. With an BURGLARY, burg-lêr-ê, n. The robbing of a house. BURGMASTER, burg-mas-ter, n. See Burgomaster BURGMOTE, burg-mô't, n. A borough court. BURGOMASTER, burg-dô-mas-ter, p. One employed

in the government of a city. [of a castle. BURGRAVE, bår-grå'r, n. An hereditary governor BURGUNDY, bår-gån-dê, n. Wine made in Burgundy. BURH, bur, n. Is a tower; and from that a defence or protection.

BURIAL, běr²yâl, n. The act of burying. [burial. BURIAL-PLACE, běr²yâl-plâ's, n. A place set apart for BURIED, běr²ed, pp. Interred. BURIER, běr²eř, n. He that buries.

BURINE, bu'rin, n. A graving tool.
BURKE, burk', vt. To murder as one Burke, an Irishman, murdered several persons, in an obscure house, at a place called the West Port, near the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, of which crime he was convicted. and, for which he was hanged in 1829; his accomplices being his wife, and another Irishman named Hare, who turned king's evidence. Their mode of proceed-ing was to entice their victims into their den to drink; to mix deleterious ingredients in the spirits they gave them; and to smother them, when overpowered by sleep, and sell their bodies to the surgeons, as dead bodies that had been interred.

BURKING, barking, ppr. Murdering persons in the same manner, and for the same purpose, as Burke did in Edinburgh; and as Bishop and Williams did in London, in the year 1831, of which they were convicted; and for which they were hanged.

BURL, bdr!, vt. To dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLACE, bdr! des, n. A sort of grape.

BURLER, bûr-lês, n. A dors of grape.
BURLER, bûr-lêsk, n. A drosser of cloth.
BURLESQUE, bûr-lêsk', n. Ludicrous language.
BURLESQUE, bûr-lêsk', n. Ludicrous language.
BURLESQUE, bûr-lêsk', n. He who turns in o

ridicule.

BURLETTA, bår-lét'å, n. A musical farce. BURLINESS, bår-lê-nés, n. Bulk; bluster.

BURLY, bůr'lê, a. Great of stature. BURN, bůrn', n. A hurt caused by fire.

BURN, burn, vt. To consume with fire.
BURN, burn, vt. To consume with fire.
BURN, burn, vt. To be on fire.
BURNABLE, burnabl, a. That which may be burned.
BURNED, or BURNT, burnd, or burnt, pp. Consumed with fire.

sumed with nre.

BURNER, bår-ner, n. A person that burns any thing.

BURNET, bår-ner, n. A plant.

BURNING, bår-ning, a. Vehement; powerful.

BURNING, bår-ning, n. The act of burning,

BURNING, bår-ning, ppr. Consuming with fire; hardening with fire.

BURNING-GLASS, bar'ning-glas, n. A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass,

and increases their force.

BURNISH, būr-nīsh, vt. To polish; to give a gloss to.

BURNISH, būr-nīsh, vi. To grow bright. To spread

BURNISH, būr-nīsh, n. A gloss.

[out.

BURNISHED, būr-nīshd, pp. Polished; made glossy, BURNISHER, būr-nīsh-er, n. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to books.

BURNISHING, bur-nish-ing, ppr. Polishing; making smooth.

BURNOSE, bůr-nô'z, n. An upper cloak; or gar-BURNOS, bůr-nôs, n. an ment.

BURNOS, bur-los, n. ment.
BURNT, burnt, pp. A corruption of BURNED. [ear.
BURN, bur, n. The sweetbread. The lobe or lap of the
BURRAS-PIPE, bur-ce-pip, n. An instrument, or

vessel, used to keep corroding powders in. BURREL, bůr'él, n. A sort of pear. BURREL-FLY, bůr'él-fli', n. The oxfly, gadbee, or

BURREL-SHOT, bår-él-shôt, n. A sort of caseshot. BURROCK, bår-ák, n. A small wear or dam. BURROW, BERG, BURG, or BURGH, bår-él, or bårg', n. A corporate town. The holes made in the

ground by rabbits.
BURROW, bůr-b, vi. To make holes in the ground.
BURSAR, bůrs-ůr, n. The treasurer of a college. Ex-

hibitions in the universities of Scotland. BURSARSHIP, burs'ur-ship, n. The office of bursar, BURSARY, bůrs'ůr-ê, n. The treasury of a college.

In Scotland, an exhibition. BURST, burst', n. An exchange where merchants meet. BURST, burst', vi. To break, or fly open; to fly away. BURST, burst', vi. To break suddenly. BURST, burst', n. A sudden disruption. BURST, burst', pp. Rent asunder, by violence. BURST, burst', part. a. Diseased with a rupture.

BURST, bårst', part. a. BURSTEN, bårst'n, part. a. Diseased with a rupture. BURSTENNESS, bårst'en-nes, n. A rupture. BURSTER, bårst'er, n. A breaker in pieces.

BURSTING, bůrst-fing, ppr. Rending by violence. BURSTWORT, bůrst-fort, n. An herb good against ruptures.

BURT, bûrt', n. A fish of the turbot kind.
BURTHEN, bûr'thên, n.
BURTHEN, bûr'thên, nt.
BURTON, bûr'thên, nt. A small tackle, consisting of

two single pulleys.

BURY, ber'é n. A dwelling-place.

BURY, ber'é-, [corrupted from Borough.]

BURY Pear, ber'é-par, n. The name of a very tender and delicate pear.

and delicate pear.
BURY, bêr-cê, vt. To inter; to conceal.
BURYING, bêr-cê-Îng, n. Burial.
BURYING, bêr-cê-Îng, ppr. Interring.
BURYING-PLACE, bêr-cê-Îng-plâ's, n. A place appointed for sepulture.

BUSH, bôsh', n. A thick shrub. The tail of a fox.
BUSH, bôsh', v. To grow thick. [lons.
BUSHEL, bôsh'êl, n. A measure containing eight galBUSHELAGE, bôsh'êl-êj', n. Duty payable on every

bushel of measurable commodities. BUSHET, bosh'et, n. A wood. See Busker.

BUSHINESS, bosh-e-nes, n. The quality of being bushy. BUSHMAN, bosh-man, n. A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to the wild Africans near the Cape of

Good Hope.
BUSHMENT, bősh'-mént, n. A thicket.
BUSHY, bősh'-é, a. Thick like a bush.
BUSIED, blz-é-d, pp. Employed; engaged.
BUSILESS, blz-é-lés, a. At leisure. BUSILY, biz'fl-ê, ad. With an air of hurry. BUSINESS, bīz'nēs, n. Employment. BUSK, būsk', n. A piece of steel or whalebone, worn

by women to strengthen their stays. A bush. BUSK, bůsk', vt. To make ready. BUSKED, bůsk'd, pp. Prepared; made ready; busied. BUSKET, bůsk'ét, n. A sprig or small bush. BUSKIN, bůsk'ín, n. A high shoe worn by the ancient

actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, bůsk-Ind, a. Relating to tragedy.

BUSKING, bůsk-Ing, ppr. Preparing; making ready;

busying.

BUSS, būs', n. A kiss. A boat for fishing.

BUSS, būs', nt. To kiss.

BUSSED, būsd', pp. Kissed; saluted with the lips.

BUSSING, būs-lng, ppr. Kissing; saluting with the [breast. [breast.

BUST, bůst', n. A statue representing a man to his BUSTARD, bůst'derd, n. A wild turkey.
BUSTLE, bůst'l, vi. To be busy.
BUSTLE, bůst'l, n. A small roll of cloth, which ladies place under their gowns, at the small of the back, to make the dress stand out full, and appear becoming.

A tumult; hurry. BUSTLER, bůst-lêr, n. An active man. BUSY, blz²ė, a. Employed; troublesome. BUSY, blz²ė, vt. To employ. BUSYBODY, blz²ė-bòd²ė, n. A meddling person.

BUSYING, biz'e-ing, ppr. Employing actively.

BUT, bůt', conj. Except; except that; unless. BUT, bůt', ad. No more than. BUT, bůt', int. An exclamation of surprise. BUT, bůt', in. A boundary; the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship.

BUT, but', vt. To touch upon. BUTCHER, botsh'or, n. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

BUTCHER, bőtsh'ár, vt. To kill; to murder. BUTCHERBIRD, bőtsh'ár-bård, n. The English name

of the bird lanius.

BUTCHERED, botsh'urd, pp. Killed for food; mur-[for food; murdering. BUTCHERING, bőtsh-ár-ing, ppp. Killing animals BUTCHERROW, bőtsh-ár-ró, n. The row of shambles. BUTCHERSBROOM, bőtsh-ár-brőm, n. Kneeholly. BUTCHERLINESS, bőtsh-ár-lé-nés, n. A brutal manner.

BUTCHERLY, bőtsh-ér-lé, a. Cruel; bloody. BUTCHERY, bőtsh-ér-é, n. Savage slaughter. BUT-END, bűt-énd', n. The blunt end.

BUTLER, bůt'lér, n. A servant.
BUTLERAGE, bůt'lér-lj, n. The duty upon wine imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BUTLERSHIP, but-lêr-ship, n. The office of a butler.
BUTMENT, bût-lêr-ship, n. That part of an arch which
joins it to the upright pier.
BUTSHAFT, tût-shâ'ft, n. An arrow.

BUTT, but, n. The object of aim. A man upon whom the company break their jests. A blow given by a

horned animal. A large vessel.

BUTT, bût', vt. To strike with the head.

BUTTED, bût'-dd, pp. Struck with the head.

BUTTER, bût'-dr, v. An unctuous substance made by a critering the great of will the oil congrete form.

agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

BUTTER, båt'år, vr. 'To smear with butter. BUTTERBUMP, båt'år-båmp', n. The bittern. BUTTERBUR, bůt-ur-bur,n. A plant used in medicine. BUTTERED, båt'ård, pp. Spread, or covered with butter.

BUTTERFLOWER, båt-år-flåd-år, n. A yellow flower with which the fields abound in the month of May

BUTTERFLY, bût'dr-fii, n. An insect which first appears in the beginning of the season for butter. BUTTERING, bût'dr-fing, ppr. Spreading; covering over with butter.

BUTTERIS, bût-ûr-is, n. An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse. BUTTERMILK, bût-ûr-mîlk, n. The whey that is

separated from the cream when the butter is made. BUTTERNUT, bắt-củr-nút, n. The fruit of an Ameri-

can tree, the Juglans cinerea. BUTTERPRINT, bůt'ůr-print, n. A piece of carved

wood, used to mark butter. BUTTERSHELL, bůt-dr-shel, n. A shell called voluta. BUTTERTOOTH, but-ur-toth, n. The great broad foretecth. or sells butter.

BUTTERWIFE, bůt-ur-ôif, n. A woman that prepares BUTTERWOMÁN, bůt'ér-ôôm'an, n. A woman that sells butter. BUTTERWORT, bůt'ůr-bůrt', n. A plant; the sanicle.

BUTTERY, bůt-ůr-é, a. Having the appearance of BUTTERY, bůt'dr-ê, n. The room where provisions BUTTING, bůt'dng, ppr. Striking with the head, as

horned animals.

BUTTOCK, bắt-ắk, n. The rump.
BUTTON, bắt'n, n. A catch or small ball, by which dress is fastened. Any knob or ball. The cud of a plant. The sea urchin.

BUTTON, bůt'n, vt. To fasten with buttons. BUTTONED, but'nd, pp. Made fast with buttons, inclosed.

UTTONHOLE, but'an-ho'l, n. The loop in which the button is caught.

BUTTONING, båt-ån-ing, or båt-ning, ppr. Making fast with buttons.

BUTTONMAKER, bůt'n-måk-êr, n. He who makes BUTTONSTONE, bůtn'stô'n. A species of figured stone, like a button.

BUTTONTREE, bůtn'tré, n. The conocarpus, but-ton-wood plants, natives of the West Indies. BUTTONWEED, bůtn'côch, n. A genus of plants, the

spermacoce. BUTTONWOOD, båtn-68d. n. The cephalanthus, a shrub of North America.

shrub of North America.
BUTTRESS, bůt-rés, n. A prop; a support.
BUTTRESS, bůt-rés, vt. To prop.
BUTWINK, bůt-ćőink, n. The name of a bird.
BUTYRACEOUS, bůt-år-å-shůs, a. Having the proBUTYROUS, bůt-år-ås, a.

BUY INCUS, bit-ur-us, a. BuxOM, bůks-ám, a. Gay; lively.
BUXOMLY, bůks-ám-lè, ad. Amorously; lively.
BUXOMNESS, bůks-ám-nės, n. Liveliness.
BUY, bi', vt. To purchase.
BUYER, bi-ér, n. The person that buys.
BUYING, bi-íng, pp. Purchasing.
BUZ, bůz', int. An exclamation used when a person beging to relate what was generally known beforen.

begins to relate what was generally known beforen.
BUZZ, bůz', vi. To sound heavy and low.
BUZZ, buz', vt. To whisper.

BUZZ, bůz', n. The noise of a bee or fly.

BUZZARD, boz-urd, n. A species of hawk; a blockhead. BUZZARD, boz-urd, a. Stupid. [hawk.

BUZZARD, buz-urd, a. Stupia. BuZZARDET, bůz-úrd-ét, n. A species of falcon or BUZZED, bůz-úr, pp. Whispered; spread secretly. BUZZING, bůz-íng, ppr. Whispering; spreading secretly tettling, ppr. Whispering; spreading secretly tettling.

cretly; tattling.

BY, bi, prep. It notes the agent; the instrument; the cause of any effect; according to; not later than; noting time. It signifies specification; proxy; sub-BY, bi', ad. Near; beside; passing. [stitution. BY, bi'. In composition, implies something irregular;

collateral; or private.

BY, bi', n. Something not the direct and immediate ob-

ject of regard; by the by.
BY AND BY, bi and bi, ad. In a short time.
BYASS, bi²as'. See BIAS.

BYCOFFEEHOUSE, bi-kôf-ê-haos, n. A coffee-house in an obscure place.

BYCONCERNMENT, bi'kôn-sern'ment, n. An af-

fair which is not the main business.

BYCORNER, bi-k4'r-nêr, n. A private corner.
BYDEPENDENCE, bi-k4'e-pên-'dêns, n. An appendage.
BYDESIGN, bi-'dê-zi'n, n. An incidental purpose.
BYDRINKING, bi-'drînk-îng, n. Private drinking.
BVD as DEE bi-sa bi-'m A dwalling.

BYE, or BEE, bi or be, n. A dwelling. BYEND, bi-end, n. Private interest. BYGONE, bi-gon, a. Past. [that [that of the public. BYINTEREST, bi'in'ter-est, n. Interest distinct from

BYLANE, bi-la'n, n. A lang out of the usual road.

BYLAW, bi-la', n. By-laws are orders made by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the law binds.

BYMATTER, bi-mat-er, n. Something incidental.

BYMATTER, bi-māt-er, n. Something incidental. BYNAME, bi-nā'm, n. A nickname. BYNAME, bi-nā'm, vt. To give a nickname. BYNAMED, bi-nā'm-d', pp. Nicknamed. BYNAMING, bi-nā'm-d'ng, pp. Nicknaming. BYPAST, bi-pā'st, a. Past. BYPATH, bi-pā'th, n. A private or obscure path. BYRESPECT, bi-rā'spēkt', n. Private end or view. BYROAD, bi-rā'd', n. A n obscure path. BYROOM, bi-rā'd', n. A retired private room. RYSPEECH. bi-sne'tsh. n. An incidental or casu

BYSPEECH, bi-spe'tsh, n. An incidental or casual speech. [concerned.

BYSTANDER, bi-stånd-er, n. A looker on; one un-BYSTREET, bi-stret, n. An obscure street.

BYTURNING, bi'tůr'nîng, n. An obscure road. BYVIEW, bi-vu' n. Self-interested purpose. BYWALK, bi-bak, n. A private walk.

BYWALK, Di-0a's, n. A private wats.
BYWAY, bi-6a', n. A private and obscure way.
BYWEST, bi-6ast', n. The westward.
BYWIPE, bi-6i'p, n. A secret stroke or sarcasm.
BYWORD, bi-6ard, n. A saying; a proverb.

BYRE, bi'r, n. A cow-house. BYSPEL, bi'spel', n. A proverb.

BYSSE, bis-, n.
BYSSIN, bis-sin, n.
BYSSUS, bis-sis, n.

BYSSINE, bis-si'n, a. Made of silk. BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C, the third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one k, as call, clock; the other s, as, cessation, cinder. It sounds like k before a, o, u, or a consonant; and

like s, before e, i, and y. [English. CAB, kåb', n. A Hebrew measure, about three pints CABAL, kå-bål', n. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins. A body of men united in some close design. An intrigue.

CABAL, kå-bål', vi. To form close intrigues.

CABALA, kåb'å-lå, n. The secret science of the Jewish doctors.

CABALISM, kåb-å-låzm, n. A part of the science of the cabal.

CABALISM, kåb-å-låt, n. One skilled in the traCABALISTICAL, kåb-å-låst-åk, a. Something that CABALISTICK, kåb-å-låst-åk, a.

CABALISTICALLY, kåb-å-list-ik-ål-å, ad. In a cabalistick manner. [the learned Jews.

balistick manner. [the learned Jews. CABALIZE, kåb-ål-iz, vi. To speak the language of CABALIER, kå-bål-år, n. An intriguer. CABALINE, kåb-ål-in, n. A coarse kind of aloes used for physicking horses. [intriguing in a small party. CABALLING, kå-bål-ång, ppr. Uniting in a cabal; CABARET, kåb-å-rèt, n. A tavern. CABBAGE, kåb-ål, vi. To form a head. CABBAGE, kåb-ål, vi. To steal in cutting clothes. CABBAGED, kåb-ål, vl. To steal in cutting clothes. CABBAGED, kåb-ål, pp. Cloth stolen in cutting clothes; purloined.

clothes; purloined.
CABBAGING, kåb-lj-ing, ppr. Purloining, or em-

bezzling cloth in cutting out a garment. CABBAGE-TREE, kåb-′aj-tré, n. A species of palm CABBAGE-WORM, kåb-′aj-torm, n. An insect. CABIAI, kåb-′a-′aè′, n. An animal of South America,

resembling a hog. CABIN, kåb-in, n. A small chamber in a ship. A

cottage, or small house.

CABIN, kåb²in, vi. To live in a cabin.

CABIN, kåb²in, vt. To confine in a cabin.

CABIN-BOY, kåb²in-båc, n. The boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship.

CABINED, kab-ind, a. Belonging to a cabin.

CABINED, kab'ind, pp. Inclosed in a cabin.

CABINET, kåb'in-ét, n. A room in which consultations are held. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities. Any place in which things of value are CABINET, kåb'in-ét, nt. To inclose. [hidden. CABINET-COUNCIL, kåb'in-ét-kåón-sil, n. A coun-

cil held in a private manner. A select number of privy counsellors.

CABINETED, kåb-in-et-ed, pp. Inclosed in a cabinet.

CABINETING, kåb-in-et-ing, ppr. Inclosing in a

makes fine work in wood. CABINET-MAKER, kåb'in-ét-må'k-ér, n. One that

CABINING, kåb-in-ing, ppr. Inclosing in a cabin. CABINMATE, kåb-in-ma't, n. He who occupies the same cabin with another.

CABLE, ka'bl, n. The rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

ancnor is rastened.

CABLED, kå'bld, a. Fastened with a cable.

CABLET, kå'bldt, n. A tow-rope.

CABOB, kå-bbb', vt. A mode of roasting meat.

CABOSHED, kå-bb'shd, n. A term in heraldry, when the head of an animal is cut close, having no neck left to it.

CABOOSE, kå-bô's, n. The cook-room of a ship. In smaller vessels, an inclosed fire-place, hearth, or stove for cooking on the deck. In a ship of war, the gallev.

CABOS, kå²bòs, n. A species of eel pout, about two feet long, whose flesh is well tasted.

CABRIOLE, kåb²rè-ô¹l, n. See CAPRIOLE.

CABRIOLET, kåb²rè-ô-l²l, n. An open carriage.

CABURE, kab-u'r, n. A Brazilian bird of the owl kind; of the size of a thrush, of a beautiful amber colour,

spotted with white.

spotted with white.

CABURNS, kåb-fårns, n. Small ropes used in ships.

CACAO, kô-kô, n. See Chocolate Nut.

CACHECTICAL, kå-kċk-tĉ-kål, a. Having an ill

CACHECTICK, kå-kċk-tĉ, n. Such a distemperature of

the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHET, kåsh'å, n. A French term for a private let-CACHINNATION, kå'k-in-å'shun, n. A loud laugh. CACIQUE. See CAZIQUE.
CACKEREL, kåk'å-rėl, n. A fish.
CACKLE, kåk'l, n. The voice of a goose or fowl.

1 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

laugh; to giggle CACKLER, kak'ler, n. A fowl that cackles.

CACKLING, kåk'ling, ppr. Making the noise of a

goose or hen. CACOCHYMICAL, kå-kô-kîm-é-kål, a. Having the CACOCHYMICK, kå-kô-kim-ik, a. corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, kå-kô-kim-e, n. A deprivation of the humours from a sound state. CACODEMON, kå-kô-dê'-můn, n. An evil spirit.

CACOETHES, kå-kô-é-thès, n. In medicine, an incurable ulcer.

CACOGRAPHY, kå-kògʻrå-få, n. Incorrect spelling. CACOLOGY, kå-kòlʻô-jė, n. Vicious pronunciation. CACOPHONIC, kå-kô-fôn-fk, a. Harsh sound-CACOPHONICAL,kå-kô-fôn-fk-ål, a. ing.

CACOPHONY, kå-kóř-č-ně, n. A bad sound of words. CACOTECHNY, kåk-ć-ték-nê, n. A hurtful invention. CACOTROPHY, kåk-ć-tr-č-fè, n. A nutriment vitiated by the bad qualities of the blood. [pyramidal. CACUMINATE, kå-ku-min-ät, vt. To make sharp or CADAVER, kå-då-ver, or kå-då-ver, n. A corpse.

CADAVEROUS, kå-dåv-er-us, a. Having the appear-

ance of a corpse. CADDIS, kåd-is, n. A kind of tape or ribbon. CADDIS, kād-is, n. A kind of tape or riddon.
CADDOW, kād-ĉ, n. A chough, or jackdaw.
CADDY, kād-ĉ, n. A small box for keeping tea.
CADE, kå'd, a. Tame; soft; delicate.
CADE, kå'd, n. A barrel.
CADE, kå'd, vt. To breed up in softness.
CADED, kå'd-åd, pp. Brought up tenderly; tamed.
CADE-LAMB, kå'd-låiu, n. A lamb brought up by

CADENCE, kå-ddns, n. Fall. The fall of the CADENCY, kå-ddn-se, n. voice. The tone of sound. CADENCE, kå-ddns, vt. To regulate by musical

CADENCED, kå-densd, pp. Having a particular ca-CADENSING, kå-dens-ing, ppr. Regulating the voice. CADENT, kå-dent, a. Falling down. CADENZA, kå-den-zå, n. The fall or modulation of

a voice in singing.

CADET, kå-det', n. The youngest brother. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a com-CADEW, kå'du, n. A straw worm. [mission. CADE-WORM, kå'd-oårm, n. The same with CADDIS.

CADGE, kåj', vt. To carry a burthen.
CADGER, kåj'-ćr, n. A huckster. [Turks.
CADI, kå'-di', or kå'-dė, n. A magistrate among the
CADILLACK, kå'-dil'-åk, n. A sort of pear.

CADING, ka'd-ing, ppr. Bringing up with care; taming

CADMIA, kåd'mê-å, n. A recrement of copper. CADUCEAN, kå-du's-ŷån, a. Belonging to Mercury's

CADUCEUS, kå-du's-yus, n. The wand of Mercury. CADUCITY, kå-du'st-e, n. Frailty.

CADUCOUS, kå-du'kůs, a. Flaling off before the time. CADUCUS, kå-du'kůs, n. The epilepsy. CADUKE, kå-du'k, a. Fleeting or frail.

CÆCIAS, sé's-ýàs, n. A wind from the north-east. CÆLIFEROUS, sé's-jàs, a. Sustaining the heavens. CÆLIPOTENT, sé-lîp-ô-tent, a. Mighty in heaven. CÆRULE, sér-u'l, or sér-u'l-yan, a. See Cerule and

CERULEAN.

CÆSAREAN, sé-zå'r-yan, a. Sce Cesarian. CÆSURA, sé-zu-rå, or sé-su-rå, n. A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long. The natural pause or rest of the voice,

which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two equal, or unequal parts.

CÆSURAL, se-zů'r-ål, or sé-su-ral, a. Relating to the

poetical figure, or the pause of the voice. CAFFEIN, kāffēn, n. A substance obtained from an infusion of unroasted coffee, by combining it with the muriate of tin.

CAFTAN, kåf²tån, n. A Persian or Turkish vest or CAG, kåg', n. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallous.

CAGE, kå/j, vt. To inclose in a cage.

CACKLE, kak'l, n. To make a noise as a goose. To CAGE, ka'j, n. An inclosure of twigs or wire, for

CAGE, kå'j, n. An inclosure of twigs or wire, for birds. A prison for petty malefactors. CAGED, kå'jd, pp. Confined in a cage. CAGING, kå'j-ing, ppr. Confining in a cage. CAGIT, kå'jtt, 2. A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine Isles. [sloop belonging to a galley. CAIC, CAIQUE, or CAIACA, kå'lk, n. A skiff or CAIL, kå'l, n. See KAIL. CAIMAN, kå'-mån, n. A crocodile. CAISSON, kå'-sôn, n. A chest of bombs or powder. A wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built

wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAIRN, kå'rn, n. A heap of stones. CAITIFF, kå'tif, n. A mean villain. CAITIFF, or CAITIVE, kå'tif, a. Base; servile. CAJEPUT-OIL, kåj'é-půt-åé'l, n. An aromatic oil extracted from an Indian tree.

CAJOLE, kå-jô'ld, pp. Flatter; sooth; coax. CAJOLED, kå-jô'ld, pp. Flattered. CAJOLER, kå-jô'l-ér, n. A flatterer. CAJOLERY, kå-jô'l-ér-é, n. Flattery. CAJOLING, kå-jô'l-ér-é, pp. Flattering. CAJOLA, kå-jô'l-fing, ppp. Flattering. CAJOTA, kå-jô'l-ár, n. A mexican animal, resembling

A wolf and a dog.

CAKE, kå'k, n. A kind of delicate bread.

CAKE, kå'k, n. To force into concretions.

CAKE, kå'k, vi. To harden.

CAKE, kå'k, vi. To cackle as geese.

CAKED, kå'kd, pp. Formed into a cake.

CAKING, kå'k-ing, ppr. Forming into a cake. CALABASH-TREE, kål'å-båsh-trê, n. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, and A tree of instruments of musick. manege ground.

CALADE, kå-lå'd, n. The slope or declivity of a rising CALAITE, kå-lå'd, n. A name given to the turkois. CALAMANCO, gål-å-mångk-ö, n. A kind of woollen stuff. [body and ten legs.

CALAMAR, kål'å-mår, n. An animal having an oblong CALAMIFEROUS, kål-å-må'f'dr-ås, a. Plants bearing a smooth stalk, knotted and hollow. CALAMINARIS, kål-å-min-å-ris n. A fossil used in

making brass.

CALAMINE, cål'å-mi'n, or Lapis Calaminaris, n. A stone or mineral, containing zinc, iron, and sometimes other substances.

CALAMINT, kål-å-mint, n. The name of a plant. CALAMISTRATE, kål-å-mis-trå/t, vt. To curl or of curling the hair. frizzle the hair. CALAMISTRATION, kål-å-mis-trå-shun, n. The act CALAMIT, kål-å-mit, n. A mineral.

CALAMITOUS, kāl-lām-līt-ds, a. Miserable. CALAMITOUSNESS, kā-lām-līt-ds-nés, n. Misery, CALAMITOUSNESS, kā-lām-līt-ds-nés, n. [distress. CALAMITY, kå-låm-it-e, n. Misfortune. [distr CALAMUS, kål-å-mås, n. A sweet-scented wood. CALANDRA, kå-lån'drå, n. A species of lark with a

thick bill. CALANDRE, or CALANDER, kå-lån-der, n. The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind.

very destructive in granaries.

CALANGAY, kå-lån'gå, n. A species of white part of.

CALASH, kå-låsh', n. A small earriage.

CALATHUS, kål-tå-thůs, n. A sacrificial cup.

CALCADIS, kål-tå-dås, n. White vitriol.

CALCAR, kål'kår, n. In glassworks, a kind of oven. CALCARATE, kålk'å-rå't, a. Furnished with a spur. CALCAREOUS, kål-kå'r-yus, a. Partaking of the na-

ture of calx or lime. CALCARIO-SULPHUROUS, kål-kå/r-ýð-sůl-fůr-ůs,

ALCARIO-SULP II on a sulphur, a. Partaking of lime and sulphur, A superior kind of CALCAVALLA, kål'kå-vålå, n. A superior kind of CALCEATED, kål'så-ål't-åd, a. Shod. [Lisbon wine. CALCEDONIUS, kål'så-dô'n-yus, n. A kind of pre-

cious stone of the agate kind.
CALCEDONY, kål-sé-důn-ĉ, n. The calcedonius.
CALCIFEROUS, kål-síf-ér-ůs, a. Producing calx,

CALCIFORM, kål'sé-farm, a. In the form of calx. CALCIMURITE, kål-sê-mů'ri't, n. Calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron. [calcined CALCINABLE, kal-sin-abl, a. That which may be CALCINATE, kal-sin-a-t. See CALCINE.

CALCINATION, kål-sin-å-shån, n. Reducing bodies to powder by fire. Chymical pulverization. CALCINATORY, kål-sin-å-tůr-ê, a. A vessel used in

calcination. [substance. CALCINE, kål-si'n, vt. To burn to a calx, or friable CALCINE, kål-si'n, vi. To become a calx by heat.

CALCINIA, kāl-sī ii, nt. 10 become a caiz by a vacac CALCINING, kāl-sī'nd, pp. Reduced to powder. CALCITRATE, kāl-sē-trā't, vi. To kiek; to spurn. CALCIUM, kāl-sē-dm, n. The metallic basis of lime. CALCOGRAPHIST, kål-kög'rå-fist, n. An engraver

on copper and brass. GRAPHY. CALCOGRAPHY, kål-kògʻrà-fè, n. See CHALCO-CALCSINTER, kålk-sin-tèr, n. Stalactitic carbonate bonate of lime.

CALCTUFF, kålk-tůf, n. An alluvial formation of car-CALCULABLE, kål-ku-låbl, a. Estimated; computed. CALCULARY, kål'ku-ler-e, n. The stony concretion

in pears.
CALCULATE, kål-ku-lå/t, vt. To compute; to reckon. CALCULATED, kål'ků-lå't-ed, pp. Computed; reckadapting.

CALCULATING, kål-ku-lå't-ing, ppr. Computing; CALCULATION, kål-ku-lå-shun, n. The art of num-

bering; a reckoning. [culation. CALCULATIVE, kāl'kå-lå't-iv, ad. Belonging to cal-CALCULATOR, kāl'kå-là't-ir, n. A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY, kål'ku-lå't-år-å, a. Belonging to CALCULE, kål'ku'l, n. Reckoning. CALCULE, kål'ku'l, vt. To calculate.

CALCULE, kāl-ku'l, vt. To calculate.
CALCULOSE, kāl-ku-lds, a. Stonv. gritty.
CALCULOUS, kāl-ku-lds, a. Stonv in the bladder.
CALDRON; kāl-du-lds, n. The stone in the bladder.
CALECHE, kāl-lāsh', n. The same with CALASH.
CALEDONIAN, kāl-kā-dōn-yān,a. Relating to Scotland.

CALEFACIENT, kål-å-få'shent a. Making hot. CALEFACTION,kål-å-fåk'shun,n. The act of heating. CALEFACTIVE, kål-å-fåkt'sv, a. That which makes any thing hot.
CALEFACTORY,kål-e-fakt-år-e, a. That which heats.

CALEFACTORY, kal-e-rakt-ur-e, a. max which nears. CALEFY, kâl-é-fi', vi. To grow hot. CALEFY, kâl-é-fi', vi. To make warm. CALENDAR, kâl-é-n-dér, vi. To enter in a calendar. CALENDER, kâl-é-n-dér, vi. To dress cloth. CALENDER, kâl-é-n-dér, vi. To wykwykwyn.

der, n. A hot-press to smooth cloth. The workman who manages the machine. The name of a sort of dervises in Turkey and Persia. glossy.

CALENDERED, kål-én-dérd, pp. Made smooth and CALENDRER, kål-én-dér-ér, n. The person who catween rollers.

CALENDERING, kål'én-dér-ing, ppr. Pressing be-CALENDS, kål'énds, n. The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kål'en-tu'r, n. A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates, wherein they imagine the

sea to be green fields.

CALF, ka'f, n. The young of a cow; a dolt; a stupid wretch; the thick part of the leg.

CALFLIKE, kål'-li'k, a. Resembling a calf. CALIBER, kål'-lib-er, n. The bore of a gun.

CALIBRE, kål-ib-er, n. A sort or kind. CALICE, kål-is, n. See Chalice.

CALICO, kål'ê-kô, n. A stuff made of cotton. CALICO-PRINTER, kål'ê-kô-print-êr, n. The ma-

nufacturer of printed linens. CALID, kål-id, a. Hot.

CALIDITY, kå-lîd-ît-ê, n. Heat. [a stove. CALIDUCT, kål-ê-důkt, n. That which conveys heat;

CALIF, kå-lif, n. \ A title assumed by the successors of CALIPH, kå-lif, n. \ Mahomet among the Saracens, CALIGATION, kål-ê-gå-sbun, n. Darkness; cloudicALIGINOUS, kå-lij-lin-ås, a. Obscure; dim. [ness. CALIGINOUSNESS, kå-lij-lin-ås-nes, n. Darkness; [ful writing.

CALIGRAPHIC, kål'é-gråf'ik, a. Relating to beauti-CALIGRAPHIST, kål'é-gråf-ist, n. An ornamental penman.

CALIGRAPHY, kål'é-gråf-é, n. Beautifu writing. CALIN, ka-lin, n. A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, &c., the ingredients, lead and tin.

CALIPASH, kål-e-påsh, n.) Terms of cookery in dress-CALIPEE, kål'ê-pē, n. ing a tu CALIPERS, kål'îp-êrz, n. See CALIPERS. ing a turtle.

CALIPHATE, kå-lif-å't, n. The government of the CALIPHSHIP, kå-lif-ship, n. caliph; the office of the

caliph CALIVER, kål'å-ver, n. A band-gun; a harquebuse. CALIX, kå'liks, n. A cup. CALK, kå'k, vt. To stop the leaks of a ship. CALKED, kå'kd, pp. Having the seams stopped.

CALKER, ka/k-er, n. The workman that stops the

leaks of a ship.
CALKIN, kàl-kin, n. A part prominent from a horseshoe, to secure the horse from falling.

CALKING, kå'k-ing, ppr. Stopping the seams of a ship. CALKING-IRON, kå'k-ing-i-rûn, n. A chisel used in calking a ship.

CALL, ka'l, vt. To name; to summon judicially.

CALL, ka'l, vi. To make a short visit.

CALL, ka'l, n. Divine vocation. A nomination.

CALLED ka'ld np. Named: summoned.

CALL, kå'l, n. Divine vocation. A nomination. CALLED, kå'ld, pp. Named; summoned. CALLER, kå'l-år, n. He who calls. CALLET, kål'åt, n. A trull, or a scold. CALLET, kål'åt, vi. To rail; to scold. CALLET, kål'åt, vi. To rail; to scold. CALLICO, kål'å-kå, n. See CALICO. CALLID, kål'ål, a. Cunning, crafty; wise. CALLIDITY, kål-lid'åt-å, n. Craftiness. CALLIGRAPHICK, kål-å-gråf'åk, a. Relating to heautiful writing. beautiful writing.

CALLIGRAPHY, kål-é-gråf-é, n. See Caligraphy. CALLING, kål-ing, n. Vocation; profession. Divine

vocation. A naming, or inviting.

CALLING, kål-lag, ppr. Naming; summoning.

CALLIOPE, kål-lag, ppr. Naming; summoning.

CALLIOPE, kål-lag, ppr. Naming; summoning.

CALLIPEDIA, kål-å-på, n. In Pagan mythology, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CALLIPEDIA, kål-å-på, n. A beautiful progeny.

CALLIPERS, kål-å-pår, n. Compasses with bowed than the compasses with bowed than the compasses with same four rain.

shanks. out pain. CALLOSITY, kål-los-it-e, n. A kind of swelling with-CALLOT, kål-lô't, n. See CALOTTE.

CALLOUS, kål-ås, a. Indurated; hardened; insensible. CALLOUSLY, kål-ås-lė, ad. In a hardened manner. CALLOW, kål-å, a. Unfledged. CALLUS, kål-ås, n. The hard substance by which

broken bones are united.

CALM, kå'm, n. Quiet; repose.
CALM, kå'm, a. Quiet; serene.
CALM, kå'm, vt. To still; to pacify.
CALMER, kå'm-ët, n. That which gives quiet.
CALMLY, kå'm-lė, ad. Without passion.
CALMISS kå'm ak n. Millyrose.

CALMNESS, kå'm-nes, n. Mildness.

CALMY, kå'm-ė, a. Calm.

CALOMEL, kål-6-mėl, n. Mercury six times sublimed. CALORIC, kål-lòr-fik, n. The principle of heat, supposed to be independent of the body on which it is

CALORIFIC, kål-ô-rîf-îk, a. Heating. CALORIMETER, kål-ô-rîm-ô-ter, n. An instrumen: to ascertain the heat of any thing.

CALOTTE, kål-lå't, n. A cap or coif.
CALOYERS, kål-lå'e'ers, n. Monks of the Greek church.
CALTROP, or CALTHROP, kål'trop, or kål'throp,
n. An instrument made with four spikes, to wound horses' feet. A plant, the fruit armed with strong

prickles. CÂLUMET, kål-u-met, n. An Indian pipe, the symbol

of peace.

CALUMNIATE, kå-lům'nė-å't, vi. To accuse falsely.

CALUMNIATE, kå-lům'nė-å't, vi. To slander.

CALUMNIATED, kå-lům'nė-å't-èd, pp. Slandered;

falsely and maliciously accused. CALUMNIATING, kå-lům-nê-å/t-ing, ppr. Slandering. CALUMNIATION, kå-lům-nê-å/shůn, n. A malicious

and false representation.

CALUMNIATOR, kå-lům-nê-å-tůr, n. A slanderer.

CALUMNIATORY, kå-lům-nê-å't-ůr-ê, a. False. CALUMNIOUS, kå-lům-nê-ůs, a. Slanderous.

CALUMNIOUSLY, kå-lům'nê-ůs-lê, ad. In a slan-[derous accusation. derous manner. CALUMNIOUSNESS, kå-lům'-nê-ůs-nés, n. Slan-CALUMNY, kål'ům-nê, n. Slander.

CALVARY, kål'vå-rê, n. A place of skulls; particularly the place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill west of Jerusalem.

CALVE, kå'v, vi. To bring a calf.
CALVER, kål'vér, vt. To cut in slices.
CALVER, kål'vér, vi. To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. [dragon. CALVES-SNOUT, kå/vz-snå&/t, n. A plant, snap-CALVILLE, kål-vå/l, n. A sort of apple.

CALVINISM, kål'vin-izm, n. The theological doctrines of Calvin, born in Picardy, in France; in 1536 chosen Professor of Divinity, and minister of a church. His doctrines, or particular tenets, are, ori-ginal sin, particular election and reprobation by God, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration: or, a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the Trinity.

CALVINIST, kål'vin-ist, n. He who holds the doc-

trine of Calvin.

CALVINISTICAL, kål-vîn-îst-îe-kål, a. Relating to CALVINISTICK, kål-vîn-îst-îk, a. Calvinism. CALVISH, kåv-îsh, a. Like a calf. CALVITY, kål-vît-ê, n. Baldness. CALX, kålk's, n. Anything that is reduced to powder

by hurning.

CALYCINE, kål'é-si'n, a. Relating to the calyx.

CALYCLE, kål'é-klé, n. A small bud of a plant.

CALYCLED, kål'k-u-lå' CALYCULATE, or CALYCLED, kå-lik-u-lå/t, or kål-ikld, n. Having a calycle at the base, on the outside; used of the calyx.

CALYPTER, kå-lip-ter, n. A kind of veil, or cowl, which covers, or is suspended over the tops of the

stamens, like an extinguisher.

CALZOONS, kål-ző'nz, n. Drawers.
CAMAIEU, kå-mål-n, n. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature. CAMBER, kåm'ber, n. A piece of timber cut arching. CAMBERING, kåm'ber-ing, n. Arched.

CAMBIST, kåm-bist, n. A person skilled in exchanges. CAMBLET, kåm-blet, n. See CAMBLOT. CAMBREL, kåm-brel, n. A crooked piece of wood or [for ruffles, &c. iron, to hang meat on.

CAMÉRICK, kå'm-brîk, n. A kind of fine linen, used CAME, kå'm. Preterite of come.

CAMEL, kåm'čl, n. An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries.

CAMEL-BACKED, kam'el-bakd, a. Having a back like a camel.

CAMELOPARD, kåm'él-ô-pård, n. An Abyssinian animal, which has a neck and head like a camel, and

is spotted like a pard.

CAMELOT, kåm-lê-lôt, n.

A stuff originally made of CAMLET, kåm-lêt, n.

silk and camel's hair, but

now with wool and silk.

CAMLETTED, kåm'lět-ěd, a. Coloured, or veined. CAMEO, kå-mê'ô, or kåm'ê-ô, n. A picture of one

CAMERA-OBSCURA, kåm'é-rå-òb-sku'rå, n. An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted upon any

white matter placed in the focus of the glass. CAMERADE, kam-rad, n. One that lodges in the same chamber.

CAMERALISTIC, kåm-ér-ål-fs-tik, a. Pertaining to

finance, or public revenue.

CAMERALISTICS, kam-er-al-ist-iks, n. The science of finance, or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it.

AMERATE, kam'ér-a't, vt. To ciel or vault.

CAMERATE, kam'ér-a't, vt. To ciel or va CAMERATED, kam'ér-a't-èd, a. Arched.

CAMERATED. kåm'er-å't-ed, pp. into Formed arches, or vaults. [ing. CAMERATING, kåm'ér-å't-ing, ppr. Arching; vault-CAMERATION, kåm'ér-å'shûn, n. A vaulting or

arching.

CAMIS, kam-is, n. A thin transparet dress.

CAMISADO, kam-e-sa'do, n. An attack made by soldiers in the dark, with their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

CAMISATED, kåm-is-så/t-ed, a. Dressed with the

shirt outward.

CAMLET, kåm'let, n. See CAMELOT. CAMMOCK, kåm'ók, n. An herb. CAMOMILE, kåm'ó-mi'l, n. A flower.

CAMOUS, or CAMOYS, kā'mās, or kā'māê'z, a.

Flat; only used of the nose. CAMOUSED, kå-måozd, part. Crooked.

for which an army keeps the field. CAMPAIGNER, kam-pa'n-er, n. He who serves a

campaign.
CAMPANA, kam-pa-na, n. The pasque-flower. CAMPANIFORM, kåm-pån-ê-fa/rm, a. Flowers bellringing bells.

shaped. [ringing hells. CAMPANOLOGY, kām-pā'n-òl'ò-jē, n. The act of CAMPANULA, kām-pān'u-lā, n. The bell-flower. CAMPANULATE, kām-pān'u-lā't, a. Campaniform. CAMPED, kāmpd', pp. Rested in tents. CAMPESTRAL, kām-pēs'trāl, a. Growing in fields. CAMPESTRIAN, kām-pēs'trē-ān, a. Relating to the

CAMPHIRE, kåm-fê'r, n. A kind of resin produced from the camphire tree, by a chymical process. CAMPHIRE, kåm'fê'r, vt. To impregnate or wash

with camphire.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kam-fe'r-tre', n. A tree which grows in the Isle of Borneo and in Japan. CAMPHORATE, or CAMPHORATED, kåm'fô-rå't, or kåm'fô-rå't-ed, a. Impregnated with camphire. CAMPHORIC, kam-for ik, a. Pertaining to camphor.

CAMPILLA, kåm-pil'å, n. A plant used by dyers. CAMPING, kåmp'ing, n. The act of playing at football.

CAMPING, kåmp-sng, ppr. Pitching a camp. CAMPION, kåmp-sng, n. A plant.

CAMUS, ka'mus, n. A thin dress. CAN, kan'. Used for gan, or began, in old poetry.

CAN, kan', n. A cup.
CAN, kan', v. To be able. To know.
CANAILLE, ka-nac'l, n. The lowest people. CANAKIN, kån'å-kin, n. A small cup. [by art. CANAL, kā-nāl', n. Any tract or course of water made CANAL-COAL, kā-nāl'kô'l, n. A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kån-ål-îk'ů-lå't-êd, a. Made like

a pipe or gutter. [ries; sack. CANARY, kå-nå-rê, n. Wine brought from the Cana-CANARY, kå-nå-rê, v. To dance; to frolic. CANARY-BIRD, kå-nå-rê-burd, n. An excellent

singing bird. [phalaris. CANARY-GRASS, kå-nå-re-grås, n. A plant; the CANBUOY, kån'-boåe, n. A buoy, in form of a cone.

A sea mark. CANCEL, kan'sel, v. To obliterate. To efface a writing. CANCELLED, kan'seld, pp. Defaced; crossed out by ting out.

CANCELLING, kån-sél-lng, ppr. Obliterating; blot-CANCELLATED, kån-sél-låt-éd, part. Cross-barred. CANCELLATION, kån-sél-låt-shån, n. An expunging of the contents of an instrument.

CANCER, kån'sér, n. A crabfish. The sign of the summer solstice. A virulent swelling, or sore. CANCERATE, kån'sér-å't, v. To become a cancer. CANCERATION, kån-sér-å'shûn, n. A growing can-

CANCERINE, kan'ser-in, a. Possessing the qualities

of a crab. CANCEROUS, kan'ser-us, a. Having the qualities of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kån'ser-us-nes, n. The state of being cancerous.

CANCRIFORM, kångk-re-fa/rm, a. The same as [crab. CANCEROUS. CANCRINE, kångkirin, a. Having the qualities of a CANCRITE, kångkirit, n. A fossil, or petrified crab. CANDELABRUM, kån'-děl-å'-brům, n. A candlestick with branches.

CANDENT, kån-dênt, a. Hot.
CANDICANT, kån-dê-kånt, a. Growing white.
CANDID, kån-dåd, a. White. Not desirous to find CANDIDATE, kån-dd-dåt, n. A competitor. [faults. CANDIDATE, kån-dd-dåt, v. To render fit as a can-CANDIDLY, kån-dd-d-f, ad. Fairly. [didate.

CANDIDNESS, kån-dåd-nés, n. Ingenuousness. CANDIFY, kån-dê-fi, v. To whiten. CANDLE, kån/dl, n. A light of wax or tallow.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kåndl'ber'e-tre, n. Sweet holds the candle. willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kåndl'hôld-år, n. He or what CANDLELIGHT, kåndl'li't, n. The light of a candle. CANDLEMAS, kåndl'mås, n. The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin.

CANDLESTICK, kåndl-stik, n. The instrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kåndl'ståf, n. Any thing of which candles may be made.

CANDLEWASTER, kåndl-båst-er, n. A spendthrift, or drunkard.

CANDLES-ENDS, kåndlz-ënd'z, n. Scraps or frag-CANDOCK, kån-dok, n. A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kån-dok, n. A weed that grows in rivers. CANDOUR, kån-dår, n. Ingenuousness.
CANDY, kån-då, v. To conserve with sugar.
CANDY, kån-då, n. A plant.
CANDY, kån-då, n. A plant.
CANDY, kån-då-ling, ppr. Preserving with sugar.
CANDY-TUFTS, kån-då-tufts', n. A plant, the Iberis.
CANE, kå'n, n. The plant which yields the sugar.
CANE, kå'n, v. To beat with a cane.
CANE-BRAKE, kå'n-brå'k, n. A thicket of canes.
CANESCENT kå-naskå'nt of a white colour, tend-

CANESCENT, kå-nes'ent, a. Of a white colour, tendcask, &c. ing to whiteness.

CAN-HOOK, kån-hôk, n. An instrument to sling a CANICULAR, kå-nik-u-lér, a. Belonging to the dog-CANICULE, kå-nik-u-lér, n. The dog-star. [star. CANINE, kå-nih, a. Having the properties of a dog. CANING, kå-ning, pp. Beating with a cane. CANISTER, kån-is-tér, n. A small vessel in which tea

or coffee is laid up.

CANISTER, kån'is-ter, vt. To put into a canister. CANKER, kångk'er, n. A worm that preys upon fruits. An eating or corroding humour. A disease in trees. CANKER, kångk'-ér, v. To corrupt; to corrode. CANKERBIT, kångk'-ér-bit, part. Bitten with an en-

venomed tooth. cer does. CANKERED, kångk'ér-érd, pp. Eaten away as a can-CANKERED, kångk'érd, a. Crabbed; uncivil. CANKEREDLY, kångk'ér-éd-lé, ad. Crossly; ad-

versely. [suming. CANKERING, kångk'ér-lng, ppr. Eating away; con-CANKERLIKE, kångk'ér-lî'k, a. Destructive as a

CANKEROUS, kångk'ér-ås, a. Corroding like a can-CANKERWORM, kångk'ér-åårm, n. A worm that destroys fruit.

CANKERY, kångk'ér-ê, a. Rusty. CANNABINE, kån'â-bi'n, a. Hempen. CANNEQUIN, kån'ê-kôîn, n. White cotton. East India cloth.

CANNIBAL, kån'é-bål, n. A man-eater.

CANNIBALISM, kān-ĉ-bāl-zm, n. Man-eating. CANNIBALLY, kān-ĉ-bāl-ĉ, ad. Like a cannibal. CANNIPERS, kān-²p-črs, n. See CALLIFERS.

CANNON, kản'ủn, n. A great gun. CANNONBALL, kản'ủn-bà'l, n.

CANNONBALL, kản-tỉn-bà'l, n.
CANNONBULLET, kản-tỉn-bôl-tẻt, n.
CANNONSHOT, kản-tỉn-shỏt, n.
CANNONPROOF, kản-tỉn-prôf, n.
Proof against

CANNONADE, kån-ån-nå'd, vt. To batter with cannon. CANNONADED, kån'dn-nå'd-ed, pp. Attacked with heavy artillery. [with cannon shot.] heavy artillery. CANNONADING, kån-un-nå'd-ing, ppr. Battering

CANNONEER, kån'dn-ê'r, n. The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNONEER, kån-un-e'r, vt. To fire upon with cannon. CANNOT, kån'nôt, vi. Noting inability.

CANNULAR, kån'u-ler, a. Tubular; having the form

CANOA, kå-nő', n. A boat made bycutting the trunk canoe, kån-nô', n. The into a hollow vessel. CANON, kån-'ån, n. A rule; a law. The received books of Holy Scripture. A dignitary in cathedral churches

An instrument used in sewing up wounds. A large sort of printing-letter. In music, the name of a composition in which the parts follow each other. CANNONBIT, kan-un-bit, n. That part let

That part let into the horse's mouth.

CANONESS, kån'dn-és, n. Women living after the

example of secular canonicals.

CANONICAL,kå-nòn-ĉ-kål, a. According to the canon.

CANONICALLY, kå-nòn-ĉ-kål-ĉ,ad. Agreeably to the

CANONICALNESS, kå-non-ê-kål-nés, n. Being ca-CANONICALS, kå-non-ê-kålz, n. The full dress of a

clergyman. CANONICATE, kò-nòn'ê-kå't, n. The office of a canon. CANONIST, kån'dn-ist, n. A man versed in the ecclesiaical law.

CANONISTICK, kån-un-ist-ik, a. With the know ledge of a canonist.

CANONIZATION, kån'ůn-i-zå'shůn, n. The act of declaring any man a saint.
CANONIZE, kan-an-i'z, vt. To declare any man a

CANONIZED, kån-ån-i'zd, pp. Declared a saint. CANONIZING, kån-ån-i'z-ing, ppr. Declaring a

man, or woman, a saint. CANONRY, kan-un-re, n. CANONRY, kản-tản-rê, n. A benefice in some CANONSHIP, kản-tản-ship, n. cathedral, or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kản c pểd, a. Covered with a canopy. CANOPY, kån-o-pe, n. A covering of state over a throne or bed.

CANOPY, kản-cỏ-pê, vt. To cover with a canopy. CANOPYING, kản-cỏ-pê-ing, ppr. Covering over head with a canopy. CANOROUS, kå-nô-růs, a. Musical.

CANOROUS, kå-nô-růs, a. Musical.
CANOROUSNESS, kå-nô-růs-nès, n. Musicalness.
CANT, kånt', n. A. whining pretension to goodness.
Barbarous jargon. Auction. An angle; a corner.
CANT, kånt', vi. To talk in affected language.
CANT, kånt', vi. To sell by auction.
CANTABRIAN, kån-tå-bré-ån, a. Pertaining to Cantabrica of the Pares Bicsey, in Scain.

tabria, on the Bay of Biscay in Spain.

CANTALIVER, kan'ta-liv-er, n. In architecture, a piece of wood, framed into the front, or side of a

house, to suspend the mouldings and eaves over it. CANTATA, kān-tā-tā, n. A song. CANTATION, kān-tā-tā-shūn, n. The act of singing. CANTEEN, kān-tē'n. n. A vessel of tin.

CANTELEUP, kån'të-lu'p, n. A variety of musk melon. CANTER, kant'er, n. A term of repreach for hypo-

crites; an abbreviation for Canterbury.

CANTER, kant-ér, vt. To gallop gently.

CANTERBURY-BELLS, kant-ér-bér-é-bélz', n. Sce

Bellelower.

CANTERBURY-GALLOP, kånt'ér-bér-é-gål-ûp, n.
The gallop said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses. CANTERBURY TALES, kån-ter-ber-e-tå/ls, n. The

Canterbury Tales of Chaucer.
CANTERED, kån-terd, pp. Ridden at a moderate gallop.
CANTERING, kån-terding, ppr. Moving or riding

CANTERING, kān-tēr-ing, ppr. Moving or riding with a slow gallop.
CANTHARIDES, kān-thār-fld-é'z, n. pl. Spanish flies.
CANTHARY, kān-thā-rē, n. The Spanish or blister fly.
CANTHUS, kān-thās, n. The corner of the eye.
CANTICLE, kān-tīl, vt. To cut to pieces.
CANTILIVERS, kān-tīl-īl-v-ērz, n. Pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of an house, to sustain the molding over it.

the moulding over it. CANTILLATE, kån'tîl-lå't, vt. To chant; to recite with musical tones.

6 6 4 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e, or i--i, u.

CANTILLATION, kån-tíl-lå-shun, n. Chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANTING, kanting, part. a. Affectedly pious. CANTING, kanting, ppr. Calling out goods at a sale. Speaking in a whining, or unnatural tone; turning any thing suddenly over, or about; tossing up any

thing.

CANTINGLY, kånt-ing-le, ad. In a canting manner.

CANTION, kan-shin, n. Song; verses.
CANTLE, kantl, n. A fragment; a portion.
CANTLET, kant-let, n. A piece.
CANTO, kan-to, n. A book or section of poem. The

treble part of a musical composition.

CANTON, kan'tun, n. A parcel of land; a small community. In heraldry, a corner of the shield.

CANTON, kan'tun, vt. To divide into little parts. CANTONAL, kan'tun-al, a. Pertaining to a canton;

divided into cantons.

CANTONED, kån'-tånd, or cån-tô'nd, pp. Divided into small districts; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops. CANTONING, kan-to'n-ing, ppr. Dividing a country into small distinct districts; allotting separate quar-

ters to each regiment. divisions. CANTONIZE, kan'tun-i'z. vt. To parcel out into small CANTONIZED, kan'tun-i'zd, pp. Cantoned; divided into small districts.

CANTONIZING, kån'tůn-i'z-ing, ppr. Dividing a

country into small districts.
CANTONMENT, kan-t8'n-ment, n. That distinct situation which soldiers occupy.

CANTRED, kån'tred, n. An hundred.

CANTY, kån-'tė, a. Cheerful; talkative. CANVASS, kån-'vås, n. A kind of linen cloth, for sails, &c. The act of sifting; that is, soliciting voices previ-

ously to voting: from canvass, as it signifies a sieve. CANVASS, kån-vås, vt. To sift; to examine; to de-CANVASS, kån-vås, vi. To solicit votes. [bate. CANVASS-CLIMBER, kån-vås-kli/m-er, n. He who solicits votes. [solicited.

CANVASSED, kån våsd, pp. Discussed; examined; CANVASSER, kån vås-er, n. He who solicits votes. CANVASSING, kån'vås-lng, ppr. Discussing; soli-

citing; sifting.
CANY, kå'n-ê, a. Full of canes; consisting of canes. CANZONE, kan zo-ne, n. A song or air in two parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or, a poem in

music that may be composed in the style of a cantata. CANZONET, kån-zô-nôt, n. A little song. CAOPOIBA, kå-ô-pô-é-bå, n. A Brazilian tree. CAOUTCHOUC, kåôt-étshåo'k, n. Indian-rubber. CAP, kåp', n. The garment that covers the head; a

cover in general.

CAP, kap, vt. To cover on the top. CAP, kap, vi. To uncover the head.

CAP a pe, kåp-å-pe, n. CAP a pie, kåp-å-pe, n. CAP a pie, kåp-å-pe, n. CAP aBILITY, cå'p-a-bil-ît-ê, n. Capacity. CAPABLE, kå'p-åb'l, a. Sufficient to contain. Having

intellectual capacity. Susceptible. Qualified for. CAPABLENESS, kå'p-åbl-nés, n. State of being ca-CAPACIOUS, kå-pås'lf-i, vt. To qualify. [pable. CAPACIOUS, kå-pås'shås, a. Wide. Extensive. CAPACIOUSLY, kå-på'shås'då, ad. In a wide manner. CAPACIOUSLY, kå-på'shås-nès, n. The power of belding on receiving.

of holding or receiving.

CAPACITATION, kå-pås-ft-å/shån, n. Capability.

CAPACITATE, kå-pås-ft-å/t, vt. To make capable.

CAPACITY, kå-pås-ft-å, n. Room; space. Tr

power of the mind. State; condition.

CAPARISON, kå-pår-is-un, n. A cover for a horse,

spread over his furniture.

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spread over his furniture.

CAPARISON, kå-pār'īs-ān, vi. To dress pompously.

CAPARISONED, kā-pār'īs-ānd, pp. Dressed pompously.

CAPARISONING, kā-pār'īs-ān-ing, ppr. Dressing a

CAPELAN, kāp'ā-lān, n. A small fish, about six
inches in length; shoals of which appear off the coast
of Greenland Leader and Novromediae.

of Greenland, Iceland, and Newfoundland.

CAPCASE, kåp-kå's, n. A covered case. CAPE, kå'p, n. Promontory. The neck-piece of a cloak. CAPELLET, kåp-él-ét, n. A kind of swelling, like a

wen, growing on the heel of the hock, on a norse, and on the point of the elbow.

CAPER, kå per, n. A leap; a jump. An acid pickle. CAPER, kå per, vi. To dance frolicksomely.

CAPER-BUSH, kå-per-bosh, n. The plant on which the caper grows. CAPERCUTTING, kå-'per-kåt-'lng, n. Dancing in a

frolicksome manner.

CAPERER, kå per-er, n. A dancer.

CAPIAS, kap-yas, n. A writ of two sorts: one before judgment, the other of execution after judgment. CAPIBAR, kap-ib-ar, n. An animal partaking of the

form of a hog, and of a rabbit, the cabaiai.
CAPILLACEOUS, kāp-īl-lā'shūs, a. Capillary.
CAPILLAIRE, kāp-īl-lā'r, n. A sirup extracted from

maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kå-pîl-å-ment, n. Small threads or hair which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kåp-îl-er-ê, a. Resembling hairs; small; minute. small blood-vessel. CAPILLATION, kap-il-la-shun, n. A small plant; or a CAPILLATION, kap-il-la-shun, n. A blood-vessel like a hair. [hare, or of hares.

CAPILLIFORM, kå-pil-é-farm, n. In the form of a CAPITAL, kap-it-al, a. Relating to the head. which affects life. Chief; principal.

CAPITAL, kåp²[t-ål], n. The upper part of a pillar.

The chief city of a nation. The stock, with which a tradesman enters upon business. A large letter.

CAPITALIST, kåp²[t-ål-îst, n. He who possesses a

capital fund.

CAPITALLY, kap'ît-âl'ê, ad. In a capital manner.

A capital offence

CAPITALNESS, kap'ît-al-nes, n. A capital offence. CAPITATE, kap'ît-a't, a. In botany, growing in a head; applied to a flower, or stigma. [individual. CAPITATION, kāp-st-ā-shūn, n. Taxation on each CAPITE, kāp-st-ē, n. A tenure which holdeth imme-

diately of the king. CAPITOL, kap-it-ol, n. The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. [capitol in Rome.

[capitol in Rome. Pertaining to the CAPITOLIAN, kāp-tt-ò'l-yan, n Pertaining to the CAPITOLINE, kā-pīt-ô-li'n, a. the Capitoline games were annual games instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus.

CAPITULAR, kā-pīt'u-lēr, n. The statutes of a chap-CAPITULARLY, kā-pīt'u-lēr-lê, ad. In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, ka-pit-u-ler-e, a. Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. stipulations. cnapter of a catnedrai.

CAPITULATE, kå-pít-u-lå't, vi. To yield on certain

CAPITULATION, kå-pít-u-lå'shūn, n. Stipulation.

CAPITULATOR, kå-pít-u-lå't-ūr, n. He who capitu
CAPITULE, kåp-it-u'l, n. A summary. [lates.

CAPIVI-TREE, kå-pé-vé-tré, n. A tree of the Spanish

West Laties, visilius e balesius e

West Indies, yielding a balsam.

CAPNOMANCY, kāp-nó-mān-se, n. Divination by the flying of smoke.

[hood.]

the flying of smoke. [nooa. CAPOCH, kå-pô'sh, or kå-pô'sh, vt. To strip off the CAPON, kå'půn, n. A castrated cock, CAPON, kå'půn, vt. To castrate a cock. CAPONED, kå'půn, pp. Castrated, as a cock. CAPONING, kå'půn-ing, ppr. Castrating. CAPONIERE, kå'pòn-nyår, n. A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little nærent. with a little parapet. CAPOT, ka-pot', n. Is when one party wins all the

tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOUCH, kå-pô'sh, n. A monk's hood.

CAP-PAPER, kåp-påp'ér, n. Coarse paper.

CAPPER, kåp-för, a. One who makes caps.

CAPREOLATE, kåp'rê-ô-lå't, a. Such plants as turn,

wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils.

CAPRICE, kå-pré's, n.
CAPRICHIO, kå-pré'shé-ô, n.
CAPRICIOUS, kå-prish-ûs, a. Whimsical; fanciful.
CAPRICIOUSLY, kå-prish-ûs-lé, ad. Whimsically.
CAPRICIOUSLY, kå-prish-ûs-nés, n. Caprice, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, kap-re-karn. n. One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice,

CAPRIFICATION, kap-rif-ik-a-shun, n. A method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees.

CAPRIFOLE, kap re-fol, n. Woodbine. [goat. CAPRIFORM, kap re-farm, a. Having the form of a CAPRIGENOUS, kå-prij-in-ds, a. Born of, or resembling a goat.
CAPRINE, kå-pre'n, a. Lustful, libidinous.

CAPRIOLE, kap-re-o'l, n. Caprioles are leaps, such as a horse makes in the same place, without advancing forwards.

CAPRIPED, kap-re-pe'd, a. Having feet like those of a CAPSICUM, kap-se-kam, n. Guinea pepper. CAPSIZE, kap-si'z, vt. To upset, or overturn; a sea-

man's phrase.

CAPSIZED, kap-si'zd, pp. Upset, or overturned.

CAPSIZING, kap-si'z-ing, ppr. Upsetting; overturned. ing. [great weight. CAPSTAN, kaps-stan, n. A cylinder to wind up any CAPSULE, kaps-ul, n. A cell in plants for the recep-

tion of seeds.

CAPSULAR, kåps²u-lér, a.
CAPSULARY, kåps²u-lér-ê, a.
CAPSULATE, kåps²u-lå't, a.
CAPSULATED, kåps²u-lå't-èd, a.
CAPSULATED, kåps²u-lå't-èd, a.

CAPTAIN, kap-tin, n. A chief commander. A man skilled in war. The commander of a company of a CAPTAIN, kap-tin, a. Chief; valiant. [ship. CAPTAINCY, kap-tin-se, n. The rank or post of a

captain.
CAPTAINRY, kap'tin-re, n. The chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, kap-tin-ship, n. The post of a captain. CAPTATION, kap-ta-shun, n. Courtship; flattery. CAPTION, kap-shun, n. The act of taking any person

by a judicial process, by some trick or cavil.

CAPTIOUS, kap-shas, a. Given to cavils. Insidious;

ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kåp-shås-lė, ad. In a captious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kåp-shås-nės, n. Inclination to find fault. charm.

CAPTIVATE, kåp'tiv-å't, vt. To take prisoner. CAPTIVATE, kåp'tiv-å't, a. Made prisoner.

CAPTIVATED, kap'tlv-a't-ed, pp. Made prisoner;

CAPTIVATING, kāo'tīv-ā't-lng, ppr. Taking prisoner: engaging the attections. [one captive. CAPTIVATING, Kap-tiv-at-ing, ppr. raking presoner; engaging the attections. [one captive. CAPTIVATION, kāp-tiv, d-shūn, n. The act of taking CAPTIVE, kāp-tiv, n. One taken in war. CAPTIVE, kāp-tiv, a. Made prisoner. CAPTIVED, kāp-tiv, vt. To take prisoner. CAPTIVED, kāp-tivd, pp. Made prisoner; brought into subjection.

into subjection.

CAPTIVING, kap'tiv-ing, ppr. Bringing into sub-

jection; making prisoner. [of war. CAPTIVITY, kap-tiv-it-ê, n. Subjection by the fate CAPTOR, kap-tur, n. He that takes a prisoner or a

prize. [A prize. CAPTURE, kap-tyår, n. The act of taking any thing. CAPTURE, kap-tyår, vt. To take as a prize. CAPTURED, kap-tyård, pp. Taken as a prize. CAPTURING, kap-tyård-ing, ppr. Seizing as a prize. CAPTURING, kap-tyård-ing, ppr. Seizing as a prize. CAPUCCIO, kap-tyård-ing, ppr. Seizing as a prize. CAPUCCIO, kap-tyård-ing, ppr. Seizing as a prize. CAPUCCIO, kap-tyård-ing, ppr. Seizing as a prize. CAPUCHED kap-tyård-ing, ppr. Seizing as a prize.

CAPUCHED, ka-po/shd, a. Covered over as with a hood. CAPUCHIN, kap'u-she'n, n. A female garment. pigeon, whose head is covered with feathers. of the order of St. Francis.

CAPUCINE, kåp-u-sé'n, n. A species of monkey, the

sagoo, or sai. CAPULIN, kap-u-lin, n. The Mexican cherry. CAPUT MORTUUM, kå-påt mor-tu-åm, n. Lees;

dregs. [places, from caer, a city. CAR, or CHAR, kår, or tshår, n. In the names of CAR, kår, n. A small carriage of burden. The Charles's wain, or Bear, a constellation.

CARABINE, kar'a-bi'n, n. A small musket.

CARABINEER, kår-å-bin-é'r, n. Light horse carrying carabines.

CARACH, kår-åk, n. A water decanter. CARACK, kår-åk, n. A large ship of burden. CARACOLE, kår-å-ko'l, n. An oblique tread. CARACOLE, kår'å-kô'l, vi. To move in caracoles. CARACOLING, kår'å-kô'l-ing, ppr. Making a semiround, as cavalry, after discharging their pieces; wheeling about.

CARACOLY, kår'å-kòl-ê, n. A mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which are made rings, pendants,

and other toys for the savages.

CARAT, or CARACT, kå-råt, or kå-råkt, n. A weight of four grains. A manner of expressing the fineness An ounce is divided into twenty-four caracts, and each caract into four grains: if to the finest of gold be put two caracts of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four caracts, then his gold is said to be twenty-two caracts fine.

CARAVAN, kår-å-vån, n. Å troop of merchants or

pilgrims.
CARAVANSARY, kår-å-våns-ér-é, n. A house built in the Eastern countries for travellers.

CARAVEL, or CARVEL, kår-å-vel, or kår-vel, n. A kind of ship, with a square poop.

CARAWAY, kar'a-8a', n. A plant. CARBINADE, ka'r-bin-a'd, vt. To cut or hack; tc prepare meat for broiling or frying.

CARBINADED, kå'r-bin-å'd-éd, pp. Cut, or hacked;

meat prepared for broiling or frying.

CARBINADING, kår-bin-å'd-ing, ppr. Cutting, or

hacking; preparing meat for broiling or frying. CARBON, kar-bun, n. In chymistry, a simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle; obtained from various substances, generally by volatilizing their other con-

stituent parts. | carbon. CARBONACEOUS, kår-bô-nå'shås, a. Containing CARBONADO, kår-bô-nå'dô, n. Meat cut across, to be broiled.

CARBONADO, kår-bô-nå-dô, vt. To cut, or hack. CARBONATE, kår-bô-nå-t, n. A name for salts, formed by the union of carbonic acid with the different bases. CARBONICK, kår-bon-ik, a. Relating to carbon.

CARBONIFEROUS, kår-bon-if-ér-us, a. Partaking of carbon, or coal.

CARBONIZATION, kår-bån-i-zå-shån, n. The act

or process of carbonizing. CARBONIZE, kå'r-bůn-i'z, vt. To convert into carbon. CARBONIZED, kå'r-bun-i'zd, pp. Converted into

carbon, or charcoal. [into carbon. CARBONIZING, kå'r-bån-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting CARBONOHYDROUS, kår-bån-ô-hi-drås, a. Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CARBONOUS, kå'r-bån-ås, a. Carbonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen. CARBONURETTED-HYDROGEN, kå/r-bon-u-ret-

carbon ore 11e.D-H YDROGEN, kar-bon-u-ret-ėd hidro-jėn, n. Gas formed of hydrogen and carbon. CARBOY, kār-bād', n. A Turkish vessel to hold liquor. CARBUNCLE, kār-būngk'l, n. A jewel shining in the dark. A round, hard, and painful tumour. CARBUNCLED, kār-būngk'ld, a. Set with carbuncles.

Spotted. [a carbuncle. CARBUNCULAR, kår-bångk-u-ler, a. Belonging to CARBUNCULATION, kår-bångk-u-lå-shån, n. The

blasting of young buds of trees or plants. CARCAJO, kår'kå-jô, n. The glutton, a voracious,

carnivorous animal. CARCANET, kå'r-kå-nět, n. A chain or collar of jewels. CARCASS, kå'r-kås, n. A dead body of any animal;

the shell of a building; a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kå'r-sēl-či, n. Prison fees.

CARCERAL, kå'r-sēr-či, a. Belonging to a prison.

CARCINOMA, kār-sīn-ŏ-mā, n. A particular ulcer;

also a disorder in the horny coat of the eye.

CARCINOMATOUS, kar-sin-om-a-tus, a. Cancerous. CARD, kå'rd, n. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance. The mariner's compass The in-

strument with which wool is combed.

CARD, kå'rd, vt. To comb; to disentangle.
CARD, kå'rd, vt. To game.
CARDAMINE, kå'r-då-min, n. The plant lady's-smock.
CARDAMOMUM, kå'r-då-mô'-mim, n. A medicinal seed, of the aromatic kind, brought from the East Indies.

CARDED, kå'rd-ed, pp. Combed; cleansed with eards.

CARDER, kå'rd-er, n. One that combs wool. CARDIACAL, or CARDIACK, kå/r-di-å-kål, or kå/rde-åk, a. Cordial.

CARDIACE, kå'r-dê-å's, n. A precious stone. CARDIACS, kå'r-dê-åks, or kå'rd-ŷåks, n. pl. Medi-

cines which act upon the heart, by applying them to the stomach.

CARDINAL, kå'rd-ê-ål'jê, n. The heart-burn. CARDINAL, kå'r-din-ål, a. Principal; chief. CARDINAL, kå'r-din-ål, n. A dignitary of the Romish church. A woman's cloak, red or scarlet, such as cardinals wear.

CARDINALATE, kå'r-din-ål-å't, n. The office of CARDINALSHIP, kå'r-din-ål-ship, n. a cardinal. CARDINALIZE, kå'r-din-ål-i'z, vt. To make a cardinal. CARDINAL'S-FLOWER, kå'r-din-ålz-flåô'er, n. A flower.

CARDINAL POINTS, kå/r-dîn-ål påents, n. East, West, North, South.

CARDINAL VIRTUES, kå/r-din-ål ver'tu'z, n. Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude.

CARDING, ka'rd-ing, ppr. Combing; cleansing with cards. CARDING, ka'rd-ing, n. The act of playing at cards.

CARDIOID, kå/r-de-åe/d, n. An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

CARDITE, kå'rd-i't, n. Fossil, or petrified shells of the

genus cardium. CARDITIS, kår-di-tis, n. Inflammation of the heart. CARDMAKER, kård-mårk-er, n. A maker of cards. CARDMATCH, kård-mårsh, n. A match made with

CARDOON, kår-dőn, n. A species of wild artichoke. CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, kå/r-dås ben-ê-dikt-ås, n. The herb called Blessed Thistle.

CARE, kå'r, n. Solicitude; caution; regard. CARE, kå'r, vi. To be anxious. Inclined; affected with. CARE-CRAZED, kå'r-krå'zd. a. Broken with care. CARECT, kår-ékt, n. A charm.

CARE-DEFYING, kå'r-dê-fi'ing, a. Bidding defiance to care. order to refit or trim the other. CAREEN, kå-rė'n, vi. To lay a vessel on one side, in CAREEN, kå-rė'n, vi. To be in the state of careening. CAREENED, kå-rė'nd, pp. Laid on one side; inclined. CAREENING, kå-rė'n-ling, ppr. Heaving down one

side; inclining. CAREER, kå-rê'r, n. The ground on which a race is Height of speed.

CAREER, kå-rê'r, vi. To run with swift motion. CAREERING, kå-rê'r-ing, ppr. Running, or moving

with speed.
CAREFUL, kå'r-föl, a. Anxious; provident; watchful. CAREFULLY, kå/r-fål-e, ad. Heedfully; cautiously. CAREFULNESS, kå'r-fôl-nes, n. Vigilance.

CARELESS, kå'r-les, a. Having no care; cheerful;

thoughtless; contrived without art.

CARELESSLY, kå'r-lės-le, ad. Negligently.

CARELESSNESS, kå'r-lės-nės, n. Heedlessness. CARENTANE, kår'én-tå'n, n. A papal indulgence,

multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

CARESS, kå-rés', vt. To endear; to fondle.

CARESS, kå-rés', v. An act of endearment.

CARESSED, kå-rés'd, pp. Treated with affection.

CARESSING, kå-rés'ing, ppr. Treating with affection.

CARET, ca-ret, n. A note which shows where something interlined should be read.

CARE-TUNED, kå'r-tu'nd, n. Mournful. [care. CARE-WOUNDED, kå'r-å\dots'nd-\(\delta\)d, a. Wounded with CARGASON, k\(\delta\)'r-g\(\delta\)-s\(\delta\)n. A cargo. CARGO, k\(\delta\)'r-g\(\delta\), a. The lading of a ship. CARGOOSE, k\(\delta\)'r-g\(\delta\), a. A fowl of the genus Colymbus, the caretal line.

bus; the crested diver.

CARIBOO, kår-ib-b, n. A quadruped of the stag kind. CARICA, kår-ik-å, n. The papaw, a tree, bearing a fleshy fruit, of the size of a small melon.

CARICATURE, kår-ê-kå-tu'r, n. A ridiculous representation of a person or circumstance, without loss of the resemblance.

CARICATURE, kår-e-kå-tu'r, vt. To ridicule. CARICATURED, kår'e-kå-tu'rd, pp. Ridiculed by a grotesque resemblance.

CARICATURING, kår'e-kå-tu'r-ing, pp. Making or drawing a caricature, bearing an ugly, ludicrous resemblance, to the object.
CARICATURIST, kar-e-ka-tu'r-ist, n. He who cari-

catures persons or things.

CARICOGRAPHY, kår-é-kòg-råf-é, n. A description of the plants of the genus Carex, or Sedge.

CARICOUS Tumour, kår-é-kůs, n. A swelling in the

form of a fig. [liar to a bone. CARIES, kå'r-ŷå'z, n. That rottenness which is pecu-CARINATED Leaf, kår-în-å't-èd-lêf, n. A leaf, of A leaf, of which the back resembles the keel of a ship.

CARINTHIN, kå-rinth-in, n. A mineral, from Carinthia, regarded as a variety of hornblend.

CARIOSITY, kå'rê-òs'ît-ê, n. Rottenness. CARIOUS, kå'r-ŷds, a. Rotten.

CARK, kå/rk, n. Care; anxiety. CARK, kå/rk, vi. To be careful.

CARKING, kå/rk-ing, n. Care; anxiety.

CARLE, kå'rl, n. A rude, brutal man. A kind of hemp. CARLE, kå'rl, vi. To act like a carle.

CARLINE, or CAROLINE, kå'r-li'n, or kår-6-li'n, n.

A silver coin in Naples.

CARLINE-THISTLE, kå/r-li/n-this/l, n. A plant.

CARLINGS, kå/r-lings, n. Timbers of a ship on which the ledges rest, and the planks of the decks are made CARLISH, kå'r-lish, a. Churlish; rude. [fast.

CARLISHNESS, kå'r-lish-nes, n. Churlishness. CARLOCK, kår-lok, n. Isinglass, from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

CARLOT, kå/r-lôt, n. A countryman. CARMAN, kå/r-mån, n. A man who drives cars. CARME, or CARMELITE, ká/rm, or kå/r-měl-i/t, n.

A begging, or white friar. A sort of pear.

CARMELIN, kå'r-mėl-i'n, n. \ Belonging to the orCARMELITE, kå'r-mėl-i't, n. \ der of Carmelites.

CARMINATIVE, kå'r-min-å-tiv, n. Medicines to dis-

pel wind. pei wina.

CARMINE, kå'r-mi'n, n. A bright red or crimson coCARNAGE, kå'r-nėj, n. Slaughter. [lour.
CARNAL, kå'r-nål, a. Fleshly; not spiritual; lustful.
CARNAL-MINDED, kå'r-nål-mi'nd-ėd, n. Worldly-

[n. Grossness of mind. kå'r-nål-mi'nd-ed-nes, minded. CARNAL-MINDEDNESSS, CARNALIST, kå'r-nål-"ist, n. One given to carnality. CARNALITE, kå'r-nål-i't, n. A worldly-minded man. CARNALITY, kå'r-nål-"it-\(\hat{e}\), n. Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.

CARNALIZE, kå'r-nål-i'z, vt. To debase to carnality. CARNALIZED, kå'r-nål-i'zd, pp. Made carnal; debased. dering carnal.

CARNALIZING, kå'r-nål-i'z-ing, pp. Debasing; ren-CARNALLY, kå'r-nål-e, ad. According to the flesh. Libidinously. CARNATION, kå/r-nå/shun, n. The name of a flower.

CARNATIONED, kår-nå'shånd, a. Coloured like the carnation.

CARNELION, kår-nėl-yun, n. A precious stone. CARNEOUS, kår-nė-us, a. Fleshy. CARNEY, kår-nė, n. A disease in horses, wherein

their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. CARNIFICATION, kå/r-nif-ê-kå/shûn, n. The mak-

ing of, or turning to, flesh.

CARNIFY, kå'r-nê-fi', vi. To breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, kå'r-nê-vål, n. The feast The feast held in the popish countries before Lent.

CARNIVORACITY, kår-niv-ô-rås-it-ê, n. Greedi. ness for flesh.

CARNIVOROUS, kå/r-niv-ô-růs, a. Flesh-eating. CARNOSITY, kå'r-nòs'ît-è, n. Fleshy excrescence. CARNOUS, kå'r-nòs, a. Fleshy. CAROB, kår-òb, n. A tree very common in Spain. CAROCHE, kå-rò'sh, n. A coach.

CAROCHED, kår-fo'shd, part. a. Placed in a coach. CAROL, kår-fo'shd, part. a. Placed in a coach. CAROL, kår-fo'sh. 7. To selb-rate in song. CAROL, kår-fo'sh. 7. To celebrate in song. CAROLED, kår-fo'sh. 7. To celebrate in song. CAROLING, kår-fo'sh. 7. Praising or celebrating in song. in song. [votion. CAROLING, kår-6-ling, n. An hymn or song of te-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u,

CAROLITIC, kår-ô-lît-îk, a. Decorated with branches. CAROMEL, kår-6-mel, n. The smell exhaled from sugar at a calcining heat.

CAROTID, kå-rôt-Id, a. Two arteries, which arise out

of the ascending trunk of the aorta. farteries.

of the ascending trunk of the aorta. [arteries. CAROTIDAL, kå-rôt-îd-ål, a. Belonging to the carotid CAROTIDES, kå-rôt-îd-êz, pl. The two arteries of the neck, by which the blood is conveyed to the brain. CAROUSAL, kå-råôz-ål, n. A festival. CAROUSE, kå-råôz', vi. To drink. CAROUSE, kå-råôz', vi. To drink lavishly. CAROUSE, kå-råôz', n. A drinker. CAROUSEN, kå-råôz', n. A drinker. CAROUSING, kå-råôz-ër, n. A drinker. CAROUSING, kå-råôz-gr., prinking hard : re-

CAROUSING, kå-råôz-ing, ppr. Drinking hard; re-CARP, kå'rp, v.t. To censure; to cavil.
CARPAL, kå'rp-ål, a. Pertaining to the wrist.
CARPATHIAN, kår-på'th-yån, a. Pertaining to the

Carpates, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania. CARPENTER, ka'rp-én-tér, n. An artificer in wood;

a huilder of houses and ships.

CARPENTRY, kå/rp-en-tre, n. The trade or art of a CARPER, kå'rp-er, n. A caviller. CARPET, kå'r-pėt, n. A covering spread upon floors. CARPET, kå'r-pėt, vt. To spread with carpets. CARPETED, kår-pėt-ėd, pp. Covered with a carpet.

CARPETING, ka'r-pet-ing, n. The stuff of which carpets are made.

pets are made.

CARPETING, kå'r-pėt-bá'k, n. \ A green way; a

CARPET-WALK, kå'r-pėt-bá'k, n. \ A green way; a

CARPET-WALK, kå'r-pėt-bá', n. \ way on the turf.

CARPING, kå'rp-lng, a. Captious; censorious.

CARPING, kå'rp-lng, n. Cavil; censure; abuse.

CARPINGLY, kå'rp-mê'ls, n. A kind of coarse cloth.

CARPOLITE, kå'rp-mê'ls, n. Petrified fruits; of which

CARPOLITE, ka'r-pô-li't, n. Petrified fruits; of which

the most remarkable are, nuts converted into silex. CARPOLOGIST, kar-pôl-ô-jist, n. One who describes frnits.

CARPOLOGY, kår-pôl'ô-jê, n. A description of fruits. CARPUS, kå'r-pås, n. The wrist.

CARRACK, kår-åk, n. See CARACK. CARRAT, kår-åt, n. See CARAT.

CARRAT, kår-åt, n. See CARAT.
CARRAWAY, kår-å-åd', n. See CARAWAY.
CARRABLE, kår-å-åbl, n. That which may be carried.
CARRIAGE, kår-å-åbl, n. The act of carrying; behaviour.
ARRIAGE, kår-ål, n. The act of carrying; behaviour. CARRICKBEND, kår-Ik-bend, n. A particular kind

CARRICKBITTS, kår-ik-bitz, n. In a ship, the bitts

which support the windlass.

CARRIER, kar-é-ér, n. One who carries goods. The name of a species of pigeons who fly with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

CARRION, kār-'yūn, n. Flesh not fit for food. CARRION, kār-'yūn, a. Relating to carcases. CARRONADE, kār-'ô-nā'd, n. A very short piece of

iron ordnance made at Carron in Scotland. CARROON, kår-ron, n. In London, a rent received

for the privilege of driving a cart.

CARROT, kår-åt, n. An esculent root.

CARROTY, kår-åt-ê, a. Spoken of red hair.

CARROWS, kår-åz, n. A kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice.

CARRY, kår'e, vt. To convey from a place. To bear. To effect any thing. To behave; to conduct. To exhibit. To imply. To support. To fetch and bring, as dogs. To convey; to transport.

CARRYING, kår'ê-Îng, ppr. Removing from one

kår'ê-îng, ppr. Removing from one place to another.

CARRY-TALE, kår-é-tå/l, n. A tale-bearer.

CART, kå'rt, n. A wheel carriage used for luggage. CART, kå'rt, vt. To expose in a cart by way of punishment. To place in a cart. To use carts for carriage. CARTAGE, ka'rt-lj, n. The employment of a cart.

CART BLANCHE, ka'rt-bla'r.sb, n. A blank paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper. CARTED, kå'rt-ėd, pp. Borne in a cart.

CARTEL, kå'r-tėl', or kår-tė'l, n. A ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners of hostile powers.

CARTEL, kå'r-tě', vt. To defy.

CARTER, kå'r-tě', vn. The man who drives a cart.

CARTERLY, kå'r-té'-lê, ad. Rude, like a carter.

CARTESIAN, kå'r-té'-shân, or kår-té'z-yân, a. Relating to the philosophy of Des Cartes. CARTESIAN, kår-tês-ŷān, or kår-tê-shân, n.

lower of the Cartesian philosophy.

CARTHAMUS, kå'r-thå-můs, n. The generic name of bastard saffron. Chartreux.

CARTHUSIAN, kå'r-thu'z-ŷan, n. A monk of the CARTHUSIAN, kå'r-thu'z-ŷan, a. Relating to the order of monks so called. The name of kermes mineral.

CARTILAGE, kår'til-ej, n. A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kår-'til-å-je'n-ŷûs, a. Consist-CARTILAGINOUS, kår-til-å-je'n-ûs, a. ing of cartilages.

CARTING, kå'rt-lng, ppr. Conveying in a cart. CART-HORSE, kå'rt-ha'rs, n. A horse fit only for the

cart.
CART-JADE, kå'rt-jå'd, n. A vile horse.
CART-LOAD, kå'rt-lod, n. A quantity sufficient to
[large paper.

load a cart. [large paper. CARTOON, kår-tô'n, n. A painting or drawing upon CARTOUCH, kår-tô'tsh, or kår-tô'sh, n. A portable box for cartridges. A roll [like a scroll of paper]

adorning the cornice of a pillar. CARTRAGE, kå/r-trėj, n. A case of paper filled CARTRIDGE, kå/r-trij, n. with gunpowder, used in

charging guns. [tridges. CARTRIDGE-BOX, kå'r-trij-boks, n. A box for car-CART-ROPE, kå'rt-rô'p, n. A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage.

CART-RUT, kart-rat, n. The cut, or track of a cart CART-TIRE, ka'rt-tir, n. The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CART-WAY, kå'rt-ôå', n. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTWRIGHT, kå/rt-ri/t, n. A maker of carts.

CARTULARY, kå'rt-u-lår-ė, n. A register; a record.
CARULARY, kå'rt-u-lår-ė, n. A register; a record.
CARUCATE, kår-'u-kå't, n. A plough-land. As much
land as one team can plough in the year.
CARUNCLE, kår-'unk'l, n. A small protuberance of

protuberance. CARUNCULATED, kår-unk-u-lå't-ed, a. Having a

CARVE, kå'rv, n. A carucate. [grave. CARVE, kå'rv, vt. To cut meat at the table. To en-CARVE, kå'rv, vi. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

CARVED, kå'rvd, pp. Cut, engraved.
CARVEL, kå'r-včl, n. See Caravel.

[ber. CARVEL, kå'r-včl, n. The urtica marina, or sea blub-CARVER, kå'r-včl, n. A sculptor. He that cuts up

the meat at the table. CARVING, kå'rv-ing, ppr. Cutting; dividing as

meat; cutting in stone, wood, or metal. CARVING, kårv-ing, n. Sculpture. CARYATES, kår-é-ä-tés, n. The inl

CARYATES, kår-é-å-tés, n. The inhabitants of CARYATIDES, kår-é-å-t-ld-é-z, n. Carya, or Caria, in Peloponnesus, having basely deserted the cause of their country, by assisting the Persians in their invasion of Greece, the Grecians took and sacked their city; led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their shame, represented them in the buildings of the market place and other edifices at Athens, as statues, supporting entablatures in the room of columns or pilasters. In the new Saint Pancras Church, Euston Square, New Road, London, eight figures, or statues, of this kind, dressed in long robes, holding funeral vases, and inverted torches, are to be seen in the lateral eastern angles or porticos; four over the south; and four over the north mausoleum entrances to the Sarcophagi, as appropriate to the use made of that part of the building. These figures are designed from the original figures of Canephora to the side portico of the Temple of Pandrossus on the Acropolis at Athens: and the tower on the church, from the Octagon Tower of the Winds at Athens; by Mr. Inwood the architect, and builder of the church.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e -y, e or i-i, u.

speak.

CARYATIC, kår-ê-åt-ik, a. Pertaining to the Caryans, [or Caryatides.

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, kår-ê-ô-fîl-yus, a. Having five petals, with long claws, in a tubular calyx, ap-

plied to flowers. .CARYOPHILLOID, kår-ê-òf-il-åê'd, n. A species of

mica, the scales of which are concentric, and perpen-

CASARKA, kå-sår-kå, n. A fowl of the genus Anas, called also Ruddygoose, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia. of a cannon. CASCABEL, kås-kå-bel, n. The knob, or pummelion

CASCADE, kås-kå'd, n. A cataract; a waterfall. CASCARILLA, kås-kå-ril-å, n. The bark of the tree, called croton cascarilla, a very powerful tonic.

CASE, ka's, n. A box; a sheath. The cover or skin of an animal. The outer part of a building. Condition. State of things. State of the body. History of a disease. State of a legal question. Contingence; possible event. The variation of nouns. In case: if. Contingence; possible event. The variation of nouns. In case: if. CASE, kå's, vt. To put in a case. To strip off the skin. CASED, kå'sd, pp. Covered with a case.

CASING, kå's-ing, ppr. Putting up in a case. CASEHARDEN, kå's-hå'rd-en, vt. To harden on the

outside.

CASE-HARDENED, kå's-hå'rd-end, pp. Having the outside hardened, as of iron, by converting it into the outside hard.

CASE-HARDENING, kå's-hå'rd-en-ing, ppr. Making CASEIC, kå-sê'îk, a. The caseic acid is the acid of cheese; or, a substance so called, extracted from cheese.

CASKALHO, kås-kål-hô, n. In Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and sand, in which the diamond is

usually found.

CASE-KNIFE, kå's-ni'f, n. A large kitchen knife.

CASEMATE, kå's-må't, n. In fortification, a subterraneous or covered archwork.

CASEMENT, kå'z-ment, n. A window opening upon CASEOUS, kå'shås, a. Resembling cheese. [hinges. CASERN, ka'sern, n. A little room or lodgement between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns,

as lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison. CASE-SHOT, kå's-shòt, n. Bullets inclosed in a case. CASEWORM, kå's-bårm, n. A grub that makes itself

CASH, kåsh', n. Money; ready money. [a case. CASH, kåsh', vt. To give money for a bill. CASHACCOUNT, kåsh'åk-kåont', n. An account of

money received, or on hand.

CASHBOOK, kash-book, n. A book in which is kept an account of money.

CASHEWNUT, kå-shô'nůt, n. A tree that bears nuts. CASHIER, kå-shê'r, n. He that has charge of the mo-CASHIER, kå-she'r, vt. To discard. CASHIERED, kå-shê'rd, pp. Dismissed; discarded. CASHIERING, kå-shê'r-ing, ppr. Discarding; dismissing

CASHIOBURY, kash-o-ber-e, n. A species of plant. CASHOO, kå'shô', n. The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CASHKEEPER, kåsh'kê'p-èr, n. A man entrusted

with the money

CASHING, kåsh-lng, ppr. Exchanging for money. CASING, kå's-lng, n. The covering of any thing. CASK, kå'sk, n. A barrel. A wooden vessel. CASK, kå'sk, vt. To put into a cask.

CASKET, kå's-kët, n. A helmet; armour for the CASKED, kå's-kët, n. Put into a cask.

CASKET, kå'sk-ét, n. A small box for jewels. CASKET, kå'sk-ét, To put into a casket. CASKETED, kå's-kêt-éd, pp. Put into a little chest.

CASKETED, kå's-ket-ed, pp. Fut into a fitte class.
CASKETING, kå's-kėt-lng, ppr. Putting into a casket.
CASKING, kå'sk-lng, ppr. Putting into a cask.
CASS, kå's, vt. To annul.
CASSAMUNAIR, kås-å-mu-nå'r, n. An aromatick
CASSATED, kå's-å't, vt. To invalidate. [vacated.
CASSATED, kå's-å't, vt. — Annulling, vacating

CASSATING, kås'så't-ing, pp. Annulling; vacating. CASSATION, kås-så'shun, n. A making null.

topped with a castle. CASTLED, kas'ld, a. Furnished with castles.

CASSAVI, kås-så²-vê, n. CASSADA, kås-så²-då, n. CASSAWARE, kås²-å-ðå²-rê, n. See CASSIOWARY. CASSIA, kåsh²-yã, n. A sweet spice used in the composition of the holy oil. The name of a tree. CASSIDONY, kås²-d-ð-nê, n. The name of a plant. CASSIOWARY, kås²-d-ð-ñê, n. A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

in the East Indies.

CASSITERIA, kås-ît-ê'r-ŷå, n. A kind of crystal, which appears to have an admixture of tin. CASSOCK, kas-ak, n. Part of the dress of a clergyman.

CASSONADE, kås'-o-nå'd, n. Cask sugar; sugar not refined.

CASSWEED, kås-bêd, n. A weed, shepherd's pouch. CAST, kå'st, vt. To throw as from an engine; to scatter by the hand; to throw as a net or snare; to emit; to condemn in a criminal trial; to defeat in a law suit; to shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to contrive; to fix the parts in a play; to form by running in a mould; to model; to reject; to eject; to

CAST, kå'st, vi. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. CAST, kå'st, pp. Thrown off; condemned; rejected. CAST, kå'st, n. The act of casting. The thing thrown. Manner of throwing. Venture from throwing dice.

A mould; a form.

CASTALIA, kås-tå'l-ŷå, n. A cool spring on mount

Parnassus, sacred to the muses.

CASTALIAN, kås-tå'l-ýån, a. Pertaining to Castalia.

CASTANET, kås-tå-nėt, n. A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. CASTAWAY, kå'st-å-åå, n. A person lost, or aban-

doned by Providence. CASTAWAY, kå/st-å-åå, a. Useless.

CASTE, kå'st, n. A name by which each tribe or class of Hindoos is distinguished.

CASTED, ka'st-ed, pp. The participle preterite of cast, but improperly CASTELLAN, kås'tel-ån, n. The captain, governor,

or constable of a castle. ing to a castle. CASTELLANY, kås'těl-ån'e, n. The lordship belong-CASTELLATED, kås-tel-lå/t-ed, a. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CASTELLATION, kås-těl-lå-shůn, n. The act of fortifying a house.

CASTER, kå'st-er, n. A thrower. A calculator. A small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel,

that it may move more easily in any direction.

CASTERS, kå'st-erz, n. pl. A frame for holding bottles.

CASTIFICATION, kås-tif-e-kå'shån, n. Chastity.

CASTIGATE, kås'tê-gå't, vt. To chastise. CASTIGATED, kås'te-gå't-ed, pp. Punished; cor-

[correcting. rected. Punishing; CASTIGATING, kås-tê-gå-t-ing, ppr. Punishing; CASTIGATION, kås-tê-gå-shun, n. Penance; puemendation. nishment.

CASTIGATOR, kås-tê-gå/t-år, n. He who makes an CASTIGATORY, kås-tê-gå/t-år-ê, a. Punitive, in order to amendment.

CASTILE-SOAP, n. kås'tê'l-sô'p, n. A kind of pure

refined soap.

CASTING, kå'st-ing, n. The act of throwing.

CASTING, kå'st-ing, ppr. Throwing off or out; computing; running into a mould to give shape.

CASTING-NET, kå'st-ing-net, n. A net to be thrown into the water.

CASTING-VOICE, kå'st-lng-vå't, n. The vote of a CASTING-VOICE, kå'st-lng-vå's, n. presiding officer, in an assembly, or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly, or house, are

equally divided between the affirmative, and negative. CASTLE, kas'l, n. A strong house, fortified.

CASTLES in the air, kas'lz in the air. Projects with-CASTLE-BUILDER, kås'l-bild-er, n. A fanciful pro-CASTLE-BUILDING, kås'l-bild-ing, n. The practice of aerial architecture.

CASTLE-CROWNED, kås'l-kråond, a. Crowned or

CASTLERY, kås'l-ré, n. The government of a castle. CASTLE SOAP, kås'l-sôp, or kås-tê'l-sôp, n. A kind CASTLET, kåst'lét, n. A small castle. [of soap. CASTLEWARD, kås'l-ôd'rd, n. An imposition for maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle.

CASTLING, kå/st-ling, n. An abortive. CASTOR, kå/st-år, n. A beaver. A fine hat made of

the fur of a beaver. CASTOREUM, kås-tô/r-ŷům, n. The inguinal gland

of the beaver.

CASTORIN, kås-tår-in, n. An animal principle CASTORINE kås-tår-in, n. discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the castorin.

CASTOR-OIL, kas-tur-ael, n. An oil extracted from the palma christi, in the West Indies.

CASTOR and POLLUX, kås-tur and pol-uks, n. A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in the form of balls.

CASTRAMETATION, kås-trå-mê-tå-shůn, n. The

art of forming an encampment.

CASTRATE, kås-trå't, rt. To geld. CASTRATED, kås-trå't-ed, pp. Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CASTRATING, kås'trå't-ing, ppr. Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing. [gelding. CASTRATION, kas-tra-shun, n. The operation of

CASTRATO, kås-trå-tô, n. A male person emasculated, for the purpose of improving his voice as a

CASTERIL, kås'ter-il, n. A kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN, kås-tren-shun, a. Belonging to a

CASUALI, kåzh-u-ål, a. Accidental. [camp. CASUALIY, kåzh-u-ål-å, ad. Accidentally. CASUALIY, kåzh-u-ål-ål-nës, n. Accidentallys. CASUALIY, kåzh-u-ål-nës, n. Accidentalless. CASUALIY, kåzh-u-ål-te, n. Accident. Chance. CASUIST, kåzh-u-ist, n. One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

CASUIST, kåzh'u-ist, vi. To play the casuist.

CASUISTICAL, kåzh-u-lst-ê-kål, a. Relating to cases of conscience. CASUISTRY, kåzh'u-ist-rê, n. The science of a ca-CAT, kåt', n. A domestick animal. A sort of ship.

A double trivet or tripod. [baptism. CATABAPTIST, kat-a-bap-tist, n. An opponent of CATACHRESIS, kåt-å-kre-sis, n. In rhetorick, the

abuse of a trope. CATACHRESTICAL, kåt-å-krést-é-kål, a. Con-

trary to proper use, forced. CATACHRESTICALLY, kåt-å-krést-é-kål-ê, ad. In

a forced manner.

CATACLYSM, kåt'å-klizm, n. A deluge. CATACOMBS, kåt'å-kô'mz, n. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOUSTICKS, kåt-å-kåd's-tiks, n. The science of reflected sounds or echoes.

CATADIOPTRICAL,kåt-å-di-òp'tré-kål,a. \ Reflect-CATADIOPTRICK, kåt-å-di-op-trik, a. ∫ ing light

CATADUPE, kåt-å-du'p, n. A cataract. CATAGMATICK, kåt-åg-måt-ik, a. The quality of

consolidating the parts

CATAGRAPH, kåt'å-gråf, n. The first draught of a picture. Profile.

CATALECTICK, kåt'å-lėk'-tik, n. Relating to me-CATALEPSY, kåt'å-lėp-sė, n. A lighter species of

the apoplexy, or epilepsy. [logue. CATALOGIZE, kāt-ā-lòg-i'z, vt. To put into a cata-CATALOGUE, kåt-å-log, n. An enumeration of par-

ticulars; a list.

CATALOGUE, kåt-å-log, vt. To make a list of.

Formed into CATALOGUED, kåt-å-logd, pp. Formed into lists; named and numbered.

CATALOGUING, kåt-å-lòg-ing, ppr. Naming articles

and forming them into lists.

CATALPA, kå-tål-på, n. A large tree of Carolina, and the south, which in blossom has a beautiful appearance.

CASTLEGUARD, kås'l-gård, n. One of the feudal | CATAPLASM, kåt'å-plåzm, n. A mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body. A poultice. CATALYSIS, kå-tål'is-is, n. Dissolution. CATAMARAN, kåt-å-må-rån', n. A float so called. CATAMOUNT, kåt-å-måo'nt, n. Cat of the mountain;

the wild cat. [mal resembling a cat. CATAMOUNTAIN, kắt-å-må%n-tĩn, n. A fierce ani-CATANADORMOUS, kắt-å-nå-dor-můs, a. In ich-

thyology, moving alternately once a year from the salt water into the fresh.

CATAPHONICKS, kåt-å-fon-iks, n. The doctrine of reflected sounds. [plete armour.

CATAPHRACT, kåt-å-fråkt, n. A horseman in com-CATAPUCE, kåt-å-pu's, n. The herb spurge. CATAPULT, kåt'å-pult, n. An engine used anciently

to throw stones. CATARACT, kát-å-råkt, n. A cascade. A dimness

or loss of sight, produced by an opaque body situated behind the pupil.

CATARRH, kå-tår', n. A defluxion of a sharp serum

from the glands about the head and throat.

CATARRHAL, kå-tår-ål, a.

CATARRHOUS, kå-tår-åls, a.

Relating to a catarrh. CATASTROPHE, kå-tås-tro-të, n. The final event of a dramatick piece.

CATBLOCK, kat-blok, n. A two or three fold block, with an iron strop, and large hook, used to draw up the anchor to the cat-head.

CATCAL, kåt-kå'l, n. A squeaking instrument, used

in the playhouse to condemn plays. ATCH, katsh', n. Seizure. Watch. CATCH, katsh', n. Seizure. An advantage taken. A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another. A slight contagion.

CATCH, kåtsh', vt. To lay hold suddenly. CATCH, kåtsh', vt. To lay hold on with the hand. To ensnare; to entangle.

CATCHABLE, kåtsh-åbl, a. Liaole to be caught. CATCHER, kåtsh-er, n. He that catches. Tha

which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kåtsh'fli, n. A species of campion.

CATCHING, kåtsh'ing, ppr. Seizing; taking hold;

entangling; ensuaring.
CATChPENNY,kåtsh-pen-e,n. A worthless pamphlet.
CATCHPOLE, kåtsh-pe'l, n. A bumbailiff.

CATCHUP, kåtsh'up, n. A poignant liquor made from boiled mushrooms.

CATCHWORD, kåtsh-bård, n. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CÂTE, kắ/t, n. Food; something to be eaten. CATECHETICAL, kắt-ê-kėt-ê-kål, a. Consisting of question and answer.

CÂTECHETICALLY, kắt-ê-kẻt-ê-käl-ê, ad. In the

way of question and answer.

CATECHETICK, kåt-å-kåt-²k, a. Catechetical.

CATECHISE, kåt-å-kåt-å, vt. To question; to interCATECHISED, kåt-å-kåt/ad, pp. Instructed. frogate.

CATECHISER, kåt-å-kåt/a-å, n. One who catechises.

CATECHISING, kåt-ê-kêi/z-îng, n. Interrogation. CATECHISING kắt-ê-kêi/z-îng, ppr. Instructing in rudiments, or principles. CATECHISM, kåt-'ê-kîzm, n. A form of instruction

by questions and answers.

CATECHIST, kat-e-kist, n. One whose charge is to question the instructed concerning religion. CATECHISTICAL, kat-ê-kist'é-kal, a. Instructing

by question and answer. CATÉCHISTICALLY, kåt-ê-kist'ê-kål-ê, ad. In a

catechistical manner. CATECHUMEN, kåt-ê-ku-mên, n. One who is

yet in the first rudiments of christianity. CATECHUMENIST, kåt-ê-ku'mên-îst, n. The same

as catechumen. sitive. CATEGORICAL, kåt-ê-gòr-ê-kål, a. Absolute; po-CATEGORICALLY, kåt-ê-gòr-ê-kål-ê, ad. Directly. Positively.

CATEGORY, kåt'ê-gůr-ê, n. A class; a rank; an

order of ideas; a predicament. CATENARIA, kåt-e-nå/r-yå, n. The curve which a rope forms by its own weight, when extended.

CA'I ENARIAN, kắt-é-nẩ/r-ýan, Relating to a chain. 117

CATENATE, kåt-én-å/t, vt To chain. [connected. CATENATED, kåt-én-å/t-éd, pp. Linked together; CATENATING, kåt-én-å/t-ing, ppp. Linking together. CATENATION, kat-en-a-shun, n. Regular connection. CATER, kå't-er, n. A provider of provisions. four of cards and dice.

CATER, kå't-er, vi. To provide food. CATER-COUSIN, kå'ter-kůzn', n. A corruption of quatre-cousin, from the ridiculousness of calling

cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

CATERER, kå't-ér-ér, n. One employed to buy provisions for the family. [cater. CATERESS, kå't-er-es, n. A woman employed to CATERPILLAR, kåt-er-pil-er, n. A worm which devours leaves and fruits. [cats.

CATERWAUL, kåt-er-oal, vi. To make a noise as CATERWAULING, kåt-er-oal-ing, n. The noise of purchased.

CATERY, kå't-ér-é, n. The depository of victuals CATES, kå'tz, n. Viands; food.

CAT-EYED, katti'd, a. Having eyes like a cat. CATFISH, kattish, n. A sea-fish in the West Indies. CATGUT, kåt-gåt, n. A string for musical instruments, made of the intestines of animals. of linen or canvass with wide interstices. CATHARIST, kåth'år-ist, n. One who holds himself

more pure than others.

CATHARPINGS, kåt-hårp-ings, n. Small ropes in a ship, used to force the shrouds tight.
CATHARTICAL, kå-thår-té-kål, a. Purgative.
CATHARTICALNESS, kå-thår-té-kål-nes, n. Purg-

ing quality. [cines. CATHARTICKS, kå-thår'tiks, n. Purging medi-

A piece of CATHEAD, kåt-hed, n. A kind of fossil. timber which trices up the anchor from the hawse to the ton of the fore-castle. [chair. to the top of the fore-castle.

CATHEDRAL, kå-thé-drål, n. A pulpit; a professor's CATHEDRAL, kå-thé-drål, a. Belonging to an episcopal church. [diocese.

CATHEDRAL, kå-thé-drål, n. The head church of a CATHEDRATED, kåth-é-drå/t-éd, a. Relating to the

authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher. CATHETER, kath-é-ter, n. A hollow instrument, introduced into the bladder, to bring away the urine. CATHOLES, kat-holz, n. Two little holes astern

above the gun-room ports of a ship.

CATHOLICAL, kå-thôl'šk-ål, a. General. [tholic. CATHOLICISE, kå-thôl'å-si'z, vi. To become a Ca-CATHOLICISM, kå-thôl'å-sizm, n. Adherence to the catholick church. Universality, or the orthodox

faith of the whole church. CATHOLICK, kåth²o-lik, a. Universal or general. CATHOLICK, kåth²o-lik, n. A papist; a Roman Catholic.

CATHOLICKLY, kåth'ô-lik-lê, ad. Generally. CATHOLICKNESS, kåth-6-lik-nes, n. Universality. CATHOLICON, kå-thòl-ê-kůn, n. An universal me-dicine. [tiline, the conspirator.

CATILINISM, kåt'fl-i'n-izm, n. Conspiracy, from Ca-CATKINS, kåt'kinz, n. An assemblage of imperfect

flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a cat's tail. CATLIKE, kåt'li'k, a. Like a cat. CATLING, kåt'ling, n. A dismembering knife, used

by surgeons.
CATMINT, kåt-mint, n. The name of a plant.
CATONIAN, kå-to'n-yån, a. What resembles the

manners of Cato; grave; severe. CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kat-ô-ni'n-ta'lz, n. A whip with nine tails.

CATOPSIS, kå-top'sis, n. An acute and quick per-

ception. Dimness of sight.

CATOPTER, kå-top-ter, n.

CATOPTRON, kå-top-trun, n.

A kind of optic glass;

CATOPTRON, kå-top-trun, n. CATOPTRICAL, kå-top-trê-kal, a. Relating to catoptricks.

CATOPTRICKS, kå-top-triks, n. That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection. CATOPTROMANCY, kā-top-tro-man-sē, n. A spe-

cies of divination among the ancients.

CATPIPE, kåt'e'pi'p, n. A catcall.

CAT'S-EYE, kåtz'i, n. A stone of a glistening gray
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CAT'S-FOOT, kåtz'fot, n. An herb, ground ivy. CAT'S-HEAD, kātz-hèd, n. A kind of large apple. CATSILVER, kāt-sīl-vēr, n. A kind of fossil. CAT'S-PAW, kāts-pā', n. The dupe of a flatterer. CAT'S-TAIL, kātz-tā'l, n. A long round substance

that grows upon nut-trees, &c.
CATSUP, kåt'såp, n. See CATCHUP.
CATTLE, kåt'l, n. Beasts of pasture.
CAUDAL, kå'-dål, a. Relating to the tail of an animal.
CAUDATE, or CAUDATED, kå-då't, or kå-då't-åd, Having a tail.

CAUDLE, ka'dl, n. A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons. CAUDLE, ka'dl, vt. To make caudle.

CAUF, ka'f, n. A chest to keep fish alive in the water. CAUGHT, ka't, pp. Seized; taken hold of; discovered.

CAUK, kå'k, n. A coarse talcose spar.
CAUL, kå'l, n. The net in which women inclose their
hair. Any kind of small net. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed. The little membrane found on some children, encompassing the head, when born.

CAULESCENT, kå-lés-ént, a. Having a perfect stem. CAULET, kå-lét, n. Colewort.

CAULIFEROUS, kå-lif'er-us, a. Such plants as have CAULIFLOWER, kal'é-flao'ér, n. A species of cabbage. CAULIFORM, kal'ê-farm, a. Having the form of a stalk or of a stem.

Staik or of a stem.

CAULINE, kå'i'n, a. Attached to the stem.

CAULK, kå'k, vt. See CALK.

CAUPONATE, kå'pô-nå't, vt. To keep a victuallingCAUPONISE, kå'pô-nå't, vt. To sell wine or victuals.

CAUSABLE, kå'z-åbl, a. That which may be caused.

CAUSALITY, kåz-åli'āt-è, n. The agency of a cause.

CAUSALIY, kåz-åli'āt-è, n. The agency of a cause.

CAUSALLY, kà'z-al-e, ad. According to the order of causes.

CAUSATION, kà'z-å'shun, n. The act of causing. CAUSATIVE, kà'z-å-tiv, a. That expresses a cause or manner. CAUSATIVELY, kå/z-å-tîv-lê, ad. In a causative CAUSATOR, kaz-a-tur, n. A causer.

CAUSA IOK, kaz-a-tur, n. A causer.

CAUSE, ka'z, n. That which produces any thing.

CAUSE, ka'z, vt. To effect as an agent.

CAUSED, ka'z, vt. To assign insufficient cause or reason

CAUSEDs, ka'z-lés, pp. Produced; brought about.

CAUSELESS, ka'z-lés, a. Having no cause.

CAUSELESSLY, ka'z-lés-lê, ad. Without cause.

CAUSELESSNESS, ka'z-lés-nés, n. Unjust ground.

CAUSELESSNESS, ka'z-lés-nés, n. Unjust ground.

CAUSER, kå'z-êr, n. He that causes; the agent. CAUSEY, kå's-ê, n. \ A way raised and paved CAUSEWAY, kå'z-ôå, n. \ above the rest of the ground CAUSIDICAL, kå-såd'ê-kål, a. Relating to an advo-

cate or pleader. CAUSING, ka'z-ing, ppr. Producing; bringing about,

or into being.

CAUSTICAL, kå's-tê-kål, a. Medicaments which de-CAUSTICK, kå's-tik, a. stroy the texture of the

part to which they are applied.

CÂUSTICITY, kả's-tis-ît-ê, n. Quality of a caustic.

CAUSTICK, kả's-tik, n. A corroding application.

CAUSTICKNESS, kả's-tik-nés, n. The quality of being acquitie.

being caustic.

CAUTEL, kå-tél, n. Cunning; subtlety. CAUTELOUS, kå-tél-ås, a. Cautious; wily. CAUTELOUSLY, kå-tél-ås-lê, ad. Cunningly; cau-

tionsly

CAUTELOUSNESS, kå-tél-ås-nės, n. Cautiousness. CAUTER, kå-tér, n. A searing hot iron. CAUTERISM, kå-tér-jem,n. The application of cautery. CAUTERIZATION, kå-tér-i-zå-shůn, n. The act of

burning with hot irons or caustics. CAUTERIZE, kå-ter-i'z, vt. To burn with the cautery. CAUTERIZED, kà-tér-i'zd, pp. Seared with a hot

[with the cantery. CAUTERIZING, kå-ter-i'z-ing, n. The act of burning CAUTERIZING, kå-ter-i'z-ing, ppr. Burning with a bot iron or carefic iron, or caustic.

hot iron, or caustic.

CAUTERY, kå-ter-e, n. An instrument or medicine
CAUTION, kå-shun, n. Prudence. Security for;

curity against. Warning.

CAUTION, kå'shån, vt. To warn.
CAUTIONARY, kå'shån-èr-è, a. Given as a pledge.
CAUTIONED, kå'shånd, pp. Warned.
CAUTIONING, kå'shån-ing, ppr. Warning.

CAUTIOUS, kå-shūs, a. Wary; watchful. CAUTIOUSLY, kå-shūs-lê, ad. Warily. CAUTIOUSNESS, kå-shūs-nės, n. Watchfulness.

CAVALCADE, kåv-ål-kå/d, n. A procession on horse-

CAVALIER, kåv-å-lé'r, n. A knight; a gay sprightly military man. The appellation of the party of King Charles the First. A mount or elevation of earth, to lodge cannon.

CAVALIER, kåv'å-le'r, a. Gay; sprightly; warlike. CAVALIERLY, kåv-å-le'r-le, ad. Haughtily. CAVALIERNESS, kåv-å-le'r-nes, n. Haughty or

disdainful conduct.

CAVALRY, kåv-ål-ré, n. Horse troops. CAVATE, kå-vå/t, nt. To hollow out.

CAVATED, kå-vå/t-êd, pp. Dug out, or made hollow. CAVATINA, kåv-å-tê-nå, n. In music, a short air, without a return, or second part, which is sometimes

relieved by recitative. [hollow. CAVATING, kå-vå-t-ing, pp. Digging out; making CAVAZION, kå-vå-zhun, n. The hollowing of the

earth for cellarage.

CAVE, kå'v, n. A cavern; a den.

CAVE, kå'v, vi. To dwell in a cave.

CAVEA, the cave to make hollow.

CAVEAT, kå'v'ýåt, n. An intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, that he ought to beware how he acts.

CAVEATOR, ka-vê-a/t-ur, n. One who enters a caveat. CAVED, kåvd, pp. Made hollow; formed into a cave. CAVERN, kåvdern, n. A hollow place in the ground. CAVERNED, kåv-ernd, a. Inhabiting a caverns. CAVERNOUS, kåv-ern-ås, a. Full of caverns.

CAVERNULOUS, kå-ver-nu-lous, a. Full of little eavities.

CAVESSON, kå-ves'un, n. A sort of band put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the breaking of him. CAVETTO, kå-vét-ő, n. A concave moulding. CAVIARE, kåv-ýå'r. or kå-vé'r, n. The roe of stur-

geons and other fish.

CAVIER, kå-vé'r, n. A corruption of caviare.

CAVIL, kåv-fl, vt. To raise captious objections. To

treat with objections.

CAVIL, kåv'll, n. Frivolous objections. CAVILLATION, kåv'll-lå'shun, n. The practice of objecting

CAVILLED, kav-fld, pp. Treated with objections. CAVILLER, kåv-il-er, n. A captious disputant. CAVILLING, kåv-il-ing, n. Dispute.

CAVILLING, kav-il-ing, ppr. Raising frivolous objections. CAVILLINGLY, kåv-il-ing-lé, ad. In a [manner. cavilling CAVILLINGNESS, kav-fil-ing-nes, n. The disposition

to cavil. CAVILLOUS, kåv-fl-us, a. Full of objections. CAVILLOUSLY, kåv-fl-us-le, ad. In a cavillous manner.

CAVIN, kav-in, n. A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops.

CAVING, kåv-ing, ppr. Making hollow; forming
CAVITY, kåv-it-ė, n. Hollowness; a hollow place.
CAVOLINITE, kåv-ib-i't, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral.

CAVY, ka-ve, n. A genus of quadrupeds, holding a

middle place between the murine and leporine tribes. CAW, kå', vi. To cry as the rook. CAXOU, kåk's-ö, or kåks'åö, n. A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CAYENNE. kả-'ŷên', n. A species of very pungent CAYMAN, kả-man, n. An animal of the genus Lacerta. found in the West Indies, the alligator.

CAZIQUE, kå-zė'k, or kå-se'k, n. A title given to the petty kings in America.

CEASE, se's, vi. To leave off; to be extinct. To rest.

CEASE, se's, v. To put a stop to.

CEASE, se's, n. Extinction.

CEASED, se'sd, pp. Stopped; ended.

CEASELESS, sé's-lés, a. Incessant. CEASELESSLY, sé's-lés-lê, ad. Perpetually.

CEASING, sé's-ing, ppr. Stopping; ending. CECCHIN, sê-tshê'n, or zê-kê'n, n. A coin of Italy and CECITY, sê-sît-ê, n. Blindness. [Barbary. CECUTIENCY, sê-ku'shên-sê, n. Tendency to blind-

CEDAR, sê'dêr, n. A tree. CEDARLIKE, sê-dêr-li'k, a. Resembling a cedar-tree.

CEDARLIKE, sé-dér-li'k, a. Resembling a cedar-tree. CEDARN, sé-dérn, a. Belonging to the cedar-tree. CEDE, sé'd, vt. To submit. To resign. CEDED, sé'd-êd, pp. Yielded; given up. CEDILLA, sé-díl-lå, n. A mark placed under the c, in French, to denote that it is to be sounded like s. CEDING, sé'd-îng, ppr. Yielding; giving up. CEDRINE, sé-drin, a. Belonging to the cedar-tree. CEDRY, sé-dré, a. Of the colour of cedar. CEDULE, sé-dril. 2. A scroll or writing.

CEDULE, séd-ul, n. A scroll, or writing. CEDUOUS, sé-du-us, a. Fit to be felled. CEIL, sêl, vt. To cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILED, sê'ld, pp. Overlaid with timber. CEILING, sê'l-ing, n. The inner roof. The inside planks

of a ship.

CEILING, sell-ing, ppr. Covering the top of a room CELANDINE, sell-an-di'n, n. A plant.

CELATURE, sė'l-å-tu'r, n. The thing engraved. CELEBRATE, sė'l-è-brå't, vt. To distinguish by so-

CELEBRATED, sel'e-bra't-ed, pp. Praised; exalted; honoured. CELEBRATING, sěl-é-brå't-ing, ppr. Praising; ho-CELEBRATION, sěl-é-brå-shun, n. Solemn perform-

CELEBRATOR, sél-é-brå't-ůr. n. He who celebrates.

CELEBRIOUS, sê-lê'brê-ůs, a. Famous. CELEBRIOUSLY, sê-lê'brê-ůs-lê, ad. In a famous

manner. CELEBRIOUSNESS, sê-lê-brê-us-nes, n. Renown. CELEBRITY, sé-léb-rît-é, n. Publick and splendid

transaction. CELERIACK, sê-lê'r-ŷāk, n. A species of parsley.

CELERIATY, sê-lêr-yak, n. A species of parsiey. CELERIY, sê-lêr-îf-ê, n. Swiftness. CELERY, sêl-êr-ê, n. A species of parsiey. CELESTIAL, sê-lêst-ŷâl, a. Heavenly. CELESTIAL, sê-lêst-ŷâl, a. An inhabitant of heaven. CELESTIALLY, sê-lêst-ŷâl-ê, ad. In a neavenly

manner.

CELESTIFIED, sê-lest-ê-fi/d, pp. Made heavenly. CELESTIFY, sê-lest-ê-fi, vt. To give something of heavenly matter to any thing. venly. CELESTIFYING, sé-lést-é-fi-ing, ppr. Making hea-CELESTINS, sél-és-tins, or sé-lés-tins, n. Monks of

a religious order, reformed by Pope Celestin V.
CELIACK, sėl-lykk, a. See CŒLIAC. Relating to the
CELIBACY, sėl-sl-ės-ė, n. Single life. [bellv.
CELIBOGRAPHY, sė-sld-òs-grāf-ė, n. A description
of the apparent spots on the disk of the sun or planets.

CELINE, sé-li'n, a. Relating to the belly.

CELL, sél', n. The little habitation of a religious person. A small apartment in a prison. Little bogs

where fluids of matter of different sorts are lodged. CELLAR, selfer, n. A place under ground, where stores

and liquors are deposited.

CELLARAGE, sčl-čr-čj, n. The cellars.

CELLARER, or CELLERER, sčl-čr-čr, n. A butler.

CELLARIST, sčl-čr-šst, n. The butler in a religious

house CELLIFEROUS, sel-lif'er-us, a. Producing cells.

CELLULAR, sėl-u-lėr, a. Consisting of little cells or CELLULAR, sėl-u-lėr, a. Consisting of little cells or CELLULE, sėl-u-l, n. A little cell. [cavities. CELLULIFEROUS, sėl-u-lif-'èr-us, a. Producing little CELSITUDE, sél-sé-tu'd, n. Height. [cells. CELTIBERIAN, sél-sb-é'r-yan, a. Pertaining to Celtiberia, and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts.

Kelts of the Iberus, a river in Spain. CELTIBERIAN, selt-îb-e'r-ŷân, n. An inhabitant of

Celtiberia. CELTICISM, kěl-tê-sîzm, n. The manner or custom

of the Celts. CELTICK, kėlidik, a. Relating to the Celts or Gauls. CELTIS, sėlidis, n. The nettle-tree of several specie CELTS, kėlits', n. Inhabitants of Gaul.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CEMENT, sem'ent, n. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. Bond of union in friendship. CEMENT, vt. sê-měnt', vt. To unite by something interposed. To cohere. menting.

CEMENTATION, sê-mênt-å-shûn, n. The act of ce-CEMENTATORY, sê-mênt-å-tûr-ê, a. Having the

quality of uniting firmly.

CEMENTER, sê-ment-er, n. That which unites.

CEMENTITIOUS, sê-ment-lsh-ůs, a. Having the

quality of cementing firmly.

CEMETERY, sėm'ė tėr-ė, n. A place where the dead are deposited.

[kinsfolk.

CEN, and CIN, sén', and sîn', n. A prefix, &c., denote CENATORY, sén'â-tûr-ê, a. Relating to supper. CENOBITIC, sén'ô-bi'l, n. A monk; a recluse. CENOBITIC or CENOBITICAL, sén'ô-bit'lk, or sén-â-bit'lk la Livipe in a societé of neduces.

ô-blt'ê-kål, a. Living in a society of recluses. CENOBY, sên-ô-bê, n. The place where persons live in community. [ried clsewhere. CENOTAPH, sen'ô-taf, n. A monument for one bu-

CENSE, sens', n. Public rate. Condition; rank. CENSE, sens', vt. To perfume with odours. CENSED, sensd', pp. Perfumed with odours.

CENSER, séns-én, n. The vessel in which incense is burned. A fire-pan.

CENSING, séns-ing, ppr. Perfuming with odours,

from burning substances.

CENSION, sens'yun, n. A rate; an assessment.

CENSOR, sen'sur, n. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners. One who is given to censure.

CENSORIAL, sėn'sô'r-yal, a. Full of censure; severe. CENSORIAN, sėn-sô'r-yan, a. Relating to the censor. CENSORIOUS, sėn-sô'r-yas, a. Addicted to censure; CENSORIOUSLY, sên-sô'r-ŷůs-lê, ad. In a severe

reflecting manner. [to reproach CENSORIOUSNESS, sen-ser-yus-nes, n. Disposition CENSORLIKE, sénésúr-lík, a Censorious; austere. CENSORSHIP, sénésúr-ship, n. The office of a censor. CENSUAL, sénés-u-âl, a. Relating to the census, or

Roman register.

CENSURABLE, séns-'yůr-åbl, a. Worthy of censurc.
CENSURABLENESS, séns-'yůr-åbl-nés, n. Blamemanner.

CENSURABLY, sens'yur'ab-lê, a. In a blameworthy

CENSURABLY, séns-'yûr-'âb-lê, a. In a blameworthy CENSURE, séns-'yûr, n. Blame. Judicial sentence. CENSURE, séns-'yûr, vt. To blame. To judge. CENSURED, séns-'yûr-dr, pp. Blamed; reproved. CENSURER, séns-'yûr-êr, n. He that blames. CENSURING, séns-'yûr-îng, n. Reproach. CENSURING, séns-'yûr-îng, ppr. Finding fault with. CENSUS, sén-'sûs, n. A declaration among the Romans, made by the several subjects, of their names and places of abode. hefore the censors.

places of abode, before the censors. CENT, sent, n. A hundred; as, five per cent. that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAGE, sent'ej, n. The payment of cents.

CENTAUR, sén'tar, n. A poetical being, compounded of a man and a horse. The archer in the zodiack. CENTAURLIKE, sén'tàr-li'k, a. Having the appearance of a centaur.

ENTAURY, sén'tà-rê, n. A plant. ENTENARY, sént'én-ér-ê, or sén-tén'à-rê, n. The number of a hundred. [dred years. CENTENNIAL, sen-ten-ŷal, a. Consisting of a hun-

CENTERING, sén-térd, pp. Collected to a centre.
CENTERING, sén-tér-ing, ppr. Placing on a centre.
CENTESM, sén-tézm, n. The hundredth part of an integer, or thing. [dred heads.]

CENTESIMAL, sen-tes'im-al, n. The next step of pro-

gression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions. CENTESIMAL, sen-tes-im-al, a. Hundredth. CENTESIMATION, sen-tes-im-al-shun, n. A military punishment for descrition, mutiny, and the like, where one person in a hundred was selected for execution,

CENTICIPITOUS, sén-té-sîp-a-tus a. Having a hundred parts. [dred parts. CENTIFIDOUS, sen-tif-id-us, a. Divided into a hun-CENTIFOLIOUS, sen-tê-fô'l-ŷůs, a. Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIGRADE, sen'tê-grad, α. Consisting of a hun-

dred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions, or equal parts. [the hundredth part of a gram. CENTIGRAM, sén-tê-grâm, n. In French measure, CENTILITER, sén-tîl-ît-ér, n. The hundredth part of a liter; a little more than six-tenths of a cubic

discourse. CENTILOQUY, sén-tîl-ô-kôc, n. An hundred-fold CENTIMETER, sén-tîm-ê-tér, n. In French measure, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than thirty-nine-hundredths of an inch, English measure.

CENTINODY, sên-tîn-ô-dê, n. Knotgrass. CENTIPEDE, sên-tê-pê'd, n. A poisonous insect. CENTNER, sênt-nêr, n. In metallurgy, and essaying;

a decimatic hundred.

CENTO, sen'tô, n. A composition formed by joining scraps from various authors, or from various parts of the same author. in the centre. CENTRAL, sen'tral, a. Relating to the centre, placed

CENTRALITY, sên-trâl-it-ê, n. The state of a centre. CENTRALLY, sên-trâl-ê, ad. With regard to the CENTRE, sén'tér, n. The exact middle. CENTRE, sén'tér, vt. To lace on a centre. [centre. To collect to a point.

CENTRE, sén-tér, vi. To rest on. To be placed in the CENTRICALLY, sén-trik-ål-é, ad. In a centrical situation.

CENTRICALNESS, sén-trîk-âl-nés, n. A situation CENTRICK, sén-trîk, a. Placed in the centre. CENTRIFUGAL, sén-trît'u-gâl, a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the

centre. [dency to the centre; having gravity. CENTRIPETAL, sén-trîp-é-tål, a. Having a ten-CENTRY, sén-trê, n. A sentinel. CENTUMVIRI, sén-tům-vir-i, sén-tům-vir-è, n. The

hundred judges in the Roman republick.
CENTUPLE, sén-tu'pl, a. An hundred fold. [fold.
CENTUPLE, sén-tu'pl, vt. To multiply an hundredCENTUPLED, sén-tu'pld, pp. Multiplied a hundred times a hundred. CENTUPLICATE, sen-tu'ple-ka't, vt. To make an

hundred-fold. CENTUPLICATED, sên-tu'plê-kå't-êd, pp. Increased

a hundred times a hundred.

CENTUPLICATING, sen-tu'plê-kâ't-îng, ppr. Increasing to a hundred times a hundred.

CENTUPLING, sen-tu'p-ling, ppr. Multiplying a hundred times a hundred. CENTURIATE, sén-tu-rê-â/t, vt. To divide into hun-CENTURIATED, sén-tu-rê-â/t-êd, pp. Divided into

hundreds or companies. CENTURIATING, sen-tu'rê-â't-îng, ppr. Dividing into hundreds or companies.

CENTURIATOR, sên-tu-rê-å-tůr, n. An historian who distinguishes times by centuries.

CENTURION, sen-tu'r-ŷun, n. A Roman military officer, who commanded an hundred men.

CENTURIST, sén-tu-rîst, n. Centuriator. CENTURY, sén-tu-rê, n. A hundred; usually em-

ployed to specify time. Sometimes simply a hundred. CENTZONTLY, sent-zont-li, n. The Mexican name of the Turdus polyglottus, or mocking thrush. CEOL, se'-ol, n. An initial in the names of men, which

signifies a ship or vessel. [the head ache. CEPHALALGIC, séf-å-lål-jik, a. A medicine good for CEPHALALGY, séf-å-lål-jik, a. The head-ach. CEPHALICK, sé-fål-lik, a. That which is medicinal

[hemisphere. to the head.

to the head.

CEPHOUS, sé'f'ŷās, n. A constellation in the northern
CEPHUS, sé'fūs, n. A fowl of the duck kind.
CERASEE, sér-å-sé', n. The male balsam-apple.
CERASIN, sér-å-sin, n. Any gummy substance which
swells in cold water; but does not readily dissolve in it.
CERASITE, sér-å-si't, n. A petrifaction resembling a

cherry. CERASTES, sê-râs'têz, n. A serpent having horns. CERATE, sé'rā't, n. A stiff unguent or liniment. CERATED, sé'rā't-ed, a. Covered with wax.

CERE, sêr, n. The skin that covers the base of the CERE, sêr, nt. To wax. [bill in the hawk kind. CEREALIOUS, sê'rê-âl'ŷûs, or sê-rê-âl-ŷûs, a. Pertaining to corn.

CES CHA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 1 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, uo', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CEREBEL, ser-é-bel, n. Part of the brain. CEREBELLUM, se-re-bel-am, n. The hinder portion of the brain.

CEREBRAL, sér-é-brål, a. Belonging to the brain. CEREBRUM, sér-é-bråm, n. The brain. CERECLOTH, sér-klåth, n. Cloth smeared over with

glutinous matter.
CERED, sér'd, pp. Spread over with melted wax.
CEREMENT, sér'r-ment, n. Cloths dipped in melted wax. CEREMONIAL, ser-ê-mô-n-yal, a. Relating to cere-

mony; formal. CEREMONIAL, sér-ê-mô/n-ŷâl, n. Outward form. CEREMONIALNESS, sér-ê-mô/n-ŷâl-nês, n. Cereto a fault.

CEREMONIOUS, ser-é-mô/n-ŷůs, a. Civil and formal CEREMONIOUSLY, ser-é-mô/n-ŷůs-lè, ad. Formally. CEREMONIOUSNESS, ser-ê-mô'n-ŷůs-nes, n. Addictedness to ceremony.

CEREMONY, séré-mun-ê, n. External form in reli-Outward forms of state.

gion. Outward forms of state. CEREOLITE, seré-è-ò-lit, n. A substance which in appearance, and softness, resembles wax; sometimes

confounded with steatite. CEREOUS, sê'r-ŷůs, a. Waxen.

CERES, se're's, n. In mythology, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.

CERIN, sê'rîn, n. A peculiar substance which precipitates on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork.

CERING, se'r-ing, ppr. Spreading over with melted CERINTHIANS, se-rinth'yanz, n. A sect named from Cerinthus, who maintained many monstrous opinions. CERITE, sé-ri't, n. An opaque mineral. CERIUM, sé-ré-dm, n A metal recently discovered in

Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. CEROGRAPHY, sê-rôg-raf-ê, n. Writing or painting

in wax.

CEROMANCY, sê'rô-man-se, n. Divination by drop-

ping melted wax in water.

CEROON, sê-rô'n, n. A bale or package made of skins.

CEROPLASTIC, sé-rô-plås-tîk, n. Čast like figures CEROTE, sé-rôt, n. Cerate. of wax. CERRIAL, ser-to, n. Cerace. College cerrus. CERRIAL, ser-to-al, a. Relating to the tree called cerrus. CERRUS, ser-to-an. The bitter oak. [regular. CERTAIN, ser-to-an. Sure; indubitable; constant; CERTAIN, ser-to-an. Quantity.

CERTAINLY, ser-tin-le, ad. Without fail. CERTAINNESS, ser-tin-nes, n. Certainty.

CERTAINTY, sérétin-tê, n. Exemption from doubt; from failure. That which is real.

CERTES, ser'tez, ad. Certainly.

CERTIFICATE, ser-tif-e-ket, n. A testimony given

CERTIFICATE, ser-tif-e-ka't, vt. To give a certificate. CERTIFICATED, ser-tif-e-ka't-ed, pp. Declared verified by a written assurance.

CERTIFICATING, ser-tif-e-ka't-ing, ppr. Verifying

by a written declaration. CERTIFICATION, ser-tif-é-kå-shun, n. An ascer-

taining of a thing. [informed. CERTIFIED, ser-te-fi'd, pp. Assured; made certain; CERTIFIER, sér-té-fi-ér, n. An assurer; an ascertainer. CERTIFY, sér-té-fi, vt. To give certain information. CERTIFYING, sér-té-fi-fing, ppr. Giving a written

CERTIORARI, sér-shô-rå-ri, n. A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause

therein depending.

CERTITUDE, ser-te-tu'd, n. Certainty.

CERULE, sér-u'l, a. CERULEAN, sér-u'l-ŷân, a. CERULEOUS, sér-u'l-ŷâs, a.

CERULIFICK, ser-u-lif-ik, a. Having the power to

produce a blue colour.
CERUMEN, ser-u'men, n. The wax of the ear.
CERUSE, se'r-u'z, n. White lead; a white paint. CERUSED, se'r-u'zd, a. Washed with the preparation of white lead.

CERVICAL, ser've-kal, a. Belonging to the neck. CERVIX, ser'viks, n. The hind part of the neck.

CESAREAN, sê-zå'r-ŷån, a. The Cesarean section in cutting a child out of the womb. This, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family. CESPITITIOUS, ses-pê-tlsh-us, a. Made of turfs.

CESSITUDES, sés', vi. To rate. [according to their property. CESS, sés', vi. To rate. [according to their property. CESS, sés', vi. To a legal duty.

CESSATION, sés-så'-shun, n. A stop; a rest; a pause

of hostility, without peace.
CESSAVIT, ses-sa-vit, n. A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, as he is obliged by his tenure.

CESSED, seed, pp. Rated; taxed. [way. CESSIBILITY, ses-ib-il-it-o, n. The quality of giving CESSIBLE, see ib. a. Easy to give way.

CESSING, sessing, ppr. Rating; taxing. CESSION, session, n. Retreat; resignation; the act

of yielding up. CESSIONARY, sesh-un-er-e, a. A cessionary bankrupt is one who has delivered up all his effects.

CESSMENT, sés-ment, n. An assessment or tax. CESSOR, sés-sur, n. He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty, as to incur the danger of law; a taxer.

CESTOOL, sés-tpôl, n. A receptacle for liquid filth. CEST, sést', n. The girdle of a lady. CESTUS, sés-trus, n. The girdle of Venus. CESURAL, sés-shô-tal, a. Pertaining to the cesura. CESURAL sés-shô-tal, a. Pertaining to the CESURAL. CESURE, sêsh'u'r, or sê-shô'ra, n. See Cæsura.

CETACEOUS, se-ta-shus, a. Of the whale kind. CETATE, sê-ta-t, or set-a-t, n. A compound of cetic

acid, with a base. CETERACH, sét'ér-åk, n. A plant; the scale-fern.

CETIC, se'tik, n. Pertaining to the whale. CETIN, se'tin, n. A name given to spermaceti by Chevreul. [cetology.

CETOLOGICAL, sê-tô-lòj-'îk-âl, a. Pertaining to CETOLOGIST, sê-tôl-'ô-jîst, n. One who is versed in the natural history of the whale, and its kindred animals. CETOLOGY, sê-tôl-ô-jê, n. The doctrine or natural

history of cetaceous animals. CETUS, sê-tus, n. In astronomy, the whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing ninety-seven stars.

CEYLANITE, se'l-a-ni't, n. A mineral, classed with

the ruby family; called also pleonaste.

C FA UT, n. A note in the scale of music. CHABASIE, tshåb²å-sc, n. A mineral which has CHABASITE, tshåb²å-si't, n. been regarded as a variety of zeolite.

CHACOON, shå-kô/n, n. A Spanish dance.

CHAD, tshåd's n. A sort of fish.

CHAFE, tsha'f, vt. To warm with rubbing; rage or hurry; to make angry.

CHAFE, tshå/f, vi. To rage; to fret.

CHAFE, tshå/f, n. A heat; a rage. CHAFED, tshå/fd, pp. Heated, or fretted. CHAFERY, tshå'f-år, n. An insect; a sort of yellow CHAFERY, tshå'f-år-å, n. A forge in an iron mill. CHAFE-WAX, tshå'f-åsåk's, n. In England an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax

for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, tshaf', n. The husks of corn; any thing worthless CHAFFER, tshåfér, vi. To treat about a bargain. CHAFFER, tshåfér, vi. To buy; to exchange. CHAFFER, tshåfér, v. Merchandize. CHAFFERED, tshåférd, pp. Bought; exchanged. CHAFFERER, tshåférd, pp. Bought; exchanged.

CHAFFERING, tshåf-er-ing, ppr. Buying; exchanging. CHAFFERN, tshåf-ern, n. A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY, tshåf'ér-é, n. Traffick. CHAFFINCH, tshåf'fintsh, n. A bird so called, be-

cause it delights in chaff.
CHAFFLESS, tshåf'les, a. Without chaff.
CHAFFWEED, tshåf'les, a. An herb; the cudweed. CHAFFY, tshåf'é, a. Like chaff. [for coals. CHAFINGDISH, tshå'f-ing-dish, n. A portable grate CHAFING, tsha'f-ing, ppr. Heating or fretting by any

CHAGRIN, shå-gre'n, n. Ill humour.

CHAGRIN, shå-grê'n, vt. To vex. CHAGRINED, shå-grê'nd, pp. Vexed; fretted.

CHAGRINING, sha-gre'n-ing, ppr. Vexing; fretting. CHAIN, tsha'n, n. A series of links fastened one within another; a manacle; a series of causes or thoughts. CHAIN, tsha'n, vt. To fasten with a chain, to enslave.

CHAINED, tsha'nd, pp. Made fast by a chain. CHAINING, tsha'n-lng, ppr. Binding with a chain. CHAINPUMP, tsha'n-pump, n. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tshå'n-shot, n. Two bullets, or halfbullets, fastened together by a chain. [of a chain. CHAINWORK, tsha'n-woork, n. Works like the links CHAIR, tshå'r, n. A moveable seat. A seat of justice.

A sedan. A vehicle drawn by one horse. CHAIRMAN, tshā/r-man, n. The president of an assembly. One whose trade is to carry a sedan chair. CHAISE, shå'z, n. A carriage drawn by one or more horses.

CHALCEDONIX, kål'sê-dô'nîks, n. A variety of agate,

in which white and gray layers alternate.

CHALCEDONY, kål'sse-dun-e, n. See Calcedony.

CHALCITE, kål'ssi't, n. Sulphate of iron, of a red colour, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kål-kog'råf-er, n. An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kål-ko'g-råf-é, n. Engraving in CHALDAIC, kål-då-ik, n.. The language or dialect of the Chaldees.

CHALDAIC, kål-då-ik, a. Pertaining to Chaldea. Anciently a country on the Frat, or Euphrates, in Asia. CHALDAISM, kål'då-izm, n. An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.

CHALDEAN, kål-dê'an, n. An inhabitant of Chaldea. CHALDEE, kål'dê, a. Relating to the language of Chaldea.

CHALDER, tshål-der, n.
CHALDRON, tshål-drån, n.
CHALDRON, tshål-drån, n.
CHAUDRON, tshå-drån, n.

CHALICE, tshål-is, n. A cup; a bowl; a cup used in acts of worship. flower. CHALICED, tshål'isd, a. Having a cell or cup; as a CHALK, tshà'k, n. A white fossile, reckoned a stone. CHALK for cheese, tshà'k, n. An inferior thing for

what is good. [mark out, as with chalk. CHALK, tshå'k, vt. To rub; to manure with chalk; to CHALKED, tshå'k-fng, pp. Marked with chalk. CHALKING, tshå'k-fng, ppr. Rubbing with chalk. CHALK-CUTTER, tshå'k-kůt-ér, n. A man that digs

CHALK-PIT, tshå'k-pit, n. A pit in which chalk is dug. CHALK-STONE, tshå'k-stô'n, n. A small piece of chalk. CHALKY, tshà'k-ê, a. Consisting of chalk.

CHALLENGE, tshåll-enj, vt. To call another to answer for an offence by combat. To accuse. In law. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshal-enj, a. A summons to combat.

A demand. An exception taken against persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any of them, by the prisoner called to account.

CHALLENGEABLE, tshål-enj-abl, a. That may be CHALLENGED, tshål'énjd, pp. Called to combat; demanded as due.

CHALLENGER, tshål'énj-ér, n. One that defies an-

other to combat. A claimant. CHALLENGING, tshål-enj-ing, ppr. Summoning to a duel; claiming as a right; objecting to jurors. CHALYBEAN, kà-lê'b-yan, a. Relating to steel well

wrought or tempered. firon or steel. CHALYBEATE, kå-lé'b-ŷå't, a. Impregnated with CHAM, kåm', n. The sovereign prince of Tartary; a lord of the Persian court.

CHAMADE, shå-må'd, n. The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshå'm-ber, n. An apartment in a house.
A court of justice. The lower part of a gun where
the charge is lodged. The cavity where the powder 1s lodged in a mine.

CHAMBER, tsha'm-ber, vi To be wanton-

CHAMBER, tshå/m-ber, vt. To shut up as in a cham-[vate or secret council.

CHAMBER-COUNCIL, tshā'm-bēr-kāôn-sīl, n. Pri-CHAMBER-COUNSEL, tshā'm-bēr-kāôn-sēl, n. A counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in the court of law.

CHAMBERED, tshå'm-berd, pp. Shut up in a cham-CHAMBERER, tshå'm-ber-er, n. A man of intrigue. A chamberlain.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshå/m-ber-fel-d, n. One that lives in the same chamber.

CHAMBER-HANGING, tshå/m-ber-hang-ing, The tapestry or other furniture of a chamber. CHAMBERING, tshå'm-ber-ing, ppr. Introduced in the control of the chamber of the Intriguing

in wantonness. tonness. CHAMBERING, tshå'm-bér-ling, n. Intrigue; wan-CHAMBERLAIN, tshå'm-bér-lin, n. An officer of A servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshå'm-ber-lin-ship, n. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshå'm-ber-må'd, n. A maid whose business it is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber. CHAMBER of London, tshamber of London, n. The city of London obtained the title of Camera Regis, some centuries since.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, tshå/m-ber-prak-tis, n. The practice of lawyers, who give their advice privately,

without appearing in court.

CHAMBLET, kam-let, n.

CHAMELOT, kam-let, n.

See Camelot.

CHAMBREL of a Horse, kam'brel, n. The joint or

bending of the upper part of the hinder legs.
CHAMELEON, ka-me'l-yan, n. An animal which is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. CHAMELEONIZE, kå-mė'l-ŷůn-i'z, vt. To change

into many colours. CHAMELEONIZED, kå-mê'l-ŷûn-i'zd, pp. Changed

into various colours CHAMELEONIZING, kå-mê'l-ŷûn-i'z-îng, ppr.

Changing like the chameleon.

CHAMFERING, tsham-fér, vt. To make furrows or gutters upon a column. To wrinkle.

CHAMFER, tsham-fér, n. A small furrow on a CHAMFERI, tsham-fér, n. A small furrow on a CHAMFERI, tsham-fér, n. Column.

CHAMFERING, tsham-fér-ing, ppr. Cutting a gutter in the column.

CHAMITE, kåm'it, n. Fossil remains of the Chama, CHAMIET, kåm'lét, n. Stuff made originally of camel's hair

camel's hair CHAMOI, sham'ae, n. An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us

CHAMOMILE, kåm'd-mi'l, n. See CAMOMILE. CHAMP, tshamp', vt. To bite with a frequent action

of the teeth. CHAMPAGNE, sham'pa'n, n. Wine so called.

CHAMPAIGN, shām-pā'n, n. A flat open country. CHAMPAIGN or CHAMPAIN, shām-pā'n, a. Open,

CHAMPED, tshåmpd', pp. Bitten; chcwed. CHAMPER, tshåmp'er, n. A biter, or nibbler. CHAMPERTORS, shåmp'er-tårs, n. Such as move suits, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part

of the gains. CHAMPERTY, shåm'p-ér-tê, n. A maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of

the thing when it is recovered. CHAMPIGNON, shām-pin-yong, or, shām-pin-yon, A kind of mushroom. action. CHAMPING, tshamping, ppr. Biting with repeated

CHAMPION, tshåmp'yan, n. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. A hero. In law, champion is taken for him that trieth the combat in his own case, as well as him that fighteth in the case of another. combat.

CHAMPION, tshamp-yan, vt. To challenge to the CHAMPIONED, tshamp-yand, pp. Challenged to a combat. CHAMPIONESS, tsham'fun-ès, n. A female warrior.

CHAMPIONING, tshamp-yun-ing, ppr. Challenging to a combat.

CHANCE, tshåns', a. Happening by chance.
CHANCE, tshåns', ad. By chance.
CHANCE, tshåns', n. Fortune. Accident. Event. Possibility of any occurrence. CHANCE, tshans, vi. To happen.

CHANCEABLE, tshans-abl, a. Accidental.

CHANCEFUL, tshåns-föl', a. Hazardons. CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshåns-med-le, n. The casual

slaughter of a man. CHANCEL, tshans'el, n. The eastern part of the

church, in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshåns-él-ur, n. The highest judge of the law, who has power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjects himself only to the law of nature and conscience. Chancellor in the Ecclebishops in matters of judgment. Chancellor of a Cathedral: a dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion. Chancellor of the Exchequer: an officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and also manages the royal revenues. Chancellor of an University: the principal magistrate. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter: an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.

and mandates of the chapter.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshåns-él-år-ship, n. The

CHANCERY, tshåns-ér-é, n. The court of equity and CHANCRE, shånk-ér, n. An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shånk-rås, a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELIER, shan'dê-lê'r, n. A branch for candles. CHANDLER, tshånd'ler, n. An artisan who makes and sells candles.

CHANDLERLY, tshånd-ler-le, ad. Like a chandler. CHANDLERY, tshånd-ler-e, n. The articles sold by a chandler.

CHANDRY, tshån'drê, n. The place where the candles of a horse.

are kept.

CHANFRIN, shả/n-frả/n, n. The forepart of the head

CHANGE, tshả/nj, n. An alteration of the state of
any thing. Small money; a place for mercantile

CHANGE, tshả/nj, vi. To undergo change. [affairs.

CHANGE, tshả/nj, vi. To put or give one thing in
the place of another.

CHANGEABILITY, tshả/nj-åb-ll-ît-ê, n. Change.

CHANGEABILENESS, tshả/nj-åbl-nės, n. Inconstancy.

CHANGEABLY, tshả/nj-åb-lė, ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEABL, tshả/njd, pp. Altered; varied; converted.

CHANGED, tsha'njid, pp. Altered; varied; converted. CHANGEFUL, tsha'nji-föl, a. Full of change. CHANGELESS, tsha'nji-fel, a. Constant. CHANGER, tsha'nji-fer, n. One employed in changing or discounting money.

One who forsakes the cause thinks the cause of the control of the c which he had espoused.

CHANGING, tsha'nj-lng, ppr. Altering; turning;

CHANGLING, tsha'nj-ling, n. A child left in the

place of another. An idiot. CHANNA, tshan-a, n. A fish taken in the Mediter-

ranean, resembling the sea perch. CHANNEL, tshan'el, n. The hollow bed of running water. A strait or narrow sea between two countries. A kennel in the street.

CHANNEL, tshån-él, vt. To cut in channels. CHANNELED, tshån-éld, pp. Having channels. CHANNELING, tshån-él-ing, ppr. Grooving longitudinally.

tudinally.

CHANSON, shå'n-sô'n, n. A song.

CHANT, tshånt', vi. To sing.

CHANT, tshånt', vt. To sing in the manner called

CHANT, tshånt', n. Song. A part of cathedral service,

both with and without the organ.

CHANTED, tshant'ed, pp. Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.

CHANTER, tshånt'ér, n. A singer. The chief singer. CHANTICLEER, tshånt'é-klêr, n. The name given

to a cock.
CHANTING, tshånt4ng, ppr. Singing; repeating words with a singing voice.

CHANTRESS, tshånt'rés, n. A woman singer. CHANTRY, tshånt'ré, n. A chapel. CHAOLOGY, kå-òl'ô-jê, n. A description of chaos;

or, chaotic matter.
CHAOS, kå-os, n. The mass of matter before the creation. Confusion.

CHAOTICK, kå-ôt-'îk, a. Confused.
CHAP, tshåp', or tshôp', vt. To break into gapings.
CHAP, tshåp', vi. To cheap or cheapen.
CHAP, tshåp', or tshôp', n. A cleft; an aperture. The upper or under part of a beast's mouth. An abbreviation of chapman.

CHAPE, tshå'p, n. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. [or coronet. CHAPEAU, shåp-ô', n. A hat; and in heraldry, a cap CHAPEL, tshåp-ô', n. A building adjoining to a church,

as a parcel of the same; or separate, called a chapel

CHAPEL, tshāp'él, vt. To deposit in a chapel. CHAPELANY, tshāp'él-ān-é, n. A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon.

CHAPELED, tshåp-éld, pp. Deposited in a chapel. CHAPELESS, tshåp-él-lés, a. Wanting a chapel. CHAPELGOER, tshåp-él-gő-ér, n. A frequenter of

[chapel. CHAPELING, tshap-el-re, n. The jurisdiction of a

chapel, CHAPERON, shap-er-8'n, or 8'ng, n. A kind of hood CHAPERON, shap-er-ong, vt. To attend on a lady in a publick assembly.

CHAPERONED, shap-er-ô/ngd, pp. Waited on in a public assembly, by a male, or female friend. CHAPERONING, tshap-er-ô/n-ing, ppr. Attending

on a female in a public assembly.

CHAPFALLEN, tshop-faln, a. Silenced.

CHAPITER, tshap-ft-er, n. The upper part or capital

of a pillar.

CHAPLAIN, tshåp-lin, n. He that performs divine service in a chapel, or in domestic worship.

CHAPLAINCY, tshåp-lin-sé,n. The office of a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tshåp-lin-ship, n. The possession

or revenue of a chapel. CHAPLESS, tshop les, ad. Without any flesh about

the mouth.

CHAPLET, tshap-let, n. A garland or wreath worn about the head. In architecture: a little moulding carried into round beads, pearls, or olives. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head. A small chapel or shrine. CHAPMAN, tshap-man, n. A seller; a market man. CHAPPED, tshopd', or tshapd', pp. Cleaved; split;

cracked.

CHAPT, tshapt', or tshopd', pp. (from To chap.) CHAPPED, tshapd', or tshopd', pp. Split; cracked. CHAPPING, tshop-ing, or tshap-ing, ppr. Splitting;

cleaving: cracking.
CHAPPY, tshap-é, or tshop'é, a. Cleft; cut asunder.
CHAPS, tshap-é, or tshop'é, a. Cleft; cut asunder.
CHAPER, tshap-tér, n. A division of a book. An assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. The Chapter

house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTER, tshåp-ter, vt. To tax; to correct. CHAPTERED, tshåp-terd, pp. Taxed; corrected;

divided into chapters. CHAPTERHOUSE, tshap'ter-haos, n. A house where

a chapter meets. CHAPTERING, tshap-ter-ing, ppr. Taxing; correct-

ing; dividing a work into chapters. [pilasters. CHAPTREL, tshāp'trèl, n. The capitals of pillars, or CHAR, tshā'r, n. A fish found in Winandermere in Lancashire. Work done by the day.

CHAR, tshå'r, vt. To burn wood to a black cinder. To

perform a business.
CHAR, tshå'r, vi. To work by the day.
CHARACT, or CHARECT, kår'åkt, or kår'åkt, n.

An inscription. CHARACTER, kår-åk-ter, n. A mark, a letter. A

representation of personal qualities.
CHARACTER, kār-āk-ter, vt. To inscribe; to engrave. To describe.

CHA CHA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on, was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CHARACTERED, kår-åk-terd, pp. Distinguished by a particular mark or character. CHARACTERING, kår-åk-ter-ing, ppr. Distinguish-

ing by a particular mark or character. CHARACTERIZE, kår-åk-ter-i'z, vt. To give a cha-

racter of the personal qualities of any man. CHARACTERIZED, kår-åk-ter-i'zd, pp. Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities. CHARACTERIZING, kår'åk-tér-i'z-ing,

CHARACTERIZING, kår-åk-tér-i/z-ing, pp. De-scribing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities. CHARACTERISM, kår-åk-tér-izm, n. The distinction

of character.

CHARACTERISTICAL,kår-åk-tér-ist-ik-ål,a That CHARACTERISTICK, kår-åk-tér-ist-ik, a. which constitutes the character.

CHARACTERISTICALLY, kår-åk-ter-ist-ik-ål-e, a. In a manner which distinguishes character. CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kår-åk-tér-ist-ik-ål-

nés, n. The quality of being peculiar to a character. CHARACTERISTICK, kår-åk-têr-ist-ik, n. Tha which constitutes the character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kår-åk-ter-ist-ik, n. Of a Logarithm. The same with the index or exponent. CHARACTERLESS, kar'ak'-ter-les, a. Without a

character. CHARACTERY, kår'åk-ter-é, n. Impression; mark.

CHARADE, shå-rå/d, n. A species of riddle. CHARCOAL, tshå/r-kô/l, n. Coal made by burning

wood under turf.

CHARD, tshå'rd, n. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. CHARGE, tshå'rj, vt. To entrust; to commission.

To accuse. To command; to fall upon; to attack. To

load a gun. CHARGE, tsha'rj, n. Care; custody. Precept; mandate. Commission; trust conferred. Accusation; imputation. The person or thing entrusted to the care of another. An exhortation. Expense. Onset. The signal to fall upon enemies. A load, or burthen. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun. In heraldry: that which is borne upon the colour.

CHARGEABLE, tshår'j-åbl, a. Expensive; imputable as a debt or crime,

CHARGEABLENESS, tshå/rj-åbl-nes, n. Expense; CHARGEABLY, tshå/rj-åb-le, ad. Expensively. CHARGED, tshå/rjd, pp. Loaded; attacked; accused;

CHARGED, tshå'rjd, pp. Loaded; attacked; accused; placed to the debt; ordered.
CHARGEFUL, tshå'rj-fôl, a. Expensive; costly.
CHARGELESS, tshå'rj-fês, a. Cheap; unexpensive.
CHARGER, tshå'rj-fr, n. A large dish. The horse of a military officer. [commanding; accusing.
CHARGING, tshårj-lng, ppr. Loading; attacking; CHARINESS, tshå'rf-nés, n. Caution; nicety.
CHARIOT, tshå'r-ŷût, n. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

seats.

CHARIOT, tshá'r-ŷût, vt. To convey in a chariot. CHARIOTED, tshá'r-ŷût-éd, pp. Borne in a chariot. CHARIOTEER, tshá'r-ŷû-té'r, n. He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOTING, tshå/r-ŷût-ing, ppr. Conveying in a [chariot. chariot.

CHARIOT-MAN, tshå'r-ŷūt-mān, n. The driver of a CHARIOT-RACE, tshā'r-ŷūt-rā's, n. A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tshår-st-åbl, a. Kind in giving alms.

Kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLENESS, tshår-'tt-åbl-nes, n. The exereise of charity; disposition to charity. [lently. CHARITABLY, tshår-ît-åb-lê, ad. Kindly; benevo-CHARITATIVE, tshår-ît-å't-iv, a. Disposed to ten-

CHARITY, tshår-it-e, n. Tenderness; kindness; good-will; benevolence. The theological virtue of univer-

sal love. Liberality to the poor. Alms.

CHARK, tshå'rk, vt. To burn to a black cinder.

CHARKED, tshå'rkd, pp. Burned to the state called charcoal as wood is.

CHARKING, tshå'rk-ing, ppr. Reducing to the state

of charcoal, as wood.

CHARLATAN, shå'r-lå-tån, n. A quack.

CHARLATANICAL, shår-lå-tån-"Ik-ål, a. Quackish. CHARLATANRY, shå/r-lå-tån-rê, n. Deceit. CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshå/rlzz-öå/n, n. The northern

constellation, called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tshå'r-lok, n. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, tshå'rm, n. Words, or philtres, or characters. CHARM, tshå'rm, vt. To subdue the mind by pleasure. To tune; to temper. To sound harmonically

CHARMA, tshå'r-må, n. A fish resembling the sea-CHARMED, tshå'rmd, a. Greatly delighted. [wolf. CHARMED, tsha'rmd, pp. Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHARMER, tshå'r-mer, n. One that has the power of charms.

CHARMERESS, tshå'r-mer-es, n. An enchantress. CHARMFUL, tsha'rm-fol, a. Abounding with charms. CHARMING, tshå/r-ming, ppr. Using charms; enchanting

CHARMING, tsha'r-ming, part. a. Pleasing in the high. est degree. [ner as to please exceedingly. CHARMINGLY, tshå/r-ming-lê, ad. In such a man-CHARMINGNESS, tshå/r-ming-nes, n. The power of

pleasing.
CHARNEL, tshå'r-nėl, a. Containing flesh.
CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshå'r-nėl-haò's, n. The place

under churches where the bones of the dead are deposited. CHARON, ka'ron, n. In fabulous history, the son of

Erebus and Nox; whose office was, to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx for a piece of money. CHARRED, tshår'd, pp. Reduced to coal.

CHARRING, tsharing, ppr. Reducing to coal, or car-CHART, tshart, or kart, n. A delineation of coasts for the use of sailors.

CHARTEL. See CARTEL. [leges or rights. CHARTER, tshå/rt-er, n. Any writing bestowing privi-CHARTER, tshart-er, vt. To hire or let a ship by charter. [privileged. CHARTERED, tshå'rt-érd, pp. Hired or let as a ship; CHARTERED, tshå'rt-érd, a. Privileged. CHARTERING, tshå'rt-ér-ing, ppr. Giving a char-

ter; establishing by charter. CHARTER-LAND, tshart-er-land, n. Such land as

a man holds by charter

CHARTER-PARTY, tshå'r-ter-pår-te, n. A contract of which each party has a copy. CHARTREUX, or CHARTREUSE, shå'r-trez, n. A

celebrated monastery of Carthusians.
CHARTULARY, cå'r-tu-lé'r-è, n. See CARTULARY. CHARWOMAN, tshå'r-bôm-un, n. A woman hired

for odd work. CHARY, tshå'rê, a. Careful; cautious. CHASE, tshå's, vt. To hunt; to drive away; to follow

as a thing desirable. CHASE Metals, tsha's, vt. See to ENCHASE.

CHASE, tsha's, n. Pursuit of any thing as game. Pursuit of an enemy. Open ground, stored with such beasts as are hunted. The whole bore or length of a gun. [for the chase. CHASEABLE, or CHACEABLE, tsha's-abl, a. Fit

CHASED, tsha'sd, pp. Sought ardently; pursued;

CHASE-GUN, tshå's-gån, n. Guns in the forepart of CHASER, tshå's-er, n. Hunter; pursuer; an enchaser. CHASING, tsha's-er, n. runner, pursuing; driving; hunt-CHASING, tsha's-'ing, ppr. Pursuing; driving; hunt-CHASMED, kazm', n. A place unfilled. [ing. CHASMED, kazmd', ad. Having gaps or openings. CHASSELAS, sha's-'e-las, n. A sort of grape.

CHASSEURS, shås-sår, or shås-så/rz, n. As the French eu is formed by almost closing the points of the lips, and is not so open as our o in do, and is formed by a movement or action of the voice upon the lips, which produces a very peculiar rough sound, as if formed by the breath; but is, in fact, a pure vowel, and produced without any the slightest actual contact of the lips, it is impossible to represent its exact sound by

either 8 or 8. The nearest approach that can be made to its sound is, to push the lips out to a point, and sound ao, and running the a rapidly into o. after all, as we have no such sound, and I cannot speak by letters, the best way of all, as Yorick would say, will be, for an Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman, to get the assistance of a Frenchman, or rather, a French lady, to assist him to master the sound; for, he must have a very obtuse ear indeed that a French lady's tongue would not penetrate. Once for all, I have to observe, that, to a number of French words, and very sweet and expressive ones, that we have introduced into our language, I have endeavoured, as nearly as I can, to attach the French pronunciation.

CHASTE, tshā'st, a. Pure; uncorrupt; free from obscenity. True to the marriage-bed.
CHASTE-EYED, tshā'st-i'd, a. Having modest eyes.

CHASTELY, tshå'st-lê, ad. Purely. CHASTEN, tshå's-ten, vt. To correct; to punish.

CHASTENED, tshå'snd, pp. Corrected; punished;

afflicted for correction. CHASTENER, tshå'st-ner, n. He who corrects. CHASTENESS, tshå'st-nes, n. Chastity; purity of the body or mind. Freedom from obscene thoughts or Purity of writing.

CHASTENING, tsha'st-ning, ppr. Correcting, afflict-

ing for correction.

CHASTISE, tshå's-trê, n. Agnus Castus, or Vitex. CHASTISE, tshås-ti'z, vt. To punish. [tisement. CHASTISEABLE, tshås-ti'z-åbl, n. Deserving chas-CHASTISED, tshås-ti'zd, pp. Punished; corrected. CHASTISEMENT, tshås-tiz-ment, n. Punishment.

CHASTISER, tshås-ti'z-er, n. He who corrects; a punisher. [rection.

CHASTISING, tshås-ti'z-fng, ppr. Punishing for cor-CHASTITY, tshå's-tit-è, or tshås-tit-è, n. Purity of the body. Freedom from obscenity. CHASUBLE, tshås-tu'bl, n. That part of a priest's ha-belt group grap his ally when he cause mass.

habit worn over his alb when he says mass

CHAT, tshåt', vi. To converse at ease. To talk of. CHAT, tshåt', n. Idle talk; prate. The shoots of trees. CHATEAU, shat-o, n. A French castle, or country seat.

CHATELET, shåt-él-ét, n. A little castle. CHATELLANY, shåt-él-ån-é, or tshåt-él-lån-é, n. The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATTAH, chắt'-å, n. In India, an umbrella. CHATTED, tshåt-éd ppr. Spoken familiarly and confidentially on light subjects.

CHATTEL, tshat-el, n. Any moveable possession. A

term in law. CHATTER, tshåt-er, vi. To make a noise as a pie. To

make a noise by collision of the teeth. CHATTER, tshat-er, vt. To utter words without sense.

To speak or utter foolish sentiments. CHATTER, tshåt'er, n. Noise like a pie or monkey;

idle prate.
CHATTERBOX, tshåt'er-boks', n. A word of con-

tempt, applied to such as talk idly. CHATTERED, tshåt-2rd, pp. Uttered rapidly and

distinctly. Spoken idly. CHATTERER, tshåt'ér-ér, n. An idle talker. CHATTERING, tshåt'er-ing, pp. Uttering indis-

tinctly. Talking idly.

CHATTERING, tshåt-er-ing, n. Idle talk.

CHATTING, tshåt-ing, ppr. Talking familiarly on light subjects.

ngan supjects.

CHATTY, tshåt-¢, a. Conversing freely.

CHATWOOD, tshåt-¢öd', n. Little sticks; fuel.

CHAUDRON, tshå-drån, n. See CHAWDRON.

CHAUMONTELLE, shó-môn-tèl', n. A sort of pear.

CHAUN t-bhón n. A gan: a chasm.

CHAUN, tsha'n, n. A gap; a chasm. CHAUN, tsha'n, vi. To open. CHAUNT, tshant', n. See CHAUNT.

CHAVENDER, tshåv-én-dér, n. The chub; a fish. CHAW, tshå', vt. To masticate; to chew. CHAW, tshå', n. The chap; the upper or under part

of a beast's mouth.

CHAWDRON, tsha'drun, n. Entrails.

CHAWED, tshå'd, pp. Ground by the teeth; masticated. CHAWING, tshå'ing, ppr. Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating.

CHAWN, tshá'n, n. See CHAUN. CHEAP, tshá'p, a. Of small value. CHEAPEN, tshá'pn, vt. To lessen the price of any commodity.

CHEAPENED, tshé'pnd, pp. Bargained for; priced. CHEAPENER, tshé'p-ner, n. A bargainer. CHEAPENING, tshé'p-ning, ppr. Bargaining for.

CHEAPENING, tsne'p-nng, ppr. Darganing for. CHEAPLY, tshé'p-lê, ad. At a small price. CHEAPNESS, tshé'p-nés, n. Lowness of price. CHEAR, tshé'r, n. Sec CHEER. CHEAR, tshé't, vt. To defraud; to impose upon. CHEAT, tshé't, vt. A fraud; a person guilty of fraud. CHEATABLENESS, tshé't-åbl-nés, n. Liableness to be deceived.

CHEAT-BREAD, tshe't-bréd, n. Fine bread. CHEATED, tshe't-èd, pp. Defrauded. CHEATER, tshe't-èr, n. One that practises fraud.

CHEATING, tshe't-ing, ppr. Defrauding.

CHECK, tshek', vt. To repress; to curb; to reprove to controul, &c.

CHECK, tshêk', vi. To stop; to clash; to interfere. CHECK, tshêk', vi. To stop; restraint; curb. A reproof The person checking. The corresponding cipher of a bank bill. A term used in the game of chess. Linen cloth fabricated in squares. Clerk of the Check, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard.

CHECKED, tshekd', pp. Stopped; restrained. CHECKER, tshek'er, n. Varied alternately as to colours. A chess-board, or draftboard. A reprehender;

a rebuker.

a rebuker.

CHECKER, tshék-ér, vt.

CHEQUER, tshék-ér, vt.

CHECKERED, tshék-érd, pp. Variegated with cross lines, formed into little squares.

CHECKERING, tshék-ér-ing, ppr. Variegating; form-

ing into lines, or stripes.

CHECKER-WORK, tshêk-êr-ôurk, n. Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.

CHECKING, tshěk-lng, pp. Stopping; restraining. CHECKLESS, tshěk-les, a. Uncontrollable. CHECKMATE, tshek'ma't, n. The movement on the

chess board that kills the opposite men, or when the king is actually taken prisoner, and the game finished. CHECKMATE, tshêk'-må't, vt. To finish (figuratively) CHECKMATED, tshêk'-må't-éd, pp. A term in the game of chess

CHECKMATING, tshek'-måt-fing, ppr. Making a last

move in the game of chess.

CHECKROLL, tshek'rô'l, n. A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on great per-

CHEEK, tshê'k, n. The side of the face below the eye. CHEEKBONE, tshê'k-bôn, n. The bone of the cheek. CHEEK by Jowl, tshê'k-bi-jôl, or jåôl', n. Closeness; CHEEKED, tshe'kd, a. Brought near the cheek.

CHEEKTOOTH, tshe'k-toth, n. The hinder tooth or tusk CHEEP, tshe'p, vi. To pule or chirp like a young bird. CHEER, tshe'r, n. Entertainment; gaiety; acclama-

CHEER, tshe'r, vi. Entertainment; galety; acclamation; shout of applause.
CHEER, tshe'r, vi. To incite; to comfort; to gladden.
CHEER, tshe'r, vi. To grow gay.
CHEERED, tshe'rd, pp. Gladdened; comforted; encouraged by shouts of applause.
CHEERER, tshe'r-fôl, or tshe'r-fôl', a. Gay; full of life,
CHEERFULLY, tshe'r-fôl', or tshe'r-fôl', a. Gay; full of life,
CHEERFULLY, tshe'r-fôl', ad. Without dejection.

CHEERFULNESS, tshe'r-fol'nes, n. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. CHEERILY, tshê'r-îl-ê, ad. Cheerfully.

CHEERING, tshe'r-lng, ppr. Inciting to action; comforting the heart and mind; entertaining hospitably. forting the neart and mind; entertaining hospitanity.
CHEERISHNESS, tshé'r-lsh-nés, n. State ofcheerfulCHEERLESS, tshé'r-lès, a. Without gayety. [ness.
CHEERLY, tshé'r-lè, a. Gay; cheerful.
CHEERLY, tshé'r-lè, a. Gay; sprightly.
CHEESE, tshé'z, n. The curd of coagulated milk, suf-

fered to dry

CHEESECAKE, tshê'z-kåk, n. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, cheesemongery, and butter.

deals in cheese.

CHEESEMONGERY, tshe's-mangg'ar-e, n. business of a dealer and seller of cheese.

CHEESEPARING, tshé'z-pār-ing, n. The paring of cheese.

CHEESEPRESS, tshé'z-prés', n. The press in which CHEESERENNET, tshé'z-rén-ét, n. A plant; ladies' bed straw; galium værum.

bed straw; galium verum. CHEESEVAT, tshe'z-vat, n. The wooden case in which

the curds are confined in pressing.

CHEESY, tshez-e, a. Having the nature of cheese. CHEGOE, tshê'gô, or tshêg'ô, n. A tropical insect, that enters the skin of the feet, chiefly of the poor negroes, and breeds there, if not taken out. CHEIROPTER, kėi-rop-ter, n. An animal, whose an-

terior toes are connected by a membrane; and whose

feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.

CHEKOA, tshê'kô-å, n. The Chinese porcelam clay.

CHELIDON, kêl'ê-dån, n. A brown fly, with silvery as a beast.

CHELIFEROUS, kê-lîf-ér-ûs, a. Furnished with claws CHELIFORM, kêl-ê-farm, n. Having the form of a claw. CHELMSFORDITE, tshémz-fúr-di't, n. A mineral found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

CHELONIAN, ké-lô'n-ŷàn, n. Pertaining to, or de-

signating animals of the tortoise kind. CHELY, tshê-lê, n. The claw of a shell-fish.

CHEMISE, shê'mê'z, n. A shift. In fortification, a wall wherewith a bastion, or ditch, is lined.
CHEMISTRY, kim-is-tré, n. See CHYMISTRY.
CHEQUER, tshěk-ér, n. See CHECKER.

CHEQUER, tshek'er, n. An abbreviation of exchequer. A treasury

CHEQUERS, tshěk-ters, n. See Draughts. CHEQUER-ROLL, tshék-ter-rô/l, n. See Checkroll. CHEQUER-WORK, tshěk-ter-bůrk, n. See Checker-

CHEQUIN, tshé-ké'n, or zé-ké'n, n. See CECCHIN. CHERIFF, tshér-if, n. Written also sherriffe; the prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mahomedans.

CHERISH, tsher ish, vtrTo encourage, help, and shelter. CHERISHED, tsher-ishd, pp. Treated with tenderness; warmed; fostered.

CHERISHER, tsher-ish-er, n. An encourager; a sup-

porter. [ment. CHERISHING, tsher'ish-ing, n. Support; encourage-CHERISHING, tsher'ish-ing, ppr. Warming; comforting; treating with affection. [tionate manner. CHERISHINGLY, tsher'ish-ing-le, ad. In an affected the company of the co

OHERN, tshéri', n. See CHURN.

t.HERRY, tshér'é, n.
CHERRY-TREE, tshér'é-trê, n.
A tree and fruit.

CHERRY-BAY, tshér'é-da', n. See LAUREL.

CHERRY-BAY, tshér'é-bâ', n. See LAUREL. cheeks

CHERRYPIT, tsher-e-pit, n. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERSONESE, ker'sô-ne's, n. A peninsula.

CHERT, tshert', n. A kind of flint. CHERTY, tshert'e, a. Flinty.

CHERUB, tsher'ub, or tsher'ub, n. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. [tsher-u-bkk, a. Angelical. CHERUBICAL, or CHERUBICK, tsher-u-be-kal, or

CHERUBIN, tshér-u-bin, a. Angelical. CHERUBIN, tshér-u-bin, n. A cherub.

CHERUP, tsher'ap, vi. To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. CHERVIL, tsher'vil, n. An umbelliferous plant.

CHESIBLE, tshes'lbl, n. A short vestment without

sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass.

CHESLIP, tshės-lip, n. A small vermin, so named.

CHESAPEAK, tshės-a-pė/k, n. A bay of the united states, whose entrance is between Cape Charles, and Cape Henry in Virginia; and which extends northerly into Maryland, 270 miles.

CHESS, tshes', n. A game, in which two sets of puppets arc moved in opposition to each other.

CHEESEMONGER, tshé'z-mångg'år, n. One who CHESS-APPLE, tshés'åp'l, n. A species of Wild Service. the game of chess is played.

vice.

[the game of cires is played. CHESS-BOARD, tshes-bord, n. The board on which CHESS-MAN, tshes-man, n. A puppet for chess. CHESSOM, tshes-am, n. Mellow earth. CHESS-PLAYER, tshes-tpla-er, n. A gamester at chess. CHESSTREE, tshes-tre, n. In ships, a piece of wood, the contraction of the board of the chest. bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main sail.

CHEST, tshest', n. A box in which things are laid up;

the body, from the shoulders to the belly. CHEST, tshest', vt. To reposite in a chest. CHESTED, tshest'ed, pp. Reposited in a chest; hoarded.

CHESTED, tshest-ed, a. Having a chest. CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshest-faond-er-ing, n. Re-

sembling a pleurisy. [hoarding. CHESTING, tshest-ing, ppr. Repositing in a chest; CHESTNUT, tshest-ind, or tshest-ind, n.] A tree and CHESTNUT-TREE, tshest-ind-tree, n.] fruit; the name of a brown colour. CHESTON, tshes'tun, n. A species of plum.

CHEVACHIE, shêv-â-shê, n. An expedition with ca-CHEVAGE, shê-vâ/zh, n. See CHIEFAGE. [valry. CHEVALIER, shêv-â-lêr, n. A knight.

CHEVAUX de Frise, shev-o-de-fre'z, n. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, used in defending a passage, or making a retrenchment to stop the

CHEVEN, tshev-en, n. A river fish; the chub. CHEVERIL, tshev-en, n. A kid; kid leather. CHEVERILIZE, tshev-er-il-i/z, vt. To make as pliable

as kid-leather. CHEVERILIZED, tshev-er-il-i'zd, pp. Made as pliable

as kid leather CHEVERILIZING, tshev-er-il-i/z-ing, ppr. Making

pliable as kid leather. CHEVISANCE, shev-is-sans, n. Enterprise; achieve-

ment; bargain. CHEVRON, shev-ro'ng, n. One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. [of a chevron. CHEVRONED, shev-rô'ngd, a. Variegated in the shape CHEVROTAIN, shev-rô-ta'n, n. The smallest of the

antelope kind. CHEVRONEL, shev-ro-nel, n. A diminutive of the

CHEVRONEL, shev-rô-nel, n. A diminutive of the heraldick chevron.

CHEW, tshô', vt. To masticate, or ruminate in the CHEW, tshô', vt. To ruminate.

CHEWED, tshô'd, pp. Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEWING, tshô-ling, ppr. Grinding with the teeth.

CHEWING, tshô-ling, n. Mastication.

CHEWING, tshô-ling, n. A pie of various articles chopped.

CHIA, tshô-lin, n. A pie of various articles chopped.

CHIA, tshi-la, n. A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHIAN, or CAYENNE-PEPPER, kêi-la'n-pép-ler, n.

The fruit of the carsicum of Linnaus.

The fruit of the capsicum of Linnæus. CHIARO-OSCURO, kêi-a-rô-òs-ku-rô, n. Sights and

shades in painting. CHIASTOLITE, kĉi-ås'tô-lit, n. A mineral called also macle, whose chrystals are arranged in a peculiar manner.

CHIBBAL, tshib'al, or shib'al, n. A small kind of onion. CHICANE, she-kā'n, n. Artifice in general. CHICANE, she-kā'n, vi. To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, shê-kā'n-ēr, n. A petty sophister. CHICANERY, shê-kā'n-ēr-ê, n. Mean shifts.

CHICHES, tshitshiez, n. Dwarf peas, or vetches.
CHICK, tshik', n. Chicken is the old plural of
CHICKEN, tshik'in, n. chick. The young of a bird; a word of tenderness.

CHICK, tshik', vi. To sprout; to vegetate. CHICKENHEARTED, tshik'n-hart-ed, a. Cowardly;

timorous CHICKENPOX, tshik'n-poks', n. An exanthematous

distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger. CHICKLING, tshik-ling, n.

CHICKLING-VETCH, tshik-ling-vetsh, n. for pea, of the genus lathyrus, used in Germany for food; but inferior to other kinds.

CHICKLING, tshik-ling, n. A small chicken.
CHICKPEAS, tshik-pê'z, n. A kind of degenerate pca.
CHICKWEED, tshik-ôè'd, n. The name of a plant

CHIDE, tshi'd, vt. To reprove; to check. CHIDE, tshi'd, vi. To clamour; to scold. CHIDE, tshi'd, n. Murmur; gentle noise. CHIDED, or CHID, tshi'd-éd, or tshid', pp. Scolded; reproved; rebuked.

CHIDER, tshi'd-ër, n. A rebuker. CHIDERESS, tshi'd-ër-ës, n. She who chides. CHIDING, tshi'd-lng, ppr. Scolding; rebuking.
CHIDING, tshi'd-lng, pr. Scolding; rebuking.
CHIDINGLY, tshi'd-lng, lê, ad. After the manner of

CHIEF, tshé'f, a. Principal; capital. CHIEF, tshé'f, ad. Chiefly.

CHJEF, tshê'f, n. A military commander. Hap; fortune. CHIEFAGE, or CHIVAGE, tshê'f-å'j, or tshêv-å'j, n. A tribute by the head.

CHIEFLOM, tshê'f-ldum, n. Sovereignty.
CHIEFLESS, tshê'f-lès, a. Wanting a leader.
CHIEFLY, tshê'f-lè, ad. Principally.
CHIEFRIE, tshê'f-rê, n. A small rent paid to the lord

paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshê'f-tin, n. A leader; the head of a CHIEFTAINRY, or CHIEFTAINSHIP, tshe'f-tin-re,

or tshê'(-tin-ship, n. Headship.
CHIEVANCE, tshê'v-àns, n. Traffic; discount.
CHIEVE, or CHEVE, tshê'v, vi. To turn out; to
CHIFFY, tshîf'ê, n. A moment.

[succeed. CHILBLAIN, tshil'bla'n, n. Sores made by frost.

CHILD, tshi'ld, n. An infant. Descendants are called children.

CHILD, tshi'ld, vi. To bring forth children.

with child: To be pregnant.

CHILDBEARING, tshi'ld-ba'r-ing, n. The act of bearing children. [in labour. CHILDBED, tshi'ld-bed, n. The state of a woman being

CHILDBIRTH, tshi'ld-berth, n. The time or act of bringing forth.

CHILDED, tshi'ld-éd, pp. Furnished with a child. CHILDERMAS-DAY, tshil'dér-mås-då', n. The day of the week on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized. infancy and puberty. CHILDHOOD, tshi'ld-hod, n. The time of life between

CHILDING, tshi'ld-ing, ppr. Bearing children; as, childing women.

CHILDISH, tshi'ld-ish, a. Trifling; puerile. CHILDISHLY, tshi'ld-ish-lê, ad. In a childish trifling manner CHILDISHMINDEDNESS, tshi'ld-ish-mi'nd-éd-nés,

Triflingness. CHILDISHNESS, tshi'ld-ish-nes, n. Puerility; harm-

CHILDISHNESS, tsn'id-isn-nes, n. Puerinty; narm-CHILDLESS, tsn'id-lès, a. Without offspring.
CHILDLIKE, tsn'id-lè'k, a. Becoming or beseeming
CHILDLY, tsn'id-lè, ad. Like a child. [a child.
CHILDREN, tsh'id-rèn, n. The plural of child.
CHILIAEDRON, kll-è-à-è-dròn, n. A figure of a

thousand sides. [sand. CHILIARCH, kîl'ŷå'rk, n. The commander of a thou-CHILIARCHY, kîl'ŷå'rk-ē, n. A body consisting of a

thousand men. narians. CHILIAST, kîl-ŷåst, n. One of the sect of the mille-CHILIFACTIVE, kîl-ê-fâkt-îv, a. That which makes

chyle. [the quality of making chyle. CHILIFACTORY, kil-e-fakt-ur-e, a. That which has CHILIFICATION, kil-if-e-ka-shun, n. The act of

making chyle. CHILL, tshil', a. Cold. Depressed; cold of temper.
CHILL, tshil', n. Chilness; cold. [ject.
CHILL, tshil', vt. To make cold. To depress; to deCHILL, tshil', vt. To shiver.

CHILLED, tshild', pp. Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHILLIAGON, kil-ya-gon, n. A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides. [cold.

CHILLINESS, tshil'd-nes, n. A sensation of shivering CHILLING, tshil'dng, ppr. Cooling; causing to shiver. CHILLY, tshil'de, a. Somewhat cold. CHILLY, tshil'de, ad. Coldly.

CHILNESS, tshil'nes, n. Coldness.
CHIMB, tshi'm, n. The end of a barrel or tub.
CHIME, tshi'm, n. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

CHIME, tshi'm, vi. To sound in harmony or consonance. To agree. [nancy CHIME, tshi'm, vt. To cause to sound with just consonance.]

CHIMED, tshi'md, pp. Caused to sound in harmony as a set of bells.

CHIMER, tshi'm-er, n. He who chimes the bells.

CHIMERA, kêi-mê'râ, n. A vain and wild fancy.
CHIMERE, tshîm-ê'r, or shîm-ê'r, n. A robe.
CHIMERICAL, kîm-êr'ê-kâl, a. Imaginary; fanciful.
CHIMERICALLY, kîm-êr'ê-kâl-ê, ad. Vainly; wildly.
CHIMERICALLY, kîm-êr'ê-kâl-ê, ad. Vainly; wildly.

CHIMERIZE, kim-é-ri/z, vi. To entertain wild fancies. CHIMINAGE, kim-in-å/j, or shim-in-å/j, n. A toll for

passage through a forest.
CHIMING, tshi'm-ing, ppr. Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIMNEY, tshimine, n. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke. CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim-ne-kar-ner, n. The seat

on each end of the firegrate. CHIMNEYMONEY, tshim-nê-mun-ê, n. Hearth-mo-

ney, a tax imposed in Charles the Second's time. CHIMNEYPIECE, tshim'nê-pê's, n. The work round

the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshim-nê-sôê'p-êr, n. One
[chimneys. [chimneys.]

whose trade it is to clean chimneys. [chimney. CHIMNEYTOP, tshim-nê-tòp', n. The summit of a CHIMPANZEE, tshim-pān-zē, n An animal of the ape kind; a variety of the ourang outang. [der lip. CHIN, tshin', n. The part of the face beneath the un-CHINA, tshi-na, n. China ware; porcelain; made in

CHINA-ORANGE, tshi'nå-or'enj, n. The sweet orange, brought originally from China. CHINA-ROOT, tshi-na-rot, n. A medicinal root, from

CHINCOUGH, tshin-kôf, or tshi'n-kôf, n. A cough to which children are subject.

Which children are super.

CHINE, tshi'n, n. The spine or back-bone.

CHINE, tshi'n, vt. To cut into chines.

CHINED, tshi'nd, a. Relating to the back.

CHINED, tshi'nd, pp. Cut through the backbone.

CHINESE, tshi'nd'z, n. The people of China: plural, Chineses.

CHINGLE, tshing'l, n. Gravel, free from dirt. CHINING, tshi'n-ing, ppr. Cutting through the backbone.

CHINK, tshink', n. A small aperture longwise. CHINK, tshink', vi. To sound by striking each other.

To open or gape.

HINK, tshink', vt. To shake coin so as to make a sound. To break into apertures or chinks.

CHINKAPIN, tshink-a-pin, n. The dwarf chestnut. CHINKED, tshinkd', pp. Opened; parted; fissured.

Sounded, or shaken.
CHINKING, tshink-ing, ppr. Opening; parting; making fissures. Making a sharp sound by little pieces of money.

CHINKY, tshink'e, a. Opening into narrow clefts. CHINNED, tshind, a. Having a long or short chin. CHINSE, tshins, n. To thrust oakum into the seams

of a ship with a chisel. CHINTS, tshintz', n. Cloth of cotton made and printed with colours.

CHIOPPINE, tshop-pe'n, n. A high shoe, formerly CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, tship', tshe'p, tship-ing,

n. In the names of places, imply a market.

CHIP, tship', n. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

A small piece.

CHIP, tship', vt. To diminish, by cutting away a little at a time. To break, or crack.

at a time. To break, or crack.

CHIP-AXE, tship'åks, n. A one-handed plane-axe.

CHIPPED, tshipd', pp. Cut in chips or small pieces.

CHIPPING, tship'-ling, ppr. Cutting off in small pieces.

CHIPPING, tship'-ling, n. A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRA, kêi-rå-grå, n. The gout in the hands only.

only. [In the hands. CHIRAGRICAL, kéi-råg-ré-kål, a. Having the gout

CHIRK, tsherk', v. To chirp.
CHIRM, tsherm', v. To sing, as a bird. CHIROGRAPH, kči-ro-grāf, n. A deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of

· CHO CHO

6 6 4 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, n.

parchment, and cut through the middle; a fine; a

parchment, and cut through the middle; a fine; a phrase still preserved in the Common Pleas. CHIROGRAPHER, kêi-ròg-råf-êr, n. The officer in the Common Pleas who engrosses fines. CHIROGRAPHIC, kîr-ô-gråf-îk, a. Pertain-CHIROGRAPHICAL, kîr-ô-gråf-îk-âl, a. jing to chirography. [fortunes, by examining the hand. CHIROGRAPHIST, kêi-ròg-råf-îst, n. One that tells CHIROGRAPHY, kêi-ròg-råf-ê, n, The art of writing. CHIROLOGIST, kêi-ròg-ò-jist, n. One who practises chirology.

chirology.

CHIROLOGY, kéi-ról-ő-jé, n. Talking by the hand.

CHIROMANCER, kéi-ró-mån-sér, n. One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kêi-rô-man-sé, n. The art of fore-

telling by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANTIC, kir-ô-man'tik, a. Pertaining to chi-CHIROMANTIC, kir-o-man-tik, a. Pertaning to enromancy, or divination by the hand. [corns. CHIROPEDIST, kêi-rôp-ê-dîst, n. One who extracts CHIROSOPHIST, kêi-rôp-ê-dîst, n. A fortune-teller. CHIRP, tshêrp', n. The voice of birds or insects. CHIRP, tshêrp', vi. To make a cheerful noise, as birds. CHIRPED, tshêrp', vp. To make cheerful; pleased. CHIRPED, tshêrp'dr, n. One that chirps. CHIRPENC tshêrp-ling n. The gentle noise of birds.

CHIRPER, tshérp-'ûr, n. One that chirps.
CHIRPING, tshérp-'îng, n. The gentle noise of birds.
CHIRPING, tshérp-'îng, ppr. The noise of small birds.
CHIRRE, tshir', vi. To coo as a pigeon.
CHIRURGEON, kêi-rûr-'jûn, n. One that cures by outward applications and operations; written surgeon.
CHIRURGERY, kêi-rûr-'jêr-ê, n. The art of curing by external applications.
CHIRURGICAL, kêi-rûr-'jê-kâl, a. Belonging to CHIRURGICK, kêi-rûr-'jîk, a. Surgery. Relating to the manual part of healing.

ing to the manual part of healing. CHISEL, tshiz'l, n. An instrument with which wood or stone is pared.

or stone is pared.

CHISEL, tshiz'l, vt. To cut with a chisel.

CHISELED, tshiz'ld, pp. Cut with a chisel.

CHISELING, tshiz'êl-ing, ppr. Cutting with a chisel.

CHIT, tshit', v. A child; the shoot of corn from the

CHIT, tshit', vi. To sprout. [end of the grain.

CHITTER, tshit'èt, vi. To shiver.

CHITTER, tshit'èt, vi. To shiver.

CHITTERING: **Chit'èt ing. p. The feill to the

CHITTERLING, tshit'er-ling, n. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

CHITTERLINGS, tshit-ér-lings, n. The bowels.
CHITTY, tshit-é, a. Childish. Full of chits or warts.

CHIVALROUS, shiv-al-rus, a. Relating to chivalry. CHIVALRY, shiv-al-re, n. Knighthood; the qualifications of a knight; as valour.

CHIVES, shifts, as valued.

CHIVES, shifts, or tshifts, n. The threads or filaments rising in flowers. A species of small onion.

CHLAMYS, klå-mis, n. A cloak or tunic.

CHLORATE, klå-råt, n. A compound of chloric acid, with a salifiable base.

CHLORIC, klo'rik, a. Pertaining to chlorine, or ob-

CHLORIO, kloʻrik, a. Fertaning to chlorine, or obtained from it; as chloric acid.

CHLORIDE, kloʻrid, n. A compound of chlorine with CHLORIDI, kloʻrid, n. a combustible body.

CHLORIDIC, kloʻrid; a. Pertaining to a chloride.

CHLORINE, kloʻrėn, n. A gaseous body; a bleaching liquid.

[and iodine, or obtained from them.

CHLORIODIC klaʻra Addin. a Consisting of chlorine. CHLORIODIC, klô-rê-ôd-îk, a. Consisting of chlorine CHLORIS, klô-rîs, n. The green finch, or small bird. CHLORITE, klô-rit, n. A mineral of a grass-green colour, opake.

colour, opake.

CHLOROPAL, klô-rô-pål, a. A newly discovered CHLOROPHANE, klô-rô-fân, n. A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia.

[found in small nodules. A rare mineral, spar, from Siberia. found in small nodules. CHLOROPHEITE, klô-rô-fê-i't, n. A rare mineral, CHLOROPHYL, klô-rô-fîl, n. The green matter of

CHLOROPHYL, kló-rő-fil, n. The green matter. the leaves of vegetables.
CHLOROSIS, kló-ró-fils, n. The green sickness.
CHLOROTICK, klő-rót-fik, a. Affected by chlorosis.
CHLOROUS, klő-rås, a. Pertaining to chlorine, as,
CHOAK, tshó'k. See Choxe. [chlorous oxyde.
CHOCK, tshó'k, n. An encounter. [cocoa-nut.
CHOCOLATE, tshók-f-lét, n. The cake made of the
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshók-f-lét-hàðs, n. A house
where chocolate is sold. where chocolate is sold.

CHODE, tshå'd, pt. The old preterite, from chide.
CHOICE, tshå's, n. The act of choosing; election.
The thing chosen.
CHOICE, tshå's, a. Select. Chary; frugal.
CHOICE-DRAWN, tshå's-drå'n, part. a. Selected

with particular care. [choosing. CHOICELESS, tshåd's-lės, a. Without the power of CHOICELY, tshåd'z-lė, ad. Curiously. Valuably. CHOICENESS, tshåd's-nės, n. Nicety. CHOICENESS, tshåd's-nės, n. Nicety.

worship. The part of the church where the choristers

are placed. [formed by the choir. CHOIR-SERVICE, kåé'r-sérévis, n. The duty per to choKE, tshô'k, vt. To suffocate. To stop up: to obstruct.

CHOKE, tshô'k, n. The filamentous or capillary part CHOKE-CHERRY, tshô'k-tshêr'-ê, n. The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHOKED, tshô'kd, pp. Suffocated; strangled. CHOKEDAMP, tshô'k-damp, n. A noxious vapour in more room.

CHOKE-FULL, tshô'k-fôl, ad. Filled so as to leave no CHOKE-PEAR, tshô'k-pår, n. A rough, harsh, pear. Any sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. CHOKER, tshô'k-ủr, n. One that puts another to silence. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHOKE-WEED, tshô'k-ôèd, n. A plant. CHOKING, tshô'k-îng, ppr. Suffocating; strangling. CHOKY, tshô'k-ê, a. That which has the power of suffocation. [ing bile or choler. CHOLAGOGUES, kòl²å-gògz, n. Medicines for purg-CHOLER, kòl²år, n. The bile. The humour, which,

by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility. Anger; rage. CHOLERA-MORBUS, köl'ér-å-ma'r-bås, n. A sud-

den overflowing of the bile, discharged both upwards and downwards.

CHOLERICK, kôl-ér-îk, a. Angry; irascible. CHOLERICK, NESS, kôl-ér-îk-nês, a. Irascibility. CHOLESTERINE, kô-lês-têr-în, a. A name given CHOLESTERIN, kô-lês-têr-în, a. By M. Chevreal

to the pearly, or crystalline substance, of the human biliary calculi.

CHOLIAMBIKS, kô-lê-âm-bîks, n. Verses differing from the true lambick, having an lambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last.

CHONDRODITE, kon'drô-di't, n. A mineral, called

also Brucite.

CHOOSE, tshô'z, vi. To have the power of choice.
CHOOSE, tshô'z, vt. To select. [choosing.
CHOOSER, tshô'z-ur, n. He that has the power of
CHOOSING, tshô'z-ing, n. Choice.

CHOOSING, tshô'z-'ng, ppr. Selecting; electing. CHOP, tshôp', n. A small piece of meat. CHOP, tshôp', vi. To do any thing with a quick motion. CHOP, tshôp', vi. To cut with a quick blow. To bandy; to altercate.

CHOP in, tshop', vi. To become modish. CHOP out, tshop', vt. To give vent to. CHOPCHURCH, tshop-tshortsh, n. An exchange,

or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOPFALLEN, tshop-falln, n. See Chap-fallen.

CHOPHOUSE, tshop-falln, n. See Chap-fallen.

CHOPHOUSE, tshop-falln, n. A house of entertainment. [taining nearly a pint of Winchester.

CHOPIN, sho-pang, n. French liquid measure, conCHOPED, tshopd, pp. Cut with a quick blow;

minced; bartered. CHOPPER, tshop-dr, n. A butcher's clever.

CHOPPING, tshop-ling, n. Altercation. [buy. CHOPPING, tshop-ling, part. a. A chopping or stout CHOPPING, tshop-ling, ppr. Cutting; bartering. CHOPPING-BLOCK, tshop-ling-blok, n. A log of

wood, on which any thing is cut in pieces. CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshop-ing-nif, n. A knife to

mince meat.

CHOPPY, tshop-2, a. Full of holes or cracks. CHOPS, tshop-3, n. Without a singular. The mouth of a beast. The mouth of any thing. CHORAGUS, ko-ra-2gus, n. The superintendent of the ancient chorus.

CHORAL, kô-rål, a. Belonging to a choir or concert. CHORALLY, kô-rål-ê, ad. In the manner of a chorus. CHORD, ka'rd, n. The string of a musical instrument, In geometry, a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

of any arch of a circle.

CHORD, kå'rd, vt. To string.

CHORDED, kå'rd-ed, pp. Strung; tied.

CHORDEE, kå'rd-ed, pp. Strung; tied.

CHORDING, kå'rd-ing, ppr. Stringing.

CHOREPISCOPAL, kô-rê-pis'-kô-pāl, a. Relating

to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.

CHOREPISCOPUS, kô-rê-pis'-kô-pūs, n. Formerly,

a suffragan or local bishop. CHOREUS, kô-rê-us, n. In ancient poetry, a foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short; the trochee.

CHORIAMBICK, ko-re-am-bik, n. The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables, as anxietas.

CHORION, kô'r-ŷûn, n. The outward membrane that

enwraps the fœtus.

CHORIST, kô'r-ist, n. A singing man in a choir. CHORISTER, kôr-is-ter, or kôer-is-ter, n. A singer

in cathedrals. in cathedrals. A singer in a concert. CHOROGRAPHER, kô-ròg-råf-er, n. He that de-

scribes particular regions. CHOROGRAPHICAL, kô-rô-gràf-ik-al, a. Descrip-

tive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kô-rô-grāf-ſk-ål-ê, ad.
According to the rule of chorograghy.

CHOROGRAPHY, kô-rôg-rāf-ê, n. The art of describing particular regions.

CHOROID, kô-rāg-ˈd, n. In anatomy, a term applied to

several parts of the body, that resemble the chorion. CHORUS, kô'rūs, n. A number of singers; a concert. Verses of a song in which the company join the

CHOSE, tshô'z, the preter tense, from To CHOOSE. CHOSEN, tsho'zn, pp. of To Choose. Taken in pre-CHOSEN, tshô'zn, pp. of To Choose. Taken in preference; elected.

CHOUGH, tshûf', n. A bird which frequents the CHOULE, tshûf', n. A bird which frequents the CHOULE, tshûf', n. An East Indian inn. CHOUSE, tshûf's, n. A bubble; a tool. CHOUSE, tshûf's, n. To cheat; to trick.

CHOUSED, tshûf's-ing, ppr. Cheating.

CHOUSING, tshûf's-ing, ppr. Cheating.

CHOWDER, tshûf's-ing, ppr. Cheating.

fish boiled with biscuit, &c. CHOWTER, tshåð-tér, vt. To grumble like a forward CHOWTERING, tshåð-tér-ing, ppr. Grumbling over. CHRISM, krizm', n. Unction used in sacred ceremonies. CHRISMAL, kriz-mål, a. Relating to chrizm. CHRISMATION, kris-må-shån, n. The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the britist in sacred consecrated oil; in baptism, by the project in sacred consecrated oil; in baptism, by the project in sacred consecrated oil; in baptism, by

the priest; in confirmation, by the bishops. In or-

dination, it is usually styled unction. CHRISMATORY, kriz-må-tůr-ê, n. A little vessel

for the oil intended for chrism.

CHRISOM, kris'dm, n. A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisomcloth which the children anciently wore till they [term for the alphabet. were christened.

CHRISTENDOM, krisn-ddm, n. The regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion. CHRISTENED, kris'nd, pp. Baptized, and named. CHRISTENING, krist-ning, a. Relating to the christ-

ening. [haptism. CHRISTENING, krist-ning, n. The ceremony of CHRISTENING, krist-ening, ppr. Baptizing, and of Christ.

naming. CHRISTIAN, krist-ŷân, n. A professor of the religion CHRISTIAN, krist-ŷân, a. Professing the religion of

CHRISTIAN, vt. To baptise. [religion. CHRISTIANISM, krist-ŷân-izm, n. The christian CHRISTIANITE, krist-ŷân-i't, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral.

CHRISTIANITY, krist-ŷan-ît-ê, n. The religion of christians.

CHRISTIANIZE, krist'yan-i'z, vt. To convert to

christianity.
CHRISTIANIZED, krist-ŷān-i/zd, pp. Converted to CHRISTIANIZING, krist-ŷān-i/z-ing, ppr. Making a christian; converting to christianity.
CHRISTIANLIKE, krist-ŷān-li'k, a. Befitting a

CHRISTIANLY, krîst'ŷân-lê, a. Like a christian. CHRISTIANLY, krîst'ŷân-lê, ad. Becoming a christian. CHRISTIAN-NAME, krîst'ŷân-nâm, n. The name

given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname. [of christianity, CHRISTIANNESS, krist-yan-nes, n. The profession CHRISTIANOGRAPHY, krist-yan-og-raf-e, n. A

general description of the nations professing christi-[of Christ.

CHRISTICOLIST, krist'ik'ô-list, n. A worshipper CHRISTMAS, kris-mås, n. The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church. The season of Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, kris-mas-boks, n. which presents are collected at Christmas. [bore. CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, kris-mås-flåb-4r, n. Helle-CHRISTMAS-ROSE, kris-mas-ros, n. A plant of the genus heleborus, producing beautiful white flowers, about Christmas.

CHRIST's-THORN, kri'st's-thà'rn, n. A plant. CHROASTACES, krô-às-tà-se's, n. In natural history, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all

the variable colours, as viewed in different lights. CHROMATE, krd-må't, n. A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid, with a base.

HROMATICALLY, krô-måt'ê-kål-ê, ad. In the

chromatic manner. CHROMATICK, krô-måt-ik, a. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick.

CHROMATICS, krô-màt'sks, n. The science of co-CHROME, krô'm, n. A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish white colour. CHROMIC, krô'mîk, a. Pertaining to chrome, or ob-

tained from it.

CHROMATOGRAPHY, krô-må-tôg-rà-fê, n. A treatise on colours.

CHRONICAL, krån-'ĉ-kål, a. Relating to a discase of CHRONICK, krån-'lk, a. long duration. CHRONICLE, krån-'lkl', n. A history. CHRONICLE, krån-'lkl, vt. To record in chronicle.

CHRONICLED, kron-ikld, pp. Recorded in history. CHRONICLER, kron-ikl-ier, n. A writer of chronicles. CHRONICLING, kron-ikl-ing, ppr. Recording; re-

CHRONIQUE, kro'nê'k, n. A chronicle.

CHRONGGRAM, kró-nô-grām, krôn-ô-grām, n. An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krô-nô-grām-māt-ê-kāl,

a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONAGRAMMATIST, or krô-nô-gråm'āt-ist, n.

A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPHER, krô-nòg-raf-er, n. A chrono-CHRONOGRAPHY, krô-nòg-raf-e, n. The description of past time. CHRONOLOGER, krô-nôl-ô-jer, n. He that studies

or explains the science of computing past time. CHRONOLOGICAL, krô-nò-lòj-fik-al, a. Relating to

the doctrine of time. CHRONOLOGICALLY, krô-nô-lòj-îk-âl-ê, ad, Ina CHRONOLOGICK, krô-nô-lòj-îk, a. Denoting pechronological manner. riods of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krô-nôl-ô-jist, n. A chronologer. CHRONOLOGY, krô-nôl-ô-jê, n. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. CHRONOMETER, krô-nôm-ê-têr, n. An instrument

for the mensuration of time. suring time. CHRONOMETRY, krô-nôm-ê-trê, n. The art of mea-CHRYSALIS, kris-â-lis, n. Aurelia, or the first appa-

rent change of the maggot of any species of insects. CHRYSOBERYL, kris-6-ber-il, n. A precious stone. CHRYSOLITE, kris-6-li/t, n. A precious stone of a dusky green with a cast of yellow.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CHRYSOPRASUS, kris-op-ra-sus, n. A precious stone

of a yellow colour, approaching to green. CHRYSOCOLLA, kris-6-kol-a,n. Carbonate of copper, of two species, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green crysocolia, also mountain blue, and mountain green.

CHUB, tshůb', n. A river fish. The chevin. CHUBBED, tshůbd', a. Big-headed, like a chub.

CHUBBY, tshůb-é, a. A large or fat face.

CHUBFACED, tshåb-fa/sd, a. CHUCK, tshuk', n. The voice of a hen. A word of endearment.

CHUCK, tshůk', vi. To make a noise like a hen. To eer ; to laugh.

CHUCK, tshuk', vt. To call as a hen calls her young. To give a gentle pat under the chin. To throw, by a quick motion, any weight to a given place. CHUCKED, tshåkd', pp. Called as a hen to her chickens; chucked under the chin; thrown with a quick

motion; pitched.

CHUCKFARTHING, tshuk-fa/r-thing, n. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole [pitching.

CHUCKING, tshůk'îng, ppr. Calling; striking gently; CHUCKLE, tshůk', vi. To laugh vehemently. CHUCKLE, tshůk', vt. To call as a hen.

CHUCKLED, tshuk'ld, pp. Fondled; indulged; treated tenderly.

CHUCKLEHEAD, tshukl'hed, n. A vulgar word, used to denote a person with a large head; a dunce. CHUCKLING, tshuk-ling, ppr. Indulging; fondling;

laughing.

CHUD, tshůd', vt. To champ or bite. CHUDDED, tshůd'éd, pp. Champed; bitten.

CHUDDING, tshådding, ppr. Champing; biting. CHUET, tshådin, n. Forced meat. CHUFF, tshåf, n. A coarse blunt clown.

CHUFFILY, tshůf-îl-ê, ad. Surlily. CHUFFINESS, tshůf-ê-nes, n. Clownishness.

CHUFFY, tshuf-ê, a. Blunt; surly; fat. CHUM, tshum', n. A chamber fellow in the universities.

CHUMP, tshump', n. A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block. [shells. CHUNAM, tshô'-nām, n. A stucco made of calcined CHURCH, tshårtsh', n. The collective body of Christians, usually termed the Catholic Church. The place

which Christians consecrate to the worship of God. CHURCH, tshurtsh', vt. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any

signal deliverance. CHURCH-ALE, tshurtsh-a'l, n. A wake or feast, com-

memoratory of the dedication of the church. CHURCHATTIRE, tshårtsh-at-ti'r, n. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

CHURCH AUTHORITY, tshurtshia-thorit-e, n. Ecclesiastical power. CHURCHBENCH, tshårtsh'-bentsh', n. The seat in

the porch of a church.

CHURCHBURIAL, tsůrtsh'běr'ýål, n. Burial according to the rites of the church.

CHURCHDOM, tshårtsh'dåm, n. Establishment ; government.

CHURCHED, tshurtshd', pp. Blessed, comforted, benefited, spiritually, by the offering up of thanksgivings to God in Christian churches, as women do, assisted by a clergyman, for their deliverance from the dangers of childbirth.
CHURCHFOUNDER, tshårtsh'fhond-år, n. He that

[his church. builds or endows a church.

CHURCHGOER, tshårtsh'gô-er, n. One who attends CHURCHING, tshårtsh'ing, n. The act of returning thanks in the church.

CHURCHING, tshårtsh-ing, ppr. Offering thanks in church after deliverance in childbirth.

CHURCHLAND, tshurtsh'land, n. Land belonging to

CHURCHLIKE, tshårtsh'-li'k, a. Befitting a churchman. clergyman. CHURCHMAN, tshurtshiman, n. An ecclesiastick; a CHURCHMUSICK, tshurtsh'mu'sik, n. The service of chaunt and anthem in churches and cathedrals.

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CHURCH-PREFERMENT, tshårtsh-pre-fer-ment, n. Benefice in the church. church. CHURCHSHIP, tshursh'ship, n. Institution of the CHURCHWARDEN, tshurts'a'c'a'rd-en, n. An onicer yearly chosen to look to the church, church-yard,

and such things as belong to both. CHURCHWAY, tshurtsh'od', n. The read that leads to the church. slowly. CHURCHWORK, tshårtsh-bårk, n. Work carried on CHURCHYARD, tshårtsh-yå'rd, n. The ground ad-

joining to the church, in which the dead are buried.

Joining to the church, in which the dead are but CHURL, tshår!/, n. A surly ill-bred man. CHURLISH, tshår-lish, a. Rude; selfish. CHURLISHLY, tshår-lish-lc, ad. Rudely. CHURLISHNESS, tshår-lish-nes, n. Brutarity. CHURLY, tshår-le, a. Rude; boisterous. CHURLY tshår-le, a. Rude; boisterous.

CHURLY, tshūr-lē, a. Rude; botsterous.
CHURME, tshūrm', n. A confused sound.
CHURN, tshūrm', n. The vessel in which butter is coagulated by agitation.
CHURN, tshūrn', vt. To make butter by agitating the CHURNED, tshūrn-lng, pp. Agitating to make butter.
CHURNING, tshūrn-lng, pp. Agitating to make butter.
CHURNING, tshūrn-lng, n. The act of making butter.
CHURNSTAFF, tshūrn-lag', n. The instrument employed for churning.

ployed for churning. [cricket, CHURRWORM, tshůr-'cůrm, n. An insect; a fan-CHUSE. See CHOOSE.

CHUSITE, tshô'z-i't, n. A yellowish mineral found by Saussure in the cavities of porphyries, in the envi-

rons of Limbourg.
CHYLACEOUS, kêi-lâ'-shûs, a. Belonging to chyle.
CHYLE, kêi'l, n. The juice formed in the stomach by digestion, and afterwards changed into blood.

CHŸLIFACTION, kêi-lê-fâk-shun, n. The process of making chyle. CHYLIFACTIVE, kêi-lê-fâk-tiv, a. Having the power

of making chyle. CHYLIFEROUS, kêi-lif-èr-ûs, a. Transmitting chyle. CHYLOPOETICK, kêi-'lô-pô-'êt-'îk, a. Having the

power of making chyle. CHYLOUS, kêi'l-ůs, a. Consisting of chyle.

CHYMICAL, kim-fik-ål, a. Consisting or cnyle. CHYME, ki'm, n. Chyle in a state of preparation, CHYMICAL, kim-fik-ål, a. Made by chymistry; re-CHYMICK, kim-fik, a. I lating to chymistry. CHYMICK, kim-fik, a. A chymist. CHYMICALLY, kim-fik-ål-ê,ad. In a chymical manner. CHYMIFIED, kim-fi-fid, pp. Formed into chyme. CHYMIFYING, kim-fi-fing, ppr. Forming into chyme.

CHYMIFY, klm-ce-fi', vt. To form into chyme. CHYMIST, klm-cist, n. A professor of chymistry. CHYMISTICAL, klm-lst-c-kal, a. Relating to chy-

CHYMISTRY, kim'is-trê, n. An art whereby bodies are so changed, by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered.

CIBARIOUS, sė-bả/r-ŷůs, or sib-å/r-ŷůs, a. Relating CIBOL, sib-ûl, n. A small sort of onion. [to food. CICADA, sik-kå-då, n. A cricket; a species of insect. CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, sik-å-tris, or sik-å-tris.]

trîks, n. The sear remaining after a wound. CICATRICOSE, sîk'ā-trê-kö's, a. Full of scars. CICATRISANT, sîk-ā-tris-ant, n. An applie An application

that induces a cicatrice. cicatrice. CICATRISIVE, sik-å-tris-iv, a. Proper to induce a CICATRIZATION, sik-å-tri-zå-shån, n. The act of healing the wound. The state of being skinned over. CICATRIZE, sik-å-tri'z, vt. To heal and induce the

skin over a sore. CICATRIZED, sík-å-tri'zd, pp. Having a cicatrix CICATRIZING, sík-å-tri'z-ing, ppr. Healing; skin-

CICATRIZING, Sik-a-titz-ing, ppr. Frequing; samming over; forming a cicatrix.
CICELY, sis-ĉ-lĉ, n. A sort of herb.
CIGAR, sig-går, n. Tobacco rolled for smoking.
CICERONE, tsitsh-ĉr-ò'nê, n. A word of modern introduction into our speech for a guide.
CICERONIANISM, tsitsh-ĉr-ò'n-ŷān-lzm, n. An im

tation of the style of Cicero. CICHORACEOUS, sik-6-rà-shus, a. Having the cualities of succory.

CICH-PEASE, sîtsh'-pê's, n. A plant.

CICISBEISM, tshitsh'iz-be-izm, pp. The practice of dangling about ladies.

CICISBEO, tshitsh-is-bê-ô, n. A male attendant on CICURATE, sîk-u-ra't, vt. To tame. [ladies. CICURATED, sîk-u-ra't-êd, pp. Tamed; reclaimed

CICURATING, sik'u-ra't-ing, ppr. Taming; reclaim-

ing from wildness. CICURATION, sik-u-rå-shun, n. The act of reclaim-

ing from wildness. CICUTA, si-ku-tå n. Water-hemlock; a plant whose

root is poisonous.
CID, sid', n. A chief; a commander.

CIDER, si'dér, n. The juice of apples fermented. CIDERIST, si'dér-ist, n. A maker of cider. CIDERKIN, si'dér-kin, n. Liquor made of the gross

matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.
CIELING, sél-lng, n. See Celling.
CIERGE, sé-å/rzh, n. A candle carried in processions.
CILIARY, sll-ýèr-ê, a. Belonging to the eye-lids.
CILICIOUS, sil-lsh-ds, a. Made of hair.

CIMAR, sê-mar'. See Shimere, and Simar. CIMBRICK, sim-brik, n. The language of the Cimbri, people of Jutland and Holstein.

CIMELIARCH, sim-ê'l-yark, n. The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church.

CIMETER, sim-it-er, n. A sort of sword used by the CIMISS, si'mis, n. The bug.

CIMMERIAN, sim-ê'r-yan, n. [From Cimmerii, people of Italy, living in a valley which the sun never visited. Extremely dark.

CIMOLITE, sîm'ô-li't, n. A species of clay used by the ancients as a remedy for the erysipelas and other inflammations.

CINCHONA, sîn-kô-na, n. The Peruvian bark, quinquina, of which there are three varieties, the red, yellow, and pale.

CINCTURE, sink-tŷur, n. Something worn round the An inclosure. A ring or list at the top and body. bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, sin'der, n. A mass ignited and quenched without being reduced to ashes. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WENCH, sĩn'dẻr-bệntsh, n. A woman CINDER-WOMAN, sĩn'dẻr-bồm'án, n. whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINEFACTION, sîn-ê-fâk-shûn, n. Reduction to ashes. CINERACEOUS, sin-er-a-shus, a. Of the colour of

wood ashes. CINERARY, sîn-ér-år-ê, a. Pertaining to ashes. CINERATION, sîn-êr-å-shûn, n. The reduction of

any thing to ashes.

CINEREOUS, sin-é'r-ŷus, a. Of ash-colour. CINERITIOUS, sin-ér-ish-us, a. Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERULENT, sin-ér'ú-lênt, a. Full of ashes. CINGLE, singg'l, n. A girth for a horse. CINNABAR, sin-á-bér, n. A species of the genus mercury. In chymistry, is a sulphurate of mercury. CINNABARINE, sin'a-ba-ri'n, a. Pertaining to Cin-

nahar. CINNAMON, sin'a-mun, n. The fragrant bark of a

tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sångk', or singk', n. A five. CINQUE-FOIL, singk'faè'l, n. A kind of five-leaved

CINQUE-PACE, singk-på/s, n. A kind of grave dance. CINQUE-PORTS, singk-pô/rts, or sangk-pô/rts, n.
The cinque ports are Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Rumney, and Hithe; to which Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, singk'spôt'ed, or sangk'spôt-ed,

n. Having five spots. [stock.]
CION, si'an, n. A sprout; the shoot engrafted on a CIPHER, sifer, n. An arithmetical mark, which the stock of the sto standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on plate. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

CIPHER, si-fer, vt. To practise arithmetick; to write in occult characters.

CIPHERED, si'ferd, pp. Written in occult characters; designated.

CIPHERING, si'fér-ing, n. The art of casting ac-CIPHERING, si'fér-ing, ppr. Using figures; or practising arithmetic. CIPOLIN, slp-48-lin, n. A green marble, from Rome,

containing white zones.

CIPPUS, sip-dis, n. A slab bearing an inscription.

CIRC, serk', n. An amphitheatrical circle for sports.

CIRCAR, sir-kar, or ser-kar, n. One of the larger divisions of the province of Hindostan.

CIRCENSIAL, or CIRCENSIAN, sîr-sens-yal, or sirsens'yan, a. Relating to the exhibitions in the amphitheatres of Rome.

CIRCINAL, sīr-sīn-āl, a. Rolled in; spirally down-

wards, the tip occupying the centre.
CIRCINATE, sir-sin-å't, vt. To make a circle.
CIRCINATED, sir-sin-å't-èd, pp. Compassed; made in a circle. circling.

CIRCINATING, sir-sin-å't-ing, ppr. Compassing; CIRCINATION, sir-sin-å'shun, n. An orbicular motion. CIRCLE, serk'l, n. A line continued till it ends where it begun. A round body. An orb. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated. Circles of the German Empire. Such provinces as have a right to

be present at diets. CIRCLE, sérk'l, vt. To move round any thing; to in-

close; to surround; to confine. CIRCLE, serk'l, vi. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, serk'ld, a. Round.

CIRCLED, serk'ld, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; en-

CIRCLER, sérk-lét, n. A mean poet; a circular poet. CIRCLET, sérk-lét, n. A little circle. CIRCLING, part. a. Circular; round.

CIRCLING, serk-ling, ppr. Surrounding; going round; enclosing.

CIRCLY, serk-lê, a. In the form of a circle.

CIRCOCELE, sér'kô-sêl, n. A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a varicocele; hernia varicosa. IRCUIT. serk-yt, or ser-kt, n. The act of moving CIRCUIT, serk'ýit, or ser'kit, n. The round. The space inclosed in a circle.

The tract of country visited by the judges. CIRCUIT of Action, serk-vit, n. A longer course of pro-

ceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. CIRCUIT, sérkéýit, vi. To move circularly. CIRCUIT, sérkéýit, vt. To move round. [circled. CIRCUITED, sérkéýit-éd, pp. Moved or gone round; CIRCUITED, sérkéýit-éd, pp. Moved or gone round; CIRCUITER, sér-ýit-ér, n. One that travels a circuit. CIRCUITING, serk-yît-ing, pp. Moving round; per-

forming a circuit. CIRCUITION, ser-ků-ish-un, n. The act of going

round any thing. CIRCUITOUS, ser-ku-it-us, a. Round about.

CIRCUITOUSLY, ser-ku-it-us-le, ad. In a circu-[circulated. itous manner. CIRCULABLE, serk'u-labl, a. That which may be

CIRCULAR, serk'u-ler, a. Round like a circle. Circular letter: A letter directed to several persons on some common affair. Circular lines: The lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector. Circular sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY, sérk-u-lår-lê, n. A circular form. CIRCULARLY, sérk-u-lår-lê, ud. In the form of a

circle. CIRCULARY, sêrk'u-lâr-ê, a. Ending in itself. CIRCULATE, sêrk'u-lâ't, vi. To move in a circle. CIRCULATE, sêrk'u-lâ't, vi. To travel round.

CIRCULATED, sérk-u-lâ't-êd, pp. Caused to pass from person to person; spread. CIRCULATING, sérk-u-lâ't-îng, ppr. Passing from

place to place. CIRCULATION, sérk'u-lå'shůn, n. Motion in a circle. Currency of a substitute for money

CIRCULATORIOUS, sérk-u-lå-tô'r-yůs, n. One that travels in a circuit.

CIRCULATORY, serk'u-la't-ur-e, n. A chymica vessel. CIRCULATORY, sérk'u-lå't'ur-é, a. Circular. The

same as circulatorious, in its low sense.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sérk-ům-åmb-ýèn-sê, n. The act of encompassing. [ing. CIRCUMAMBIENT, serk-um-amb'yent, a. Surround-CIRCUMAMBULATE, serk-ům-åm-bu-lå't, vi. To walk round about.

CIRCUMCELLIONES, sérk'ům-sel'ê-ô'nê'z, n.

set of illiterate peasants, who adhered to the party of the Donatists, in the fourth century.

CIRCUMCISE, serk-um-si'z, vt. To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews. CIRCUMCISER, serk-um-si'z-er, n. He who cir-

cumcises. [cutting off the foreskin. CIRCUMCISION, sérk-ům-slzh-ůn, n. The right of CIRCUMCLUSION, sérk-ům-klu-shůn, n. The act

of inclosing all round. CIRCUMCURSATION, serk-ům-kůr-så-shůn, [to nullify. The act of running up and down. CIRCUMDUCT, sérk-ûm-důkt, vt. To contravene; CIRCUMDUCTED, sérk-ûm-důkt-éd, pp. Contravened; nullified.

CIRCUMDUCTING, serk-um-dukt-ing, ppr. Contravening; nullifying.
CIRCUMDUCTION, serk-um-důk'shun, n. NullifiCIRCUMFERENCE, serk-um'fer-eus, n. The space
inclosed in a circle.
The external part of an orbicular body. [in a circular space. CIRCUMFERENCE, ser-kům-fer-ens, vt. To include

CIRCUMFERENCED, ser-kům'fer-énsd, pp.

cluded in a circular space.

CIRCUMFERENCING, sér-kům'fér-éns-ing, ppr.

[cular. Including in a circular space. [cular. CIRCUMFERENTIAL, sér-kům-fér-én-shål, a. Cir-CIRCUMFERENTOR, sér-kům-fér-én-tůr, n. An

instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, by the magnetic needle.

CIRCUMFLECT, serk'um-flekt, vt. To place the

circumflex on words.

CIRCUMFLECTED, sér-kům-flékt-éd, pp. Having the accent placed upon a sound, to denote between acute and grave.

CIRCUMFLECTING, sérk'ům-flékt-ing, ppr. Marking, or pronouncing with the accent called a circum-

flex

CIRCUMFLEX, serk-um-fleks, n. An accent used to regulate the product acute and grave.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sér-kům-flu-éns, n.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sér-kům-flu-ént, a.

[wi regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including the closure of waters. An in-

Flowing [with waters. CIRCUMFLUOUS, ser-kům'flu ůs, a. Environing CIRCUMFORANEAN, sér-kům-fő-rå/n-ŷån, a. Tra-

velling about. Wandering from house to house. CIRCUMFORANEOUS, ser-kům-fô-rå'n-ŷůs, a. CIRCUMFUSE, seik-ům-fu'z, vt. To pour round. CIRCUMFUSED, serk-ům-fu'zd, pp. Poured round;

spread round, as fluid.

CIRCUMFUSILE, serk-um-fu/z-il, a. That which may be poured round. CIRCUMFUSING, sêrk-ûm-fu'z-îng, ppr. Pouring,

or spreading round. CIRCUMFUSION, sérk-ům-fu-zhůn, a. Spreading round. [rying about. CIRCUMGESTATION, sérk-ûm-jés-tå/shûn, n. Car-CIRCUMGYRATE. sér-kům-jír-å/t, vt. To roll CIRCUMGYRATE, ser-kům'jîr-å't, vt.

round. CIRCUMGYRATED, sêrk-ům'jir-å't-èd, pp. Rolled

round, or turned round.

ser-kům-jir-å/t-ing, pp. CIRCUMGYRATING, Rolling, or turning round. [round. CIRCUMGYRATION,sér-kům-jir-å-shůn,n.Running CIRCUMGYRE, sérk-ům-jir, vi. To roll about. CIRCUMITION, sérk-u-mish-ůn, n. The act of

going round.

CIRCUMJACENT, serk-um-ja'sent, a. Lying round

CIRCUMLIGATION, serk-um-li-ga-shun, n. act of binding round. The bond encompassin The bond encompassing. CIRCUMLOCUTION, sérk-ům-lô-ku-shûn, n. circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sérk-ům-lòk-u-tůr-é, a. Periphrastical. CIRCUMMURED, serk-um-mu'rd, a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sérk-ům-nåv-é-gåbl, a. That which may be sailed round. Sail round. CIRCUMNAVIGATE, serk-um-nav-e-gat, vt. To

CIRCUMNAVIGATED, sérk-ům-nåv-é-gå/t-éd, pp. Sailed round; passing round by water. CIRCUMNAVIGATING, serk-um-nav-2-gåt-ing, ppr.

Sailing round; passing round by water. CIRCUMNAVIGATION, serk-um-nav-e-ga-shun, n. Sailing round.
CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, sěrk-ům-nav-é-gâ/t-ůr, n.

One that sails round. CIRCUMPLICATION, sérk-ům-plîk-å-shůn, n. En-

wrapping on every side.
CIRCUMPOLAR, serk-ům-pô-lůr, a. Round the pole; said of the stars near the north pole, which move round it.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sérk-ům-pô-zish-un, n. Placing any thing circular.
CIRCUMRASION, sérk-ům-rå-zhůn, n. Shaving or

paring round. [ing round. CIRCUMROTATION, sérk-ům-rô-tā-shûn, n. Whirl-CIRCUMROTATORY, sérk-ům-rô-tā-tůr-ê, a. Whirling round. [limit. CIRCUMSCRIBE, sérk-úm-skri'b, vt. To bound; to CIRCUMSCRIBED, sérk-úm-skri'bd, pp. Drawn

round as a line; limited; confined. CIRCUMSCRIBING, sérk'im-skri'b-ing, ppr. Draw-

ing round; limiting; inclosing; confining. CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, serk-um-skrip-tibl, a. That

which may be limited. CIRCUMSCRIPTION, serk-'ům-skrip-'shůn, n. Limi-

A circular inscription. CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, serk-um-skrip-tiv, a. In-

closing the superficies. CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, serk-um-skrip-tiv-le, ad.

In a limited manner. CIRCUMSPECT, sérk'ům-spěkt, a. Cautious; carefully. tentive to every thing. CIRCUMSPECT, serk-um-spekt, vz.

To examine CIRCUMSPECTION, sêrk-ům-spêk-shûn, n. Watch-

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, serk-ûm-spêkt'îr, a. Atten-CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, serk-ûm-spêkt'îv-lê, ad. [tion. CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sérk'ům-spěkt-něs, n. Cau-

CIRCUMSTANCE, sérk'ům-ståns, n. Accident · Incident; event. Condition; state of affairs. CIRCUMSTANCE, sérk'ům-ståns, vt. To place in

a particular situation. CIRCUMSTANCED, serk-um-stånsd, a. or pp. Situated or placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents. CIRCUMSTANCING, serk-um-stans-ing, ppr. Plac-

ing in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts.

CIRCUMSTANT, sérk-am-stant, a. Surrounding. CIRCUMSTANTIABLE, sérk-am-stan-shabl, a. Ca-

pable of being circumstantiated.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, serk-nm-stån-shål, a. Accidental; incidental; happening by chance. Particular.
CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, serk-nm-stån-shål-it-e, n.

The appendage of circumstances. CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sérk-ům-stån-shål-ê, ad. According to circumstance. Minutely. CIRCUMSTANTIATE, serk-um-stan-she-a't, vt. To

place in particular circumstances.

CÍRCUMSTANTIATED, sérk-ům-stån-shê-å/t èd, pp. · Placed in particular circumstances. CIRCUMSTANTIATING, serk-um-stån-shê-å/t-ing,

ppr. Placing in particular circumstances. CIRCUMTERRANEOUS, sérk-ům-tér-rå n-ýůs, a. Round the earth.

CIRCUMUNDULATE, serk-um-un'du-la't, vt. To about. flow round as the waves. CIRCUMVAGANT, serk-ům-vå-gånt, a. Wandering CIRCUMVALLATE, ser-kům-vål-å't, vt. To inclose with fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATED, serk-um-val-at-ed, pp. Surrounded with a rampart, or fortified lines.
CIRCUMVALLATING, serk-um-val-at-ing, ppr.

Surrounding with a rampart, &c.

CIRCUMVALLATION, serk-ům-vå-lå-shůn, n. The art of casting up fortifications round a place. CIRCUMVECTION, serk-am-vek-shan, n. The art

of carrying round. CIRCUMVENT, serk-um-vent', vt. To deceive; to cheat. CIRCUMVENTED, serk-ům-věnt'ed, pp. Deceived

by craft or stratagem; deluded. CIRCUMVENTING,serk-um-vent-ing,ppr. Deceiving. CIRCUMVENTION, serk-ům-ven-shun, n. Fraud. CIRCUMVENTIVE, serk-ům-vent-ív, a. Deluding. CIRCUMVEST, serk-ům-vest, vt. To cover round

with a garment.
CIRCUMVESTED, sérk-ům-vést-éd, pp. Covered

round, as with a garment. CIRCUMVESTING, serk-um-vest-ing, ppr. Covering round, as with a garment. [round. CIRCUMVOLATION, sérk-űm-vő-lá-shůn, n. Flying CIRCUMVOLUTION, sérk-űm-vő-lu-shůn, n. Rolling

round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, serk-um-vol'v, vt. To roll round. CIRCUMVOLVED, serk-um-vol'vd', pp. Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIRCUMVOLVING, serk-ům-vôl'v-ing, ppr. Rolling

round; revolving.

CIRCUS, serk'ds, n. An area for sports, with seats CIRQUE, serk', n. round for the spectators. CIRQUE, sérk', n. round for the spectators. CIRL, sérl', n. An Italian bird, about the size of a sparrow.

CIRRIFEROUS, ser-if-er-us, a. Producing tendrils, or claspers, as a plant. [of hair. CIRRIGEROUS, sīr-rīj'ér-ūs, α. Having curled locks

CIRROUS, sir'ds, a. Terminating in a cirrus, curl, or tendril.

CISALPINE, sis-al'pi'n, a. On this side the Alps. CISPADANE, sis-på-då/n, a. On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome, that is on the south side.

CISSOID, sis'saê'd, n. A curve of the second order.

CISSOR, slz-år, n. See Cizar and Scissor.
CISTR, slst', n. The inclosure of a tumour.
CISTED, slst', åd, a. Inclosed in a cist.
CISTERCIAN, sls-ters-s'yân, n. A monk of the CisCISTERN, sls-ter, n. A reservoir. [tercian order.
CISTERN, sls-ter, n. A reservoir. [tercian order. CISTUS, sis'tus, n. A plant, the rockrose.

CIT, sit', n. A pert low citizen. CITADEL, sit'à-del, n. A fortress.

CITAL, si't-al, n. Summons; citation.

CITATION, si-ta'shun, n. The calling a person before an ecclesiastical judge. Enumeration.

CITE, si't, vt. To summon to answer in a court. To quote.

CITED, si't-ed, pp. Called upon officially, or authoritatively; summoned; enjoined; directed; ordered. CITER, si't-er, n. One who cites into a court. who quotes.

who quotes. [harp. CITESS, sit-ès, n. A city woman. [harp. CITHARISTIC, sith-àr-lst-lk, a. Pertaining to the CITHERN, sith-èrn, n. A kind of harp. CITICISM, sit-ès-lzm, n. The behaviour of a citizen. CITIED, sit-èd, a Belonging to a city.

CITING, si't-ing, ppr Summoning; enjoining; di-

recting; ordering; giving legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court.

CITIZEN, sît-îz-ên, a. A freeman of a city. CITIZEN, sît-îz-ên, a. Having the qualities of a citizen. CITIZENIZE, sît-ê-zên-i/z, vt. To make a citizen. CITIZENSHIP, sit-iz-en-ship, n. The freedom of a

CITRATE, sît'-ra't, n. In chymistry, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons,

with a base.

CITRATS, sît-rats, n. pl. Salts formed by citric acid. CITRIC, sit'rik, a. Belonging to lemons or limes, the lemons. citric acid.

CITRIC-ACID, sitirik-as-id, n. The acid made from CITRIL, sitiril, n. A beautiful song-bird in Italy. CITRINATION, sit-rin-a-shin, n. Turning to a yel-

low colour.
CITRINE, sit-rin, a. Of a dark yellow.

CITRINE, sit'rin, n. A species of crystal very plentiful in the West Indies.

CITRON, sit-rdn, n. The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon.

CITRON-TREE, sit'run-trê, n. A tree, the fruit of which is in great esteem. CITRON-WATER, sît-rûn-ôû-ter, n. Aqua vitæ, dis-

tilled with the rind of citrons.
CITRUL, sît'rûl, n. The pumpion, so named from its yellow colour. [and a cathedral church. CITY, sit-é, n. A town corporate that hath a bishop CITY, sit-é, a. Relating to the city. CITY-COURT, sit-é-kôrt, n. The municipal court of

a city, consisting of the mayor, or recorder, and al-

dermen.

CIVES, sivz, n. A species of leek, of the genus allium. CIVET, sivzet, n. A perfume from the civet cat. CIVICAL, sivzik-āl, a. Belonging to civil honours. CIVICK, sivzik-āl, a. Relating to civil honours. CIVICK, sivzik, a. Relating to the community. Intestine,

as, a civil war. Complaisant; well bred.

CIVILIAN, siv-11-yan, n. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity. A student in civil law at the university.

CIVILIST, sîv-îl-îst, n. A civilian. CIVILITY, sîv-îl-ît-ê, n. Politeness.

CIVILIZATION, slvi-fl-i'z-å-shån, n. A law which renders a criminal process civil. The state of being

CIVILIZE, sîv-îl-i'z, vt. To reclaim from savageness. CIVILIZED, sîv-îl-i'zd, part. a. Polished, civil, im-

proved in manners, &c. [life. CIVILIZED, sîv-îl-i'zd, pp. Reclaimed from savage CIVILIZER, sîv-îl-i'z-êr, n. He that reclaims from a savage life. savage life.

a savage me.

CIVILIZING, siv-îi-li'z-îng, ppr. Reclaiming from

CIVILLY, sîv-îi-lê, ad. In a manner relating to government. Politely.

CIVISM, sîv-îzm, n. The privilege of a citizen.

CIZAR, siz-²ar, vt. To clip with a pair of scissors.

CIZE, si'z, n. The quantity of any thing, with regard

to its external form.

CLACK, klåk', n. A lasting noise. The Clack of a Mill: A bell that rings when more corn is required The Clack of a to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

CLACK, klåk', vi. To let the tongue run. CLACK-DISH, klåk'dish, n. A beggar's dish, with a

moveable cover, which they call clack. CLACKER, klåk-er, n. The clack of a mill.

CLACKING, klåk-fing, pp. Making a sharp, abrupt

sound, continually repeated.
CLACKING, klåk'ing, n. Prating. CLACKING, klak-ing, n. Fraung.

CLAD, klad', pp. Clothed.

CLAIM, kla'm, rt. To demand of right. To call; to

CLAIM, kla'm, n. A demand of any thing, as due. In

law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession

manded as due. CLAIMABLE, kla'm-abl, a. That which may be de-

CLAIMANT, klå/m-ant, n. He that demands anything detained by another. as a right.

CLAIMED, klå'md, pp. Demanded as due; challenged CLAIMER, klå'm-er, n. He that makes a demand. CLAIMING, klå'm-ing, ppr. Demanding as due; OBSCURE. challenging as a right.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, klå'r-bb-sku'r, n. See CLARE-CLAM, klåm', v. To clog with any glutinous matter. CLAM, klåm', v. To clog with any glutinous matter. CLAM, klåm', v. To be moist. To unite certain sounds CLAMANT, klåm-ånt, a. Crying; beseeching earnestly. CLAMBER, klåm-ber, v. To climb with difficulty. CLAMBERING, klåm-ber-ing, ppr. Climbing with effort and labour.

effort and labour.

CLAMMED, klåmd', pp. Clogged with glutinous, or or viscous matter. viscous matter.

CLAMMING, klåm'lng, ppr. Clogging with glutinous CLAMMINESS, klåm'ends, n. Viscosity; viscidity. CLAMMY, klåm'e, a. Viscous; glutinous. CLAMORED, klam'urd, pp. Uttered, repeated, with

[peating loud words. CLAMORING, klåm'år-ing, ppr. Uttering and re-CLAMOROUS, klåm'år-us, a. Vociferous; noisy. CLAMOROUSLY klam'ur-us-le, ad. In a noisy man-

CLAMOUR, klam'ur, n. Outery; noise.

CLAMOUR, klam'ur, vi. To make outcries, to voci-CLAMOUR, klam-ur, vt. To stun with noise. [ferate. CLAMOUR bells, klam-ûr, vt. To increase the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it. CLAMOURER, klam-ûr-ûr, n. He who makes an

outery or clamour.

CLAMP, klamp', n. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength. A quantity of bricks. CLAMP, klåmp', vt. A mode of strengthening the ends of tables, &c. [a clamp. CLAMPED, klampd', pp. United or strengthened with

CLAMPING, klamp-ing, ppr. Fastening, or strength-

ening with a clamp.

CLAMPONIER, klam'pô-nêr, n. A long-backed horse.

CLAN, klån', n. A family; a race. CLANCULAR, klånk'u-ler, a. Clandestine; secret. CLANCULARLY, klånk'u-ler-le ad. Closely; pri-

CLANDESTINE, klån-dés-tín, a. Secret; hidden. CLANDESTINELY, klån-dés-tín-lé, ad. Secretly. CLANDESTINENESS, klån-dés-tín-nés, n. An act

of privacy secrecy. CLANDESTINITY, klan-des-tin'ît-ê, n. Privacy, or CLANGES TIMITY, Kian-des-uni-tie, w. 11vay, v. CLANG, klång', vi. To clatter; to make a loud shrill CLANG, klång', vi. To strike together with a noise. CLANGED, klångd', pp. Applied to arms and armour; struck against each other.

[against each other. Schiller and S

struck against each other. [against each other. CLANGING, klång'sng, ppr. Striking arms or armour CLANGOUR, klång'går, n. A loud shrill sound. CLANGOUS, klång'gås, a. Making a clang. CLANISH, klån'sh, a. Closely united, like a clan. CLANISHNESS, klån'sh-nës, n. Close adherence; or a disposition to unite as a ler.

or, a disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLANK, klånk', n. A loud, shrill noise.

CLANSHIP, klån'ship, n. Association of persons or

CLAP, klåp', vt. To strike together with a quick mo
tion. To praise by clapping the hands. To infect with a venereal poison. CLAP, klap, vi. To move nimbly with a noise.

strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, klåp', n. A loud noise made by sudden collision. An explosion of thunder. An act of applause. venereal infection.

CLAP hands, klap, vt. To plight mutual troth.

CLAP up, klap, vt. To complete suddenly, without much precaution. To imprison.

CLAP-BOARD, klåp-bord, n. A thin narrow board for covering houses.

CLAP-DISH, klap'dish, n. A wooden bowl or dish,

formerly carried by beggars. CLAP-NET, klåp-net, n. A net for taking larks, united

with a looking-glass. CLAPPED, klapd', pp. Thrust, or put on, or together;

applauded by striking the hands together.

CLAPPER, klåp-år, n. The tongue of a bell. The Clapper of a Mill: A piece of wood shaking the

hopper.

CLAPPER, klåp'år, n. Places for rabbits to burrow in.

CLAPPERCLAW, klåp'år-klå, nt. To scold.

CLAPPING, klåp'ång, ppr. Driving or putting on, in, under, or over, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLARE, kla'r, n. A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLARENCEÚX, or CLARENCIEUX, klår'én-sů', n. The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence. in painting.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klår-ob-sku'r, n. Light and shade

CLARET, klår-ét, n. A French wine.

CLARICHORD, klår-é-kård, n. A musical instrument.

CLARIFICATION, klår-éf-é-kå-kshůn, n. Making any thing clear from impurities.

CLARIFIED, klar'é-fi'd, pp. Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLARIFYING, klår-é-fi-ér, n. That which makes clear. CLARIFY, klår-é-fi-, vt. To purify or clear any liquor. CLARIFY, klår-é-fi-, vi. To clear up, to grow bright. CLARIFYING, klår-é-fi-fing, ppr. Making clear, pure, a bright defeositing, programme alean, programme and
or bright, defecating; growing clear. CLARINET, klår-fr. et, n. A kind of hautboy, but of a shriller tone.

CLARION, klår-ýðon, n. A trumpet. CLARISONOUS, klår-is-ó-nås, a. Brilliai t, clear in CLARITUDE, klår'e-tu'd, n. Splendour.

CLARITY, klår it.e, n. Brightness; splendour. CLARY, klåre, n. An herb. CLARY, klåre, vi. To make a loud or shrill noise. CLARY-WATER, klåre-öå-tůr, n. A composition of brandy, sugar, clary flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac, and helps digestion.

CLASH, klåsh', n. A noisy collision of two bodies.

Opposition; contradiction.

CLASH, klåsh', vi. To make a noise by mutual collision. To act with opposite power. To contradict. CLASH, klash', vt. To strike one thing against another. CLASHED, klashd', pp. Struck one against another; opposed with violence.

opposed with violence.

CLASHING, klåsh²ing, n. Opposition; enmity.

CLASHING, klåsh²ing, ppr. Striking against with

noise; opposing; interfering.

CLASP, klå'sp, n. A hook to hold any thing close.

CLASP, klå'sp, vt. To catch and hold by twining.

To opplying the bound of the property of the contract of the con inclose between the hands. To embrace.

CLASPED, klå'spd, pp. Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed. [creeping plant. embraced; inclosed. [creeping plant. CLASPER, klaspen, n. The tendrils or thread of a CLASPERED, klaspend, n. Furnished with tendrils. CLASPING, klaspeng, ppr. Twining round; catching and holding; embracing. [to the handle. CLASPKNIFE, klaspenif, n. A knife which folds in-

CLASS, klås', n. A rank or order of persons or things. An assembly of persons. A number of boys learning

the same lesson at the school.

CLASS, klås', v. lo larrangeu in soon method of distribution.

CLASSED, klås'd, pp. Placed in ranks or divisions;

CLASSICAL, klås'fk-ål, a. Relating to antique authors. Of the first larrangeu in soon in the control of the first larrangeu in soon in the control of the first larrangeu in soon in the control of the first larrangeu in soon in the control of the first larrangeu in soon in the control of the first larrangeu in soon in the control of the con CLASS, klas', vt. To range according to some stated

CLASSICALLY, klas-îk-al-ê, ad. In a classical man-

CLASSICK, klas'sik, n. An author of the first rank; usually taken for ancient authors. CLASSICKS, klås-iks, n. pl. The term applied to the

writings of the Greeks and Romans. CLASSIFIC, klås-lf-lk, a. Designating the class. CLASSIFICATION, klås-lf-lk-a-shån, n. Ranging in-

CLASSIFICATION, klas-in-ik-a-snun, n. Ranging in-to classes. [formed into a class or classes. CLASSIFIED, klas-é-fi'd, pp. Arranged in classes; CLASSIFY, klas-é-fi', vt. To arrange. CLASSIFYING, klas-é-fi'-ling, ppr. Forming a class,

or classes

CLASSING, klås-sing, ppr. Arranging into classes. CLASSIS, klås-sing, n. Order; sort; body. A conven-

tion or assembly of persons. CLATTER, klåt'er, n. A rattling noise made by the frequent collision of sonorous bodies. Tumultuous and confused noise.

CLATTER, klåt-ér, vi. To utter a noise by being struck together. To talk fast and idly.

CLATTER, klat'er, vt. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle. To dispute, jar, or clamour. CLATTERED, klåt-érd, pp. Disputed with a clamorous noise; struck, or rattled against each other.
CLATTERER, klåt-ér-ér, n. He who makes any noise.
CLATTERING, klåt-ér-ing, n. A noise; rattle.
CLATTERING, klåt-ér-ing, ppr. Making, or utter-

ang, sharp, abrupt, sounds.

CLAUDENT, kladdent, a. Shutting; inclosing, CLAUDICANT, kladdent, a. Limping; halting.

CLAUDICATE, kladdent, vi. To halt.

CLAUDICATIÓN, klå-dê-kå-shån, n. Lameness. CLAUSE, klåz, n. A sentence; an article or particular

stipulation.

Schuletoni, klá's-trål, a. Relating to a cloister. CLAUSTRAL, klá's-trål, a. Relating to a cloister. CLAUSURE, klá's-hu'r, n. Confinement. CLAVATED, kláv-éd, a. Set with knobs. CLAVE, klá'v, [The preterite of cleave.] CLAVELLATED, kláv-éd-lá't-éd, a. Ashes made with CLAVEL hlát-fa'. [burnt tartar. CLAVER, klå'-ver, n. Clover. CLAVIARY, klåv-e-år-e, n. A scale of lines and

spaces in music.

CLAVICHORD, klåv-é-kård, n. The same with claribone.

CLAVICLE, klåv-ikl, n. [clavicula, Lat.] The collar CLAVIGER, klåv-ij-er, n. A key; one who keeps the keys of any place. [key. CLAVIGEROUS, kla-vij-er-us, a. Bearing a club or

CLAW, kla', n. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails.

CLAW, kld', vt. To tear with claws; to tear or scratch;

CLAWBACK, klå-båk, n. A flatterer. CLAWBACK, klå-båk, a. Flattering.

CLAWED, kla'd, a. Furnished with claws.

CLAWED, kla'd, pp. Scratched; pulled; or torn with claws. [ing with claws or nails.

CLAWING, kla'ing, ppr. Pulling; tearing, or scratch-CLAY, kla', n. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form; earth in general.

CLAY, klå', vt. To cover with clay. CLAY-COLD, klå-kôld, a. Lifeless.

CLAYED, kladd, pp. Covered, or manured with clay;

purified with clay. CLAYES, klå'z, n. In fortification, wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements.

CLAYEY, klå'c, a. Consisting of clay. [with clay. CLAY-GROUND, klå'gråond, n. Ground abounding CLAYING, klå-Ing, ppr. Covering or manuring with clay; purifying with clay.
CLAYISH, klå-Ish, a. Of the nature of clay. [clay.

CLAYMARL, klå-mårl, n. A whitish, smooth, chalky CLAYMORE, klå-må'r, n. A two-handed sword; a Scottish sword.

CLAY-PIT, kla-pit, n. A pit where clay is dug. CLAYSTONE, kla-ston, n. A blue and white limestone

dug in Gloucestershire. CLEAN, kle'n, a. Free from filth; free from moral

impurity; not foul with any loathsome disease.

CLEAN, klê'n, vt. To free from filth.

CLEANE, klê'n, ad. Without miscarriage.

CLEANED, klê'nd, pp. Freed from dirt of any kind; from every thing obstructive, offensive, or useless. CLEANING, kle'n-ing, ppr. Freeing from dirt of any

kind; from every thing offensive or useless. CLEANLILY, klėn-lil-ė, ad. In a cleanly manner. CLEANLINESS, klėn-lė-nės, n. Freedom from filth.

CLEANLY, klén-lé, a. Free from dirtiness.
CLEANLY, klén-lé, ad. Neatly; purely; dexterously.
CLEANSES, klé'n-nés, n. Neatness; purity.
CLEANSABLE, klén's-ábl, a. That which may be [from noxious humours; to scour. cleansed. CLEANSE. klen'z, vt. To purify from guilt; to free CLEANSED, klensd', pp. Purified; made clean; pur-

ged; healed from disease. CLEANSER, klenz-er, n. That which cleanses any thing.

CLEANSING, klenzeing, n. Purification. CLEANSING, klenseing, ppr. Purifying; making

clean; purging.
CLEAN-TIMBERED, klê'n-tîm-berd, a. [portioned. Well pro-CLEAR, kle'r, a. Bright; free from clouds; serene; pure; perspicuous; apparent; quick to understand; impartial; out of debt; unentangled; sounding distinctly; free; guiltless; a term used by builders for the inside of a house.

CLEAR, klé'r, ad. Plainly; quite clear. CLEAR, klé'r, vt. To free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse; to clarify; to clear a ship, is to satisfy the demands at the custom-house. [from incumbrances. CLEAR, klé'r, vi. To grow bright; to be disengaged CLEARAGE, klé'r-éj, n. Removing any thing. CLEARANCE, klé'r-åns, n. A certificate that a ship

has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARED, ale'rd, pp. Freed from extraneous matter; from a charge of guilt or incumbrance of any kind; made manifest to the mind or senses.

CLEARER, klé'r-er, n. Brightener; purifier. CLEARING, klé'r-ing, n. Justification; defence. CLEARING, kle'r-ing, ppr. Purifying; removing foul or extraneous matter; making luminous, evident, plain to the mind; freeing from a charge of any kind. CLEARLY, klê'r-lê, ad. Evidently; without entangle-

ment; without deduction; without reserve. CLEARNESS, kle'r-nes, n. Transparency; distinctness.

CLEARSHINING, klê'r-shi'n-ing, a. Shining brightly. CLEARSIGHTED, kle'r-si't-ed, a. Perspicuous.

CLEARSIGHTEDNESS, kler-si't-ed-nes, n. Discernment. starch. CLEARSTARCH, klê'r-stårtsh, vt. To stiffen with CLEARSTARCHER, klê'r-stårtsh-er, n. The person

whose business is to clearstarch.

CLEATS, kle'ts, n. pl. Pieces of wood in a ship to fasten ropes upon.

CLEAVAGE, klė'v-ėj, n. The act of cleaving or split-CLEAVE, klė'v, vi. pret. I clave. To adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly; to unite in concord; to be concomitant to.

CLEAVE, kle'v, vt. To givide with violence; to part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVED, kle'vd, pp. Split; rived; divided; cracked; separated, &c.

CLEAVER, klê'v-er, n. A butcher's instrument to cut

animals into joints; a weed, called also clivers.
CLEAVING, klê'v-lng, ppr. Splitting; riving; dividing; separating; sticking to.
CLECHE, klê'sh, n. In heraldry, a kind of cross,

charged with another cross, of the same figure, but of the colour of the field.

CLEDGE, kléj', n. Among miners, the upper part of the stratum of fullers' earth. CLEES, klé'z, n. The two parts of the foot of beasts

which are cloven-footed.

CLEF, klef, n. A character in music, to denote in what part of the general scale, the sounds, before which it is placed, are to be sung or played.

CLEFT, kleft', pp. Divided; parted asunder. CLEFT, kleft', n. A space made by the separation of parts; a disease in horses on the bend of the pastern.

CLEFTGRAFT, kleft'gråft, vt. To engraft. CLEFTGRAFTED, kleft'gråft-ed, pp. Engrafted by cleaving the stock of a tree, or shrub, and inserting a cion, or shoot, into the cleft.

CLEFTGRAFTING, kleft-graft-ing, ppr. Cleaving the stock of a tree, or shrub, and inserting a young

shoot, or cion, in the cleft. CLEG, klėg', n. The horse-fly.

CLEM, klėm', vi. To starve. CLEMENCY, klėm'ėn-sė, n. Mildness; softness.

CLEMENT, klėmėėnt, a. Mild; gentle; merciful.
CLEMENTINE, klėmėnti'n, n. Relating to the compilations made by St. Clement, or the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEMENTLY, kleméent-le, ad. In a merciful manner.

CLENCH, klėntsh', See CLINCH.
CLEPE, klė'p, vt. To call.
CLEPSYDRA, klėp-si'dra, n. A kind of clock among the ancients, which told the hours by the fall of a certain quantity of water; a chymical vessel. CLERGICAL, kler-je-kal, a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERGY, kler'je, n. The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

LERGYABLE, kler-je-abl, a. The term applied to

CLERICK, klér-ik, a. Relating to the character of a CLERICK, klér-ik, a. Relating to the clergy. CLERICK, klér-ik, a. Relating to the clergy. CLERICK, klér-ik, a. Relating to the character of a CLERICK, klér-ik, a. Relating to the character of a

clergyman. CLERK, klå'rk, n. A clergyman. A scholar. A man employed under another as a writer. The layman who reads the responses in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERK-ALE, klå/rk-å/l, n. The feast of the parish-CLERKLIKE, klå/rk-li/k, a. Accomplished as a learned

person. CLERKLY, klark-lê, a. Clever; scholar-like.

CLERKLY, klå/rk-le, ad. In an ingenious or learned CLERKSHIP, klå'rk-ship, n. Scholarship. The office CLEVE, klå'v. In composition, at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the carried of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the carried of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the carried of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the carried of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the carried of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the carried of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the proper name of a pla

of a rock or hill. CLEVER, klever, a. Dexterous; skilful. CLEVERLY, klev'er-le, ad. Dexteronsly.

CLEVERNESS, klev-er-nes, n. Dexterity; skill. CLEVIS, klé'v-îs, n. An iron bent to the form of an CLEVY, klê'v-ê, n. ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart

neap, to hold the chain of the forward horse, or oxen; or a draft iron on a plough.

CLEW, klu', n. Thread wound upon a bottom.

guide; a direction. [order to be furled. CLEW, klu', vt. To clew the sails, is to raise them, in CLEWED, klu'd, pp. In seamanship, trussed up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets, or clew-lines, in

order to furling.

CLEW-GARNETS, klu'gå'r-nets, n. In marine language, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and fore sails, to truss them up to the yards.

CLEWING, kluding, ppr. Trussing up to the yard by means of clew-lines, or clew-garnets; directing.
CLEW-LINES, kludinz, n. These are the same tackle,

and used for the like purpose, as clew-garnets; but are applied to the smaller square sails, as the top sail, top gallant, and sprit sail.

CLICK, klik', n. The latch of a door.

CLICK, klik', vi. To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLICK, klik', vi. To catch or snatch hastily.

CLICKED, klikd', pp. Caught, or snatched hastily.

CLICKER, klik'er, n. The servant of a salesman, who

stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET, klik-ét, n. The ring, knocker, or hammer of a door.

CLICKING, klik-Ing, ppr. Catching, or snatching CLIENT, kli-ent, n. One who applies to an advocate for council. A dependent.

CLIENTAL, kli-ėnt-ėl, a. Dependent. CLIENTED, kli-ėnt-ėd, a. Supplied with clients. CLIENTELE, kli-ėn-tėl, a. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, kli-ent-ship, n. The condition of a CLIFF, kliff, n. A steep rock. The name of a cha-CLIFF, klif, n. A steep rock. The racter in musick. Properly CLIEF. CLIFFY, klif 2, a. Broken; craggy.

CLIFT, klift', n. Sometimes used for CLIFF or CLEFT.

CLIFTED, klift-ed, a. Broken.

CLIFTY, klift'é, a. The same as CLIFFY. CLIMABLE, klim-åbl, a. Ascendable.

CLIMACTARCHIC, kli-måk-tå/rk-ik, a. Presiding over climates.

CLIMACTER, or CLIMACTERIC, kli-måk-ter, or kli-måk-ter-ik, n. A certain space of time, or progression of years, at the end of which some great

change is supposed to befall the body. CLIMACTERICK, kli-måk-ter-ak, a. CLIMACTERICAL, kli-måk-ter-ik-ål, a.) a certain

number of years.

CLIMATE, kli-met, n. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equa-A region, or track of land, differing from

another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATE, kli-mět, vi. To inhabit.

CLIMATIC, kli-mět'lk, a. Pertaining to a cli
CLIMATUCAL, kli-mět'lk-ål, a. mate, or climates.

CLIMATURE, kli'm-å-tu'r, n. Climate.

CLIMAX, kli'māks, n. Gradation; ascent. CLIMB, kli'm, vi. To ascend up with labour. CLIMB, kli'm, vt. To ascend; to mount.

CLIMBED, kli'md, pp. Ascended by the use of the hands and feet; ascended with labour.

CLIMBER, kli'm-er, n. A plant that creeps upon other

supports. The name of a particular herb. CLIMBER, klim-ber, vi. To mount with effort.

CLIMBING, kli'm-ing, n. Ascending any place. CLIMBING, kli'm-ing, pp. Ascending by the use of the hands and feet; ascending with difficulty.

CLIME, kn m, n. Climate; region. CLINCH, klintsh', n. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCH, klintsh', vt. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it. To bend the point of a nail in To confirm. the other side.

CLINCH, klintsh', vi. To hold fast upon.

CLINCHED, klintshd', pp. Made fast by doubling, or embracing closely.

CLINCHER-WILLT, klintsh'ér, n. A cramp; a holdfast.
CLINCHER, klintsh'ér, n. A cramp; a holdfast.
CLINCHER-BUILT, klintsh'ér-bilt, a. f er work.
CLINCHER-WORK, klintsh'ér-bilt, n. The disposition of the ylarks in the side of a host or vescel sition of the planks in the side of a boat, or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

CLINCHING, klintshing, ppr. Making fast by doubling over, or embracing closely; griping by the fist. CLING, kling', vi. To hang upon by climbing round.

To adhere.

CLING, kling', vt. To dry up; to consume. CLINGED, or CLUNG, klingd', or kling, pp. Ad-

hered to; stuck to; wound round.
CLINGING, kling'ing, ppr. Adhering closely; stick-

ing to.

CLINGY, kling-ê, a. Adhesive.

CLINICAL, klin-îk-âl, a. Those that keep their beds.

CLINICK, klin-îk, a. A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

CLINICK, kli'n'ik, n. One on his death-bed. CLINK, klingk', n. A sharp successive noise. CLINK, klingk', vi. To utter a small sharp noise. CLINK, klingk', vt. To strike so as to make a sharp

CLINKED, klinkd', pp. Jingled together. [der. CLINKER, klingk-er, n. A paving brick; a bad cin-CLINKING,klink-ing,ppr.Making a small sharp sound. CLINQUANT, klingk-int, a. Dressed in embroidery

or tinsel finery.

CLIP, klip', n. A phrase in falconry. An embrace.

CLIP, klip', vt. To hug. To cut with sheers. To dimish coin by paring the edges. To curtail. To hold.

CLIPPED, or CLIPT, klipd', pp. Cut short; cut off;

diminished by paring. CLIPPER, klip-er, n. One that debases coin by

cutting. A barber.
CLIPPING, klip-ing, n. A part cut off.
CLIPPING, klip-ing, ppr. Cutting off, or shortening by shears, or seissors. CLISH-CLASH, klish-klash, vi. To sound like the

clashing of swords.

CLIVER, kli'v-er, n. See CLEAVER.

CLIVERS, kliv-erz, n. A plant; the galium aparine; called also goose-grass, or hariff.

CLOAK, klô'k, n. A concealment; a cover.

CLOAK, klô'k, vt. To cover with a cloak. To hide.

CLOAKBAG, klôk-båg, n. A portmanteau.

CLOCHARD, klô'shàrd, n. A belfry.

CLOCK, klôk', n. The instrument which tells the

hour by a stroke upon the bell. The clock of a stocking: the flower or inverted work about the ankle.

An insect; a sort of beetle. The sound which the hen makes in calling her chickens.

CLOCK, clòk', vt. To call, as the hen calls her chick-CLOCK, klòk', vi. To make a noise like the hen. CLOCK-MAKER, klòk-må'k-èr, n. He whose profession is to make clocks. Tthe clock.

CLOCK-SETTER, klők-sét-ér, n. One who regulates CLOCKWORK, klok-bark, n. Movements like those of a clock.

CLOD, klod', n. A lump of clay. A dull fellow. CLOD', klod', vi. To gather into concretion. CLOD, klod', vt. To pelt with clods.

CLODDED, klôd-ed, pp. Pelted with clods.

CLODDING, klod-ting, ppr. Pelting with clods. CLODDY, klod-ting, ppr. Pelting with clods. CLODDY, klod-ting, prossection of clods; mean; grossection of clods in the clods.

CLODPATER, klod-nop-ur, n. see CLORPOLL.
CLODPATED, klod-påt, n. A stupid fellow.
CLODPATED, klod-påt, ed., a. Stupid; dull.
CLODPOLL, klod-påt, n. A thickskull; a dolt.
CLOG, klog', vt. To hinder; to obstruct; to burthen.
CLOG, klog', vi. To adhere; to incumber.
CLOG, klog', n. A load; a weight. A kind of additional shoe.
CLOGGED, klog', np. Wearing a clog; shockled.

CLOGGED, klogd', pp. Wearing a clog; shackled;

obstructed.

CLOGGINESS, klog-e-nes, n. The state of being CLOGGING, klog-ing, ppr. Loading; obstructing. CLOGGING, klog-ing, n. An obstruction. CLOGGY, klog-i, n. That has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, klae's-ter, n. A monastery; a nunnery.

A peristyle; a piazza. CLOISTER, klåe's-ter, vt. To shut up in a religious

house; to confine.

CLOISTERAL, klád's-tér-ál, a. Solitary. [ters. CLOISTERED, klád's-térd, part. a. Inhabiting clois-CLOISTERED, klád's-térd, pp. Shut up in a cloister;

Cloister. CLOISTERER, klåé's-tér-ér, n. One belonging to the CLOISTERESS, klåé's-tér-és, n. A nun.

CLOISTERING, klae's-ter-ing, ppr. Shutting up in a CLOKE, klô'k, n. See CLOAK. [monastery. CLOKE, or CLOAK, klô'k, vt. To cover with a cloke: to hide; to conceal; to use a false colouring.

CLOKED, klo'kd, pp. Covered with a cloke; concealed

under a cover

CLOKING, klô'k-ing, ppr. Covering with a cloke; hiding under a cover.

CLOMB, klo'm, [pret. of climb.] CLONG, klong'. The old part. of cling. CLONIC, klon'lk, a. Shaking; convulsive; irregular; as a clonic spasm.

CLOOM. klom, vt. To close with glutinous matter. CLOOM. klom, vt. To close with glutinous matter. CLOOMED, klomd, pp. Closed with glutinous matter. CLOOMING, klomeng, ppr. Closing with glutinous matter.

CLOSE, kloz, vt. To shut. To conclude.

CLOSE, klôz, vi. To coalesce. To agree upon. To grapple with.

CLOSE, kloz, or klos, n. Anything shut. A small

field inclosed. A conclusion.

CLOSE, klo's, a. Shut fast. Having no vent. Compact. Concise. Narrow. Trusty. Sly.

CLOSE, klo'z, ad. Has the same meaning with closely. CLOSEBANDED, klo's-band-b'd, ad. In close order. CLOSEBODIED, klô's-bod'êd, a. Made to fit the body exactly. close order.

CLOSECOMPACTED, kló's-kům-påkt-éd', n. In a CLOSECOUCHED, klô's-kåôt'shd, a. Concealed. CLOSECURTAINED, klo's-kur'tind, a. Encircled

with curtains. [together CLOSED, klô'zd, pp. Shut; made fast; ended; brought CLOSEFISTED, klô's-fîst-éd, a. Penurious. CLOSEHANDED, klô's-hànd-éd, a. Covetous.

CLOSEHANDEDNESS, klo's-hand'éd-nes, n. Penuriousness

CLOSEPENT, klở/s-pént/, a. Shut close. CLOSETONGUED, klở/s-tủngd/, a. Cautious in speak-[Tightly.

CLOSELY, klo's-le, ad. Attentively. Secretly; slily. CLOSENESS, klô's-nės, n. Narrowness. Want of air. Compactness. Secrecy; privacy. Covetousness. CLOSER, klô'z-er, n. A finisher; a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klô's-stôl, n. A chamber implement. CLOSET, klóz'ét, n. A small room of privacy. CLOSET, klóz'ét, vt. To shut up in a closet.

CLOSETED, kloz-et-ed, pp. Shut up in a closet; con-

CLOSETING, klóz-ét-ing, ppr. Shutting up in a closet. CLOSET-SIN, klóz-ét-sin, n. Wickedness committed

[the founder. CLOSH, klosh, n. A distemper in the feet of cattle; CLOSING, kloz-ing, n. Period; conclusion.

CLOSING, klo'z-ing, ppr. Shutting; agreeing; ter-

minating.
CLOSURE, klô-zhůr, n. Conclusion.
CLOT, klôt', n. Concretion; coagulation.
CLOT, klôt', vt. To form clots. To coagulate.
CLOTBIRD, klôt-bård, n. The common oenanthe, or English ortolon.

CLOTBUR, klot-bår, n. Burdock.

ELOTH, klá/th, n. Plural cloths or clothes. Any thing woven for dress. The piece of linen spread upon a table. A texture of wool.

CLOTHE, klởth, vt. To invest with garments.

CLOTHE, klởth, vi. To wear clothes.

CLOTHED, klô'thd, pp. Covered with garments. CLOTHIER, klô'th-yêr, n. A maker, or seller of cloth CLOTHING, klô'th-ing, n. Dress: vesture.

CLOTHING, klôth-ing, ppr. Covering with, or putting on, vestments of any kind; providing with garments. CLOTHSHEARER, kla'th-shê'r-êr, n. One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

CLOTHWORKER, klath-burk-er, n. A maker of CLOTTOLL, klát-pől, n. In scorn, a blockhead. CLOTTED, klát-éd, pp. Converted into a mass. CLOTTER, klát-ér, vi. To concrete; to coagulate.

CLOTTING, klòt-lng, ppr. Forming into lumps or clots. CLOTTY, klòt-ĉ, a. Full of clots. CLOUD, klòčd, n. [derivation not known.] The dark

collection of vapours in the air. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies. Any state of obscurity or darkness. A croud; a multitude. A collection.
CLOUD, klååd', vt. To obscure. To variegate with
dark veins To sully; to defame.
CLOUD, klååd', vi. To grow cloudy.
CLOUDASCENDING, klååd'ås-sénd'ing, a. Mount-

ing to the clouds.

ing to the clouds.

CLOUDBERRY, klåôd/běr²é, n. A plant, the knotCLOUDBORN, klåô'd-bå'rn, a. Born of a cloud.

CLOUDCAPT, klåôd-kåpd', a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klåôd-kåm-pěl-fing, a. An

epithet of Jupiter. Simply, collecting clouds.

CLOUDCOVERED, klåôd-kåm-fär, a. Wrapt in clouds.

CLOUDCOVERED, klåôd-kåm-fär, a. Wrapt in clouds.

CLOUDCOVERED, klådd-dås-pål-fing a. Having. CLOUDDISPELLING, klab'd-dis-pel-ing,a. Having

power to disperse clouds. [cloud. CLOUDECLIPSED, klåååd-é-klipsed', a. Eclipsed by a CLOUDED, klåod'ed, pp. Overcast with clouds; darkened; rendered gloomy; variegated with coloured

spots or veins.

CLOUDILY, klaôd-'îl-ê, ad. Obscurely. CLOUDINESS, klaôd-'ê-nes, n. Being covered with

clouds; darkness. CLOUDING, klaoding, ppr. Overspreading with

clouds; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness. CLOUDKISSING, klaod'kis'ing, a. Touching, as it were, the clouds.

CLOUDLESS, klåôd-lês, a. Clear. CLOUDLET, klåôd-lêt, n. A small cloud. CLOUDTOPT, klåôd-topt', a. Having the top covered with clouds.

CLOUDTOUCHING, klàod'totsh'ing, a. Ascending as it were, to the clouds. CLOUDY, klååd-c, a. Covered with clouds. Marked

with spots or veins. CLOUGH, kluf, n. The cleft of a hill; a cliff. allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold

out weight when sold by retail.
CLOUT, klaot, n. A cloth for any mean use. An iron

plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

CLOUT, klábť, vt. To patch. To beat; to strike.

CLOUTED, klábť-čd, part. a. Congealed. [struck.

CLOUTED, klábť-čd, pp. Patched; coagulated; beaten;

CLOUTERLY, klábť-čar-lė, ad. Clumsy; awkward.

CLOUTING, kldôt ing, ppr. Patching; covering with a clout, &c. &c.
CLOVE, klôv. The preterite of cleave.

CLOVE, klô'v, n. A valuable spice brought from the East Indies. The parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. flower. CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, klô'v-jîl-ê-flàô-ůr, n. A

CLOVEN, klởvn, pp. from cleave. CLOVEN-FOOT, klởv-ẻn-fôt, a. Relating to a foot di-

vided into two parts.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klô'v-en-fôt-ed, a. \ Having the CLOVEN-HOOFED, klô'v-en-hô'fd, a. \ \ foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klô-vůr, n. CLOVER-FLOWER, kló-vůr-fláo-er, n. A species of trefoil.

To live in Clover, is to live luxuriously. CLOVERED, klo-vard, a. Covered with clover. CLOWN, klaon', n. A rustick. A principal character

in pantomimes. CLOWN, klaon', vi. To affect the behaviour of a clown. CLOWNAGE, klaon'ej, n. The behaviour of a clown.

and loathing.

[not be had.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

a clyster.

CLUTTERING, klůt-ůr-ing, a. Huddling words to-

gether in speaking.

CLYSTER, glis-ter, corrupted into glis-tur, n. A liquid remedy, applied by injection up the rectum.

CLYSTERIZE, glis-ter-i/w, vi. To apply a clyster.

CLYSTERIZE, glis-ter-i/w, n. The tube or pipe,

by which a clyster is injected. CLYSTERWISE, glister-bitz, ad. In the manner of

congealing.

Curdling;

agulation.

cluster of trees. masses. CLUMPER, klůmp'ůr, vt. To form into clumps or CLUMPERED, klůmp'ůrd, pp. Formed into clumps, or masses.

CLUMPERING, klůmp'ůr-lng, ppr. Forming into CLUMPS, klůmps', n. A numbskull.

CLUMSILY, klům'zîl-ê, ad. Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klům'zê-nès, n. Awkwardness.

CLUMSY klům'zî - A klům'zî - A chumand klům'zî - A chuma CLUMSY, klům-ze, a. Awkward; heavy; unhandy.
CLUNCH, klůntsh', n. A calcareous earth, of a particuCLUNG, klůng'. The preterite of cling.
[lar kind.
CLUNG, klůng', a. Wasted with leanness; shrunk up
with cold.
[after it is cut. To adhere. after it is cut. CLUNG, klung', vi. To dry as wood does, when laid up CLUNIACK, klu-nê-åk, n. One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks. CLUNIACK, klu-nê-åk, a. Belonging to the order of CLUSTER, klus-tår, n. A bunch. A number of animals gathered together. CLUSTER, klůs-tůr, vi. To grow in bunches. CLUSTER, klůs-tůr, vi. To collect into bodies. CLUSTERED, klůs-těrd, pp. Collected into a cluster, or crowd; crowded. CLUSTER-GRAPE, klůs'tůr-grå'p, n. The small black grape CLUSTERING, klus-tur-ing, ppr. Growing in a cluster, or in bunches; uniting in a crowd, or, close body. CLUSTERY, klůs-tůr-ê, a. Growing in clusters. CLUTCH, klůtsh', n. The gripe; grasp. The paws, Hands. the talons. CLUTCH, klutsh', vt. To gripe; to grasp. CLUTCHED, klutshd', pp. Grasped with the hand. CLUTCHES, klutsh'ez, n. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat, or dog.

CLUTCHING, klûtshting, ppr. Grasping; seizing;
clasping with the hand.

CLUTTER, klûttûr, n. See CLATTER. A noise; a

CLUTTER, klûttûr, vi. To make a noise, or bustle. 238

CLOWNERY, klaon-er-e, n. Ill-breeding.

by a spike in the touch-hole.

gust, &c. &c.

CLOWNISH, klåôn ish, a. Coarse; ill-mannered. CLOWNISHLY, klåôn ish-lê, ad. Coarsely. CLOWNISHNESS, klåôn ish-něs, n. Rusticity. CLOWN'S MUSTARD, kláčn'z-můs-terd, n. An herb. CLOY, kláč, vt. To fill to loathing. To nail up guns,

CLOYED, kláč'd, pp. Filled; glutted; filled to satiety, CLOYING, kláč-ing, ppr. Filling to satiety, or dis-

COACERVATE, kô-å-sêr'vå't, vt. To heap up toge-COACERVATED, kô-å-sêr'vå't-êd, pp. Heaped up CLOYLESS, klåé-les, a. That of which too much can-CLOYLESS, klae-ies, a. CLOYMENT, klae-ment, n. Satiety.

A beavy stick. The name of one [up together. together. COACERVATING, kô-å-sér-vå/t-ing, ppr. Heaping COACERVATION, kô-å-sér-vå/shun, n. Heaping to-CLUB, klub, n. A heavy stick. The name of one of the suits of cards. The dividend of a tavern reckoning. An association of persons subjected to COACH, kô'tsh, n. A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting particular rules. [in settled proportions. CLUB, klůb', vi. To contribute to a common expense CLUB, klůb', vt. To pay to a common reckoning. each other. COACH, kô'tsh, vt. To carry in a coach. COACHBOX, kô'tsh-boks, n. The seat on which the CLUBBED, klubd', pp. Collected into a sum, and averaged, as different expenses; shaped like a club. driver of the coach sits.

COACHED, kö'tshd, pp. Carried in a coach; conCOACHFUL, kö'tsh-föl, n. A coach filled with persons. CLUBBED, klubd', a. Heavy, like a club. CLUBBER, klůb-ár, n. See Clubbist. CLUBBING, klůb-ing, ppr. Joining in a club; uniting COACH-HIRE, kô'tsh-hi'r, n. Money paid for the use to a common end. CLUBBISH, klůb²ish, a. Rustick. CLUBBIST, klůb²ist, n. He who belongs to a particu-COACH-HORSE, kô'tsh-hà'rs, n. A horse designed for drawing a coach. COACH-HOUSE, kô'tsh-haô's, n. The house in which lar association. CLUBFIST, klůb-fist', n. A large fist. CLUBFISTED, klůb-fist-éd, a. Having a large fist. the coach is kept. COACHING, ko'tsh-ing, ppr. Travelling in a coach; CLUBFOOTED, klub-fot-ed, a. Short, or crooked in carrying, or conveying in a coach.
COACHMAKER, ko'tsh-ma'k-ur, n. He whose trade CLUBHEADED, klůb'hěd-ěd, a. Having a thick head. CLUBLAW, klůb²là, n. Regulation by force. CLUBMAN, klůb²mån, n. One who carries a club. is to make coaches. 18 to make coaches.

COACHMAN, kö'tsh-mån, n. The driver of a coach.

COACHMANNSHIP, kö'tsh-mån-ship, n. The skill of

COACT, kö-åkt', vi. To act together. [a coachman.

COACTED, kö-åkt'-åt, part. a. Forced.

COACTION, kö-åkt-åhn, n. Compulsion.

COACTIVE, kö-åkt-åv, a. Acting in concurrence.

COACTIVELY, kö-åkt-åv-lê, ad. In a compulsory CLUBROOM, klub-rom, n. The room in which a club Scirpus. assembles. CLUB-RUSH, klůb'-růsh, n. A genus of plants, the CLUCK, klůk', vi. To call chickens; as a hen. CLUCKED, klůkď, pp. Called together as chickens are by the hen. [sitting hen; calling chickens. CLUCKING, klůkďng, ppr. Uttering the voice of a CLUE, klu′, n. The same as CLEW. CLUMP, klůmp′, n. A shapeless piece of wood. A manner. COADJUMENT, kô-åd-jô-ment, n. Mutual assistance. COADJUTANT, kô-åd-jô-tant, a. Helping. COADJUTOR, kô-åd-jô-tur, n. A fellow-helper. In the canon law, one who is appointed to perform the duties of another. helper. COADJUTRIX, kô-ådéjôétrîks, n. She who is a fellow-COADJUVANCY, kô-ådéjô-vån-sê, or kô-åd-jôévånsê, n. Help; concurrent help. COADUNATE, kô-åd'u-nā't, n. In botany, coadunate leaves are, several united at the base. COADUNITION, kô-åd-u-nish-un, n. Conjunction of different substances into one mass. COADVENTURER, kô-åd-vent-yur-er, n. A fellow-[into a forest. adventurer. COAFFOREST, kô-åf-fòr'ést, vt. To convert ground COAFFORESTED, kô-åf-for-est-ed, pp. Converted [ing into a forest. into a forest. COAFFORESTING, kô-åf-for-est-ing, ppr. Convert-COAGENT, kô-å'jent, n. An associate. COAGMENT, kô-åg-ment', vt. To congregate or heap together. [tion; conjunction. COAGMENTATION, kô-åg-men-tå-shun, n. Collec-COAGMENTED, kô-ag-ment-ed, pp. United in one mass. COAGMENTING, kô-åg-ment-ing, ppr. Heaping to COAGULABILITY, kô-åg-u-lå-bil-it-ê, n. The capacity of being coagulated. COAGULABLE, kô-åg'u-låbl, a. That may be con. creted; capable of congealing. COAGULATE, kô-åg'u-lå't, vt. To force into contion. cretion. COAGULATE, kô-åg'u-lå't, vi. To run into concre-COAGULATED, kô-åg'u-lå't-éd, pp. Curdled; con-

creted.

of coagulation.

COAGULATING, kô-ảg-u-lả/t-ing, ppr.

COAGULATION, ko-ag'u-la'shun, n. Concretion.
The body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, ko-ag'u-lat'iv, a. Having the power

COAGULATOR, kô-åg'u-lå't-år, n. What causes co...

COAGULUM, kô-åg'u-lům, n. Any substance united into a thick mass or mixture.

COAK, kô'k, n. See Coke.
COAL, kô'l, n. The common fossil fuel; charcoal.
COAL, kô'l, vi. To burn wood to charcoal.

COAL-BLACK, kô'l-blåk, a. Black in the highest de-

COALESCENCE, kô-ā-lês', vi. To unite in masses.

COALESCENCE, kô-ā-lês', vi. To unite in masses.

COALESCENCE, kô-ā-lês'ens, n. Union.

COALFISH, kôt-fish, n. A species of beardless gadus. COALHOUSE, kôt-haôs, n. A place to put coals in. COALITE, kôt-à-lit, n. To unite or coalesce.

COALITICN, kô-å-lish-ån, n. Union in one mass or COALLY, kô-ål-li', n. A joint ally. [body. COALMETER, kô-l-mê't-êr, n. An officer who sees

that coals are exactly measured. that coals are exactly measured. [dug. COALMINE, k8'l-mi'n, n. A mine in which coals are COALMINER, kô/l-mi'n-dr, n. One who works in a coal-mine.

COALMOUSE, ko'l-mao's, n. A small species of titmouse with a black head.

COALPIT, kô'l-pît, n. A pit for digging coals. COALSHIP, kô'l-shîp, n. A ship that carries coals;

à collier. COALSTONE, kởl-stởn, n. A sort of canal coal.
COALWORK, kởl-bắrk, n. A place were coals are
COALY, kởl-ẻ, a. Containing coal. [found.
COAMINGS, kởm-ingz, n. In ships, the raised border

or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. COAPTATION, kô-ap-ta-shun, n. The adjustment of

parts to each other.

COARCTATE, kô-å'rkt, vt.
COARCTATE, kô-å'rk-tå't, vt. } To confine into a nar-COARCTATED, kô-å'rk-tå't-éd, pp. Pressed toge-

gether; crowded. [gether; crowding. COARCTATING, kô-å/rk-tå/t-ing, ppr. Pressing to-COARCTATION, kô-årk-tå/shůn, n. Contraction of

any space.

COARSE, kô'rs, a. Not refined; not soft or fine; rude.

COARSELY, kô'rs-lê, ad. Meanly; rudely; inelegantly.

Lorendes, n. Roughness; grossness, COARSENESS, kô'rs-nes, n. Roughness; grossness. COARTICULATION, kô'ar-tik-u-la'shun, n. The union or structure of the bones in forming a joint in the body of any animal.

COASSUME, kô-ås-su'm, vt. To take upon one's self

one thing or quality together with another. COAST, ko'st, n. The edge of the land next the sea; the shore.

COAST, kö'st, vi. To sail close by the coast.
COAST, kö'st, vi. To keep close to.
COASTED, kö'st-ëd, pp. Sailed by.
COASTER, kö'st-år, n. He that sails near the shøre.
COASTING, kö'st-ång, ppr. Sailing near a coast.
COASTING-PILOT, kö'st-ång-pi-låt, n. A pilot who

conducts a vessel along a coast.

COASTING-TRADE, kô'st-ing-trả'd, n. The trade

which is carried on between the different parts of the same country COASTING-VESSEL, kô'st-ing-ves'l, n. A vessel

employed in coasting.

COAT, kô't, n. The upper garment. The habit or vesture of office. The hair of a beast. Covering. That on which the ensigns armorial are pourtrayed. A card called rightly a coat-card, and corruptly a court-card.

COAT, ko't, vt. To cover; to invest. COAT-ARMOUR, ko't-a'r-mur, n. A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

COAT-CARD, kot-kard, n. [In which the king, queen, and knave, are represented.] Improperly called court-

COATED, ko't-ed, pp. Covered with a coat; clothed with a membrane.

COATI, kô-ả-tê, n. An animai of South America, resembling the raccoon. spreading.

COATING, kô't-lng, ppr. Covering with a coat; over-COAX, kô'ks, vt. To wheedle, to flatter. COAX, kô'ks, n. A dupe. COAXATION, kô'ks-å'shûn, n. The art of coaxing.

COAXED, kô/ksd, pp. Soothed or persuaded by flat-COAXER, kô/ks-år, n. A wheedler. tery. COAXING, kô/ks-ing, ppr. Wheedling; flattering. COB, kob', n. The sea-mew; a spider; a strong poney; a coin.

COBALT, ko'balt, n. A marcasite frequent in Saxony. COBALTIC, kô-balt-ik, n. Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COBBLE, kob'l, vt. To mend any thing coarsely. COBBLE, or COBLE, kob'l, or kob'l, n. A fishing boat; a pebble.

COBBLED, kob'ld, pp. Mended coarsely and clumsily. COBBLER, kob'ler, n. A mender of shoes.

COBBLING, kòb'ling, ppr. Mending coarsely. COBCAL, kòb'kàl, n. A sandal or slipper worn by ladies in Eastern countries. An open shoe or slipper. COBCOALS, kob-kolz, n. Large round coals.

COBIRONS, kob-i-runs, n. Irons with a knob at the

upper end.

COBISHOP, kô'-bîsh'-ûp, n. A coadjutant bishop.

COBLOAF, kôb'-lô'f, n. A crusty uneven loaf.

COBNUT, kôb'-nût, n. A boy's game; the conquering

COBOB, kô-bòb'. See CABOB. [nut; a large nut.

COBSTONES, kôb'-stô'nz, n. Large stones. COBSWAN, kôb'-sôàn', n. The head or leading swan. COBWEB, kôb'-ôèb, n. The web or net of a spider; any snare.

COBWEB, kób-őéb, a. Any thing fine, slight, or flimsy. COBWEBBED, kob'oebd, a. Covered with the webs of spiders.

COCA, kô-kô, n. See CACAO, and COCOA.

COCALON, ko-ka-lon, n. A large cocoon, of a weak

COCCOLITE, kôk'ô-li't, n. A variety of augite, or pyroxene, called by Hauy granuliform pyroxene. COCCIFEROUS, kok-sif-er-ås, a. Plants or trees that

have berries. COCCULUS INDICUS, kok-u-lus-in-de-kus, n. A

poisonous narcotick berry. COCCYX, kok'siks, n. In anatomy, a bone joined to

the extremity of the os sacrum.

COCHINEAL, kůtsh'în-ê'l, n. An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful

red colour is extracted. COCHLEARY, kô-klê-år-ê, a. In the form of a screw. COCHLEATED, kô-klê-år-êd, a. Of a screwed form. COCHLITE, kok'li't, n. A fossil shell, having a mouth

like that of a snail. COCK, kok', n. The male of any birds. A spout to let out water. The notch of an arrow. The part of the

lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. A small heap of hay. The form of a hat. OCK, kok', vt. To set erect. To mould the form of the hat. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a dis-charge. To raise hay in small heaps. COCK,

COCK, kok', vi. To strut; to hold up the head. To

train or use fighting cocks.

COCKADE, kok-kå'd, n. A ribband worn in the hat.

COCKCADED, kok-kå'd-éd, n. Wearing a cockade in [jollity, &c the hat.

COCKAHOOP, kok-å-hô'p, ad. In high spirits, mirth COCKAL, kok-å'l, n. A game called huckle bone. COCKATOO. kok-å-tô', n. A bird of the parrot kind. COCKATRICE, kok-å-tris, n. A serpent supposed to

rise from a cock's egg.
COCKBOAT, kôk-bô't, n. A small boat belonging to a
COCKBRAINED, kôk-bra'nd, a. Giddy; rash.
COCKBROTH, kôk-bra'nh, n. Broth made by boiling [ship.

COCKCHAFER, kỏk-tshả/f-ủr, n. The tree beetle. COCKCROWING, kỏk-krô-ing, n. The time at which cocks crow

COCKED, kokd', pp. Turned up, as the brim of a hat. COCKER, kokdar, n. A cockfighter. A sort of spatter-COCKER, kokdar, nt. To fondle; to indulge. Lash.

COCKERED, kök-ård, pp. Fondled; indulged.
COCKERED, kök-år-ål, n. A young cock.
COCKERING, kök-år-ång, n. Indulgence.
COCKERING, kök-år-ång, ppr. Fondling; indulging
COCKER, kök-åt-ång, ppr. [too much.] cocked as a gun.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 1 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'...on', was, at'...good'...w, o...y, e, or i...i, u.

COCKET, kôk'ét, n. An instrument sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. A cock boat.

COCKFIGHT, kok-fa/t, n. Abattle or match COCKFIGHTING, kok-fa/t-ing, n. of cocks. COCKHORSE, kok-hors, a. On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

COCKING, kok'ing, ppr. Erecting; turning up. COCKING, kok'ing, n. Cockfighting. COCKLE, kok'i, n. A small testaceous fish. A weed

that grows in corn.
COCKLE, kok'l, vt. To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.

COCKLED, kok'ld, pp. Contracted into folds or wrin-COCKLED, kok'ld, a. Shelled.

COCKLER, kòk'-ler, n. One who takes and sells cockles. COCKLESTAIRS, kòk'l-stå'rz, n. Winding or spiral winding. stairs.

COCKLING, kòk-ling, pp. Contracting into folds; COCKLOFT, kòk-là'ft, n. The room over the garret. COCKMASTER, kòk-må's-ter, n. One that breeds

game cocks.
COCKMATCH, kòk'-måtsh', n. Cockfight for a prize.
COCKNEY, kòk'-nè', n. A native of London, by way despicable citizen.

COCKNEYLIKE, kôk'nê-li'k, a. Resembling the character of a cockney

COCKPADDLE, kôk-påd'l, n. The lump-fish, or sea-COCKPIT, kôk-pît, n. The area where cocks fight. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are sub-divisions for the purser, surgeon, and his mates. COCKROACH, kôk-rô'tsh, n. A genus of insects; the

blatta of several species.

blatta of several species.

COCK'SCOMB, köks-kö'dn, n. A plant:
COCK'SHEAD, köks-hö'd, n. A plant: sainfoin.
COCKSHUT, kök-shå't, n. The close of the evening.
COCKSPUR, kök-shå'r, n. Virginian hawthorn.
COCKSURE, kök-shå'r, a. Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, köks-án, n. The officer who has the command of the cock-boat. Corruptly Coxon. COCKWEED, kök-őé'd, n. A plant, dittander, or pep-

perwort.

COCOA, kô-kô, n. A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies.

COCOANUT, kô-kô-nůt, n. The nut, or fruit of the

cocoa-tree.

COCOON, kô-kôn, n. The fibrous web, round a chry-COCTILE, kôk'ti'l, or kôk'til, a. Made by baking, as a COCTION, kôk'shån, n. The act of boiling. [brick.

COD, kòd', n.
COD, kòd', n.
COD, kòd', n. Any case or husk in which seeds are
COD, kòd', n. Any case or husk in which seeds are
COD, kòd', n. To inclose in a cod. [lodged.
CODDERS, kòd-črz, n. Gatherers of pease.
CODE, kò'd, n. A book. A book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kòd-'îs-'î, n. A miser. CODICIL, kòd-'îs-'î, n. An appendage to a will. CODILLE, kò-dîl', n. A term at ombre, when the

game is won.
CODLE, kòd'l, vt. To parboil. To make much of. CODDLED, kòd'ld, pp. Parboiled; made too much of. CODLING, kòd'ling, n. A species of apple. CODDLING, kòd'ling, ppr. Parboiling; making too

COEFFICACY, kô-êf-ê-kås-ê, u. The power of several

things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kô-ĉf-fish-ĉn-sê, n. Co-operation.

COEFFICIENT, kô-ĉf-fish-ĉnt, a. That which unites its action with the action of another. A term in al-

gebra and in fluxions. COEFFICIENTLY, kô-êf-fish'ênt-lê, ad. In a co-operating manner

COELDER, kồ-celd-cer, n. An elder of the same rank. COELIACK Passion, kồ-cel-ŷak-pash-òn, n. A species of diarrhœa, or flux.

CŒMETERY, sém'é-tér-é, n. See CEMETERY. COEMPTION, kô-émp'shân, n. Buying up the whole

quantity of any thing. CENOBY, saen-o-be, n. See CENOBY.

COENJOY, kô-ển-jàể, vt. To enjoy together. COENJOYED, kô-ển-jàể/d, pp. Enjoyed together. COENJOYING,kô-ển-jàể-ling, ppr. Enjoying together. COEQUAL, kô-ể-kôal, a. Equal; of the same rank or

equal.

COEQUALITY, kô'ê-kôål'ît-ê, n. The state of being COERCE, kô-érs', vt. To restrain.

COERCED, ko-ersd', pp. Restrained by love, COERCED, ko-ersd', pp. That ought to be restrained. Restrained by force; com-COERCIBLE, kô-érs-ibl, a. That may be restrained. COERCING, kô-érs-ing, ppr. Restraining by force: constraining.

COERCION, kô-ér-shûn, n. Penal restraint; check. COERCIVE, kô-ér-slv, α. That which has the power of laying restraint, or the authority of restraining.

COESSENTIAL, kô-ès-sên-shâl, a. Participating of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, kô-és-sên-shê-âl-ît-ê, n. Participation of the samc essence. COESSENTIALLY, kô-cs-sén'shål-ê, ad. In a co-es-

establishment. sential manner. OESTABLISHMENT, kô-és-tåb-lish-ment, n. Joint COESTATE, kô-és-tå't, n. An estate or state of equal

rank, or a state in alliance. COETANEAN, kô-ê-tă/n-ŷân, n. One of the same age with another. [with another. COETANEOUS, kô-ê-tê/n-ŷůs, a. Of the same age COETERNAL, kô-ê-têr-nål, a. Equally eternal with

COETERNALLY, kô-ê-ter-nal-ê, ad. Of equal eter-

nity with another

COETERNITY, kô-ê-têr-nît-ê, a. Having existence

from eternity equal with another.

COEVAL, kô-ê-vål, a. One of the same age with

COEVAL, kô-ê-vål, n. A contemporary. [another.

COEVOUS, kô-ĉ-vůs, a. One of the same age. COEXECUTOR, kô-čks-čk-u-tůr, n. A joint executor. COEXECUTRIX, kô-êks-êk-u-triks, n. A joint exe-

COEXIST, kô-éks-îst', vi. To exist at the same time. COEXISTENCE, kô-éks-îst-éns, n. Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, kô-êks-îst'ênt, a. Existence at the same time with another.

COEXTEND, kô-êks-tênd', vt. To extend to the same space or duration with another. [tended. COEXTENDED, kô-éks-téndéd, pp. Equally ex-COEXTENDING, kô-éks-téndéng, ppr. Extending through the same space, or duration, with another. COEXTENSIVE, kô-éks-ténsélv, a. Having the same

extent.

COFFEE, kôf-ê, n. A species of Arabick jessamine, from the berries of which a drink called coffee is [coffee is sold. prepared. COFFEE-HOUSE, kôf-ê-hàô's', n. COFFEE-MAN, kôf-ê-man, n. O A house where One that keeps a

coffee-house. coffee. COFFEE-MILL, kôf-ê-mîl, n. A mill for grinding COFFEE-POT, kôf-ê-pôt, n. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kôf'er, or kô'fer, n. A chest for keeping money. A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice. In fortification, a hollow lodgement across a dry moat.

COFFER, kôf'-cr, or kô-fer, vt. To treasure up. COFFER-DAM, kôf'-cr-dâm, n. A double range piles fixed in the bed of a river, and made water-tig

for the purpose of building thereon.

COFFERED, kỏ-fård, pp. Laid up in a coffer.

COFFERER, kỏ-f-ẻr-ẻr or kỏ-f-ẻr-ẻr, n. He who place treasure in a chest or coffer. A principal officer

his majesty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFERING, kô'fūr-lng, ppr. Laying up in a coffer COFFIN, kôt'ln, n. The box or chest in which deads bodies are interred. Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. A small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof.

COFFIN, kôf-in, vt. To inclose in a coffin. COFFINED, kôf'ind, pp. Inclosed in a coffin. COFFINING, kôf'in-ing, ppr. Putting into a coffin.

COFFINMAKER, kôf-in-ma'k-er, n. One whose trade is to make coffins.

COFOUNDER, kô-fàônd-tur, n. A joint founder. COG, kôg', n. A piece of deceit. The tooth of a

COG, kôg', n. A piece of deceit. The tooth of a wheel. A cock-boat.
COG, kôg', vi. To lie; to wheedle. To fix cogs in a wheel. To cog a die: to secure it, so as to direct COGENCY, kôjôn-sô, n. Force; strength. [its fall. COGENCY, kôjôn-sô, n. Force; strength.]

COGENIAL, kô jên-yal, a. Congenial. COGENT, kô jênt, a. Forcible.

COGENTLY, kô jênt-lê, ad. Forcibly. COGGED, kòg d, ppr. Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully.

COGGER, kôg-ûr, n. A flatterer. COGGERY, kôg-ûr-ê, n. Trick; falsehood. COGGING, kôg-lng, n. Cheat; fallacy.

COGGING, kog'ing, ppr. Wheedling. Inserting de-

ceitfully; fixing cogs.

COGGLESTONE, kôg'l-stô'n, n. A small pebble.

COGITABLE, kôj'ît-åbl, a. That which may be thought on.

COGITATION, kòj-ít-å't, vi. To think.
COGITATION, kòj-ít-å't-åv, a. Meditation.
COGITATIVE, kòg-ít-å't-åv, a. Meditative.
COGNATION, kòg-ínà-shūn, n. Descent from the COGNISEE, kon'is-sê', or con-iz-zê', n. He to whom

a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. COGNISOUR, kon-lz-er, n. Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another.

COGNITION, kòg-nish-an, n. Knowledge. COGNITIVE, kòg-nit-iv, a. Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kon-1z-abl, a. Liable to be tried. COGNIZANCE, kon-1z-ans, n. Judicial notice; trial. COGNIZANT, kan-1z-ant, a. Having knowledge of. COGNOMEN, kôg-nô-mên, n. A sirname; a family

COGNOMINAL, kog-nom-in-ål, a. Having the same COGNOMINATE, kog-nom-in-ål, vt. To give a name.

[given a name to. COGNOMINATED, kog-nom-in-ål-ål-ed, pp. Named; COGNOMINATED, kog-nom-in-ål-ål-ed, pp. Named; COGNOMINATING, kog-nom-in-a/t-ing, ppr. Gi-

ving a name to. COGNOMINATION, kôg-nôm-în-â/shûn, n. A sirname. A name added from accident or quality. COGNOSCENCE, kôg-nôs-éns, n. Knowledge.

COGNOSCENTE, kon-ô-sen-tê, or kon-ô-sen-tê, n. One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur. COGNOSCIBILITY, kôg-nôs-lb-ll-it-ê, n. The quality of being cognoscible.

COGNOSCIBLE, kog-nos-ibl, a. That may be known.

That falls under judicial notice.
COGNOSCITIVE, kòg-nòs-it-iv, a. Having the power of knowing. [America. COGUAR, kog'u-år, n. A carnivorous quadruped of COGUARDIAN, kô'gå'rd-ŷån, n. A joint guardian. COGUE, kô'g, n. A small wooden vessel, a dram. COG-WHEEL, kôg'-hôcl, n. A wheel containing cogs

or teeth. [the same place. COHABITANT, kổ-hắb-'ît-ảnt, n. An inhabitant of COHABIT, kô-håb-it, vi. To live together as husband and wife.

COHABITATION, kô-hàb-st-å-shun, n. Inhabiting the same place with another. Living together as

married persons.

COHEIR, kô-å/r, n. One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. esses.

COHEIRESS, kô-å/r-ès, n. One of two or more heir-COHERE, kô-hé/r,vi. To stick together. To suit; to fit. COHERENCE, kô-hê'r-êns, n. That state of bodies COHERENCY, kô-hê'r-ên-sê, n. in which their parts are joined together so that they resist separation. Consistency in reasoning. [Consistent. COHERENT, kô-hê'r-ênt, a. Connected; united. COHERENTLY, kô-hê'r-ênt-lê, ad. In a coherent

manner; with due connection, or agreement of parts. COHESIBILITY, kô-hê'z-lb-il'ît-ê. The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter; so as to form, out of different bodies. one common mass.

COHESIBLE, kô-hê'z-sbl, a. Capable of cohesion. COHESION, kô-hê'zhůn, n. The act of sticking to-

gether. Connection.

COHESIVE, kô-hê-sîv, a. That has the power of COHESIVELY, kô-hê-sîv-lê, ad. In a connected [heing cohesive.] [being cohesive.

COHESIVENESS, kô-hê-siv-nes, n. The quality of

COHIBITED, kô-hlb-tt-da, pp. Restrained.
COHIBITING, kô-hlb-tt-da, pp. Restrained.
COHIBITING, kô-hlb-tt-lng, ppr. Restraining.
COHOBATE, kô-hô-bắt, vt. To pour the distilled

liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.
COHOBATED, kô²hô-bå't-éd, pp. Repeatedly distilled.
COHOBATING, kô²hô-bå't-ing, ppr. Distilling re-

COHOBATION, kô-hô-bả-shun, n. The repeated exposure of any substance to the chemical action of a

COHOES, or COHOZE, kô-hô'z, n. A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America. COHORT, ko-hort, n. A troop of soldiers in the Ro-

man armies, containing about five hundred foot. body of warriors. ment by words. COHORTATION, kô-hòr-tà-shun, n. Encourage-

COIF, kôảé'f, n. The head-dress; a cap. COIF, kôảé'f, vt. To dress with a coif. COIFED, kôảé'fd, a. Wearing a coif.

COIFED, koaé'fd, pp. Covered, or dressed with a coif, or cap.
COIFFURE, kôaê'f-fu'r, n. Head-dress.

COIFING, koaef-ing, ppr. Covering, or dressing with a cap, or coif. COIGN, or COINY, kôảc n, or kảc n-c, vi. To live by

extortion; an Irish term. [used by printers. COIGNE, kååć'n, n. A corner. A wooden wedge COIL, kååć'l, vt. To gather into a narrow compass. COIL, kååć'l, n. Tumult; turmoil; a rope wound into

a ring. [as a rope or a serpent. COILED, kae'ld, pp. Gathered into a circular form, COILING, kae'l-ing, ppr. Gathering or winding into

a ring or circle.
COIN, kåé'n or köåé'n, n. A corner.
COIN, kåé'n, n. Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.
COIN, kåé'n, vt. To stamp metals for money; to make

or invent; to make or forge any thing, in an ill sense. COINAGE, kaé'n-éj, n. The art or practice of coining money; coin; money; forgery; invention.
COINCIDE, kô-ln-si'd, vi. To concur.
COINCIDENCE, kô-ln-sê-dêns, n. Concurrence; con-

sistency same end. COINCIDENCY, kô-in-sê-dên-sê, n. Tendency to the

COINCIDENT, kô-în-sê-dênt, a. Concurrent. COINCIDER, kô-în-si'd-êr, n. That which coincides

with another thing. COINDICATION, kô-în-dê-kå'shûn, n. Many symp-toms betokening the same cause.

COINED, kåé'nd, pp. Stamped into money; forged; fabricated; in an ill sense, as to coin a lie.

COINER, káé/n-ér, n. A maker of base money; an m-

COINING, kåé'n-ing, ppr. The act of stamping money. COINQUINATE, kổ-in-kổin-å't, vt. To pollute; to [polluted. Defiled;

COINQUINATED, kô-în-kôin-å/t-ĕd, pp. Defiled; COINQUINATING, kô-în-kôin-å/t-ing, pp. Defiling; defilement.

polluting. [defilement. COINQUINATION, kô-în-kôîn-â'shủn, n. Pollution; COJOIN, kô-jkê'n, ni. To join with another. COISTRIL, kê's-tril, n. A coward; corrupted from

kestrel, a degenerate hawk. [mark. COIT, kåê't, or kőåê't, n. A thing thrown at a certain COIT, kååê't, vt. To throw any thing, as at the game

COITING, kôảé't-lng, n. Playing at coits. COITION, kô-lsh'ủn, n. Copulation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COJUROR, kô-ju'rur, n. He who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

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COKE, kô'k, n. Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

earth, and quenching the cinders. COLANDER, kål-ån-der, n. A sieve; a strainer. COLARES, kå-lå-rå'g, n. The genuine wine of Portugal. COLATION, kå-lå-shån, n. Filtering or straining. COLATURE, kå-lå-tu'r, n. Filtration. COLBERTINE, kå-l-åb-rån, n. A kind of lace; the

fabrick of Mons. Colbert

COLCHICUM, köl-tshé-kům, n. A medicinal plant. COLCOTHAR, köl-kô-thår, n. The dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol.

COLD, kold, a. Chill; having cold qualities; frigid; Unaffecting; reserved; coy; chaste; not having the

seent strongly affected. [by cold. COLD, kô'ld, n. The privation of heat; a disease caused COLD-BLOODED, kô'ld-blud-êd, a. Without feeling. COLD-HEARTED, kô'ld-bart-êd, a. Wanting passion. COLDISH, kô'ld-ish, a. Rather cold; reserved; dry. COLDLY, kô'ld-ie, ad. Without concern.

COLDNESS, ko'ld-nes, n. Want of heat; frigidity of

temper; coyness; want of kindness; chastity. COLD-SHORT, ko'ld-shart, a. Brittle when cold; as a metal.

COLE, kô'l, n. A general name for all sorts of cabbage. COLEOPTER, kỏ-lê-óp'ter, n. } The coleopters COLEOPTERA, kỏ-lê-óp'ter-å, n. } are an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra, or shells, which shut, and form a longitudinal suture, along the back, as the beetle.

COLEOPTERAL, kô-lê-ôp'têr-ål, a. Having wings covered with a case, or sheath, which shuts as above. COLEOPTEROUS, ko-lê-op'ter-us, a. Belonging to a class of insects.

COLEPERCH, kở/1-pértsh, n. A small fish, less than

the common perch.

COLESEED, kô'l-sô'd, n. Cabbage seed.

COLEWORT, kô'l-ôurt, n. A species of cabbage.

COLICAL, kô'l-ŝk-ål, a. Affecting the bowels.

COLICK, kôl'ik, n. A disorder of the bowels that is attended with pain, with or without constipation. COLICK, kòl-ik, a. Affecting the bowels.

COLIN, kôl'in, n. A bird of the partridge kind. COLIR, kô'lir, n. A civil officer in China. COLL, kôl', vt. To embrace.

COLLAPSE, kòl-laps', vi. To fall together. COLLAPSED, kòl-laps'd, a. Withered; ruined; fallen closed. down.

COLLAPSION, kôl-lắp-shun, n. The state of vessels COLLAR, kôl'er, n. A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck; the part of the dress that surrounds the neck; a Collar of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR, kol'ér, vt. To seize by the collar. COLLARAGE, kol'ér-éj, n. A tax, or fine, laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses.

COLLAR-BONE, köl-ér-bő'n, n. The clavicle. COLLAR-DAY, köl-ér-då, n. The day on which the

knights appear at court in their collars.

COLLARED, kollerd, pp. Seized by the collar; having

a collar on the neck. COLLARED, kôl-érd, a. In heraldry: any animal having a collar about its neck.

COLLARING, köl-ér-ing, ppr. Seizing by the collar; putting a collar on the neck.
COLLATE, köl-lå't, vf. To compare one thing of the

same kind with another; to bestow; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATED, kòl-lå't-ed, pp. Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented, and instituted, as a clergyman to a benefice.

COLLATERAL, kol-lat-er-al, a. Side to side; those

relations who do not descend directly, as uncles, aunts, nephews, &c.; not direct.

COLLATERALLY, kôl-låt'ér-ål-ê, ad. In collateral

COLLATERALNESS, kól-låt-ér-ål-nés,, n. Collateral relation or connexion. COLLATING, kol-la't-ing, pp. Comparing; present-

ing, and instituting.
COLLATION, kol-la-shun, n. Comparison of one thing

of the same kind with another; a repast: in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice. COLLATITIOUS, kỏl-å-tỉsh-ủs, a. Done by the con-

tribution of many. COLLATIVE, kôl-lå't-iv, a. In law, an advowson col-

lative is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. COLLATOR, kol-la't-ur, n. One that compares copies,

or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLAUD, kůl-là'd, vt. To join in praising. COLLAUDED, kůl-là'd-êd, pp. United in praising.

COLLAUDING, kul-lad-ing, ppr. Uniting with others in lauding, or praising, any one.

COLLEAGUE, kôl-lê'g, n. A partner.

COLLEAGUE, kôl-lê'gd, pp. United as an associate

in the same office.

COLLEAGUING, kòl-lê'g-ing, pp. Uniting with another in the same office; scheme, &c. COLLEAGUESHIP, köl'lê'g-shlp, n. Partnership.

COLLECT, kůl-lekt', vt. To gather together; to recover from surprise.

COLLECT, kôl-ékt, n. A short comprehensive prayer. COLLECTANEOUS, kôl-lék-tå/n-yus, a. Gathered up together. COLLECTED, kůl-lékt-éd, pp. Gathered; assembled; COLLECTEDLY, kůl-lékt-éd-lé, ad. Gathered in one

view at once. from surprise. COLLECTEDNESS, kůl-lékt-éd-nés, n. A recovery COLLECTIBLE, kůl-lékt-ábl, a. That which may be

gathered. [ing together; assembling, COLLECTING, kůl-lékt'lng, ppr. Gathering; draw-COLLECTION, kůl-lék'shûn, n. Contribution for cha-

ritable purposes; an assemblage. COLLECTITIOUS, kål-lék-tîsh-us, a. Gathered up. COLLECTIVE, kůl-lekt-iv, a. Gathered into one mass, employed in doducing consequences; a collective nonn expresses a multitude, though itself be singular.

COLLECTIVELY, kůl-lekt-iv-le, ad. In a general mass; in a body. [union or combination; a mass. COLLECTIVENESS, kul-lekt/iv-nes, n. A state of COLLECTOR, kul-lekt-ur, n. A gatherer. A compiler. A name in Oxford for two bachelors of arts, appointed to superintend some scholastick proceedings of their fellow-bachelors in Lent.

COLLECTORSHIP, kůl-lékt'-ůr-ship, n. The office of a collector.

COLLEGATARY, kůl-lég-å-ter-e, n. A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

COLLEGE, kôl'éj, n. A society of men set apart for learning or religion. The house in which the col-

legians reside. [manner of a college. COLLEGE-LIKE, köl-éj-li'k, a. Regulated after the COLLEGIAN, köl-léj-yål, a. Relating to a college. COLLEGIAN, köl-léj-yåt, n. A member of a college. COLLEGIATE, köl-léj-ýèt, a. A collegiate church,

one built at a convenient distance from the cathedral

COLLET, kôl'ét, n. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. A term used by turners. the stone is set. A term used by turners COLLETIC, köl-léték, n. An agglutinant.

COLLETIC, kol-let'ik, a. Having the properties or

gluing; agglutinant.
COLLIDE, kôl-li'd, vt. To strike against each other. COLLIDED, kòl-li'd-èd, pp. Struck or dashed against each other. [against each other. COLLIDING, kôl-li'd-ing, ppr. Striking or dashing COLLIED, kôl-ê'd, pp. Grimed with the smut of coal;

COLLIER, kòl'yer, n. A digger of coals. A coal-mer-

chant. A ship that carries coals. COLLIERY, koll-ŷer-re, n. The place where coals are dug. The coal trade. bage. COLLIFLOWER, kól-é-fláð-úr, n. A species of cab-COLLIGATE, kól-é-gä't, vt. To bind together. COLLIGATED, kól-é-gä't-éd, pp. Tied. or bound to-

gether. COLLIGATING, kòl-ê-gå't-ing, ppr. Binding toge-

COLLIGATION, kôl-ê-gå-shun, n. A binding toge-

COLLINATION, kôl-Îm-å-shun, n. Aiming at a mark. COLLINEATION, kôl-lê-nê-å-shun, n. Aiming. COLLING, kôl-ing, n. An embrace; dalliance.

COLLIQUABLE, kôl-é-kôåbh, a. Easily dissolved. COLLIQUAMENT, kôl-lik-ôå-mént, n. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted. COLLIQUANT, kol-é-koant, a. That which has the

power of melting.

COLLIQUATE, kölé-köä't, vt. To melt; to dissolve.

COLLIQUATE, kölé-köä't, vi. To be dissolved.

COLLIQUATED, kölé-köä't-éd, pp. Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.

COLLIQUATING, kôl'é-kôå't-ing, ppr. Melting; dissolving.

COLLIQUATION, kól-é-kôå-shån, n. The act of melting. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, which

occasions fluxes, sweats, &c. [vent. COLLIQUATIVE, köl-lik-öå-tiv, a. Melting; dissol-COLLIQUEFACTION, köl-lik-öë-fak-shůn, n. Meltcolligueraction, kol-ik-de-tak-snun, n. Metring together.

Collision, köl-ilzh-ån, n. The act of striking two Collision, köl-ilzh-ån, n. Wrangling toge-Collocate, köl-å-kå't, vt. To place.

Collocate, köl-å-kå't, a. Placed.

Collocating, köl-å-kå't-åd, pp. Placed.

Collocating, köl-å-kå't ing, ppr. Setting; placCollocation, köl-å-kå'shun, n. Placing; disposition. The strat of koirg alpend

sition. The state of being placed. [versation. COLLOCUTION, kòl/ô-ku'-shūn, n. Conference; con-COLLOCUTOR, kôl-ô-ku-tur, n. One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLOGUE, kôl-lô'g, vi. To wheedle; to flatter. COLLOGUING, kôl-lôg'ing, n. Flattery; deceit. COLLOP, kôl'dp, n. A small slice of megt. A piece of

any animal. [conversation. COLLOQUIAL, kòi-lô-kôé-ål, a. Relating to common COLLOQUIST, kôl-6-kôist, n. A speaker in a dialogue. COLLOQUY, kôl-ô-kôe, n. Conference; conversation. COLLY, COLLOW, kôl-ê, kôl-ô, n. Black grime of

burnt coals, or wood. [contest. COLLUCTANCY, kól-lők-tén-sé, n. A tendency to COLLUCTATION, kól-lők-tá-shűn, n. Contest, con-

trariety; opposition.

COLLUDE, kol-lu'd, vi. To conspire in a fraud.

COLLUDER, kol-lu'd-ur, n. He who conspires in a fraud. [ment of deceit. COLLUDING, kol-lu'd-ing, n. Trick; secret manage-COLLUDING, kôl-lu'd-ing, ppr. Conspiring with another in a fraud. [between two or more.

COLLUSION, kôl-lu'zhûn, n. A deceitful agreement COLLUSIVE, kôl-lu'zhv, a. Fraudulently concerted. COLLUSIVELY, kôl-lu-stv-lê, ad. Fraudulently concerted. concert.

COLLUSIVENESS, kòl-lu'siv-nes, n. Fraudulent COLLUSORY, kôl-lu-sůr-ê, a. Carrying on a fraud by COLLY, kôl-ê, n. The smut of coal. [secret concert. COLLY, kôl-ê, vt. To grime with coal. COLLY, kôl-ê-lng, ppr. Griming with the smut of soal. which is the smut of soal.

of coal; making foul.

COLLYRITE, kol-ir-i't, n. A variety of clay, of a white colour, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

COLLYRIUM, köl'lēr-yūm, n. A topical remedy for
COLMAR, köl'-mār, n. A sort of pear. [the eyes.
COLOCYNTH, köl'-ö-sīnth, n. Coloquintida; bitter

COLOGNE-EARTH, ko-lo'ng-erth, n. A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown colour, not a pure

native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood

long buried in the earth.

COLON, k6414n, n. A point [:] used to mark a pause.
The greatest and widest of all the intestines.
COLONEL, kur-nel, n. The chief commander of a colonel. regiment.

COLONELSHIP, kår'něl-ship, n. The office of a COLONIAL, kô-lô'n-ŷāl, a. Relating to a colony. COLONICAL, kô-lôn'îk-āl, a. Relating to husband-

COLONIST, kôl-ô-nist, n. One departed from the mother country to inhabit some distant place.

COLONIZATION, kól-ő-ni-zå-shun, n. Planting with

COLONIZE, kôl'ô-ni'z, vt. To plant with inhabitants. COLONIZED, kol'o-ni'zd, pp. Settled or planted with

COLONIZING, kol'o-niz-ing, a. The same as coloni-COLONIZING, kôl-ô-ni'z-ing, ppr. Planting with a

colony. [columns. COLONNADE, kol-un-na'd, n. Any range of insulated COLONY, kôl-ô-nê, n. A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place.

The country planted.
COLOPHON, kôl-ô-fôn, n. The conclusion of a book formerly containing the place or the year, or both, of

its publication.

COLOPHONITE, kô-lòf'un-i't, n. A variety of garnet, of a reddish, yellow, or brown colour, occurring in small amorphous granular masses.

COLOPHONY, koi-o-fon-ê, n. Rosin, from Colophon, a city whence it came.

COLOQUINTIDA, kòl'ô-kont'id-å, n. The fruit of

the bitter apple.

COLOR, kůl-dr, vt. To change the external appearance; to dye; to tinge; to paint or stain.

COLORATE, kůl-dr-å/t, a. Coloured; dyed.

COLORATION, kůl'ůr-å'shůn, n. Colouring. The state of being coloured.
COLORED, kul-drd, pp. Changed in the external ap-

COLORED, kůl-árd, pp. Changed in the external appearance; dyed; tinged; painted or stained. COLORIFICK, kôl-ð-rîf-îk, a. That has the power of producing dies; tints. COLORING, kôl-år-îng, ppr. Changing in the external appearance; dyeing; tinging; painting or staining. COLOSS, kô-lòs-ín.

A statue of enormous COLOSSUS, kô-lòs-ás, n. magnitude. COLOSSAL, kô-lòs-áil, a. Gigantick; like a colossus. COLOSSEAN, kô-lòs-sê-án, or kô-lòs-ýàn, n. Giant-like.

like.

COLOSSEUM, kòl-os-sê-um, n. A spacious amphitheatre at Rome. The name given to a building in the Regent's Park, London, intended for the exhibition of panoramic views.

CÔLOSSIANS, kô-lòsh-yans, n. Christians of Colosse,

a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor.
COLOSSICK, kô-lòs-sk, a. Large, like a colossus.
COLOSSUS-WISE, kô-lòs-sc-ò'z, ad. In the manner of a colossus.

COLOUR, kul-ur, n. The appearance of bodies to the eye only. The blood in the face. The tint of the

eye only. The blood in the race. The tint of the painter. Pretence; a standard; an ensign of war. COLOUR, kål-år, vt. To mark with some hue. To palliate. To make plausible. COLOUR, kål-år, vt. To blush. COLOURABLE, kål-år-åbl, a. Specious; plausible. COLOURABLENESS, kål-år-åbl-nes, n. Plausible-COLOURABLY, kål-år-åb-le, adv. Speciously. [ness. COLOURED kål-ård, nart. a. Streaked.

COLOURED, kůl-ård, part. a. Streaked.
COLOURED, kůl-ård, pp. Having the external appearance changed; dyed, tinged; painted, or stained.
COLOURING, kůl-år-ing, n. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

COLOURING, kål'år-ing, ppr. Dyeing; staining; tinging; giving a fair external appearance; palliating. COLOURIST, kål'år-ist, n. A painter who excels in

giving the proper colours.

COLOURLESS, kůl-år-lės, a. Without colour.

COLOURS, kůl-års, n. A banner, flag, streamer.

COLSTAFF, kòl-ståf, n. A large staff, on which a bur-

then is carried between two on their shoulders. COLT, kôlt, n. A young horse. A young foolish fellow. COLT, kôlt, vi. To frisk. To frolic. COLT, vt. To befool. COLTSFOOT, kôlt's-fôt, n. A plant.

COLTSTOOTH, kở/lt's-toth, n. An imperfect tooth in young horses.

COLTER, kô'lt-ur, n. The sharp iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share. COLTISH, kô'lt-ish, a. Wanton.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

COLUBER, kòl'u-bér, n. In zoology, a genus of serpents, distinguished by scuta, or hard crusts, on the belly, and scales on the tail.

COLUBRINE, kòl'u-brin, or kòl'u-bri'n, a. Relating
COLUMBARY, kòl-ûm-bèr-ê, n. A dovecot; a pigeon-

house. [of Columbic acid, with a base. COLUMBATE, kô-lům²bå/t, n. A salt, or compound COLUMBIAN, kô-lůmb²yån, a. Pertaining to the Unit-

ed States, or to America. [as, columbic acid. COLUMBIC, koʻlum'bik, a. Pertaining to columbium ; COLUMBIFEROUS, ko-lum-bif-er-us, a. Producing,

or containing columbium. [let colour. COLUMBINE, köl'åm-bi'n, n. A plant. A kind of vio-COLUMBITE, köl'åm-bi't, n. The ore of columbium. COLUMBIUM, kô-lùmb'ýům, n. A metal first discovered in an ore, or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New London, near the house of Governor Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom

it was deposited in the British Museum. COLUMBO Root, kô-lům'bò-rô't, n. A root brought

from Columbo, and used in medicines. COLUMEL, kòl'u-mėl, n. In botany, The central co-

lumn in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle,

and having the seeds fixed to it all round.

COLUMN, kôl'ům, or kôl'u'm, n. A round pillar. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base. The long file of troops of an army in its march. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a

line passing through the middle, as in this book.

COLUMNAR, kôl-ům-nå'r, kô-lům-ně'r... Formed in

COLUMNARIAN, kô-lům-nå'r-ŷån, a. columns. COLUMNARIAN, kô-lům-nā'r-yan, a. columns. COLUMNARISH, kôl-ům-něr-ish, a. Somewhat re-

sembling a column.
COLURES, kô-lu'rz, n. Two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world.

COMATUSE, kô-māt, a. Herbid disposition to sleep.
COMART, kô-māt, n. Treaty; article.
COMATE, kô-māt, n. Companion.
COMATE, kô-māt, a. Hairy in appearance.
COMATOSE, kô-māt, a. Hairy in appearance.

COMB, kô'm, n. In the end, and Comr in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British cwm,

which signifies a low situation.

COMB, kom, n. In Cornish, signifies a valley. A valley surrounded with hills. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. The top or crest of a cock, from its indentures. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. A dry measure, four bushels

COMBAT, kom-båt, vi. To oppose; to fight.

COMBAT, kom-båt, vi. To oppose; to fight.

COMBAT, kom-båt, vt. To oppose; to fight.

COMBATANT, kom-bat-ant, n. He that fights with

another. A champion. COMBATANT, kom-båt-ånt, a. Disposed to quarrel.

COMBATED, kom'båt-ed, pp. Opposed; resisted. COMBATER, kom'båt-år, n. He who fights.

COMBATING, kom'bat-ing, ppr. Fighting; opposing by force, or by argument. COMBBIRD, ko'm-burd, n.

A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey cock. COMBBRUSH, kô'm-brush, n. A brush to clean combs.

COMBED, kô'md, pp. Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

COMBER, kô'm-ůr, n. He whose trade is to comb wool.

COMBER, kům-běr, or kô'm-bèr, n. A species of fish in Cornwall. Burdensomeness; trouble. [united with. COMBINABLE, kům-bín-åbl, a. Capable of being COMBINATE, kòm-bín-å'r. a. Betrothed; promised. COMBINATION, kôm-bín-å'r. a. Detrothed; promised. COMBINATION, kôm-bín-å'r. a. Union of bodies, qualities, ideas, &c. In mathematics, the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds,

or the like, in all different manners.

COMBINE, kům-bi'n, vt. To join together. To agree; to settle by compact. [design. COMBINE, kům-bi'n, vi. To unite in friendship or COMBINED, kum-bi'nd, pp. United closely; associated. COMBING, kô'm-îng, n. Borrowed hair combed over the baldness of the head. [hair, wool, &c. the baldness of the head. COMBING, ko'm-ing, pp. Separating and adjusting

COMBINING, kům-bi'n-îng, ppr. Uniting closely. COMBLESS, kở'm-lễs, a. Wanting a comb or crest. COMBMAKER, kở'm-mắk-ủr, n. One who makes

COMBUST, kům-bůst', a. A planet not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, is said to be combust. [lity of catching fire.

COMBUSTIBILITY, kům-bůst-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. The qua-COMBUSTIBLE, kům-bůst-îbì, a. Susceptible of fire. COMBUSTIBLENESS, kům-bůst-îbl-nés, n. Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kům-bůst-yun, n. Conflagration,

burning. Tumult; hurry.

COME, kum', vi. To move towards another. To change from one state into another. To become present. It happen; to fall out. To approach. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. To advance from one stage, place, condition, or state, to another; to move to some person, place, or thing. To proceed.

COME, kum, vt. Imperative mood, second person. Be quick; make no delay. A word of reconciliation, or incitement to it. A kind of adverbial word for when it shall come; as, come Wednesday, when Wednesday shall come.

COME your Ways, kům', vt. Come along, or come hi-COMEDIAN, kům-mê'd-ýån, n. A player of comick parts. A player in general. A writer of comedies. COMEDY, kom id-ê, n. A dramatick representation

of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELILY, kůmílil-ê, ad. In a graceful or decent manner. COMELINESS, kům'lê-nės, n. Grace; beauty; dig-

COMELY, kům-lė, a. Graceful; decent.

COMELY, kům-lė, ad. Handsomely; gracefully.

COME-OFF, kům-låf, n. Means of escape; evasion;

COMESATION, kům-lė-s-så/shūn, n. Revelling.

COMESTIBLE, kům-ést-ibl, a. Eatable. COMET, kom'et, n. A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing;

and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun.

A game at cards.

COMETARIUM, kôm'ét-å'r-ŷům, n. A machine which shows the motion of a comet round the sun.

COMETARY, kôm-ét-ér-é, a. Relating to a comet. COMETICK, kôm-ét-lik, a. Resembling a comet.

COMETOGRAPHY. kòm'ét-òg'rå-fê, n. A description or treatise of comecs.

COMFIT, kům²fit, n. A dry sweetmeat.
COMFIT, kům²fit, vt. To preserve dry with sugar.
COMFITED,kům²fit-ěd, pr. Preserved dry with sugar. COMFITING, kům'fît-ing, ppr. Preserving dry with sugar. [makes or prepares comfits. COMFIT-MAKER, n. kům-fît-må/k-er, n. One who

COMFITURE, kům-fit-yur, n. Sweetmeat. COMFORT, kům-fürt, vt. To strengthen; to enliven;

to invigorate; to console.

COMFORT, kům'fůrt, n. Support; countenance; con-solation; that which gives consolation.

COMFORTABLE, kům'fůrt-åb¹ a. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful. Admitting comfort; Dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, kům'fůrt-åbl-nés, n. A state of comfort. [able manner. COMFORTABLY, kům-fůrt-åb-lê, ad. In a comfort-COMFORTED, kům-fůrt-ěd, ppr. Strengthened; consoled: ancoursed.

soled; encouraged. COMFORTER, kům'fůrt-ér, n. One that administers consolation. The title of the Third Person of the Holy

Trinity COMFORTING, kům'fůrt-ing, ppr. Giving ease;

encouraging; consoling. COMFORTLESS, kům-fůrt-lês, a. Wanting comfort. COMFORTRESS, kům'fůrt-res, n. She who administers consolation.

COMFREY, kům-fré, n. A plant. COMICAL, kôm-ik-al, a. Raising mirth.

raises mirth. [ing comical. COMICALNESS, kom'ik-al-nes, n. The quality of be-

COMICK, kom'ik, a. Relating to comedy.

COMING, kum'ing, n. The act of coming; approach. COMING, kum'ing, ppr. Drawing nearer, or nigh;

coming, which is advancing. Coming, kim-ing, a. Fond; forward.

coming-in, kim-ing-in, n. Revenue; income.

comingle, kim-ing-in, vt. See Commingle.

COMITIAL, kô-mê-shal, a. Relating to the assemblies of the Romans.

COMITY, kom-ît-ê, n. Courtesy; civility. COMMA, kom-å, n. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,]. A term used in theoretical musick, to show the exact proportions between concords.

COMMAND, kům-må'nd, rt. To give orders to; to have in power; to overlook.

COMMAND, kům-må'nd, vi.

COMMAND, kům-må'nd, n.

The right of command-

ing; power. The act of commanding; the order given. COMMANDANT, kům-må'nd-ånt, n. A chief commanding a place or a body of troops.

COMMANDATORY, kům-må'nd-å-tůr'é, a. Having

the full force of command. COMMANDED, kům-må'nd-ed, pp. Ordered; di-

rected; governed; controlled.
COMMANDER, kům'-må'nd-cr, n. He that has the supreme authority. A paving beetle, or great wooden An instrument of surgery.

COMMANDERY, kům-må'nd-er-e, n. A body of the knights of Malta belonging to the same nation. The

residence of a body of knights.

COMMANDING, kům-må'nd-ing, pp. Bidding; or-

dering; directing with authority COMMANDINGLY, kům-må/nd-ing-lc, ad. In a

commanding manner. COMMANDMENT, kům-må'nd-ment, n. Mandate;

authority. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kům-må/nd-rés, n. A woman

vested with supreme authority. COMMARK, kôm-må'rk, n. A frontier of a country. COMMATERIAL, kòm-å-ter-ýål, n. Consisting of the same matter.

COMMATERIALITY, kôm-å-têr-ŷål-ît-ê, n. Parti-

cipation of the same matter.

COMMATIC, kôm-måt-ik, a. Concise; brief; quick. COMMATISM, kom-å-tizm, n. Conciseness; briefness. COMMEASURABLE, kům-mězh-ůr-åbl, a. Reducible to the same measure.

COMMELINE, kôm-tê-li'n, n. A plant. COMMEMORABLE, kům-měm-tô-råbl, n. Worthy to be kept in remembrance. COMMEMORATE, kům-mém-o-rå't, vt. To preserve

the memory by some public act.
COMMEMORATED, kům-měm-č-rå/t-ěd, pp. Called

to remembrance by some act of solemnity. COMMEMORATING, kům-měm'ô-rã/t-ing, ppr. Celebrating with honour by some public act. COMMEMORATION, kům-měm-ô-rå-sbůn, n. An

act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kům-měm-ő-rå/t-iv, a. Tending to preserve the memory of any thing. COMMEMORATORY, kům-měm'ô-rå't-ůr-ê,a. Pre-

serving the memory. COMMENCE, kům-mens', vt. To begin; to take an

academical degree at Cambridge.

COMMENCED, kům-měnsď, pp. Begun; originated. COMMENCEMENT, kům-měns-měnt, n. Beginning; date; the first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, when masters of art, and doctors, complete their degrees. COMMENCING, kům-měns-ing, pp. Beginning; ori-

ginating.
COMMEND, kôm-ménd', vt. To represent as worthy.
COMMEND, kôm-ménd', n. Commendation.

COMMENDABLE, kům-méndéábl, a. Laudable. COMMENDABLENESS, kům-měndéábl-něs, n. State

of being commendable. COMMENDABLY, kům-měnd-ab-lê, ad. Laudably.

COMICALLY, kôm-îk-âl-ê, a. În such a manner as COMMENDAM, kûm-mênd-âm, n. A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.
COMMENDATARY, kům-měnd-å-tůr-ê, n. One who

holds a living in commendam. [mendation. COMMENDATION, kům-mén-då-shůn, n. Recom-COMMENDATOR, kům-měnd-å-tůr, n. He who holds a benefice in commendam; usually with a bishoprick. COMMENDATORY, kům-mend-å-tůr-é, a. Deliver-

ing up with pious hope; holding in commendam.
COMMENDATORY, kum-mend-a-tur-e, n. A com-

mendation. [sented favourably. COMMENDED, kům-měnd-éd, pp. Praised; repre-COMMENDER, kům-měnd-ůr, n. Praiser.

COMMENDING, kům-měnd-ing, ppr. Praising; delivering in charge. [same table. COMMENSAL, kům-měn-sål, n. One that eats at the

COMMENSALÍTY, kům-měn-sål'ît-ê, n. Fellowship of table. the same table.

COMMENSATION, kům-mén-så'shůn, n. Eating at COMMENSURABILITY, kům-méns'u-rå-bîl'ît-è, n. Capacity of being compared with another.
COMMENSURABLE, kům-měns-u-råbl, a. Reduci-

ble to some common measure. [Proportion. COMMENSURABLENESS,kům-měns'u-råbl-nés, n. COMMENSURATE, kům-méns-u-rå't, vt. To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kům-méns-u-rå/t, a. Reducible to some common measure; equal.

COMMENSURATED, kům-mens'u-ra't-ed, pp. Re-

duced to a common measure. COMMENSURATELY, kům-měns'u-rå't-lê, a. With

the capacity of measuring.
COMMENSURATING, kům-měns'u-rå't-ing, ppr. Reducing to a common measure. portion.

COMMENSURATION, kům-měns'u-rå'shůn,n. Pro-COMMENT, kòm-měnt', vi. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; to make remarks.

COMMENT, kom-ment', vt. To explain. COMMENT, kom-ent, n. Annotations; notes; expla-

nation; exposition; remarks; observation.
COMMENTARY, kom'en-ter-e, n. An exposition;

book of annotations or remarks; narrative in familiar manner. [annotator. Expositor; COMMENTATOR, kom-én-tå/t-ur, n. Expositor; COMMENTATE, kom-én-tå/t, vi. To write comments.

COMMENTED, kom-ment'ed, pp. Explained. COMMENTER, kom-ment-ur, n. One that writes comments.

COMMENTING, kom-ment-ing, ppr. Making notes, or comments, on something said or written.

COMMENTITIOUS, kom-en-tish-us, a. Fictitious: imaginary. COMMERCE, kòm'érs, n. Intercourse; exchange of

one thing for another; trade; a game at cards.

COMMERCE, kôm'ers, vi. To traffick. COMMERCIAL, kům-mér'shål, a. Relating to commercial view. merce, or traffick.

merce, or traines.

COMMERCIALLY, kům-měr²shål-ê, ad. In a comCOMMERE, kòm²měr², n. A common mother.

COMMETIC, kòm-mět²ík, a. Giving a gloss or beauty
to any thing.

[from one country to another.

COMMETE, kòm²ê-gr¾t, vi. To remove in a body,

COMMIGRATION, kom-é-grā'shun, n. A removal of a body of people from one country to another. COMMINATION, kom-in-a'shun, n. A denunciation or punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days. [threatening.

COMMINATORY, kom-min'a-tur-e,a. Denunciatory; COMMINGLE, kům-mingg'l, vt. To mix into one mass. COMMINGLE, kům-mingg'l, vi. To unite with one another

COMMINGLED, kům-minggld', pp. United together; in one mass.

COMMINGLING, kům-mingg'ling, pp. Mixing to-

gether uniting.

COMMINUATE, kům-mîn-u-å/t, vt. To grind.

COMMINUIBLE, kům-mîn-u-îbi', a. Frangible; reducible to powder.

COM COM

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

COMMINUTE, kôm'in-u't, vt. To grind; to pulverize. COMMINUTED, kòm-in-u't-ed, pp. Reduced to fine

particles; pulverized.

COMMINUTING, kòm-in-u't-ing, ppr. Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing. [verization. COMMINUTION, kôm-in-u-shun, n. Grinding; pul-COMMISERABLE, kům-miz-ér-abl, a. Worthy of

compassion; pitiable.
COMMISERATE, kům-mîz-ér-å/t, vt. To pity.
COMMISERATED, kům-mîz-ér-å/t-ěd, pp. Pitied. COMMISERATIVE, kům-miz-ér-å't-ing, ppr. Pitled.
COMMISERATIVO, kům-miz-ér-å't-ing, ppr. Pitying.
COMMISERATIVO, kům-miz-ér-å't-shůn, n. Pity;
compassion.
COMMISERATIVE, kům-miz-ér-å't-iv, a. CompasCOMMISERATIVELY, kům-miz-ér-å't-iv-lé, ad.
Out of compassion.

Out of compassion. has compassion.

COMMISERATOR, kům-mìz-cr-åt-ür, n. He who COMMISSARIAT, kòm-sis-sä'r-yåt, n. Those attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuration and conveyance of ammunition or proviof a commissary.

COMMISSARISHIP, kòm'is-ser'e-ship, n. The office COMMISSARY, kòm'is-ser'e, n. A delegate; a deputy. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates provision or ammunition. COMMISSION, kům-mish-un, n. A trust; a warrant.

Charge; mandate; office; employment. Perpetration. A number of people joined in a trust or office. The order by which a factor trades for another person. COMMISSION, kåm-mish-ån, vt. To send with man-

date or authority.

COMMISSIONAL, or COMMISSIONARY, kůmmish'un-ål, or kum-mish'un-èr-è, a. Appointing by commission. [mission. To com-

COMMISSIONATE, kům-mísh-ún-å/t, vt. To com-COMMISSIONED, kům-mísh-únd, pp. Furnished with

a commission; authorized. COMMISSIONER, kům-mish-ůn-èr, n. One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSIONING, kům-mish'ůn-ing, ppr. Giving a

commission to; furnishing with a warrant. COMMISSION-MERCHANT, kům-mish-ůn-měrtshant, n. A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men in buying and selling, and receives

a rate per cent, as his commission. COMMISSURE, kům-mish'u'r, n. Joint; a place

where one part is joined to another. COMMIT, kum-mit', vt. To intrust. To send to prison.

To perpetrate.
COMMITTED, kům-mît-ed, pp. Delivered in trust;

imprisoned; done; perpetrated.

COMMITTING, kum-miting, ppr. Giving in trust;

depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating.

COMMITMENT, kům-mit-mént, n. An order for

sending to prison. A parliamentary expression, when a bill is referred to a committee.

COMMITTEE, kům-mit-ê, n. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred. The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick [of committees. is committed.

COMMITTEESHIP, kům-mít'ê-ship, n. The office COMMITTER, kům-mît-er, n. He that commits. COMMITTIBLE, kům-mít-ibl, a. Liable to be com-

mitted.

COMMIX, kům-mîks', vt. To mingle; to blend.

COMMIX, kům-mîks', vi. To unite.

COMMIXED, kům-mîks'd', pp. Mixed; blended.

COMMIXIO, kům-mîks'tng, ppr. Mixing; blending.

COMMIXION, kům-mîks'tỷůn, n. Mixture.

COMMIXTION, kům-mîks'tỷůn, Mixture.

COMMIXTURE, kum-mîks'tỷůn, n. The state of being mingled. Composition.

COMMODE, kům-mô'd, n. The head-dress of women.

COMMODE, kům-mở'd, n. The head-dress of women. COMMODIOUS, kům-mở'd-yůs, a. Useful. COMMODIOUSLY, kům-mở'd-yůs-lê, ad. Conve-Convenicntly.

niently. [nience. COMMODIOUSNESS, kům-mô/d-ŷůs-něs, n. Conve-COMMODITY, kům-mòd-it-ê, n. Wares;

COMMODORE, kòm'ô-dô'r, n. The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMODULATION, kům-mòd-u-lå-shůn, n. Measure; agreement. [order or convent. COMMOIGNE, kům-ôåd'n, n. A monk of the same COMMON, kòm-an, a. Vulgar; of little value; not Publick.

COMMON, kòm'an, ad. Commonly. In common: equally with another.

COMMON, kòm'un, n. An open ground equally used by many persons. COMMON, kòm'un, vi. To have a joint right with

others in some common ground.

COMMONABLE, kom-un-abl, a. What is held in common. [on a common. COMMONAGE, kòm'dn-ej, n. The right of feeding COMMONALTY, kòm'dn-el-tê, n. The common

COMMON-COUNCILMAN, kòm'dn-kàô'n-sîl-mån, n. A member of the common-council of London.

COMMON-CRYER, kòm'ůn-kri'er, n. The officer

university.

COMMON-HALL, kòm'dn-hà'l, n. The place in which the inhabitants of a city assemble. COMMONITION, kôm-cô-nish-nn, n. Advice; warn-COMMONITIVE, kům-môn-ît-iv, a. Frequently; usually.

COMMON-LAW, kôm'an-là', n. Contains those customs which have, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON-LAWYER, kòm'an-là'ŷer, n He who is versed in the common law.

COMMONNESS, kòm'un-nes, n. Frequency.

COMMONPLACE, kòm²ūn-plā's, n. A common topick. COMMONPLACE, kòm²ūn-plā's, vt. To reduce to general heads. COMMONPLACE-BOOK, kòm'an-pla's-bok, n. A

book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. COMMONPLACED, kom-un-pla/sd, pp. Entered in

a commonplace book. COMMONPLACING,

kòm-un-pla's-ing, pp. Re-

ducing to general heads.

COMMON PLEAS, kom'an plê'z, n. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall; but anciently The king's moveable. All civil causes are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict law of the land. COMMONS, kom-unz, n. The lower house of parlia-

ment. Diet which is eaten in common. COMMONSTRATE, kům-môn'strát, vt. To teach. COMMONSTRATED, kum-mons-tra-t-ed, pp. Teach-

ing. Put in motion; disturbed. COMMONSTRATING, kům-môns-trâ't-ing, ppr. COMMONTY, kôm-můn-tê, n. In Scots law, land belonging to two or more proprietors; or a heath, or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous posses-

sion by pasturage.

COMMONWEAL, kòm-ắn-ô-ễl, n.

COMMONWEALTH, kòm-ắn-ô-ễlth, n.

The gene-

the people. A republick.
COMMONWEALTHSMAN, kòm'ůn-ôélītis'mån, n. One who sides with a republican government.

COMMORANCE, kôm²ô-rằns, n. Dwelling; habi-COMMORANCY, kôm-ô-rằns-ê, n. ation. COMMORANT, kôm²ô-rằnt, a. Resident.

COMMORATION, kôm-ô-ra'shûn, n. A staying. COMMORIENT, kûm-ô'r-ŷent, n. Dying at the same time.

COMMOTHER, kôm-můth-ůr, n. A grandmother. COMMOTION, kům-mò-shůn, n. Tumult. Perturbation of mind. [causes commotion. COMMOTIONER, kům-mô'shůn-er, n. One that COMMOVE, kům-mô'v, vt. To disturb; to agitate. COMMOVED, kům-mô'vd, pp. Put in motion; dis-turbed. [motion; agitating.

COMMOVING, kům-mô/v-ing, ppr. Putting into COMMUNE, kům-mu'n, vi. To converse. COMMUNICABILITY, kům-mu'nė-ká-bîl'ît-ê, 2.

The quality of being communicable.

COMMUNICABLE, kům-mu'nê-kåbl, a. That which may be imparted.
COMMUNICABLENESS, kům-mu-nê-kåbl-nes, n.

Being communicable.

COMMUNICANT, kům-mu'nê-kånt, n. One who par-

ticipates of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNICATE, kům-mu-nê-kåt, vt. To reveal.
To participate. [the blessed sacrament.

COMMUNICATE, kům-mu-nê-kåt, vt. To partake of

COMMUNICATED, kům-mu-nê-kåt-čd, pp. Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered. COMMUNICATING, kům-mu-nê-kå/t-ing, ppr. Im-

parting; giving or bestowing; delivering.
COMMUNICATION, kům-mu'nê-kå-shûn, n. The act of imparting. Conference.

act of imparting. Conference. COMMUNICATIVE, kům-mu-nê-kắt-iv, a. Liberal of benefits or knowledge. COMMUNICATIVENESS,kům-mu'nê-kåt-îv-něs,n.

Being communicative. COMMUNICATORY, kům-mu'nê-kå-tůr-ê, n. Im-

parting knowledge.

COMMUNION, kům-mu'n-ŷůn, n. Intercourse. The celebration of the Lord's supper. Union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, kům-mu-nit-ê, n. The body politick. COMMUTABILITY, kům-mu't-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. Capa-[changed. bility of exchange. COMMUTABLE, kům-mu't-åbl, a. That may be ex-COMMUTATION, kòm-u-tå-shůn, n. Change; alter-

change. COMMUTATIVE, kům-mu't-å-tîv, a. Relative to ex-COMMUTATIVELY, kům-mu't-å-tîv-lê, ad. In the

way of exchange.

COMMUTE, kům-muť, vt. To exchange.
COMMUTE, kům-muť, vt. To bargain for exemption.
COMMUTED, kům-muť-čd, pp. Exchanged.
COMMUTING, kům-muť-ing, ppr. Exchanging.
COMMUTUAL, kům-muťu-ůl, a. Mutual.

COMMOTOLL, kum-mu-nt-al, a. Mutual.
COMPACT, kům-påkt, n. A contract; an agreement.
COMPACT, kům-påkt', vt. To join together.
COMPACT, kům-påkt', a. Firm; solid.
COMPACTED, kům-påkt'-éd, pp. Pressed closely.
COMPACTEDLY, kům-påkt'-éd-lė, ad. Closely.
COMPACTEDNESS, kům-påkt'-éd-něs, n. Density.
COMPACTIBLE, kům-påkt'-ibl, a. That may be

joined. [consolidating. COMPACTING, kům-påkt-ing, ppr. Uniting closely; COMPACTION, kům-påkt-shůn, n. The act of making compact.

COMPACTLY, kům-påkt-lė, ad. Closely; densely. COMPACTNESS, kům-påkt-nės, n. Closeness. COMPACTURE, kům-påkt-yůr, n. Structure.

COMPAGES, kům-på-jes, n. A system of many parts united. [that which is broken. COMPAGINATE, kům-påj-in-å't, vt. To set together COMPAGINATED, kům-påj-in-å/t-éd, pp. Set together; united.

COMPAGINATING, kům-påj-lîn-å't-ling, ppr. Uniting. COMPAGINATION, kům-påj-lîn-å-shůn, n. Union;

structure.

COMPANABLE, kůmp'ån-åbl, a. Companionable. COMPANABLENESS, kůmp'ån-åbl-něs, n. Sociable-

COMPANIABLE, kům-pån-ýåbl, a. Social. COMPANIABLENESS, kům-pån-ýåbl-něs, n. So-

COMPANIED, kům'på-nê'd, pp. Attended; associated

ciate. COMPANION, kům-pån-ýůn, n. A partner; an asso-COMPANIONABLE, kům-pån-ýůn-åbl, a. Social;

agreeable. [companionable manner. COMPANIONABLY, kům-pản-yun-áb-le, ad. In a COMPANIONSHIP, ům-pản-yun-ship, n. Company;

fellowship; association. COMPANY, kůmp'an-ê, n. A number of persons

united for the execution of any thing; a band. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership. A body corporate; a subordinate corporation. A subdivision of a regiment of foot. To bear Company. To keep Company. To associate with.
COMPANY, kůmp²ån-ê, vt. To accompany.

COMPANY, kůmp'an-ê, vi. To associate with. To be a gay companion. To have commerce with another

COMPANYING, kům'på-nê-îng, ppr. Attending; accompanying; associating with. [pared. COMPARABLE, kom-pår-åbl, a. Worthy to be com-COMPARABLY, kom-pår-å-ble, ad. In a manner

worthy to be compared. COMPARATES, kom-pår'å-tê'z, n. In logick, the two things compared to one another. COMPARATION, kom-på-rå-shun, n. Provision.

COMPARATIVE, kům-pår-å-tiv, n. One that is fond of making comparisons.

COMPARATIVE, kům-par'a-tiv, a. Estimated by comparison. Having the power of comparing different things. In grammar, the degree so called.

COMPARATIVELY, kům-pår-å-tiv-le, ad. In a state of comparison.

COMPARE, kům-på'r, vt. To make one thing the mea-COMPARE, kům-på'r, vi. To vie. [sure of another. COMPARED, kům-på'rd, pp. Examined with respect to likeness, or unlikeness. [parison.

COMPARER, kům-på'r-er, n. He who makes a com-COMPARING, kům-på'r-ing, n. Forming comparison. COMPARING, kům-på'r-ing, ppr. Examining the re-

lations of things to each other; likening. [ring. COMPARISON, kum-par-is-un, n. The act of compa-

COMPART, kôm på'rt, n. Member. COMPART, kům-pårt', vt. To divide into various parts and subdivisions. or apartments. COMPARTED, kům-på/rt-éd, pp. Divided into parts, COMPARTIMENT, kům-pårt-im-ént, n. A division of a picture or design. [posing into parts. COMPARTING, kům-på/rt-ing, ppr. Dividing, or dis-COMPARTITION, kóm-pår-tish-in, n. The act of

dividing.
COMPARTMENT, kům-pårt-ment, n. Division.

COMPARTNER, kum-part-nern, n. Drision.
COMPARTNER, kum-part-nern, n. A sharer.
COMPASS, kump-as, n. Circle; round. Extent;
reach; grasp. The instrument with which circles are drawn. The instrument composed of a needle and

card, whereby mariners steer. [obtain. COMPASS, kum-pus, vt. To encircle; to besiege. To COMPASSED, kump-usd, pp. Embraced; surrounded;

enclosed; obtained; imagined. COMPASSES, kůmp'ůs-éz, n. An instrument for dividing, measuring, and drawing circles.

volung, ineastring, and unawing enters. COMPASSING, kůmp-ås-ing, ppr. Inclosing; ohtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending. [tion. COMPASSION, kům-påsh-ůn, n. Pity; commisera-COMPASSION, kům-påsh-ůn, vt. To pity. COMPASSIONABLE, kům-påsh-ůn-åbl, a. Deserv-

ing of compassion. [sionate. COMPASSIONARY, kům²påsh²ůn-ởr-ẻ, a. Compas-COMPASSIONATE, kům-påsh²ůn-ở't, a. Inclined to

pity. COMPASSIONATE, kům-påsh'ůn-åt, vt. To pity. COMPASSIONATED, kům-påsh'ůn-å't-čd, pp. Pitied;

commiserated.

COMPASSIONATELY, kům-påsh'ůn-å't-lê, ad. Mercifully.

[State of being compassionate. COMPASSIONATENESS, kům-påsh'ůn-ét-nés, n. COMPASSIONATING, kům-påsh'ůn-å't-ing, ppr.

Pitying; commiserating.
COMPASS-SAW, kůmp-ůs-så, n. A species of saw, whose office is to cut a round.

COMPATERNITY, kom-på-ter-nit-e, n. The relation of godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kům-påt-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Consistency. COMPATIBLE, kům-påt-îbl, a. Suitable to. COMPATIBLENESS, kům-påt-îbl-něs, n. Consis

tency.

COMPATIBLY, kům-påt/lb-lê, ad. Fitly; suitably. COMPATIENT, kům-på/shěnt, a. Suffering together. COMPATRIOT, kům-på/trê/ůt, n. One of the same

country. [try. COMPATRIOT, kům-på-trė-ůt, a. Of the same coun-COMPEER, kôm-pêr, n. Equal; companion. COMPEER, kům-pêr, vt. To mate.

COMPEERED, kum-per'd, pp. Equalled with another.

COMPEERING, kům-pê'r-îng, ppr. Equalling with COMPLAINING, kům-plâ'n-îng, n. Expression of another. sorrow or injury COMPEL, kům-pěl', vt. To force to some act. COMPELLABLE, kům-pěl'ábl, u. That may be forced. COMPELLATION, kòm-pěl-lå-shůn, n. The style of COMPLAINING, kům-plå/n-ing, pp. Expressing grief, sorrow or censure. COMPLAINT, kům-plå/nt, n. A malady; a disease, COMPLAINT, Rum-pia les, m. Civility.
COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plåz-åns', n. Civility.
COMPLAISANT, kôm-plåz-ånt', a. Civil.
COMPLAISANTLY, kôm-plåz-ånt'-lê, ad. Civilly.
COMPLAISANTNESS, kôm-plåz-ånt'-nès, n. Civility
COMPLANATE, kôm-plåz-nå't, vt.

COMPLANATE, kôm-plåz'n, vt.

To level. address. force. COMPELLED, kům-pěld, pp. Driven, or urged with COMPELLER, kům-pělder, n. He that forces another. COMPELLING, kům-pěl-îng, ppr. Driving by force. COMPEND, kům-pěnd, n. An abridgment. COMPENDIARIOUS, kòm-pén-då/r-yus, a. Short; contracted. COMPLANE, kóm-plå'n, vt. 10 level. COMPLANATED, kům-plå'n-å't-éd, pp. Levelled to COMPENDIATE, kům-pěnd'ê-å't, vt. To sum together. COMPENDIOUS, kům-pěnd-yůs, a. Short. COMPENDIOUS, kům-pěnd-yůs, a. Short. COMPENDIOUSLY, kům-pěnd-yůs-lė, ad. Shortly. COMPENDIOUSNESS, kům-pěnd-yůs-nės,a. Short. a flat even surface. COMPLANATING, kům-plå/n-å't-ing, ppr. Levelling to a flat even surface. COMPENDIUM, kům-pěnd-yům, n. An abridgment. COMPENSABLE, kům-pěns-åbl, a. That which may COMPLEAT, kům-plê't, a. See Complete. COMPLEMENT, kôm'plê-mênt, n. The full quantity or number. In geometry, what remains of a quadrant be recompensed. COMPENSATE, kom'pen-så't, or kum-pens'a't, vt.
To recompense; to give an equivalent. of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it. In astronomy, tne dis-COMPENSATED, kom-pen-sa't-ed, or kum-pens-a'ttance of a star from the zenith. Complement of the ěd, pp. Recompensed. COMPENSATING, kòm'-pěn-sä't-ing, or kům'-pěnscurtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge. Arithmetical comå't-ing, ppr. Giving an equivalent. COMPENSATION, kom-pen-så-slinn, plement of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 1000,00,000. [of compliment. COMPLEMENTAL, kom-ple-ment-al, n. Expressive COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-ment-ar-e, n. One pense; amends. [compensates. COMPENSATIVE, kům-pėns²å-tův, a. That which COMPENSATORY, kům-pėns²å-tůr-ĉ, a. That skilled in compliments. COMPLETE, kům-plé't, a. Perfect; full. COMPLETE, kům-plêt, vt. To perfect; to finish. COMPLETED, kům-plê't-ěd, pp. Finished; accomwhich makes amends. COMPENSE, kům-pěns, vt. To recompense. COMPENSED, kům-pěnsd', 7p. Recompensed. COMPENSING, kům-pensing; giving an equivalent. [delay. COMPERENDINATE, kôm-pēr-ēnd-ĉ-nā't, vt. To COMPERENDINATION, kôm-pēr-ēnd-ĉ-nā'shůn, n. COMPLETELY, kům-plé/t-lê, ad. Fully; perfectly. COMPLETEMENT, kům-plé/t-měnt, n. The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kom-plet-nes, n. Perfection. Delay. COMPETE, kům-pê't, vi. To seek, or strive for the COMPLETING, kum-ple't-ing, ppr. Finishing; bringperfect state. same thing as another. ing to an end. COMPETED, kům-pé't-éd. Vied; strove with. COMPETENCE, kôm-pê-têns, n. A sufficiency, COMPETENCY, kôm-pê-têns-ê, n. without super-COMPLETION, kům-plê'shůn, n. Accomplishment; COMPLETIVE, kům-plê't-"iv, a. Making complete. COMPLETORY, kům-plê't-"ar-ê, a. Fulfilling. COMPLETORY, kům-plê't-"dr-ë, n. The complin of fluity. COMPETENT, kôm-pê-tênt, a. Suitable; fit. the Romish church. COMPETENTLY, köm-pê-tênt-lê, ad. Adequately. COMPETIBLE, kům-pêt-îbl, a. Suitable to. [ness. COMPETIBLENESS, kům-pêt-îbl-nês, n. Suitable-COMPLEX, kôm-plêks, a. COMPLEXED, kom-pleksd, a. Not simple. COMPLEX, kôm-plèks, n. Complication. [cation. COMPLEXEDNESS, kům-plèks-éd-nès, n. Compli-COMPLEXION, kům-plèk-shůn, n. The inclosure of one thing in another. The colour of the external parts COMPETING, kům-pê't-ing, ppr. Striving with another COMPETITION, kôm-pê-tîsh-ûn, n. Rivalry. COMPETITOR, kûm-pêt-ît-ûr, n. A rival. COMPETITORY, kûm-pêt-ît-ûr-ê, a. Pursuing the of any body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kům-plêk'shůn-ål, a. Depending same object. on the complexion. complexion. COMPLEXIONALLY, kům-plêk'shůn-ål-ê, ud. By COMPLEXIONARY, kům-plêk'shůn-ër-ê, a. Relat-COMPETITRESS, or COMPETITRIX, kdm-pet-itrės, or kům-pėt-st-riks, n. She who is a rival. COMPILATION, kom-pil-å-shůn, n. A collection from ing to the care of the complexion. COMPLEXIONED, kům-plék-shund, a. Having a body in good temperature. [complex. COMPLEXITY, kdm-plcks-ft-e, n. State of being COMPLEXITY, kdm-plcks-ft-e, a. In a complex manner. COMPLEXNESS, kdm-plcks-ft-e, n. The state of being for one thing with others. COMPILATOR, kom'pil-å-tur, n. A collector. COMPILE, kům'-pi'l, vt. To draw up from various au-[piles. COMPILEMENT, kům-pi'l-ment, n. One who com-COMPILED, kům-pi'ld, pp. Selected, and put together. COMPILER, kům-pi'l-ër, n. One who compiles. COMPILING, kům-pi'l-ing, ppr. Collecting, and arranging writings, papers, &c., and forming them into complex. [of one thing with others. COMPLEXURE, kům-pléks-ý ůr, n. The complication COMPLIABLE, kům-plí-åbl, a. That can bend or vield. COMPLIANCE, kům-pli-ans, n. Submission.
COMPLIANT, kům-pli-ant, a. Yielding; bending
COMPLIANTLY, kům-pli-ant-le, ad. In a yield one body. COMPLACENCE, kům-plå'séns, n. Pleasure ; oi-COMPLACENCY, kům-plå'séns-é, n. vility. COMPLACENT, kům-plå'sént, a. Civil; affable. In a yielding of several parts. COMPLICATE, kôm-plê-kå't, vt. To form by the union COMPLICATE, kôm-plê-kå't, a. Compounded of a COMPLACENTIAL, kòm' plå-sen'shål, a. Marked by multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATED, kom-ple-kå/t-ed, pp. 1

COMPLICATELY, kom-ple-kå/t-le, ad. complacence; accommodating. COMPLACENTLY, kům-plå²sént-lé, ad. In a soft or entangled. Interwoven; casy manner. [or resentment. COMPLAIN, kům-plå'n, vt. To mention with sorrow COMPLAIN, kům-plå'n, vt. To lament; to bewail. COMPLAINABLE, kům-plå'n-åbl, a. To be complained of. In a com-

plicated manner.

[a suit.

COMPLICATENESS, kom-plê-kå't-nes, n. Intricacy; COMPLICATING, kom-plê-kå't-ing, ppr. Rendering it difficult to divide any thing or subject into its con-

[perplexity.

COMPLAINANT, kům-plá'n-ånt, n. One who urges COMPLAINED,kům-plá'nd, pp. Lamented; bewailed. COMPLICATION, kôm-plê-kå'shůn, n. The state of COMPLAINER, kům-plâ'n-ťol, a. Full of complaint. COMPLIER, kům-pli'er, n. A man of an easy temper. 148

COMPLAINED, kum-pla'n-ant, n. One who urges COMPLAINED, kum-pla'nd, pp. Lamented; bewailed. COMPLAINER, kum-pla'n-cr, n. One who complains.

plained of.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6! 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

COMPLIMENT, kôm-plê-ment, n. An act, or expres-

sion of civility. [praise. COMPLIMENT, kom-ple-ment, vt. To flatter; to COMPLIMENT, kom-ple-ment, vi. To use adulatory [compliments. COMPLIMENTAL, kòm-plê-ment-al, a. Imp COMPLIMENTALLY, kom-plê-ment-al-ê, ad. Implying

the nature of a compliment.

COMPLIMENTED, kôm-ple-ment-ed, pp. Praised; bestowed as a present.

COMPLIMENTER, kom-plê-ment-er, n. One given

to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLÎMENTÍNG, kôm-plê-ment-ing, ppr. Congra-

tulating; bestowing as a present.
COMPLINE, kom'pli'n, n. The last act of worship at

night, by which the service of the day is completed. COMPLINE, kom-pli'n, vt. To offer up at night our last

prayer.

COMPLISH, kôm'-plổr, vi. To accomplish.

COMPLORE, kôm'-plổr, vi. To lament together.

COMPLOT, kôm'-plôt, n. A confederacy in some secret

COMPLOT, kům-plòt', vt. To form a plot; to conspire. COMPLOTMENT, kům-plòt'měnt, n. Conspiracy. COMPLOTTED, kům-plôt'éd, pp. Contrived with an evil design.

COMPLOTTER, kum-plot-er, n. A conspirator. COMPLOTTING, kum-plot-ing, ppr. Plotting evil with others.

COMPLY, kům-pli', vi. To accord with.

COMPONDERATE, kům-pon-důr-a't, vt. To weigh together. [tutes the compound body. COMPONENT, kům-på-nent, a. That which consti-COMPORT, kům-pô'rt, vi. To agree; to suit. To bear. COMPORT, kům-pô'rt, vt. To bear; to endure. To behave.

COMPORT, kôm'pôrt, n. Behaviour; conduct. COMPORTABLE, kôm-pô'rt-åbl, a. Consistent; not contradictory. [ture of ceremony. COMPORTANCE, kům-pôr-tåns, n. Behaviour; ges-COMPORTATION, kům-pôr-tå-shůn, n. An assem-

blage. COMPORTED, kům-pô'rt-èd, pp. Behaved; con-COMPORTING, kům-pô'rt-îng, ppr. Conducting; behaving. [mien; demeanour. Ent, n. Behaviour;

COMPORTMENT, kům-pở/rt-mênt, n. Behaviour; COMPOSE, kům-pở/z, vt. To form. To dispose. To put together a discourse; to write as an author. To calm; to quiet. With printers, to arrange the letters in the composing-stick. To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED, kum-po'zd, part. a. Calm; serious.

COMPOSED, kům-pở/zd, pp. Set together in due [dately. order; calmed; quieted. COMPOSEDLY, kům-pô'z-éd-lê, ad. Calmly; se-COMPOSEDNESS, kům-pô'z-éd-nés, n. Sedateness;

tranquillity. COMPOSER, kům-pô'z-ůr, n. An author. He that

forms a tune. A compositor. COMPOSING, kům-pô/z-îng, ppr. Putting together;

writing an original work.

COMPOSING-STICK, kům-pô'z-ing-stik, n. An instrument in which types are set from the cases, and adjusted by the printer, or compositor, to the breadth of the intended book.

COMPOSITE, kům-pòs'ît, a. An order in architec. ture, the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other

COMPOSITION, kôm-pô-zīsh-un, n. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis. Union; conjunction; combination. Written work. Adjustment. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.
COMPOSITIVE, knm-poz-st-t-v, a. Compounded.

COMPOSITOR, kum-poz'it-ur, n. He that ranges and

adjusts the types in printing. COMPOSSIBILITY, kům-pos-ib-il-it-ĉ, n. Possibility of existing together.

COMPOSSIBLE, kům-pos-ibl, a. Consistent.

COMPOST, kom-post, n. A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure. [post. COMPOSTED, kom-post-ed, pp. Manured with com-COMPOSTING, kom-po'st-ing, ppr. Manuring the ground with a mixture of animal and vegetable matter, combined with lime, &c.

COMPOSTURE, kom'post-ŷur, or kum-post'ŷur, n.

Soil; manure.

COMPOSURE, kům-pô-zhůr, n. Arrangement. Segether. dateness. COMPOTATION, kom-pô-tå'shån, n. Drinking to-COMPOTATOR, kom-pô-tå't-år, n. One who drinks with another.

COMPOUND, kum-phond', vt. To mingle ingredients in one mass. To adjust a difference. To discharge a debt by paying only part. COMPOUND, kům-paônd', vi. To bargain in the lump.

To come to terms by granting something on each side. COMPOUND, kom-paond, a. Formed out of many ingredients.

COMPOUND, kôm'påånd, n. A mass formed of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kům-påond-abl, a. Capable of being compounded. COMPOUNDED, kům-paond-éd, pp. Made up of dif-

ferent parts, materials, &c.

COMPOUNDER, kům-påond'ůr, n. One who brings

parties to terms of agreement. One who mixes bodies. COMPOUNDING, knm-paond-ing, ppr. Uniting different substances, ideas, things, &c. into one body or mass. Discharging a debt of any kind, by agreeing to take less than the original sum.

COMPREHEND, kôm-prê-hênd', vt. To include; to

contain in the mind; to understand. COMPREHENDED,kom-pré-hend-éd, pp. Contained, included; implied; understood.

COMPREHENDING, kom-prê-hênding, ppr. Including; comprising; understanding; implying.
COMPREHENSIBLE, kom-prê-hêns-fibl, a. Intelli-

gible.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, kom-pré-héns-fbl-nés, n. Capability of being understood.
COMPREHENSIBLY, kom-prê-hêns-îb-lê, ad. With

great power of understanding.

COMPREHENSION, kom-prê-hên-shûn, n. Knowledge; capacity.
COMPREHENSIVE, kom-prê-hêns'îv, a. Having the

power to understand many things at once; extensive. COMPREHENSIVELY, kom-prê-hêns-îv-lê, ad. In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kom-prê-hêns-îv-nês, n. The quality of including much in a few words.

COMPREHENSOR, kom-prê-hêns-ûr, n.

has attained knowledge. COMPRESBYTERIAL, kôm-prês-bê-tê'r-ŷål, a. Re lating to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical min. stration.

COMPRESS, kům-prés', vt. To force into a narro COMPRESS, kòm-prés, n. Bolsters of linen by which surgeons fix their bandages.

COMPRESSED, kum-présd', pp. Pressed into a nar-[compressible. row compass. COMPRESSIBILITY, kům-prés-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Being COMPRESSIBLE, kům-prés-ibl, a. Capable of being forced into a narrow compass.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kům-prés-fbl-nés, n. Capa-

bility of being pressed close. COMPRESSING, kum-pressing, ppr. Pressing into a narrow compass. [to compress. COMPRESSIVE, kům-présťiv, a. Having the power COMPRESSURE, kům-présh'ůr, n. The force of one

body pressing against another.

COMPRIEST, kom'pre'st, n. A fellow-priest.

COMPRINT, kom'pre'st, vt. To print together. In law, to print by stealth the copy of another, to the

prejudice of the proprietor.

COMPRINT, kom'print, n. The deceitful printing of another's copy, to the injury of the proprietor.

COMPRISAL, kum-pri'z-ul, n. The comprehending

of things.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll. a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, n.

COMPRISE, kům-pri'z, vt. To contain; to include. COMPRISED, kům-pri'zd, pp. Comprehended; contained.
COMPRISING, kům-pri'z-ing, ppr. Containing; in-COMPROBATE, kòm-prò-bà't, vi. To agree with; to

concur in testimony. testation. COMPROBATION, kom-pro-ba-shun, n. Proof; at-COMPROMISE, kom-pro-mi'z, n. A mutual promise

of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators.

COMPROMISE, kôm-prô-mi'z, vt. To compound; to

adjust a dispute by mutual concessions.

COMPROMISE, kom-pro-mi'z, vi. To agree; to ac-Lagreement. cond. COMPROMISED, kom-pro-mi'z-er, n. He who makes concession. [ing by agreement.] CCMPROMISING, kòm'prò-mi'z-lng, ppr. Adjust-COMPROMISSORIAL, kòm-pròm-ls-sò'r-yal, a. Re-

lating to a compromise. [mise. COMPROMIT, kom-pro-mit', vt. To pledge; to pro-COMPROMITTING, kom-pro-mit'ing, pp. Pledging;

exposing to hazard.
COMPROVINCIAL, kòm-prô-vin'shål, n. Belonging

to the same province.

COMPT, kåônt', n. Account; computation.

COMPT, kåônt', vt. To compute.

COMPT, kåônt', a. Neat; spruce.

COMPTABLE, kåônt'ibl, a. Accountable; ready to

give account.

COMPTLY, kåônt/lê, ad. Neatly; sprucely.

COMPTNESS, kåônt/nés, n. Neatness.

COMPTONITE, kòmp-tůn-i/t, n. A newly-discovered mineral, found in drusy cavities of masses, ejected from Mount Vesuvius; so called from Lord Compton, who brought it to England in 1818.
COMPTROL, kån-trôl, n. To overrule.
COMPTROLLER, kån-trôl-år, n. A director.
COMPTROLLERSHIP, kån-trôl-år-ship, n. Superintendere.

forcing. intendence. COMPULSATIVE, kům-půls'å-tiv, a. CompulsativeLy, kům-půls'å-tiv-lê, ad. Compelling; With force. [the force of compelling. COMPULSATORY, kum-půls-\(\delta\)-tår-\(\delta\), ad. Having COMPULSION, k\(\delta\)-p\(\delta\)-s\(\delta\), n. Violence suffered. COMPULSIVE, k\(\delta\)m-p\(\delta\)s'lv, a. Having the power to violence.

COMPULSIVELY, kům-půls-iv-lê, ad. By force; by COMPULSIVENESS, kům-plůs-iv-nės, n. Force; compulsion. [ble manner. compulsion.
COMPULSORILY, kům-půls-úr-íl-ê, ad.
COMPULSORY, kům-půls-úr-ê, ad. In a forci-

COMPULSORY, kům-půls²ur-ê, ad. power of compelling. COMPUNCTION, kům-půnk²shůn, n. Repentance; COMPUNCTIOUS, kům-půnk⁴shůs, a. Repentant;

COMPUNCTIVE, kům-půnk-tův, a. Causing remorse. COMPUPIL, kům-pu-pil, n. A fellow-pupil. COMPURGATION, kòm-půr-gå-shůn, n. The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony

of another. COMPURGATOR, kòm'-pår-gå/t-år, n. One who

bears his testimony to the credibility of another. COMPUTABLE, kům-pu/t-åbl, a. Capable of being

numbered. COMPUTATE, kom-pu-ta't,vt. To account; to reckon.

COMPUTATED, kům'pu-tå't-ed, pp. Accounted; reckoned.

COMPUTATING, kům-pu-tå't-ing, ppr. Account-COMPUTATION, kům-pu-tå'shůn, n. The sum settled by calculation. tled by calculation.

COMPUTE, kům'pu't, vt. To reckon; to calculate. COMPUTE, kům'pu't, n. Computation.

COMPUTED, kum-pu't-ed, pp. Counted; numbered;

COMPUTER, kům-pu't-ůr, n. Reckoner; calculator. COMPUTING, kům-pu't-ing, ppr. Counting; num-

bering; estimating.

COMPUTIST, kům-pu/t-lst, n. A calculator.

COMRADE, kům-rå'd, n. One who dwells in the same

house or chamber. A companion. 150

COMROGUE, kôm'rôg, n. A fellow-rogue.

CON, kon', n. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as concourse, a running together. A cant word for the negative side of a question; as the pros and cons.

CON, kon', vt. To study; to commit to memory. CONATUS, kon-å'tds, n. Effort; attempt. Tendency of a body to pursue its course towards any point, or

in the same line of direction.

CONCAMERATE, kon-kåm'er-å't, vt. To arch over. CONCAMERATED, kon-kam'er-a't-ed, pp. Arched over. CONCAMERATING, kon-kam-er-a/t-ing, ppr. Arch-CONCAMERATION, kon-kam'er-a'shun, n. Arch;

vanit.
CONCATENATE, kon-kåt'en-å't, vt. To link to-CONCATENATED, kon-kat'en-a't-ed, pp. Linked

together; united in a series. CONCATENATING, kon-kåt-én-å/t-ing, ppr. Link-

ing together; uniting in a series. CONCATENATION, kòn-kåt-én-å'-shun, n. A series of links. [making concave., n. The act of CONCAVATION, kon-kā-vā'shūn, n. The act of CONCAVE, kon-kā'v, a. Hollow; opposed to convex. CONCAVE, kon-kā'v, n. An hollow; a cavity.

CONCAVE, kon-kā'v, n. An hollow; a cavity.
CONCAVE, kon-kā'v, nt. To make hollow.
CONCAVED, kon-kā'vd, pp. Made hollow.
CONCAVENESS, kon-kā'v-nēs, n. Hollowness.
CONCAVING, kon-kā'v-lng, ppr. Making hollow.
CONNED, kond', pp. Studied; committed to memory.
CONNING, kon-lng, ppr. Studying; committing to

memor CONCAVITY, kon-kåv-it-ê, n. Internal surface of a

hollow spherical body. CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kắ-vô-kôn-kắ/v, a. Concave or hotlow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kå-vô-kôn-vêks, a. Con-

cave one way, and convex the other. CONCAVOUS, kon-ka'v-ds, a. Concave. CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'v-ûs-lê, ad. With hollow-CONCAUSE, kôn-kâ'z, n. Joint cause. CONCEAL, kůn-sê'l, vt. To hide.

CONCEALABLE, kun-se'l-abl, a. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALED, kůn-sê'ld, pp. Hidden. CONCEALEDNESS, kůn-sê'l-êd-nês, n. Privacy.

CONCEALER, kun-se'l-er, n. He that conceals.

CONCEALING, kün-se'i-er, n. He that conceals. CONCEALING, kün-se'i-lng, n. A hiding. CONCEALING, kün-se'i-lng, ppr. Hiding. [treat. CONCEALMENT, kün-se'i-lment, n. Privacy. Re-CONCEDE, kün-se'd, vt. To yield. CONCEDE, kün-se'd, vt. To admit; to grant.

CONCEDED kůn-sé'd-éd, pp. Granted.

CONCEDING, kůn-sé'd-ing, ppr. Granting. CONCEIT, kůn-sé't, n. Pleasant fancy; gayety of

imagination. Opinionative pride.
CONCEIT, kůn-sé't, vt. To imagine.
CONCEITED, kůn-sé't-ed, part. a. Proud.
CONCEITED, kůn-sé't-éd, pp. Conceived only in

CONCEITEDLY, kůn-sê/t-èd-lê, ad. Fancifully. CONCEITEDNESS, kůn-sê't-êd-nês, n. Pride; fondness of himself. be done, which is not. CONCEITING, kun-se't-ing, ppr. Imagining that to

CONCEITLESS, kån-sé't-les, a. Stupid. CONCEIVABLE, kån-sé'v-åbl, a. That may be imagined, understood, or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kun-se'v-abl-nes, n. The quality of being conceivable. CONCEIVABLY, kůn-sê'v-åb-lê, ad. In a conceiv-

able or intelligible manner.

CONCEIVE, kin-sé'v, vt. To receive into the womb.

To form in the mind; to imagine. To comprehend; to understand.

CONCEIVE, kun-se'v, vi. To think; to have an idea

of. To become pregnant.

CONCEIVED, kûn-sê'vd, pp. Received into the womb, and into incipient life; devised; imagined.

CONCEIVER, kûn-sê'v-dr, n. One that understands. CONCEIVING, kůn-sé'v-îng, n. Apprehension. CONCEIVING, kůn-sé'v-îng, ppr. Receiving into the

womb, and producing incipient life. Imagining; comprehending. [together. CONCELEBRATE, kon-sěl-ê-brå/t, vt. To celebrate CONCENT, kon-sent', n. Concert of voices; harmony. Consistency

CONCENTFUL, kun-sent'fol, a. Harmonious. [with. CONCENTED, kůn-sěnt'éd, part. a. Made to agree CONCENTRATE, kůn-sěn'tråt, vt. To drive into a narrow compass.

CONCENTRATED, kûn-sên'trâ't-êd, pp. Brought to CONCENTRATING, kůn-sén'trå't-ing, ppr. Bring-

ing to a point or narrow compass.

CONCENTRATION, kon-sen-traceshun, n. Collec-

tion into a narrow space round the centre. CONCENTRE, kun-sent-er, vi. To tend to one common centre. [towards one centre. CONCENTRE, kůn-sěntér, vt. To direct or contract CONCENTRED, or CONCENTERED, kůn-sěntérd,

pp. Brought to a common centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên-trîk-âl, Having one comCONCENTRICK, kôn-sên-trîk, a. | mon centre.

CONCENTRING, kûn-sên-trîng, ppr. Bringing to a

CONCENTUAL, kon-sent-u-al, a. Harmonious. CONCEPTACLE, kon-sept'ikl, n. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kun-sep-tibl, a. That may be con-

ceived; intelligible.

CONCEPTION, kůn-sép'shůn, n. Conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy. Notion; idea; image in the mind. Apprehension; knowledge. CONCEPTIOUS,kůn-sép'shůs, a. Fruitful; pregnant. CONCEPTIVE, kůn-sept-iv, a. Capable to conceive. CONCERN, kůn-sern, vt. To relate to; to belong to.

To affect with some passion; to touch nearly. interest; to disturb.
CONCERN, kůn-sern', n. Business; affair.

CONCERNED, kůn-sérnd', pp. Interested; engaged. CONCERNEDLY, kůn-sér-néd-lê, ad. With affection. CONCERNING, kun-ser-ning, ppr. Pertaining to;

relating to.
CONCERNING, kůn-sěríning, n. Business.
CONCERNMENT, kůn-sěrn-měnt, n. Affair; business; interest. [adjust. CONCERT, kůn-sért', vi. To settle; to contrive; to CONCERT, kůn-sért', vi. To consult with.

assembly of musicians performing before an audience. CONCERTATION, kon-sert-a-shun, n. Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kon-sert-å-tiv, a. Contentious;
CONCERTED, kun-sert-éd, pp. Settled as a plan to be pursued.

[any plan, or measures.

CONCERTING, kůn-sért'ing, ppr. Agreeing on CONCERTO, kůn-sér'tô, or kůn-tshér'tô, n. A piece of musick composed for a concert.

CONCESSION, kůn-sésh-ún, n. Granting or yield-ing. A grant; the thing yielded. CONCESSIONARY, kůn-sésh-ún-ér-é, a. Given by

indulgence CONCESSIVE, kůn-sestiv, a. Implying concession. CONCESSIVELY, kun-ses'iv-le, ad. By way of concession.

CONCETTO, kon-thshet'o, n. False conceit; affected

CONCH, konk', n. A shell.
CONCHIFEROUS, konk-if'-ër-ås, a. Having shells.
CONCHITE, konk-i't, n. A sort of petrified shell.
CONCHOID, kon-kåë'd, n. The name of a curve.

CONCHORDAL, kon-ka'r-dal, a. Having the form of

CONCHOIDAL, konk-åé'd-ål, a. Resembling a conch, or marine shell. CONCHOLOGIST, kôn-kôl-ô-jîst, n. A connoisseur CONCHOLOGY, kôn-kôl-ô-jê, n. The history and description of shells.

CONCHOMETER, konk-om-et-er, n. An instrument for measuring shells. [to shells. CONCHYLACEOUS, konk-fl-å-shus, a. Pertaining

ONCIATOR, kon-se-a't-ar, n. In glass-works, the person who weighs and portions the salt. or ashes, and sand; and who works, and tempers them.

CONCILIABLE, kůn-sīl-ýåth, a. A small assembly. CONCILIAR, kůn-sīl-ýår, a. Relating to council. CONCILIATE, kůn-sīl-ýå't, or kòn-sīl-é-åt, vt. Tc win; to reconcile.

CONCILIATED, kůn-sil-ê-å/t-éd, pp. Reconciled. CONCILIATING, kun-sil'ŷāt-ing, or kon-sil'ê-at-ing, ppr. Reconciling. [reconciling. CONCILIATION, kůn-sîl-ê-å'shůn, n. Gaining or CONCILIATOR, kůn-sîl-ê-å't-ůr, u. One that makes

reconciliation. CONCILIATORY, kůn-sîl-é-å-tůr-é, a. Tending to CONCINNATE, kůn-sîn-å't, vt. To make fit.

CONCINNATING, kon-sin-a't-ing, ppr. Making fit. CONCINNITY, kôn-sin-a t-ng, ppr. arang m. CONCINNITY, kôn-sin-ât-ê, n. Decency; fitness. CONCINNOUS, kôn-sin-âs, a. Becoming; agreeable. CONCIONATOR, kôn-shûn-â-tûr, n. A preacher. CONCIONATORY, kôn-shûn-â-tûr-ê, a. Used at

preaching or public assemblies.
CONCISE, kån-si/s, a. Brief; short.
CONCISELY, kån-si/s-lė, ad. Briefly; shortly.
CONCISENESS, kån-si/s-nės, n. Brevity.
CONCISION, kån-slah-ån, n. Cutting off; excision. CONCITATION, kon-sit-å-shun, n. Stirring up, or connecting.

putting in motion. [connection of the connection CONCITED, kon-si't-ed, pp. Excited.

CONCITING, kon-si't-ling, ppr. Provoking. CONCLAMATION, kon-kla-ma'shun, n. An outery of many together. | dinals. CONCLAVE, kon'klav, n. The assembly of the car-CONCLUDE, kun-klu'd, vt. To decide. To end; to

finish. CONCLUDE, kun-klu'd, vi. To perform the last act CONCLUDE, kûn-klu'd, nr. 10 perform the last act of ratiocination. Finally to determine. To end. CONCLUDED, kûn-klu'd-êd, pp. Ended; inferred. CONCLUDENCY, kûn-klu'd-ên-sê, n. Consequence. CONCLUDENT, kûn-klu'd-ênt, a. Decisive. CONCLUDER, kûn-klu'd-îng, ppr. Ending; inferring. [trovertible evidence. CONCLUDING, kûn-klu'd-îng, ppr. Ending; inferring.

CONCLUDINGLY, kån-klu'd-ing-lè, ad. With uncon-CONCLUSIBLE, kån-klu'sibl, a. Determinable. CONCLUSION, kån-klu'zhån, n. The close; the last result of deduction. The event of experiments. The

CONCLUSIONAL, kůn-klu-zhůn-ål, a. Concluding. CONCLUSIVE, kůn-klu-sîv, a. Decisive. CONCLUSIVELY, kůn-klu-sîv-lê, ad. Decisively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kůn-klu'siv-nes, n. Power of

determining the opinion. CONCOAGULATE, kon-kô-åg-u-lå't, vt. To curdle or congeal one thing with another.
CONCOAGULATED, kon-ko-ag-u-la't-ed, pp. Cur-

dled; concreted. [Concreting; curdling. CONCOAGULATING, kon-kô-åg-u-lå't-ing, ppr. CONCOAGULATION, kon-kô-åg-u-lå'shûn, n. A coagulation of different bodies in one mass.

CONCOCT, kån-kókt', vt. To digest by the stomach.
To purify or sublime by heat.
CONCOCTED, kon-kókt'éd, ad. Digested.

CONCOCTING, kon-kokt-ing, ppr. Digesting. CONCOCTION, kdn-kok-shun, n. Digestion in the CONCOUTION, Kun-kok-snun, n. Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. [stomach. CONCOCTIVE, kůn-kôkt²lv, a. Digesting by the CONCOLOUR, kôn-kůl²ůr, a. Of one colour. CONCOMITANCE, kôn-kôm²ê-tầns, n. } SubsisconcoMITANCY, kôn-kôm²ê-tần-sê, n. } tenee to gether with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kůn-côm-cê-tant, n. Companion; or thing collaterally connected. [with. CONCOMITANT, kůn-kòm-cê-tant, a. Conjoined CONCOMITANTLY, kůn-kòm-cê-tant-lè, ad. In com-

pany with others. [rally connected. CONCOMITATE, kůn-kòm-é-tå/t, vt. To be collate-CONCOMITATED, kòn-kòm-é-tå/t-éd, pp. Accom-

panied; attended. [companying; attending. CONCOMITATING, kon-kom-é-ta-ing, ppr. AcCONCORD, kon-kard, n. Agreement; peace; union. Principal grammatical relation of one word to ano-

ther, distinct from regimen.

CONCORD, kon'kard, vi. To agree. CONCORDANCE, kon-ka'rd-ans, n. Agreement. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any

word occurs. A concord in grammar. CONCORDANCY, kon-ka'rd-ans-e, n. Agreement. CONCORDANT, kon-ka'rd-ant, n. That which is

correspondent.

CONCORDANT, kòn-ka'rd-ant, a. Agreeable.

CONCORDANTLY, kòn-ka'rd-ant-lê, ad. In con-

innetion. CONCORDATE, kon-ka'rd-a't, n. A compact.

CONCORPORAL, kon-ka'r-po-ral, a. Of the same body. [one mass. CONCORPORATE, kon-ka'r-pô-ra't, vt. To unite in CONCORPORATE, kon-ka'r-pô-ra't, vt. To unite into one body.

CONCORPORATED, kon-ka'r-po-ra't-ed, pp. United in one mass. Uniting in one mass.

CONCORPORATING, kon-ka'r-pô-rā't-īng, ppr.

CONCORPORATION, kon-ka'r-pô-rā's-ing, ppr. in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kon-kors, n. Persons assembled. CONCREATE, kon-cro-a't, vt. To create at the same same time; or, in union with. time. CONCREATED, kon-krê-å/t-èd, pp. Created at the CONCREATING, kon-krê-å/t-ing, ppr. Creating at the same time.

CONCREDIT, kon-kredétt, vt. To entrust. CONCREDITED, kon-kredétt-éd, pp. Entrusted.

CONCREDITING, kon-kréd-st-sng, ppr. Entrusting. CONCREMATION, kun-kré-ma-shun, n. Burning many things together. [by concretion. CONCREMENT, kon-kre-ment, n. The mass formed CONCRESCENCE, kon-kres-ens, n. Growing by the

union of separate particles.
CONCRESSIBLE, kon-kres-fbl, a. Admitting to be compressed, or to coalesce into one mass. CONCRETE, kôn-krê't, n. A mass formed by concre-CONCRETE, kôn-krê't, vi. To coalesce into one mass. CONCRETE, kôn-krê't, vi. To form by concretion. CONCRETE, kôn-krê't, a. Formed by concretion. In

logick: not abstract; applied to a subject. CONCRETED, kon-kré't-éd, pp. United into a solid

mass; congealed. CONCRETELY, kon-kré't-lé, ad. Including the sub-

ject with the predicate; not abstractly.
CONCRETENESS, kon-krê't-nes, n. Coagulation.
CONCRETING, kon-krê't-ing, ppr. Congealing in a

mass; becoming thick.

CONCRETION, kon-kré'shôn, n. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kôn-kré't-ly, a. Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kôn-kré't-ly ar, n. A mass formed by

coagulation.

CONCREW, kon-kró, vi. To grow together. CONCRIMINATION, kon-krím-in-å-shûn, n. A joint

accusation. [with a woman not married. CONCUBINAGE, kon-ku-bin-åj, n. The act of living CONCUBINAL, kon-kû-bin-ål, a. Connected with or pertaining to a concubine. Inication. CÓNCUBINATE, kôn-ku-bin-å't, n. Whoredom; for-CONCUBINE, kôn-ku-bi'n, n. A woman kept in for-

CONCULCATE, kon-kůl'kå't, vt. To tread under foot. CONCULCATED, kon-kůl-kå/t-ěd, pp. Trod on. CONCULCATING, kon-kůl-kå/t-ing, ppr. Trampling

with the feet. CONCULCATION, kôn-kůlk-å'shån, n. Trampling CONCUPISCENCE, kôn-ku'-pîs-čns, n. Lust. CONCUPISCENT, kôn-ku'-pîs-čnt, a. Libidinous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kon-ku-pîs-ên-shâl, a. Relating to concupiscence. [sire; eager. CONCUPISCIBLE, kon-ku²pîs-fbl, a. Impressing de-CONCUR, kun-kur, vi. To meet in one point. To

CONCURRENCE, kūn-kūr-ens, n. Union; agree-CONCURRENCY, kūn-kūr-ens-e, n. ment. CONCURRENT, kūn-kūr-ens, n. A contributory cause. CONCURRENT, kun-kur-ent, a. Acting in conjunction. [ing manner. CONCURRENTLY, kůn-kůr-čnt-lé, ad. In an agree-152

CONCURRENTNESS, kůn-kůr-ent-nes, n. A concurrent state of any circumstance, &c. CONCUSSATION, kon-cus-sa-shun, n. A violent

agitation.

CONCUSSED, kôn-kůssď, part. a. Shaken. CONCUSSION, kôn-kůsh²ůn, n. Shaking. CONCUSSIVE, kôn-kůs²iv, a. Having the power of shaking.

COND, kond', vt. In seaman's language, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer. CONDEMN, kun-dem', vt. To doom to punishment.

To censure. CONDEMNABLE, kůn-dém-nábl, a. Blameable. CONDEMNATION, kon-dém-ná-shůn, n. The sen-

tence by which any one is doomed to punishment. CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem-na-tur-e, a. Passing a sentence of condemnation. [to be wrong; guilty. CONDEMNED, kun-demd', pp. Censured; pronounced CONDEMNER, kun-dem-ner, or kon-dem-er. n. A

CONDEMNING, kun-deming, ppr. Censuring; pronouncing to be guilty; worthless; sentencing to punishment.

CONDENSABLE, kun-dens'abl, a. That which is capable of condensation.

panie or condensation.

CONDENSATE, kůn-děns-å't, a. Made thick.

CONDENSATE, kůn-děns-å't, vi. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kůn-děns-å't, vi. To make thicker.

CONDENSATED, kůn-děns-å't-ěd, pp. Compressed

into a closer form. CONDENSATING, kån-dens-å/t-ing, ppr. Compress-

ing into a closer, smaller, or more compact form. CONDENSATION, kon-dens-å-shun, n. Thickening any body. [power of condensating. CONDENSATIVE, kůn-děns' a-tiv, a. Having the CONDENSE, kůn-děns', vt. To thicken. CONDENSE, kůn-děns', vi. To grow close. CONDENSE, kůn-děns', a. Thick; dense. CONDENSED, kůn-děnsd', pp. Compressed into a smaller compass.

smaller compass. CONDENSER, kun dens'ur, n. A strong metalline

vessel to croud the air in given space.
CONDENSING, kun-densing, ppr. Bringing into a

smaller compass.

CONDENSITY, kun-densation.

Such as stand upon

CONDERS, kon'derz, n. Such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passes. [periority. CONDESCENCE, kon-de-sens, n. Descent from su-CONDESCEND, kon-de-send, vi. To sink willingly to

equal terms with inferiors. CONDESCENDENCE, kon-de-senden, n. Voluntary submission to equality with inferiors.

CONDESCENDING, kon-de-send-ing, n. Voluntary humiliation.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kôn-dễ-sẽnd-ỉng-lê, ad. By

way of kind concession. CONDESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, n. Voluntary

[not haughty. humiliation. CONDESCENSIVE, kon-dê-sens-îv, a. Courteous; CONDESCENT, kon-dê-sent, n. Accordance; sub-

CONDISCIPLE, kon-dis-serie, n. Accordance, sumission; condescension.

CONDIGN, kin-di'n, a. Deserved; merited. [scrts. CONDIGNNESS, kin-di'n-nés, n. Suitableness to de-CONDIGNITY, kin-di'g-nit-é, n. Merit; desert. CONDIGNLY, kin-di'n-lé, ad. Deservedly. CONDIMENT, kon-dis-si'pl, n. A fellow diseiple. CONDISCIPLE, kòn-dis-si'pl, n. A fellow diseiple. CONDITE kondit. n. A preserved, or piekled fruit,

CONDITE, kon'di't, n. A preserved, or piekled fruit,

CONDITE, kon-dit, vt. To pickle; to preserve. CONDITE, kon-dit, a. Preserved; conserved.

CONDITED, kun'di't-ed, pp. Preserved with sugar, salt, spices. [conserves. CONDITEMENT, kůn-di't-ment, n. A composition of CONDITES, kon-di'ts, n. pl. Pickled or preserved fruits and vegetables.

CONDITING, kun-di/t-ing, n. Preserving. CONDITING, kon-di/t-ing, ppr. Preserving; pickling

vegetables, or fruits.

CONDITION, kån-dish-ån, n. Quality, good or bad. State. Rank. Stipulation; compact; bond. CONDITION, kůn-dish-čůn, vi. To make terms. CONDITION, kůn-dish-čůn, vi. To stipulate. CONDITIONAL, kůn-dish-čůn-ål, n. By way of stipu-

lation. In grammar and logic, expressing some con-

dition or supposition.

CONDITIONAL, kån-dish-ån-ål, n. A limitation.

CONDITIONALITY, kån-dish-ån-ål-it-å. n. Limitation by certain terms. [tain limitations. CONDITIONALLY, kån-dish-án-át-é, a. With cer-CONDITIONALLY, kån-dish-án-át-é, a. Stipulated. CONDITIONATE, kån-dish-án-át, vt. To qualify. CONDITIONATE, kån-dish-án-át, a. Established on

certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kån-dish-ånd, pp. Contracted; stipulated. [making conditions. CONDITIONING, kun-dish-dun-ing, ppr. Stipulating; CONDITIONED, kun-dish-dund, a. Having qualities [making conditions.

or properties good or bad. [terms. CONDITIONLY, kån-dåsh-ån-lé, ad. On particular CONDITORY, kån-dit-år-é, n. A repository or re-

ceptacle for things. [condolence. CONDOLATORY, kôn'dô-lå't-år-é, a. Expressive of

CONDOLE, kån-dö'l, vi. To lament.

CONDOLE, kån-dö'l, vi. To bewail with another.

CONDOLED, kån-dö'ld, pp. Bewailed; lamented.

CONDOLEMENT, kån-dö'l-ment, n. Lamentation

with others. CONDOLENCE, kun-dol-ens, n. Expression of grief

for the sorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kån-dô'l-år, n. One that condoles. CONDOLING, kon-do'l-ing, ppr. Soothing the grief of relations and friends for the loss of their common friends or relations.

CONDOLING, kun-dolling, n. Expression of condo-[forgiving. Pardoning; CONDONATION, kôn-dô-nå-shån, n.

CONDUCE, kån-du's, vi. To contribute. CONDUCE, kån-du's, vi. To conduct. CONDUCEMENT, kån-då's-měnt, n. Tendency.

CONDUCENT, kun-du's-ent, a. That which may con-[conducing. tribute. CONDUCIBLE, kån-du's-ibl, a. Having the power of CONDUCIBLENESS, kån-du's-ibl-nes, n. The qua-

lity of contributing to any end.

CONDUCIBLY, kon-du's-îb-lê, ad. In a manner promoting an end. [ward or promote.

CONDUCIVE, kůn-du's-ïv, a. That which may for-CONDUCIVENESS, kůn-du's-ïv-nės, n. The quality of conducing.

CONDUCT, kon'dåkt, n. Management. Behaviour;

regular life; guide.
CONDUCT; kun-dukt', vt. To lead; to direct. To attend in civility. To manage.

CONDUCTED, kån-dåkt-éd, pp. Led; guided; directed. CONDUCTING, kån-dåkt-ing, pp. Leading; escorting; introducing. [up. CONDUCTION, kůn-důk'shůn, n. The act of training

CONDUCTITIOUS, kon-důk-tîsh-ůs, ad. Hired. CONDUCTIVE, kån-dåkt-iv, a. Managing, directing,

controlling. CONDUCTOR, kun-dukt-ur, n. A leader. A chief; a manager; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. In electricity, those substances which are capable of receiving and transmitting the electric virtue.

CONDUCTRESS, kån-dåkt-res, n. A woman that di-CONDUIT, kon-dolt, (vulgarly and corruptly kon-dit,) n. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an

aqueduct. CONDUPLICATE, kon-du-plê-kå't, vt. To double. CONDUPLICATED, kon-du-plê-kå't-èd, pp. Doubled. CONDUPLICATING, kon-du-ple-kå't-ing, ppr. Dou-bling.

bling. CONDUPLICATION, kon-du-plê-kå-shån, n. CONDYLE, kon-di'l, n. In anatomy, a small protuberance at the extremity of a bone.

CONDYLOID, kon'dê-laed, a. The condyloid process, is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw.

CONDYLOID, kòn-dé-làéd, n. The apophysis of a bone, the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. CONE, kò'n, n. A solid body, of which the base is a

circle, and which ends in a point. The fruit of the firtree. A strawberry so called.
CONEPATE, or CONEPATLE, kô-nê-på't, or kô-nê-

påtl, n. An animal of the weasel kind in America. CONEY, kån-ĉ, n. See Conv. CONFABULATE, kòn-fåb-u-lå-t, vi. To chat together.

CONFABULATION, kon-fåb-u-lå-shun, n. Careless fing to a dialogue. CONFABULATORY, kon-fab-u-la-tur-e, n. Belong-

CONFAMILIAR, kôn-fâ-mîl-yêr, a. Intimate. CONFARREATION, kôn-fâr-é-å-shůn, n. The solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together.

CONFECT, kôn-fêkt, n. A sweetmeat.

CONFECT, kôn-fêkt, v. To make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT, kôn-fêkt, v. To make up into sweetmeats. CONFECTING, kun-fekt'ing, ppr. Making into sweetfruit with sugar; a sweetmeat. CONFECTION, kůn-fék'shůn, n. A preparation of CONFECTIONARY, kůn-fék'shůn-ér-é, n. A prepa-

ration of sweetmeats. CONFECTIONER, kůn-fék-shůn-ér, n. One whose

trade is to make sweetmeats. CONFECTORY, kon-fek-tur-e, a. Relating to the art

of making confects. CONFECTORY, kůn-fékt-ůr-ê, or kon-fékt-ůr-ê,

The place in which confections are made and kept. Not to be found in any dictionary; I have therefore taken the liberty of giving it here.

CONFEDERACY, kun-féd-ér-å-sê, n. A league.

CONFEDERATE, kůn-féd-ér-å't, n. An ally. CONFEDERATE, kůn-féd-ér-å't, a. United in league. CONFEDERATE, kůn-féd-ér-å't, vt. To join in a

league. CONFEDERATE, kun-fed'er-a't, vi. To league. CONFEDERATED, kůu-féd'ér-å't-éd, pp. United in

a league. CONFEDERATING, kun-féd-ér-a/t-ing, n. Alliance. CONFEDERATING, kun-fed-er-a/t-ing, ppr. Uniting

in a league. CONFEDERATION, kån-féd'ér-å'shån, n. Alliance. CONFER, kun-fer', vi. To discourse with another upon a stated subject. [bestow; to conduce.

CONFER, kůn-fěr', rt. To compare. To give. To CONFERENCE, kůn-fěr-èns, n. Formal discourse. CONFERRED, kůn-fěrd, pp. Given; imparted; be-

CONFERRER, kun-fer-er, n. He that bestows.

CONFERRING, kån-fér-fing, n. Bestowing. CONFERRING, kån-fér-fing, ppr. Conversing together; bestowing.

CONFERVA, kůn-fér'vå, n. In botany: hairweed. CONFESS, kůn-fés', vt. To acknowledge; to own. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. To avow.

CONFESS, kun-fes', vi. To make confession.

CONFESSARY, kôn'fés-ér'ê, n. One who makes a confession.

CONFESSED, kůn-fésď, pp. Owned; acknowledged, CONFESSEDLY, kůn-fésď-delê, ad. Avowedly.

CONFESSING, kån-fès-ing, ppr. Owning; avowing. CONFESSION, kån-fès-ing, npr. The acknowledgment of any thing. The act of disburthening the conscience of any thing. The act of disburthening the conscience to a priest. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, kůn'fésh'ůn-ål, n. box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations

of his penitents. [with confessional. CONFESSIONARY, kůn-fésh-ún-ér-é, n. The same CONFESSIONARY, kůn-fésh-ún-ér-é, a. Belonging to auricular confession. [profession of faith. CONFESSIONIST, kun-fesh-un-ist, n. He who makes

CONFESSOR, kån-fés-år, or kån-fés-år, n. He that hears confessions. He who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST, kån-fést, a. Open; knówn. CONFESTLY, kån-fést-lè, ad. Undisputably. CONFICIENT, kån-fish-ént, a That causes or pro-

all, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CONFIDANT, kon-fê-dant', n. A person trusted with CONFIDE, kůn-fi'd, vi. To trust in. [private affairs. CONFIDE, kůn-fi'd, vt. To trust. CONFIDED, kůn-fi'd-èd, pp. Intrusted. CONFIDENCE, kòn-fè-dèns, n. Firm belief; reliance.

Security; opposed to timidity. Consciousness of in-[picion. Bold; impudent. CONFIDENT, kon-fê-dênt, a. Positive. Without sus-CONFIDENT, kon-fê-dênt, n. One trusted with se-

crets. [written in confidence. CONFIDENTIAL, kon-fê-dên-shal, a. Spoken or CONFIDENTLY, kon-fê-dênt-lê, ad. Without doubt

or fear; with firm trust.

CONFIDENTNESS, kon-fe-dent-nes, n. Assurance. CONFIDER, kon-fr'd-èr, n. One who trusts. CONFIDING, kon-fr'd-ling, ppr. Trusting.

CONFIGURATE, kun-fig-u-ra't, vi. To show like the

aspects of the planets towards each other. CONFIGURATION, kån-fåg-u-rå-shån, n. The form

of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted form. CONFIGURE, kån-fig-'ŷår, vt. To dispose into any

CONFIGURED, kůn-fig-ýůrd, pp. Disposed into any form or shape. [any form or shape. form or shape.

CONFIGURING, kůn-fig-ýůr-ing, ppr. Disposing into
CONFIGURING, kůn-fig-ýůr-ing, ppr. Disposing into
CONFIGURING, kůn-fig-ýůr-ing, ppr. Disposing into

limited.

CONFINE, kon-fi/n, n. Common boundary.
CONFINE, kon-fi/n, a. Bordering upon.
CONFINE, kon-fi/n, vi. To border upon.
CONFINE, kon-fi/n, vi. To bound; to limit. [prison. To im-CONFINED, kun-fi'nd, pp. Restrained; imprisoned; limited; close.

CONFINELESS, kůn-fi'n-les, a. Boundless. CONFINEMENT, kůn-fi'n-ment, n. Imprisonment. CONFINER, kun-fi'n-er, n. A near neighbour. That which restrains liberty. [ing; imprisoning, CONFINING, kån-f/n-lng, ppr. Restraining; limit-CONFINITY, kon-fin-fit-è, n. Nearness. CONFIRM, kån-fèrm', vt. To put past doubt. To settle. To strengthen. To admit to the full privileges of

a Christian, by imposition of hands. CONFIRMABLE, kun-fer-mabl, a. Capable of incontestible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kon-fir-må'shun, n. Evidence; additional proof. An ecclesiastical rite.
CONFIRMATIVE, kun-fer'må-tiv, a. Having power

to confirm.

CONFIRMATOR, kôn-fér'må't-år, n. An attestor. CONFIRMATORY, kån-fér'må-tår-ê, a. Giving additional testimony. [lished.

CONFIRMED, kůn-férmď, pp. Strengthened; estab-CONFIRMEDNESS, kůn-fér-méd-nés, n. Confirmed

CONFIRMER, kun-fer'mer, n. One that confirms. CONFIRMING, kůn-fér-ming, ppr. Strengthening;

ratifying. [rative manner. CONFIRMINGLY, kun-fer-ming-le, ad, In a corrobo-

CONFISCABLE, kůn-fis-kåbl, a. Liable to forfeiture. CONFISCATE, kůn-fis-kå't, or kôn-fis-kå't, vt. To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence. [publick as forfeit. CONFISCATE, kôn-fis-kå't, a. Transferred to the way of penalty for an offence. [publick as forfeit. CONFISCATE, kon-ffs-kå/t, a. Transferred to the CONFISCATED, kon-ffs-kå/t-éd, or kun-ffs-kå/t-éd,

pp. Adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CONFISCATING, kon-fis-ka/t-ing, or kun-fis-ka/t-ing, ppr. Adjusting to the public use. CONFISCATION, kon-fis-ka-shan, n.

Transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. CONFISCATOR,kon-fis'kåt-år, orkon'fis-kå't-år, n.

One who is concerned in confiscated property. CONFISCATORY, kůn-fis-kůå-tr-ê, a. Consigning

to forfeiture. CONFIT, kon'fit, n. Any sweetmeat.

CONFIT, kön-fit, n. Any sweetmeat.

CONFITENT kön-fåt-tent, n. One who confesses his

CONFITURE, kön-fit-u'r, n. A sweetmeat.

CONFIX, kůn-fits', vt. To fasten.

CONFIXED, kůn-fits', pp. Fixed down to any thing.

CONFIXING, kůn-fits'îng, ppr. Fixing to any thing.

CONFIXURE, kůn-fits'ŷůr, n. The act of fastening.

CONFLAGRANT, kun-flå'grant, a. Burning together. CONFLAGRATION, kon-fia-gra-shun, n. A general fire.

CONFLATION, kůn-slå-shůn, n. The act of blowing many instruments together; casting or melting of

CONFLEXURE, kůn-flěks'ýůr, n. A bending. CONFLICT, kun-flikt', vt. To contest; to fight. CONFLICT, kun-flikt, n. A combat; struggle; agony;

pang. CONFLUCTUATE, kon-fluk-tu-å't, vi. To flow to-CONFLUENCE, kon'flu-ens, n. The junction of seve-

ral streams; a concourse.

CONFLUENT, kon'flu-ent, a. Running one into ano-CONFLUX, kon-fluks, n. The union of several currents;

CONFLUXIBILITY, kon-fluks-ib-il-it-e, n. The ten-

dency of fluids to run together. CONFORM, kon'farm, a. Assuming the same form.

CONFORM, kån-få/rm, vt. To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner.
CONFORM, kån-få/rm, vi. To comply with; to yield.

CONFORMABLE, kun-fa'r-mabl, a. Having the same form. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant; ready to follow directions.

CONFORMABLY, kůn-fá'r-måb-lê, ad. With conformity; agreeably; suitably.
CONFORMATION, kon-fûr-må'shûn, n. The form

of things as relating to each other

CONFORMED, kån-få/rmd, pp. Made to resemble. CONFORMER, kån-få/r-mår, n. One that conforms to an established doctrine. CONFORMING, kun-fa'r-ming, ppr. Adapting; com-

plying with.

CONFORMIST, kon-fa'r-mist, n. One that complies

the church of England; one who

submits or yields. CONFORMITY, kun-fa'r-mit-e, n. Similitude; re-

semblance; consistency. [strength. CONFORTATION, kon-für-tä/shun, n. Collation of CONFOUND, kun-faond', vt. To perplex; to astonish; to stupify; to destroy; to overthrow. CONFOUNDED, kun-fånd-ed, part. a. Hateful; de-

testable. [in disorder. CONFOUNDED, kůn-fàônd'êd, pp. Mixed or blended CONFOUNDEDLY, kůn-fàônd'éd-lê, ad. Hatefully. CONFOUNDEDNESS, kůn-fàônd'éd-něs, n. State of being confounded.

CONFOUNDER, kun-faond-ur, n. He who disturbs,

perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.
CONFOUNDING, kån-fåbnd-ing, ppr. Putting into disorder; abashing. [hood. CONFRATERNITY, kon-frå-ter-nit-e, n. A brother-CONFRIER, kon-fri-er, n. One of the same religious [rubbing against any thing.

CONFRICATION, kon-frik-å-shun, n. The act of CONFRONT, kun-front', vt. To face; to oppose one evidence to another in court.
CONFRONTATION, kon-front-å-shun, n. Bringing

two evidences face to face.

CONFRONTED, kån-front-ed, pp. Set face to face. CONFRONTING, kån-front-ing, ppr. Setting or standing face to face.

CONFUSE, kun-fu'z, vt. To disorder; to perplex; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSE, kůn-fu's, a. Mixed; confounded. CONFUSED, kůn-fu'zd, pp. Mixed; blended; so that the things, or persons mixed, cannot be distin-

guished. CONFUSEDLY, kun-fu'z-ed-le, ad. Not clearly; not

plainly; hastily. [tinctness. CONFUSEDNESS, kun-fu'z-ed-ness, n. Want of dis-CONFUSELY, kůn-fuz-lê, ad. Obscurely.

CONFUSING, kůn-fuz-ing, ppr. Mixing; blending. CONFUSION, kůn-fu-zhůn, n. Tumult; disorder; indistinct combination; destruction; distraction of

CONFUTABLE, kůn-fu't-åbî, a. Possible to be dis-CONFUTANT, kůn-fu't-ånt, n. One who undertakes to confute another. futing. CONFUTATION, kon-fu-ta-shun, n. The act of con-

CONFUTE, kun-fu't, vt. To convict of error, or falsehood. [fective, or unsound. CONFUTED, kun-fu't-èd, pp. Proved to be false, de-CONFUTEMENT, kun-fu't-ment, n. Disproof.

CONFUTER, kun-fu't-ur, n. One who convicts another of mistake.

CONFUTING, kån-fu't-ing, ppr. Disproving. CONGE, kång'zhå', n. Act of reverence; bow; leave; farewell.

CONGE, kông'zhả', vi. To take leave. CONGE D'ELIRE, kônzh'dễ-lê'r, n. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop. CONGE, konzh, n. A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.
CONGEAL, kůn-jêl, vt. To turn, by frost, from a

fluid to a solid state; to concrete.

CONGEALED, kůn-jê'ld, pp. Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat.

CONGEALING, kůn-jê'l-lng, ppr. Changing from a limid to a solid state.

liquid to a solid state.

CONGEALMENT, kun-jel-ment, n. The clot formed by congelation. [gelation. CONGELABLE, kůn-jê'l-åbl, a. Susceptible of con-CONGELATION, kôn-jê'l-å'shůn, n. Act of turning fluids to solids, by cold.

CONGEMINATION, kon-jem-în-a-shun, n. A doub-

ling, or often repeating.
CONGENER, kun-je-ner, n. Of the same kind. CONGENERACY, kůn-jên-ér-ås-ê, n. Similarity of

CONGENEROUS, kûn-jên-êr-ûs, a. Of the same kind. CONGENEROUSNESS, kûn-jên-êr-ûs-nês, n. Being

from the same original. CONGENIAL, kůn-jê/n-ŷål, a. Partaking of the same

genius; kindred; cognate. CONGENIALITY, kůn-jê-nê-ål-ît-ê, n. Participation

of the same genius or nature.

CONGENIALNESS, kůn-jê'n-ŷål-nês, n. Cognation. CONGENIOUS, kůn-jé'n-ỳůs, a. Of the same kind.
CONGENITE, kůn-jén-i't, a. Of the same birth;
CONGER, kòng'gůr, n. The sea-eel. [connate.
CONGERIES, kon-jé'rê-é'z, n. A mass of small bodies

heaped up together. [gether. CONGEST. kůn-jést', vt. To heap up; to gather to-CONGESTIBLE, kůn-jést'lbl, a. That maybeheaped up. CONGESTION, kůn-jést'yůn, n. A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours; formation of a mass. CONGIARY, kon'jê-år-ê, n. A gift distributed to the

Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, after-

wards in money.

CONGLACIATE, kon-glå-sê-å't, vi. To turn to ice. CONGLACIATION, kon-gla-se-a-shun, n. Being [hard firm ball. To gather into a changed into ice. CONGLOBATE, kon-glô-bå't, vt. To gather into a CONGLOBATE, kon-glô-bà't, a. Moulded into a firm

a ball. CONGLOBATED, kôn-glở b-ắt-ểd, pp. Collected into CONGLOBATELY, kôn-glồ-bất-lễ, ad. In a spheri-

cal form. [into a ball or globe. CONGLOBATING, kon-glo-bå/t-ing, ppr. Forming CONGLOBATION, kon-glo-bå/shån, n. Collection

into a ball.

CONGLOBE, kon-glô'b, vt. To gather into a ball. CONGLOBE, kon-glô'b, vt. To coalesce into a ball. CONGLOBED, kon-glô'bd, pp. Collected into a round

round mass. CONGLOBING, kon-glob-ing, ppr. Gathering into a CONGLOBULATE, kon-glob-u-lat, vi. To gather into a round mass. linto a ball.

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom-űr-ű't, vt. To gather CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'ur-å't, a. Gathered

CONGLOMERATED, kon-glom'ůr-å't-êd, pp. Collected into a round ball, globe, or mass. CONGLOMERATING,kon-glom-ůr-å/t-ing,ppr. Col-

lecting into a round ball or mass. CONGLOMERATION, kon-glom'ůr-å'shûn, n. Col-

lection into a ball. CONGLUTINATE, kon-glu-tin-å/t, vt. To cement. CONGLUTINATE, kon-glu-tin-å/t, vi. To coalesce. CONGLUTINATE, kon-glu'tin-å't, a. Joined together.

CONGLUTINATED, kon-glu-tin-a/t-ed, pp Glued together. [ing together. CONGLUTINATING, kon-glu-tin-āt-ing, ppr. Glu-CONGLUTINATION, kon-glu-tin-āt-ing, ppr. Glu-act of uniting wounded bodies. CONGLUTINATIVE, kon-glu-tin-ā-t-iv, a. Having

the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kon-glu-tin-å/t-ur, n. That

which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGO, kong'gô, n. A species of tea from China.

CONGRATULANT, kon-grāt'-u-lant, a. Rejoicing in

participation.

CONGRATULATE, kon-grat'u-la't, vt. To compliment upon any happy event.
CONGRATULATE, kon-gråt'u-lå't, vi. To rejoice

in participation.

CONGRATULATED, kon-grat'u-la't-èd, pp. Com-

plimented with expressions of joy. CONGRATULATING, kon-grat-u-la't-ing, ppr. Professing one's joy to others on account of some happy

event. CONGRATULATION, kon-grāt-u-la-shun, n. form in which joy for the happiness of another is ex-

[offers congratulation. pressed. CONGRATULATOR, kon-grāt-u-lā't-ur, n. He who CONGRATULATORY, kon-grāt-u-lā't-ur-ê, a. Ex-

pressing joy for the good fortune of another. CONGREE, kôn-gré', vi. To agree. CONGREET, kôn-grè't, vi. To salute reciprocally. CONGREGATE, kông'grê-gå't, vt. To collect to-

CONGREGATE, kong'grê-gâ't, vi. To assemble.
CONGREGATE, kong'grê-gâ't, a. Collected; compact.
CONGREGATED, kong'grê-gâ't-êd, pp. Collected in one place.

[bling together.

in one place. [bling together. CONGREGATING, kon-gre-gå/t-ing, ppr. Assem-CONGREGATION, kong-gre-gå/shûn, n. An assembly met to worship God in public. A distinct academical assembly, by which particular business of the university is transacted.

CONGREGATIONAL, kong-grê-gå-shun-ål, a. Pertaining to a congregation of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CONGREGATIONALISM, kong-grê-gå-shun-al-izm n. Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body. CONGREGATIONALIST, kong-gre-ga'shun-al-ist,

n. One who belongs to a congregational church or society

CONGRESS, kong'gres, n. A meeting; a meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.
CONGRESSION, kong-gresh'dn, n. An assembly.
CONGRESSIONAL, kong-gresh'dn-ål, a. Pertain-

ing to a congress.

CONGRESSIVE, kon-gres'iv, a. Coming together.

CONGRUENCE, kon-grö', vi. To agree CONGRUENCE, kon-grö', vi. To agree CONGRUENCY, kon-grö-ens, n. Agreement. CONGRUENCY, kon-grö-ens, n. Agreement. CONGRUENT, kon-grö-ent, a. Agreeing; corre-

spondent. CONGRUITY, kon-gro-it-ê, n. Fitness. In theology, a merit of congruity is ascribed to such works as a

a ment of congruity is ascribed to such works as a man does by the mere strength of free-will.

CONGRUOUS, kôn-grô-ås, a. Agreeable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kôn-grô-ås-lê, ad. Suitably.

CONICAL, kôn-ŝk-ål, a. Having the form of a CONICALLY, kôn-ŝk-ål-ê, ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALLY, kôn-ŝk-ål-ê, ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALLY, kôn-ŝk-ål-ê, ad. In form of a cone.

CONICK Sections, kon'lk, n. That part of geome-CONICKS, kon'lks, n. try which considers CONICKS, kon'iks, n. the cone and the curves arising from its sections.

CONIFEROUS, kô-nif-ur-us, a. Such trees as bear a fruit of a figure approaching to a cone. CONIFORM, kô/n-ê-fà/rm a. In form of a cone.

CONISOR, kon-iz-or, n. See Cognisor. CONISTRA, ků-nīs'trå, n. The pit of a theatre. CONITE,kô'n-i't,n. A mineral, of an ash or greenish gray

colour, which becomes brown by exposure to the air. CONIUM, kởn-ŷům, n. A narcotic drug. CONJECT, kůn-jekt', vi. To guess.

rance.

CONJECT, kůn-jekt', vt. To throw. CONJECTOR, kůn-jekt-ůr, n. A guesser. CONJECTURABLE, kůn-jekt-ýůr-ábl, a. Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kůn-jěkt-ýůr-ål, a. Depending on CONJECTURALITY, kůn-jěkt-ýůr-ål-ît-é, n. That That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kůn-jěkt-ýůr-ål-ê, ad. By guess. CONJECTURE, kůn-jékt-ýůr, n. Guess; opinion without proof. CONJECTURE, kůn-jekt-yůr, vt. To judge by guess. CONJECTURED, kůn-jékt-'ýůrd, pp. Guessed; surmised. CONJECTURER, kůn-jěkt-ýůr-ěr, n. A guesser. CONJECTURING, kůn-jěkt-ýůr-ing, ppr. Guessing; surmising Surmising.
CONJOBBLE, kůn-jòb/l,vt. To concert; (a cant word).
CONJOIN, kůn-jàên', vt. To unite in marriage; to
CONJOIN, kůn-jàên', vt. To league, [associate.
CONJOINED, kůn-jàên'n, pp. Joined to, or with.
CONJOINING, kůn-jàên-ing, ppr. Uniting; connectCONJOINT, kůn-jàênt, a. United. [ing. CONJOINT, kun-jae nt. a. Cinteta.

CONJOINTLY, kun-jae nt. a. Cinteta.

CONJUGAL, kun-jô-gâl, a. Matrimonial.

CONJUGALLY, kon-jô-gâl-ê, ad. Matrimonially.

CONJUGATE, kon-jô-gâl-ê, ad. Matrimonially.

CONJUGATE, kon-jô-gâl-ê, vt. To join; to join in marriage; to decline verbs through their various terminations. with another word. CONJUGATE, kon'jô-gå't, n. Agreeing in derivation CONJUGATE Diameter, kon'jô-gå't, n. A right line bisecting the transverse diameter. CONJUGATION, kön-jö-gå/t-én, pp. Passed through all its variations; applied to the Latin verbs.

CONJUGATING, kön-jö-gå/t-ing, ppr. Passing a verb through all its variations. CONJUGATION, kòn-jô-gã-shun, n. A couple; the form of inflecting verbs. Union, CONJUNCT, kůn-jůnkt, a. Conjoined. CONJUNCTION, kůn-jůnkt shůn, n. Union. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one [ther; united; not apart. CONJUNCTIVE, kůn-jůnk-tův, a. Connecting toge-CONJUNCTIVELY, kůn-jůnk-tův-lê, ad. In union. CONJUNCTIVENESS, kůn-jůnk-tův-něs, n. The quality of joining.

CONJUNCTLY, kůn-jůnkt-lê, ad. Jointly.

CONJUNCTURE, kůn-jůnk-týůr, n. Critical time.

CONJURATION, kôn-jô-rå-shůn, n. Summoning

Earnest entreaty. another in some sacred name. Earnest entreaty. CONJURE, kôn-jő'r, vi. To enter into conspiracy. CONJURE, kůn-jő'r, vi. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity. CONJURED, kun-jo'rd, pp. Bound by an oath. CONJURER, kun-jo'r-ur, n. An imposter who pre-[ploring solemnly. Enjoining, or imtends to secret arts. CONJURING, kůn-jôr-ing, ppr. Enjoining, or im-CONJUREMENT, kůn-jô/r-mént, n. Serious injunc-CONNASCENCE, kon-nas-ens, n. Common birth. Being produced together with another being. CONNATE, kon-na't, a. Born with another. CONNATURAL, kon-nåt'yur-ål, a. Connected by [cipation of the same nature. CONNATURALITY, kon-nåt-ýůr-ål-ít-c, n. Parti-CONNATURALIZE, kon-nåt-ýůr-ål-i'z, vt. To connect by nature. [nected by nature. CONNATURALIZED, kon-nat'yūr-āl-i'zd, pp. Con-CONNATURALIZING, kòn-nåt-yn-ål-i'z-ing, ppr. Connecting by nature. CONNATURALLY,kon-nåt-ýdr-ål-é,ad. In co-existence with nature. [the same nature. CONNATURALNESS, kon-nattfal-nes, n. Of CONNECT, knn-nekt, vt. To join; to link. CONNECTED, knn-nekt, vi. To cohere. CONNECTED, knn-nekt, vi. To cohere. CONNECTED, knn-nekt, vi. Joining; unit-CONNECTING, kun-nekt-ing, ppr. Joining; uniting together. connecting. CONNECTIVE, kůn-někt-îv, a. Having the power of CONNECTIVE, kůn-někt-îv, n. A conjunction.

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CONNECTIVELY,kůn-někt⁴[v-lê,ad. In conjunction. CONNEX, kůn-něks⁴, vt. To join together. CONNEXED, kůn-něks⁴, pp. Joined together. CONNEXIO, kůn-něks⁴)ng, ppr. Linking together. CONNEXION, kůn-něks⁴)nn, n. Union; junction. CONNEXIVE, kůn-něks⁴)n, n. Conjunctive. CONNICTATION, kòn-nůk-tå⁴shůn, n. A winking. CONNIVANCE, kůn-ni⁴v-åns, n. Preténded ignorance, CONNIVE kůn-ni⁴v, ni To protend klijdegen in convince kůn n. kůn ni protend klijdegen in convince do protend klijdegen in protend klijdeg CONNIVE, kůn-ni'v, vi. To pretend blindness or ig-CONNIVENCY, kůn-ni'v-ěn-sê, n. Pretended igno-CONNIVENT, kůn-ni'v-ěnt, a. Not attentive. CONNIVER, kůn-ni'v-ůr, n. One who passes wickedness uncensured. CONNOISSEUR, kon-nis-så'r, n. A critick. CONNOISSEURSHIP, kon-nis-så'r-ship, n. skill of a connoisseur.
CONNOTATE, kôn-ô-ta/t, vt. To imply. CONNOTATED, kon-o-ta't-ed, pp. Designated; implied. [implying. CONNOTATING, kôn-ô-tắ/t-ing, ppr. Designating: CONNOTATION, kòn-ô-tắ/shắn, n. Inference; implication.
CONNOTE, kon-no't. vt. To imply; to betoken. CONNOTED, kon-no't-ed, pp. Implied; betokened. CONNOTING, kon-no't-ing, ppr. Implying; betokening CONNUBIAL, kon-nu'b-ŷāl, a. Matrimonial. CONNUMERATION, kon-nu-mūr-ā'shūn, n. reckoning together. [together. CONNUTRITIOUS, kon-nu-trish-us, a. Nourished CONNY, kôn-ce, a. Brave; fine. [cone. CONOID, kô-naê'd, a. Approaching to the form of a CONOIDACAL, kô-naê'd-ik-âl, a. Approaching to a conick form. CONQUADRATE, kon-koad-rat, vt. To bring into CONQUASSATE, kon-koas-at, vt. To shake; to [agitated. agitate. CONQUASSATED, kon-koas'sa't-ed, pp. Shaken; CONQUASSATING, kon-koas-sa't-ing, ppr. Shak-ing; agitating. [cussion; an agitation. ung; agıtating. [cussion; an agitation. CONQUASSATION, kön-köås-så'shun, n. A con-CONQUER, köngk-bür, vt. To overcome; to subdue. CONQUERABLE, köngk-bür-abl, a. Possible to be stibility of being overcome. overcome. [sibility of being overcome. CONQUERABLENESS, kongk-our-abl-nes, n. Pos-CONQUERED, kongk'urd, or kongk'ourd, pp. Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won. CONQUERESS, kongk-bur-ès, n. She who conquers. CONQUERING, kongk-dr-ing, or kongk-odr-ing, ppr. Subduing; vanquishing. CONQUEROR, kongk-our-ur, n. A man that subdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kon-kôdest, n. Victory; success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kon-sån-göin-ýüs, a. Of the same blood. same blood. [by blood. CONSANGUINITY, kòn-sån-gőin-it-é, n. Relation CONSARCINATION, kòn-sårs-in-å-shůn, n. The act of patching together.
CONSCIENCE, kon-shens, n. The faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. CONSCIENCED, kon-shensd, a. Having conscience. CONSCIENT, kon-shent, a. Conscious. CONSCIENTIOUS, kôn-sê-én-shůs, a. Scrupulous. CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn-sê-én-shůs-lê, ad. According to the direction of conscience. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kon-sê-ên'shûs-nês, n. Tenderness of conscience. CONSCIONABLE, kon-shun-abl, a. According to CONSCIONABLENESS, kon'shun-abl-nes,n. Equity. CONSCIONABLY, kon-shun-ab-le, ad. Justly. CONSCIOUS, kon-shus, a. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience. CONSCIOUSLY, kon-shus-le, ad. With knowledge of one's own actions. [of guilt, or innocence. of one's own actions. [of guilt, or innocence. CONSCIOUSNESS, kon'shus-ne's, n. Internal sense CONSCRIPT, kon-skrip't, n. A term used in speak-

ing of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti, from their names being written in the

register of the senate. One enrolled to serve in the

French armies.

CONSCRIPTION, kon-skrip-shan, n. An enrolling or [sacred uses. registering CONSECRATE, kon'sê-krâ't, vt. To appropriate to CONSECRATE, kon'sê-krâ't, a. Sacred; devoted. CONSECRATED, kon'sê-krâ't-éd, pp. Devoted to the service of God.

CONSECRATING, kòn-sê-krå/t-ing, ppr. Dedicating to the service of God.

CONSECRATION, kon-sê-krå'shun, n. A rite of dedicating things or persons to the service of God. CONSECRATOR, kon-sê-krā/t-ur, n. One that performs the rites of consecration.

CONSECRATORY, kôn-sê-krā't-ủr-ê, a. Making sa-CONSECTANEOUS, kôn-sêk-tā'n-ŷās, a. Following [sequence. CONSECTARY, kôn-sék-tér-é, a. Following by con-

CONSECTARY, kon-sek-ter-e, n. Deduction from nremises

CONSECUTION, kon-sê-ku-shûn, n. Train of consequences. In astronomy: the month of consecution is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek-u-tiv, a. Following in train. CONSECUTIVELY, kon-sek-u-tiv-le, ad. Following as a consequence. [seeds together. CONSEMINATE, kon-seminality, vt. To sow different CONSEMINATED, kon-sem-in-a't-ed, pp. Sown together. different seeds together.

consenescency, kon-sén-ín-á/t-íng, pp. Sowing Consenescency, kon-sé-nés-éns, consenescency, kon-sé-nés-éns-é, from age.

CONSENSION, kon-sen-shun, n. Agreement. CONSENT, kun-sent', n. The act of yielding. Agreement. In physick : the perception one part has of an-

CONSENT, kůn-sěnt, vi. To give consent. CONSENTANEITY, kòn-sěn-tå-nê-ît-ě, n. Reciprocal agreement. CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen-ta'n-yus, a. Agreeable CONSENTANEOUSLY, kon-sen-tan-ŷus-lê, [Agreement. Consistently.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kôn-sên-tâ/n-ŷûs-nês, n.
CONSENTER, kûn-sênt-êr, n. He that consenteth.
CONSENTIENT, kôn-sêns-ŷênt, a. Agreeing.
CONSEQUENCE, kôn-sê-kôêns, n. Event; effect of

a cause. Importance; moment. CONSEQUENT, kon-se-koent, a. Following as the

effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kôn-sê-kôent, n. Effect.
CONSEQUENTIAL, kôn-sê-kôen-shâl. n. Produced as the necessary effects of causes. Conceited; pompous.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kon-sè-kôén-shâl-é, ad. By
consequence. [Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kôn-sè-kôén-shâl-nès, n.
CONSEQUENTLY, kôn-sè-kôén-th, ad. Necessarily.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kon-sê-koent-nes, n. Regular connection of proportions. [tion. CONSERTION, kun-ser-shun, n. Junction; adapta-

CONSERVABLE, kun-serv-abl, a. Capable of being

kept.
CONSERVANCY, kůn-sérv'án-sê, n. Courts held by
the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, are called Courts of Conservancy. [serves or continues. CONSERVANT, kån-sérv-ånt, a. That which pre-CONSERVATION, kòn-sér-vå-shån, n. Preservation

from corruption. CONSERVATIVE, kůn-serv-å-tiv, a. Having the

power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêrv-2â-tûr, n. Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêrv-2â-tûr-ê, n. A place where any thing is kept safe from injury.

CONSERVATORY, kûn-sêrv-2â-tûr-ê, a. Having a

preservative quality. [with sugar. CONSERVE, kon-serv, n. A sweetmeat made of fruit, CONSERVE, kon-serv, vt. To preserve. To candy with sugar. fruit.

CONSERVED, kon-served, pp. Preserved in a safe and sound state; gnarded; prepared with sugar. [serves. CONSERVER, kun-serveur, n. A preparer of con-

CONSERVING, kon-serving ppr. Keeping in safety; preparing with sugar.

CONSESSION, kůn-sěsh-ůn, n. A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kůn-sés-űr, n. A sitter with others. CONSIDER, kůn-síd-ér, vt. To think upon; to pon-

der. To requite.

CONSIDERABLE, kûn-sîd'êr-able, a. Worthy of consideration. More than a little. [portance, CONSIDERABLENESS, kůn-síd-ér-åbl-nés, n. Imsideration. More than a little. CONSIDERABLY, kůn-sîd'ér-åb-lê, ad. In a degree

serving notice. CONSIDERANCE, kůn-síd-ér-åns, n. Consideration.

CONSIDERATE, kûn-sid-êr-â't, a. Serious. Moderate, CONSIDERATELY, kûn-sid-êr-â't-lê, ad. Prudently. CONSIDERATENESS, kůn-síd'ér-å't-nés, z. Calm deliberation.

CONSIDERATION, kun-sid-ér-á-shun, n. Mature thought. Claim to notice. Equivalent. In law: consideration is the material cause of a contract, without [consideration. which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERATIVE, kůn-síd-ér-å/t-åv, a. Taking into CONSIDERATOR, kůn-síd-ér-å/t-ůr, n. He who is given to consideration.

CONSIDERED, kon'sid-èrd, pp. Thought on carefully. CONSIDERER, kon'sid-èr-or, n. A man of reflection. CONSIDERING, kůn-sid-ér-ing. ONSIDERING, kun-sidéering. (A kind of con-junction.) If allowance be made for. Johnson. The case absolute; or participle pr. of the verb, used ab-

case absolute; or participie pr. or the vero, used austractly; as, He considering; reflecting upon; taking into his consideration. J. K.

CONSIDERING, knn-sid-ér-ing, n. Hesitation; doubt.
CONSIDERINGLY, knn-sid-ér-ing-lè, ad. In a consideration. siderate manner. make over.

CONSIGN, kůn-si'n, vt. To transfer. To entrust. To CONSIGN, kůn-si'n, vi. To submit to the same terms with another. To sign.

CONSIGNATION, kon-sig-na-shun, n. The act of consigning to another. CONSIGNATURE, kon-sig-na-tyur, n. A full stamp-

ing, or absolute signature of. CONSIGNED, kůn-si'nd, pp. Delivered; deposited in CONSIGNIFICATION, kôn-sig-nif-ê-kā-shūn, n. Si-

milar signification. Inymous. CONSIGNIFICATIVE, kon-sig-nif-é-kå-tiv, a. Synos CONSIGNING, kun-si'n-ing, ppr. Delivering to another in trust.

CONSIGNMENT, kun-si'n-ment, n. The writing by which any thing is consigned to another.

CONSIGNOR, kůn-si'n-òr, n. He who consigns goods to another for sale. [resemblance. CONSIMILAR, kon-sim'il-er, a. Having one common CONSIMILITUDE, kon-sîm-îl-ê-tu'd, n. Likeness.

CONSIMILITY, kon-sîm-îl-ît-ê, n. Resemblance. CONSIST, kûn-sîst, vi. To be comprised. To have

being concurrently.

CONSISTENCE, kůn-sîst'éns, n. Material existCONSISTENCY, kůn-sîst'éns-ê; n. ence. Sub-

stance; form; make. CONSISTENT, knn-sist-ent, a. Firm; not fluid. CONSISTENTLY, kun-sist-ent-le, ad. Without con-

tradiction. [ecclesiastical court. CONSISTORIAL, kon-sis-tô'r-yal, a. Relating to the CONSISTORIAN, kon-sis-tô'r-yan, n. Anything relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies. CONSISTORY, kon'sist'ar-ê, a. The place of justice

in the court Christian. The assembly of cardinals. CONSOCIATE, kôn-số-shê-a't, n. An accomplice.

CONSOCIATE, kon-so'shê-å't, vt. To unite; to join. CONSOCIATE, kon-so'shê-å't, vi. To unite. CONSOCIATED, kon-so-she-a't-ed, pp. Cemented in

close union; united in an assembly, or convention. CONSOCIATING, kon-sô-shê-å/t-ing, ppr. Joining; in close union.

CONSOCIATION, kôn-số-shê-å'shûn, n. Alliance. CONSOCIATIONAL, kôn-số-shê-å'shûn-âl, a. Pertaining to a consociation.

CONSOLABLE, kôn-số-lẫbl, a. That which admits CONSOLATE, kôn-số-lẫt, vt. To comfort.

CONSOLATED, kôn-số-lẫt-t-đa, pp. Comforted.

CONSOLATING, kòn-số-lẫt-t-ầng, ppr. Comforting. taining to a consociation. comfort.

CONSOLATION, kòn-sõ-lå-shun, n. Comfort. CONSOLATOR, kòn-sò-lå/t-ůr, n. A comforter. CONSOLATORY, kůn-sòl-å-tůr-ê, n. A speech of writing imparting consolation. CONSOLE, kun-sol, n. In architecture, is a part or

member projecting in manner of a bracket.
CONSOLE, kun-sö'l, vt. To comfort; to cheer.
CONSOLED, kun-sö'ld, pp. Comforted; cheered. CONSOLER, kůn-sở1-ủr, n. One that gives comfort. CONSOLIDANT, kůn-sở1-ủd-ảnt, a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

CONSOLIDATE, kun-sollad-a/t, vt. To form into a

compact and solid body.

CONSOLIDATE, kůn-sòl'îd-å/t, vi. To grow firm. CONSOLIDATE, kun-soll-id-a't, a. Formed into a united. compact body. [united. CONSOLIDATED, kůn-sôl'îd-å't-ěd, pp. Made solid; CONSOLIDATING, kun-solfid-a't-ing, ppr. Making

solid; uniting.
CONSOLIDATION, kån-söl-id-å-shån, n. Uniting
into a solid mass. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. The combining and uniting of two benefices in one.

CONSOLIDATIVE, kůn-sôl'id-å't-iv, a. That which has the quality of healing wounds. Ing. CONSOLING, kin-sôl-lng, ppr. Comforting; cheer-CONSOLS, kôn-sôl-sôls, n. A sort of transferable stock. CONSONANCE, kôn-sôl-nâns, n. A greement; CONSONANCY, kôn-sôl-nâns-ê, n. Concord. CONSONANT, kôn-sôl-nânt, n. A letter which cannot be sounded or but imperfactly by itself.

not be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself. ent. CONSONANT, kon-sô-nant, a. According; consist-CONSONANTLY, kon-sô-nant-lê, ad. Consistently;

agrecably.

CONSONANTNESS, kon-so-nant-nes, n. Consistency. CONSONOUS, kòn'sò'nůs, a. Agreeing in sound.

CONSOPIATE, kôn-số-pê-ẫ/t, vt. To lull asleep. CONSOPIATED, kôn-số-pê-ẫ/t-ểd, pp. Lulled asleep. CONSOPIATING, kôn-số-pê-ẫ/t-ểng, ppr. Lulling asleep. [sleep. CONSOPIATION, kòn'sô-pê-å'shůn, n. Laying to

CONSOPITE, kon'sô-pi't, vt. To compose; to lull

asleep.
CONSOPITE, kon'so-pi't, a. Calmed; quieted.
CONSOPITED, kon'so-pi't-éd, pp. Calmed; composed; lulled asleep. calming; composing. CONSOPITING, kon-so-pit-ing, ppr. Quieting; CONSORT, kon-so-rt, n. Companion; a wife or hus-

CONSORT, kun-sa'rt, vi. To associate with.

CONSORT, kůn-sá'rt, vt. To join; to marry. To accompany. [united with others. CONSORTED, kůn-sá'rt-éd, pp. United in marriage; CONSORTING, kun-sa'rt-ing, ppr. Uniting in com-

pany with; associating.

CONSORTABLE, kůn-sà'rt-åbl, a. Suitable.

CONSORTION, kůn-sà'rt-åbl, n. Fellowship.

CONSORTSHIP, kòn-śsàrt-ship, n. Partnership.

CONSPECTABLE, kůn-spèk-tàbl, a. Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTION, kůn-spèk-shůn, n. A seeing; a be-

holding.

CONSPECTUITY, kon-spek-tu-it-ê, n. Sight; view.

CONSPERSION, kon-sper-shon, n. A sprinkling

CONSPICUITY, kon-spê-ku'ît-ê, n. Brightness. CONSPICUOUS, kon-spîk'u-ds, a. Obvious to the sight. Eminent. [to the view. Eminently. CONSPICUOUSLY, kůn-spík'u-ůs-lê, ad. Obviously CONSPICUOUSNESS, kůn-spík'u-ůs-něs, n. Exposure to the view. Celebrity. CONSPIRACY, kůn-spír'á-sê, n. A private agree-

ment to commit some crime.

CONSPIRANT, kůn-spi²rånt, a. Conspiring. CONSPIRATION, kòn-spir-å²shůn, n. An agreement of many to a bad end. in a plot. CONSPIRATOR, kůn-spir-a-tůr, n. A man engaged

CONSPIRE, kůn-spir', vi. To concert a crime. CONSPIRER, kůn-spir'rěr, n. A conspirator. CONSPIRING Powers, kůn-spiring, n. In mechan-

icks, all such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

CONSPIRINGLY, kůn-spi'ring-lê, ad. Criminally concerted.

CONSPISSATION, kon-spår-så-shun, n. Thickness. CONSPURCATE, kon-spår-kå-t, vi. To defile. CONSPURCATION, kon-spår-kå-shun, n. Defile

ment; pollution. [of peace and justice. CONSTABLE, kuns-tabl, n. Highland petty officers CONSTABLERY, kuns-tabler-e, n. The jurisdiction of a constable.

CONSTABLERY, kůns'tåb'ler-ê, a. This is the proper analogically formed word that should be used as an adjective, instead of the newfangled one, Constabu-

lary: as, the constablery force, &c. CONSTABLESHIP, kuns-table-ship, n. The office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK,kůns'tåbl-ôik, n. The district over

which the authority of a constable extends. CONSTABULARY, kun-stab-u-lar-e, a. Relating to the civil force. The new word. [affection. CONSTANCY, kon'stån-se, n. Immutability; lasting CONSTANT, kon'stånt, a. Firm; fixed. Unvaried; unchanged. Certain.

CONSTANTLY, kon-stånt-le, ad. Unvariably; pa-CONSTAT, kon-ståt, n. In England, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe, and auditors of the exchequer, to a person who intends to plead, or move

for a discharge of any thing, in that court.

CONSTELLATE, kon-stěl-å't, vt. To join lustre.

CONSTELLATE, kon-stěl-lå't, vi. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.
CONSTELLATED, kòn'stěl-lå't-ěd, pp. United in one

splendour; starry; adorned with stars. CONSTELLATING, kon-stel-lat-ing, ppr. Adorning with constellations. [fixed stars. CONSTELLATION, kon-stél-lå-shån, n. A cluster of CONSTERNATION, kons-tér-nå-shån, n. Astonishment.

costive. CONSTIPATE, kon'ste-pa't, vt. To thicken; to make CONSTIPATED, kon'sté-på't-éd, pp. Filled up; made

costive, by filling up the intestinal canal. CONSTIPATING, kůn'stě-på/t-ing, ppr. Filling up;

stuffing; filling up the intestinal canal. CONSTIPATION, kons-té-på'shun, n. Condensation.

The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUTE, kons'té-tu't, vt. To erect; to establish. To appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTED, kons'té-tu't-éd, pp. Established.

CONSTITUENT, kun-stittu-ent, n. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. He that deputes another to any office, or to parliament.

CONSTITUENT, kun-stit-u-ent, a. That of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUTER kons-tê-tu't-ur, n. He that appoints.

CONSTITUTING, kon-ste-tu't-ing, ppr. Setting; establishing

CONSTITUTION, kons'tê-tu'shun, ppr. Temper of body, as to health or disease. Temper of mind. Established form of government.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kons-té-tu'shun-ål, a. Bred in

the constitution. Consistent with the civil constitution. CONSTITUTIONALIST, kons-tê-tu'shun-âl-ist, n.

An adherent to a constitution. CONSTITUTIONALLY, kons-te-tu-shun-al-e, ad. In accordance with the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONIST, kons-te-tu-shûn-ist, a. One zealous for the established constitution of the country. CONSTITUTIVE, kons-te-tu-tiv, a. Having the power to enact or establish.

CONSTRAIN, kun-stra'n, vt. To compel. To hinder by force. To violate; to ravish. To imprison. To produce in opposition to nature. [straint. CONSTRAINABLE, kûn-strâ'n-âbl, a. Liable to con-

CONSTRAINED, kun-strand, pp. Urged irresistibly; compelled. CONSTRAINEDLY, kun-stra'n-ed-le, ad. By con-CONSTRAINER, kûn-strå'n-èr, n. He that constrains. CONSTRAINING, kûn-strå'n-ing, ppr. Urged with

irresistible force; compelling.

CONSTRAINT, kûn-strå'nt, n. Confinement. CONSTRAINTIVE, kûn-strå'nt-îv, a. Having the power of compelling.

CONSTRICT, kůn-strikt', vt. To bind; to eramp. CONSTRICTED, kůn-strikt'éd, pp. Drawn together; bound. [gether; binding. CONSTRICTING, kůn-stríkt-ing, ppr. Drawing to-CONSTRICTION, kůn-strík-shůn, n. Compression. CONSTRICTOR, kůn-stríkt-ůr, n. That which con-

tracts.

CONSTRINGE, kůn-strinj', vt. To compress. CONSTRINGED, kůn-strinjd', pp. Contracted. CONSTRINGENT, kůn-strinjdent, a. Binding. CONSTRINGING, kun-strinjing, ppr. Contracting;

CONSTRUCT, kůn-strůkť, vt. To build; to form. CONSTRUCTED, kůn-strůkť-čd, pp. Built; formed. CONSTRUCTER, kůn-strůkť-ůr, n. He who forms or

[forming. Building; CONSTRUCTING, kûn'strûkt'ing, ppr. Building; to form of building. The act of arranging terms in the proper order. The sense; the meaning. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. Con-STRUCTION of Equations, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.
CONSTRUCTIONAL, kůn-strůk'shůn-ål, a. Respect-

ing the meaning.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kůn-strůkt-iv, a. By construction.

CONSTRUCTIVELY, kůn-strůkt-iv-lê, ad. By con-

CONSTRUCTURE, kůn-strůkt-ýůr, n. An edifice. CONSTRUE, kons'tro, vt. To interpret; to explain. CONSTRUED, kôn-strôd, pp. Interpreted; translated. CONSTRUING, kôn-strô-ing, ppr. Arranging in natural order; translating. [debauch.

CONSTUPRATE, kon-stu-prät, vt. To violate; to CONSTUPRATED, kon-stu-prät-ed, pp. Violated. CONSTUPRATING, kon-stu-pra/t-ing, ppr. Violating; debauching.

CONSTUPRATION, kôn-stu-prå-shån, n. Violation;
CONSUBSIST, kôn-såb-sîst', vi. To exist together.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kon-sub-stan-shal, a. Having the same essence or subsistence.

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, n. He who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kôn-sůb-stån'sê-ål'ît-ê, n.

Participation of the same nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATE, kon-sůb-stån-sê-å't, vi.

profess consubstantiation. [ted. CONSUBSTANTIATE, kon-sub-stan-se-a/t, vi. Uni-CONSUBSTANTIATED, con-sub-stan-se-a/t-ed, pp. United in one common nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATING, con-sub-stan'se-a't-ing, Uniting in one common nature, or substance. CONSUBSTANTIATION, kon-sub-stan'se-a'-shun,n. The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the

sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. CONSUETUDE, kòn'sôê-tu'd, n. Custom; habit; continuance of practice; opposed to desuctude. I cannot find such a word as consuctude; but though I may be censured for doing so, I have taken the liberty of forming it, and the adjective from it. J. K.

CONSUETUDINARY, kon'sôê'tu'd-în-âr-ê, a. Usual; customary.

CONSUL, kon-sål, n. The chief magistrate of the Roman republick. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAGE, kòn-sul-cj, n. A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports, for the

support of the company's affairs.

CONSULAR, kon-sûl-êr, a. Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kon-sûl-â't, n. The office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kon-sûl-silp, n. The office of consul. CONSULT, kån-sålt', vi. To take counsel together. CONSULT, kån-sål't, vt. To ask advice of. CONSULT, kön-sålt, n. The act or effect of consult-

A council. CONSULTATION, kon'sůl-tå'shun, n. Secret deliberation. A council. A writ whereby a cause, for-merly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, to the king's court, is returned thither again.

CONSULTED, kůn-sůlt'éd, pp. Asked for an opinion or advice.

CONSULTING, kůn-sůlt-ing, ppr. Asking advice. CONSULTATIVE, kůn-sůlt-i-tiv, a. Having the privilege of consulting.
CONSULTER, kůn-sůlt-ůr, n. One that consuits.

CONSUMABLE, kun-su'm-abl, a. Susceptible of destruction.

CONSUME, kun-su'm, vi. To waste away. CONSUMED, kůn-su'md, pp. Wasted; burned up; CONSUMER, kůn-su'm-ůr, n. One that wastes.

CONSUMING, kun-sum'ing, ppr. Burning; wasting;

devouring. [perfect. CONSUMMATE, kon-sům-må't, vt. To complete; to CONSUMMATE, kon-sům-å't, a. Complete; finished. CONSUMMATED, kon-sum-å't-éd, pp. Completed to the utmost extent; as, the marriage was consum-

CONSUMMATELY, kon-sům-å/t-le, ad Perfectly; CONSUMMATING, kon-sům-å/t-ing, ppr. Com-

pleting; accomplishing.

CONSUMMATION, kon-sūm-å-shūn, n. CompleCONSUMPTION, kūn-sūmp-shūn, n. The state of
wasting or perishing. A disease divided by physicinn into several birds. cians into several kinds.

CONSUMPTIVE, kůn-sůmp'tův, a. Wasting. Diseased with a consumption. [to consumption. CONSUMPTIVELY, kůn-sůmp'tîv-lè, ad. Tending CONSUMPTIVENESS, kůn-sůmp'tîv-nès, n. A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTILE, kun-su'til, a. Sewed together.

CONTABULATE, kůn-tåb'u-lå't, vt. To floor with with boards. CONTABULATED, kon-tab-u-la/t-ed, pp. Floored CONTABULATING, kon-tab-u-la-t-ing, ppr. Floor-ing with boards. [a floor. ing with boards. [a floor. CONTABULATION, kůn-tắb-u-lå-shůn, n. Boarding

CONTACT, kôn-tắkt, n. Touch. CONTACTION, kůn-tắk-shûn, n. The act of touching. CONTAGION, kůn-tắ-jûn, n. The emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated. InfecCONTAGIOUS, kûn-tâ/j-yûs, a. Infectious.
CONTAGIOUSNESS, kûn-tâ/j-yûs-nês, n. The quality of being contagious. [prise. To withhold.
CONTAIN, kûn-tâ/n, vt. To hold as a vessel. To comCONTAIN, kûn-tâ/n, vt. To live in continence.
CONTAINABLE, kûn-tâ/n-âbl, a. Possible to be conCONTAINED. kûn-tâ/n-âbl, a. Induded.

CONTAINED, kan-tå'nd, pp. Included. [tained. CONTAINING, kån-tå'n-inp, ppr. Holding; inclosing. CONTAMINATE, kån-tåm-in-å't, a. To defile; to

corrupt. CONTAMINATED, kon-tam'in-a't-ed, pp. Polluted; CONTAMINATING, kun-tam-in-a't-ing, ppr. Polluting; defiling.
CONTAMINATION, kůn-tảm-in-å-shůn, n.
CONTECTION, kůn-ték-shůn, n. A covering.

CONTEMERATED, kån-tex-snin, n. A covering.

CONTEMN, kån-tem, vt. To despise. [polluted.

CONTEMNED, kån-tem', pp. Despised; scorned.

CONTEMNER, kån-tem', n. A scorner.

CONTEMNING, kån-tem'ning, ppr. Despising;

slighting. CONTEMPER, kun-tem-per, vt. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kun-tem-per-a-ment, n. The

degree of any quality.

CONTEMPERATE, kůn-tém-pěr-ä/t, a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERATION, kůn-tém-pěr-ä/shůn, n. Proportionate mixture.

CONTEMPERED, kun-tem-perd, pp. Moderated. CONTEMPERING, kûn-têm pêr-îng, ppr. Reducing to a lower degree: mixing. [To study. to a lower degree; mixing.

CONTEMPLATE, kôn-têm-plâ't, or kûn-têm-plât, vt.
CONTEMPLATE, kûn-têm-plâ't, vi. To muse.
CONTEMPLATED, kôn-têm-plâ't-êd, vi. To muse.
CONTEMPLATED, kôn-têm-plâ't-êd, or kûn-têm-plâ't-ôd, pp. Considered with attention.
CONTEMPLATING, côn-têm-plâ't-îng, or kûn-têm-

plåt-ing, ppr. Reflecting on.
CONTEMPLATION, kon-tem-plåt-shun, n.
tion; studious thought. Holy meditation.
CONTEMPLATIVE, kun-temp-lå-tiv, a. Given to thought

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CONTEMPLATIVELY, kůn-těmp-lå-tiv-lê,
 Thoughtfully. [ployed in study. CONTEMPLATOR, kůn-tém-plå/t-ér, n. One em-CONTEMPORARINESS, kůn-tém-pô-rér-é-nés, n.
 Existence at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kûn-têm'-pô-rêr-ê, a. Living in the same age. Born at the same time. Existing at the
 the same age. Born at the same time.

same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kůn-tém-pô-rér-ê; n. One who lives at the same time with another. [the same age. CONTEMPORISE, kůn-tém-pô-rí/z, vt. To place in CONTEMPORISED, kůn-tém-pô-rí/zd, pp. Placed in
      the same age or time.
  CONTEMPORIZING,
                                                     kůn-tem-pô-riz-ing, ppr.
 CONTEMPORIZING, Authority of Placing in the same age or time.

CONTEMPT, kun-témpt, n. Slight regard; scorn. Offence in law of various kinds.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kun-témptibl, a. Despised, scorned.
  CONTEMPTIBLENESS,
                                                          kun-temp-tibl-nes,
 Meanness; vileness; baseness. [contempt. CONTEMPTIBLY, kűn-témp-tíb-le, ad. Deserving CONTEMPTUOUS, kón-témp-tu-ås, a. Scornful; apt
 to despise; insolent. [scorn. CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kůn-těmp-tu-ůs-lê, ad. With
 CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kun-temp-tu-us-nes, n.
Disposition to contempt.

CONTEND, kůn-ténd', vi. To strive. To vie.

CONTEND, kůn-ténd', vi. To dispute; to contest.

CONTENDED, kůn-ténd'-énd, pp. Disputed; debated.

CONTENDENT, kůn-ténd-ént, n. An antagonist.

CONTENDER, kůn-ténd-én, n. A combatant.

CONTENDER, kůn-ténd-én, n. A combatant.
 CONTENDING, kun-tend-ing, ppr. Striving in any
way against another. [or oppose. CONTENT, kůn-tént', a. Satisfied so as not to repine CONTENT, kůn-tént', vi. To please; to gratify. CONTENT, kůn-tént', n. Moderate happiness. Ex-
     tent; capacity. A parliamentary expression for those
who are in favour of the subject proposed. CONTENTATION, kon-ten-ta-shun, n. Content.
CONTENTED, kůn-těnt/ěd, a. Satisfied. [mind. CONTENTED, kůn-těnt/ěd, pp. Satisfied; easy in CONTENTEDLY, kůn-těnt/ěd-lê, ad. In a quiet, easy
                                                                                       tisfaction.
CONTENTEDNESS, kůn-těntéd-něs, n. State of sa-
CONTENTFUL, kůn-těntéd), a. Perfectly content.
CONTENTING, kůn-těnténg, ppr. Making easy in
CONTENTION, kůn-tén'shůn, n. Strife; debate.
CONTENTIOUS, kůn-tén'shůs, a. Quarrelsome.
CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction, kůn-tén'shůs. A court
     which has a power to judge and determine differences
between contending parties. [somely. CONTENTIOUSLY, kůn-ten-shůs-le, ad. Quarrel-
CONTENTIOUSNESS, kůn-ten'shůs nes, n.
                                                                                               Quar-
    relsomeness.
CONTENTLESS, kûn-tênt-lês, a. Discontented.
CONTENTLY, kûn-tênt-lê, ad. In a contented way.
CONTENTMENT, kûn-tênt-mênt, n. Acquiescence
without plenary satisfaction. [an index. CONTENTS, kon-ten'ts, n. pl. The heads of a hook;
CONTERMINABLE, kon-ter-min-abl, a. Capable of
the same bounds.

CONTERMINATE, kon-tér-min-å/t, a. That which
CONTERMINOUS,kon-tér-min-å/t, a. That which
CONTERRANEAN, kon-tér-rå/n-ýån, a. Of the
CONTERRANEOUS, kon-tér-rå/n-ýån, a. same
    earth or country
CONTESSERATION, kon-tes-er-a'shun, n. Assem-
    blage; collection.
ONTEST, kůn-tést', vî. To dispute. To strive. To CONTEST, kůn-tést, vî. Dispute; difference. CONTESTABLE, kůn-tést-tábl, a. Disputable. CONTESTABLENESS, kůn-tést-tábl-něs, n. Possibility de contest
    bility of contest.
CONTESTATION, kon-tes-ta4shun, n. The act of
contesting; debate; testimony.
CONTESTED, kůn-tést-éd, pp. Disputed.
CONTESTING, kůn-tést-ing, ppr. Disputing.
CONTESTINGLY, kůn-tést-ing-lê, ad. In a contending manuar.
    tending manner.
CONTESTLESS, kun-test-les, a. Not to be disputed.
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6 CONTEXED, kûn-têks', vt. To weave together. CONTEXED, kûn-têksd', pp. Weaved together; unite uniting closely closely. [uniting closely CONTEXING, kůn-kěks-ing, ppr. Weaving together CONTEXT, kòn-těkst, vt. The general series of a dis CONTEXT, kòn-těkst, vt. To knit together. [course CONTEXT, kůn-těkst, vt. To knit together. CONTEXTURAL, kun-tekst-yur-al, a. Relating to the human frame.

CONTEXTURE, kůn-těkst-yůr, n. The system.

CONTIGNATION, kôn-tig-nā-shūn, n. Framing a fabrick of wood. tabrick of wood.

CONTIGUITY, kôn-tig-u-ît-ê, n. Actual contact.

CONTIGUOUS, kûn-tig-u-ûs, a. Meeting so as to touch.

[intervening spaces.] CONTIGUOUSLY, kůn-tîg'u-ůs-lê, ad. Without any CONTIGUOUSNESS, kůn-tîg'u-ůs-nês, n. Close connection. CONTINENCE, kon-tin-éns, n. Chastity; mode CONTINENCY, kon-tin-éu-sé, n. ration in lawfu CONTINENT, kon'tin-ent, a. Chaste; abstemious ir lawful pleasures.
CONTINENT, kôn'tin-ênt, n. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands. the sea from other lands.

CONTINENTAL, kôn-tîn-ênt-âl, a. Respecting a conCONTINENTAL, kôn-tîn-ênt-âl, ad. Chastely.

CONTINGE, kôn-tîn-ŷ, vî. To touch; to happen.

CONTINGENCE, kôn-tîn-ŷ-êns-ô, n. Accidental

CONTINGENCY, kôn-tîn-ŷ-êns-ô, n. Sposibility.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tîn-ŷ-ênt, a. Falling out by chance.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tîn-ŷ-ênt, n. A thing in the hands
of shower. of chance. CONTINGENTLY, kun-tinj-čnt-le, ad. Accidentally. CONTINUAL, kůn-tin-u-él, a. Incessant. CONTINUALLY,kůn-tin-u-él-é,ad. Without ceasing. CONTINUALLEY, kūn-tīn-u-él-ē, ad. Without ceasing. CONTINUALNES, kūn-tīn-u-él-nēs, n. Permanence. CONTINUANCE, kūn-tīn-u-ēns, n. Permanence in one state; abode in a place. CONTINUATE, kūn-tīn-u-ā't, vt. To join closely to-CONTINUATE, kūn-tīn-u-ā't, a. Immediately united. CONTINUATED, kūn-tīn-u-ā't-ēd, pp. Joined closely together. CONTINUATELY, kun-tin-u-a/t-le, ad. With con-CONTINUATING, kun-tin-u-a/t-ing, ppr. Joining closely together. CONTINUATION, kůn-tín-u-å-shůn, n. Succession uninterrupted. [of duration. CONTINUATIVE, kůn-tín-u-å-t-ův, a. Permanence CONTINUATOR, kůn-tín-u-å-t-ůr, n. He that continues the series or succession. CONTINUE, kun-tin'u, vt. To remain in the same state, or place; to last.
CONTINUE, kun-tin-u, vi. To protract; to unite without a chasm. CONTINUED, kůn-tỉn-u'd, pp. Drawn out; pro-CONTINUEDLY, kůn-tỉn-u-êd-lê, ad. Without interruption. [the same state. CONTINUER, kun-tin-u-er, n. One who continues in CONTINUING, kun'tin'u-ing, ppr. Remaining fixed, or permanent; enduring. [terrupted. CONTINUITY, kon-tin-u-it-e, n. Connection unin-CONTINUOUS, kin-tin-u-is, a. Joined together. CONTORSION, kin-tà'r-shūn, n. See CONTORTION. CONTORT, kun-ta'rt, vt. To twist; to writhe. CONTORT, kůn-tá/rt, vt. To twist; to writhe.
CONTORTED, kůn-tó/rt-čd, pp. Twisted together.
CONTORTING, kůn-tá/rt-šng, ppr. Twisting together.
CONTORTION, kůn-tá/rt-šnůn, n. Twist; wry motion.
CONTOUR, kó/n-tôr, n. The outline.
CONTOURNIATED, kôn-tôr-nê-å/t-čd. a. Having
edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.
CONTRABAND, kòn-trå-bånd, a. Prohibited.
CONTRABAND, kòn-trå-bånd, n. Illegal traffick.
CONTRABAND, kòn-trå-bånd, vt. To import goods CONTRABAND, kon-tra-band, vt. To import goods prohibited. [contrary to law. CONTRABANDED, kon-trā-band-ēd, pp. Imported; CONTRABANDING, kon-trā-band-ing, ppr. Im-

porting contrary to law. CONTRABANDIST, kon-tra-band-ist, n. He who

trafficks illegally.

[tinent.

tinuity.

[tracted.

.CONTRACT, kůn-tråkt', vt. To make a bargain; to betroth; to epitomise; to abridge. CONTRACT, kun-trakt', vi. To shrink up; to bind

by promise of marriage.

CONTRACT, kun-trakt, part. a. Affianced.

CONTRACT, kon-trakt, n. A bargain; a compact;

an act of betrothment.

CONTRACTED, kun-träkt'ed, pp. Drawn together. Shrunk. Betrothed. Incurred. Bargained. Nar-Mean; selfish.

CONTRACTEDLY, kůn-tråkt'éd-lé, ad. In a contracted manner.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kůn-tråkt-těd-něs, n. Contrac-CONTRACTIBILITY, kůn-tråkt-tb-tl-tê, n. Possibility of being contracted. [traction. CONTRACTIBLE, kůn-tråkt-fbl, a. Capable of con-CONTRACTIBLENESS, kůn-tråkt-fbl-nes, n. The

quality of suffering contraction.
CONTRACTILE, kůn-tråkt-il, a. Having the power of contraction

CONTRACTING, kun-trakting, ppr. Narrowing; making a bargain; betrothing.
CONTRACTION, kun-trak'shun, n. Shrinking or

shriveling; abbreviation.
CONTRACTOR, kůn-tråkt-ůr, n. One of the parties

to a contract. CONTRA-DANCE, kòn'trā-dāns, n. A dance in COUNTER-DANCE, kàôn'te'r-dāns, n. which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRADICT, kon-tra-dikt', vt. To assert the contrary. CONTRADICTED, kon-tra-dikt-ed, pp. Opposed;

denied. [opposing. CONTRADICTING, kon-trā-dīkt-ing, ppr. Denying; CONTRADICTION, kon-trā-dīkt-shān, n. Verbal opposition; incongruity in words or thoughts.

CONTRADICTIONAL, kon-tra-dîk-shun-al, a. Inconsistent. [contradictions. CONTRADICTIOUS, kon-tra-dik'shus, a. Filled with CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kon-trå-dik-shus-nes, n.

CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trả-dikt-dr-il-ê, ad. In-

consistently with.

CONTRADICTORINESS, kon-trå-dikt-dr-e-nes, n. Opposition. [sistent with. CONTRADICTORY, kon-tra-dikt-dr-e, a. Incon-CONTRADICTORY, kon-tra-dikt-dr-e, n. A pro-

position which opposes another in all its terms. CONTRADISTINCT, kon'tra-dis-tinkt', a. Distin-

guished by opposite qualities.
CONTRADISTINCTION, kon-tra-dis-tink-shan, n. Distinction by opposite qualities.
CONTRADISTINCTIVE, kon-trā-dis-tinkt-iv, a.

That which marks contradistinction.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, kon'trå-dis-ting'goish, vt.

To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINGUISHED, kon trå - dis - ting-

golish, pp. Distinguished by opposites.
CONTRADISTINGUISHING, kon-trā-dis-ting-golish-ing, ppr. Distinguishing by opposites.
CONTRAFISSURE, kon-trā-fish-dr, n. A crack of

the skull, in the same part where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but if the contrary part, contrafissure.

CONTRAINDICANT, kon-tra-in-de-kant, n. A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of the disorder. CONTRAINDICATE, kon-tra-in-de-ka/t, vt. To

point out some peculiar symptom or method of cure. CONTRAINDICATED, kon-tra-in-de-ka/t-ed, pp. In medicine, used to signify a method of cure contrary to the general one used.

CONTRAINDICATING, kon-tra-in-de-ka/t-ing, ppr. The discovering of some symptom, fact, or indication, pointed out by nature, in any disease, or disorder, which requires a different means, or method of cure, and forbids that usually adopted and followed.

CONTRAINDICATION, kon-tra-in-de-ka-shun, n. An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

LONTRAMURE, kon'tra-mu'r, n. An out wall. 161

CONTRANATURAL, kon'trå-nåt'ýůr-ål, a. Opposite to nature.

CONTRANITENCY, kon-trā-ni-ten-se, n. Reaction CONTRAPOSITION, kon-trā-pô-zish-un, n. A

placing over against.
CONTRAPUNTIST, kon-trå-pun-tist, n. One who is skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kon'trå-rég-u-lår'ît-é, n.

Contrariety to rule.
CONTRARIANT, kon-trår-yånt, a. Inconsistent.

CONTRARIED, kon-trêr-ê'd, pp. Opposed.
CONTRARIES, kon-trêr-ês, n. In logick, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-ri-it-e, n. Repugnance. CONTRARILY, kon-trar-il-e, ad. In a manner con-

CONTRARINESS, kon-trar-ê-nes, n. contrariety. CONTRARIOUS, kon-tra-r-ŷus, a. Repugnant one to the other.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kon-tra'r-yus-le, ad. Contra-CONTRARIWISE, kon-tre-e-bis, ad. Oppositely.

CONTRARY, kôn-trêr-ê, a. Contradictory. CONTRARY, kôn-trêr-ê, n. A thing of opposite qualities.

CONTRARY, kon-trêr-ê, vt. To Contradict. CONTRARYING, kon-trêr-ê-ing, ppr. Opposing. CONTRARY-MINDED, kon-trêr-ê-mind-êd, a. Of a different opinion.

a different opinion.
CONTRAST, kon-trast, n. Opposition.
CONTRAST, kon-trast, vt. To place in opposition.
CONTRASTED, kon-trast-dd, pp. Set in opposition.
CONTRASTING, kon-trast-lng, ppr. Placing in opposition.

CONTRATENOR, kon'trå-ten'ur, n. In musick, the middle part; higher than the tenor, and below the treble.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, kon'tra't-hôê'l, n. In watch-work, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CONTRAVALLATION, kon-tra-val-la-shan, n. The

fortification thrown up round a city, to hinder the

contravence in the marrison.

Contravence, kon-tra-vé'n, vt. To oppose.

Contravence, kon-tra-vé'nd, pp. Opposed.

Contravence, kon-tra-vé'n-ér, n. He who opposed.

poses another. CONTRAVENING, kon-tra-vê/n-ing, ppr. Opposing CONTRAVENSION, kon-trå-ven-shun, n. Opposition. CONTRAVERSION, kon-trå-ver-shun, n. A turn-

ing to the opposite side. CONTRAYERVA, kon-tra-yer-va, n. A species of

birthwort. CONTRECTATION, kon-trek-tå-shun, n. A touching. CONTRIBUTARY, kon-trîb-u-ter-ê, Paying tribute. CONTRIBUTE, kon-trîb-yût, vt. To give in some

common stock. CONTRIBUTE, kon-trîb'yût, vi. To bear a part. CONTRIBUTED, kon-trib-u-ted, pp. Given to a common fund.

CONTRIBUTING, kon-trib-u-ting, ppr. Giving in common with others to some purpose.

CONTRIBUTION, kon-trib-u'shun, n. Promoting

some design in conjunction.
CONTRIBUTIVE, kun-trib-u-tiv, a. That which

promotes any purpose. CONTRIBUTOR, kůn-trib'u-tůr, n. One that bears part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kůn-trib'u-tůr-é, a. Promoting the same end. [ful. CONTRISTATE. kůn-tris-ta/t, vt. To make sorrow-

CONTRISTATED, kon-tris-ta-t-ed, pp. Made sor-[sorrowful. rowful.

CONTRISTATING, kon-trīs-tā/t-ing, ppr. Making CONTRISTATION, kon-trīs-tā/shun, n. Heaviness of CONTRITE, kon tri't, a. Penitent. [heart. CONTRITENESS, kun-tri't-nes, n. Contrition. CONTRITION, kun-trish un, n. Penitence; sorrow

The sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from attrition, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CONTRIVABLE, kůn-tri'v-åbl, a. Possible to be planned. [trived. CONTRIVANCE, kůn-tri'v-åns, n. The thing con-CONTRIVE, kůn-tri'v, vt. To plan out. CONTRIVE, kůn-tri'v, vi. To form or design. CONTRIVED, kůn-tri'vd, pp. Invented; planned;

devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, kun-tri'v-ment, n. Invention. CONTRIVING, kun-tri'v-ing, ppr. Planning; form-

ing in design.

CONTRIVER, kûn-tri'v-ûr, n. An inventor.

CONTROL, kůn-trởl, n. Check, restraint. Power. CONTROL, kůn-trởl, vt. To govern. To overpower. CONTROLLABLE, kůn-trởl-abl, a. Subject to constrained.

CONTROLLED, kån-tr³/ld, pp. Checked; re-CONTROLLER, kån-trå/l-år, n. A superintendent. CONTROLLERSHIP, kån-trå/l-år-ship, n. The

office of controller. verning. CONTROLLING, kån-trở/l-îng, ppr. Checking; go-CONTROLMENT, kån-trở/l-ment, n. Restraint.

CONTROVERSARY, kon'trô-vers'er-ê, a. Dispu-

CONTROVERSE, kon tro-vers, n. Debate. [tations. CONTROVERSE, kon tro-vers, vt. To dispute. CONTROVERSED, kon tro-versd, pp. Disputed;

CONTROVERSER, kôn-trô-vérs-űr, n. A dispu-CONTROVERSOR, kôn-trô-vérs-űr, n. Lant. CONTROVERSIAL, kôn-trô-ver-shâl, a. Disputa-CONTROVERSIALIST, kôn-trô-vér-shâl-lst, n.

One who is engaged in literary war. CONTROVERSING, kon-tro-vers-ing, ppr.

puting; debating.
CONTROVERSY, kon-tro-vers-e, n. Dispute; de-

bate. A suit in law; a quarrel.

CONTROVERSY-WRITER, kon'tro-vers-e-ri't-er, n. A controversialist.

CONTROVERT, kon-trô-vert, vt. To dispute any CONTROVERTED, kon-trô-vert-ed, pp. Disputed.

CONTROVERTER, kon-trô-vert-en, n. A disputant. CONTROVERTERLE, kon-tro-vert-ur, m. A disputant. CONTROVERTERLE, kon-tro-vert-ur, a. Disputable. CONTROVERTING, kon-tro-vert-ing, ppr. Disputing. CONTROVERTIST, kon-tro-vert-ing, ppr. Disputing. CONTROVERTIST, kon-tro-wert-ing, n. Obstinate. CONTUMACIOUS, kon-tu-må-shås, a. Obstinate. CONTUMACIOUSLY, kon-tu-må-shås-lê, ad. In-

flexibly. [stinaey; perverseness. CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kon-tn-mā-shūs-nes, n. Ob-CONTUMACY, kon-tu-mās-è, n. Obstinaey; wilful disobedience to any lawful summons.

CONTUMELIOUS, kon-tu-mê'l-ŷûs, a. Reproach-

ful; rude; productive of reproach.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kon-tu-me'l-yus-le, ad. Reproachfully; rudely. [Rudeness; reproach. CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kon-tu-mell-yas-nes, n. CONTUMELY, kon-tu-mell-d, n. Contemptuousness. CONTUMULATION, kon-tu-mu-lå-shun, n. Burying in the same tomb.

CONTUND, kůn-tůnd', vt. To bruise. CONTUNDED, kůn-tůnd'-čd, pp. Beaten; bruised. CONTUNDING, kun-tunding, ppr. Bruising by beating together.

CONTUSE, kdn-tu'z, vt. To beat together. CONTUSED, kdn-tu'zd, pp. Bruised. CONTUSING, kdn-tu'z-lng, ppr. Bruising. CONTUSION, kdn-tu'shdn, n. A bruise.

CONUNDRUM, kô-nun-drum, n. A low jest; a quib-CONUSABLE, kôn-câ-zâbl, a. Liable to be tried or

CONUSABLE, kôn-û-zani, a. Liable to to all a judged.
CONUSANCE, kôn-û-zâns, n. Cognizanee; notice;
CONUSANT, kôn-û-zâns, a. Knowing.
CONVALESCE, kôn-vâ-lês', vi. To grow strong.
CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vâ-lês'-êns'-se, n. } of health
CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vâ-lês'-ênt, a. Recovering.
CONVALESCENT, kôn-vâ-lês'-ênt, a. That may be convened.

CONVENABLE, kôn-vê'n-âbl, a. That may be convened.

CONVENE, kan-ve'n, vi. To assemble for any public CONVENE, kan-ve'n, vt. To call together; to summon

judicially CONVENED, kun-ve'nd, ppr. Assembled; convoked.

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CONVENER, kůn-vê'n-er, n. One who assembles with others for business.

CONVENIENCE, kůn-vê'n-yêns, n. Accommoda-CONVENIENCY, kůn-vê'n-yêns-ê, n. tion. Fitness

of time or place. CONVENIENT, kůn-ve'n-ýént, a. Fit. CONVENIENTLY, kůn-vê'n-ýént-lê, ad. Without difficulty. CONVENING, kůn-vê/n-ing, ppr. Calling together.

CONVENING, kun-ve'n-ing, n. The act of coming together.

CONVENT, kon-vent, n. A body of monks or nuns;

an abbey; monastery; nunnery.

CONVENT, kůn-věnt', vt. To call before a judge.

CONVENT, kůn-věnt', vi. To meet; to eoncur. CONVENTED, kun-vent-ed, pp. Called before a judge or judicature.

CONVENTICLE, kån-ventékl, n. An assembly for hand som to a sembly for to a sembly for the sembly for the semble for the sembl

eonventicle.

CONVENTICLER, kůn-vént-ik-lér, n. One that frequents unlawful assemblies. CONVENTING, kun-vent'ing, ppr. Calling before a CONVENTION, kůn-vên'shůn, n. An assembly. A

contract, for a time, previous to a definitive treaty. CONVENTIONAL, kůn-věn-shůn-ål, a. Agreed on

by compact. Lupon contract. CONVENTIONARY, kůn-věníshůn-ěr-é, a. Acting CONVENTIONIST, kůn-věníshůn-îst, n. One who makes a contract or bargain.

CONVENTUAL, kůn-vént'u-ål, a. Belonging to a convent. convent.

convent. CONVERGED, kůn-vérj', vi. To tend to one point. CONVERGENT, kůn-vérj', vi. To tend to one point. CONVERGENT, kůn-vérj'ént, a. Tending to one CONVERGING, kůn-vérj'ing, a. point. CONVERGING Series, kůn-vérj'ing. See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE, kun-vers'abl, a. Qualified for conversation. CONVERSABLENESS, kůn-vérs'åbl-nés, n.

quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk. CONVERSABLY, kůn-vérs-ab-lê, ad. In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, kun-vers'ant, a Acquainted with; having intercourse with; acquainted.

CONVERSATION, kon-ver-så-shun, n. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk; discoursing upon any subject; intercourse; practical habits; commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSATIONED, kon-ver-så-shund, part. a. Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life. CONVERSATIVE, kun-vers-a-tiv, a. Relating to

commerce with men; not contemplative.

CONVERSAZIONE, kôn-vér-så-zê-ð-nê, or kôn-vér-så-zê-ð-nê, n. A meeting of company.

CONVERSE, kôn-vérs', vi. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. To have commerce with a dif-

ferent sex. CONVERSE, kon'vers, n. Conversation. In geome-

try, a proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been

supposed.
CONVERSELY, kůn-věrs-lê, ad. Reciprocally.
CONVERSION, kůn-věr-shůn, n. Change from reprobation to grace; from a bad to a holy life. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue. Conversion of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation

into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE, kůn-věrs'ıv, a. Conversable.

CONVERT, kůn-věrt', vt. To change from one religion to another. To turn from a bad to a good life.

CONVERT, kůn-věrt', vi. To undergo a change.

CONVERT, kòn-věrt, n. A person converted from

one opinion to another.

CONVERTED, kun-vert-ed, pp. Turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of ho-

CONVERTER, kun-vert-er, n. One that makes con-

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CONVERTIBILITY, kůn-věrt-ib-il-it-e, n. The quality of being possible to be converted. CONVERTIBLE, kun-vert-ibl, a. So much alike that

one may be used for the other. CONVERTIBLY, kun-vert-ib-le, ad. Reciprocally.

CONVERTING,kun-vert-ing,ppr. Turning; changing. CONVERTITE, kon'ver-ti't, n. A convert.

CONVEX, kôn-véks, n. A convex body.
CONVEX, kôn-véks, a. Rising in a circular form.
CONVEXED, kôn-véksd, part. a. Formed convex.
CONVEXEDLY, kôn-véks-éd-lé, ad. In a convex circular form.

CONVEXITY, kůn-věks'ît-ê, n. Protuberance in a CONVEXLY, kůn-věks'lê, ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXO - CONCAVE, kůn-věks-6-kòn-kå'v, a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the

external protuberance.

CONVEY, kůn-vå', vt. To carry. To transmit. To deliver to another. To impart.

CONVEY, kůn-vå', vi. To play the thief.

CONVEYANCE, kůn-vå'ans, n. The act of removing any thing. The means by which any thing is construit in the converse is transferred. any thing. The means by which any thing is conveyed. Writing by which property is transferred. CONVEYANCER, kun-vä-ans-er, a. A lawyer who

draws writings by which property is transferred. CONVEYED, kůn-vå'd, pp. Carried; transported;

transferred.

CONVEYER, kůn-vå'ér, n. One who carries. CONVEYING, kun-va-ing, ppr. Carrying; transport-

ing; transferring.
CONVICINITY, kon-vis-in-it-ê, n. Neighbourhood.

CONVICT, kon'vikt, n. One found guilty. CONVICT, kon-vikt', vt. To prove guilty.

by proof or evidence.
CONVICT, kůn-víkt', a. Convicted.
CONVICTED, kůn-víkt-čd, pp. Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CONVICTING, kån-vikt-ing, ppr. Proving or finding CONVICTION, kån-vik-shån, n. Detection of guilt. Confutation. State of being convinced.

CONVICTIVE, kůn-vikt-iv, a. Having the power of convincing CONVICTIVELY, kůn-víkt-iv-lé, ad. In a convincing

CONVINCE, kůn-vîns', vt. To evince; to prove. CONVINCED, kůn-vînsd', pp. Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CONVINCEMENT, kůn-vîns'měnt, n. Conviction. CONVINCER, kůn-vîns'ér, n. That which makes

CONVINCIBLE, kun-vins-ibl, a. Capable of convic-CONVINCING, kun-vins-ing, ppr. Persuading the

mind by evidence; convicting.

CONVINCINGLY, kun-vinsting-le, ad. In a convincof convincing. ing manner. CONVINCINGNESS, kun-vins-ing-nes, n. The power

CONVITIOUS, kun-vish'us, n. Reproachful. CONVIVE, kůn-vi'v, vi. To entertain; to feast.
CONVIVAL, kůn-vi'v-ål, a. Relating to an enterCONVIVIAL, kůn-viv-ŷål, a. tainment; festal;

[festivity.

CONVICATED, kon-vô-kå't, vt. To call together.

convocated, kon-vô-kå't, vt. To call together.

convocated, kon-vô-kå't-èd, pp. Called together;

summoned to meet.

[ther; assembling.

CONVOCATING, kon-vo-kå/t-ing, ppr. Calling toge-CONVOCATION, kon-vo-kå/shun, n. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament.

CONVOKE, kůn-vô'k', vt. To call together. CONVOKED, kůn-vô'kd, pp. Summoned or assembled

CONVOKING, kun-vok-ing, ppr. Summoning; con-

vening; assembling. CONVOLUTED,kon'vò-lů-téd, part.a. Twisted; rolled

upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, kon-vô-lu-shân, n. Rolling any thing upon itself. Rolling together.

CONVOLVE, kån-vòlv', vt. To roll together.

CONVOLVED, kån-vòlvd', pp. Rolled or wound to-

gether, or one part on another.

CONVOLVING, kun-volv-ing, ppr. Rolling or winding together; rolling one part on another. CONVOLVULUS, kun-volv-o-lus, n. A genus of plants;

[way of defence. CONVOY, kỏn-vàc, n. Force attending on the road by CONVOY, kủn-vàc, vt. To accompany by land or sea

for the sake of defence. a protecting force. CONVOYED, kôn-vàéd, pp. Attended on a passage by CONVOYING, kôn-vàé-fing, ppr. Attending on a voyage or passage for defence from enemies; attend-

ing and guarding.

CONVULSE, kun-vuls', vt. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body

CONVULSED, kun-vulsd', pp. Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.
CONVULSING, kun-vuls-ing, ppr. Affecting by

spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CONVULSION, kun-vall-shun, n. An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. Tu-

mult; disturbance. [involuntary motion. CONVULSIVE, kůn-vůl'sův, a. That which produces CONVULSIVELY, kůn-vůl'sův-lê, ad. In an agitated CONY, kůn-é, n. A rabbit. [or tumultuous manner. CONY-BOROUGH, kůn'é-bůr'ô, n. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

CONYCATCH, kůn-ê-kåtsh', vi. To cheat; to bite. CONYCATCHER, kůn-é-kåtsh-ér, n. A thief; a cheat.

COO, kb', vi. To cry as a dove or pigeon. COOING, kb'ing, n. Invitation, as the note of the dove. COOK, kb'k, n. One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals. cuckoo.

COOK, or COUK, kô'k, vi. To make the noise of the COOK, kô'k, vt. To prepare victuals. To throw. COOKED, kô'kd, pp. Prepared for the table. Thrown. COOKERY, kô'k-ér-ê, n. The art of dressing victuals. COOKING, kô'k-ing, ppr. Preparing victuals for the table.

Throwing. COOK-MAID, kô'k-måd, n. A maid that dresses pro-COOK-ROOM, kô'k-rôm, n. The kitchen of a ship. [visions.

COOL, kô1, a. Approaching to cold. Not zealous; not COOL, kô1, vt. To make cool; to allay heat. COOL, kô1, vi. To grow less hot. To grow less warm.

COOL-CUP, ko'l-kup, n. A beverage so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather.

COOLED, k&'ld, ppr. Made less hot or less ardent. COOLER, k&'l-ur, n. That which has the power of cooling the body. A vessel in which any thing is made

COOLING, kb'l-ing, ppr. Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOLISH, kô/l-ish, a. Approaching to cold.

COOLNESS, kô/l-nès, n. Want of affection; disincli-

nation. Freedom from passion. [out passion. COOLY, k8/1-ê, ad. Without heat, or sharp cold. With-

COOLY, kô-lê, n. An East Indian road porter. COOM, kô'm, n. Soot that gathers over an oven's That matter that works out of the wheels of mouth. [corn containing four bushels. carriages.

COOMB, or COMB, kom, or kom, n. A measure of COOPE, kôp, vt. To shut up in a narrow compass.
COOPE, kôp, vt. To shut up in a narrow compass.
COOPEE, kô-på', or kô-pê', n. A motion in dancing.
COOPED, kô'pd, pp. Shut up in a coo; confined to

narrow limits.

narrow limits.
COOPERAGE, kô/p-år, n. One that makes coops or barrels.
COOPERAGE, kô/p-år-éj, n. The price paid for cooper's work. The workshop of a cooper.
COOPERAFE, kô-ôr-ér, n. The art of making casks.
COOPERATE, kô-ôp-ér-å/t, vi. Tolabour jointly with

another to the same end.

COOPERATING, kô-ôp'ér-å't-ing, ppr. Acting, or to the same end. operating together. to the same end.
COOPERATION, kô-ôp-êr-å-shån, n. Contributing
COOPERATIVE, kô-ôp-êr-å-shån, n. Contributing
COOPERATIVE, kô-ôp-êr-å-k-åv, n. He that promotes
COOPERATOR, kô-ôp-êr-å-k-åv, n. He that promotes
COOPTATED, kô-ôp-êr-å-k-åv, pp. Chosen with an-

COOPTATING, kô-òp²tå't-ing, ppr. Choosing with another; adopting. [tion. COOPTATION, ko-op-ta'shun, n. Adoption; assump-COORDINATE, ko-ar-din-a't, a. Holding the same

COORDINATELY, kô-ả'r-din-ả't-lê, ad. In the same

COORDINATENESS, kò-à'r-din-à't-nès, n. The state of being coordinate.
COORDINATION, kô-ả/r-din-ả-shun, n.

The state of holding the same rank. marshes. COOT, kô't, n. A small black water-fowl, in fens and

COP, kôp', n. The head; the top of any thing. COPAIBA, kô-pa'-bà, n. Balsam of copaiba, or capivi, is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called Copaifera officinalis, grow-

ing in South America.

COPAL, kô-pål, n. The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY, kô-på'rs-ēn-ēr-ē, a. Joint succes-

sion to any inheritance. COPARCENER, kô-på/rs-en-er, n. Such as have equal

portion in the inheritance of their ancestor.

CÔPARCENY, kô-pả/rs-ển-ề, n. An equal share of coparceners

COPARTMENT, kô-på'rt-ment, n. Compartment. COPARTNER, kô-på'rt-ner, n. One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, ko-på'rt-ner-ship, n. The state

of possessing an equal share.
COPATAN, kop²ā-tān, α. High-raised; pointed.
COPAYVA, ko-pā'-vā, n. A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil. See Copaiba.
COPE, ko'p, n. Any thing with which the head is covered. A sacerdotal vestment worn in sacred ministration. Any archwork over a door.

COPE, kô'p, vi. To contend with; to oppose. To em-COPE, kô'p, vi. To contend; to struggle; to encounter. COPED, kô'pd, pp. Covered with a cope; embraced. COPEMAN, kô'p-mån, n. A chapman. COPERNICAN, kô-pêr-jik-ån, a. Relating to the

Relating to the

system of Copernicus.

COPESMATE, kô/ps-må/t, n. Companion; friend.

COPHOSIS, kô-fô-sîs, n. Dulness of hearing.

COPIER, kôp-ê-êr, n. A transcriber. A plagiary.

COPING, ko'p-ing, n. The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPING, kö'p-ing, ppr. Covering the head with a sacordotal garment called a cope.

COPIOUS, kö'p-ŷås, a. Plentiful; abundant.

COPIOUSLY, kö'p-ŷås-lė, ad. Plentifully.

COPIOUSNESS, kö'p-ŷås-nės, n. Plenty; exuberance

COPIST kö'nist. n. A copier. COPIST, kể-pist, n. A copier. [of style. COPLAND, kếp-lànd, n. A piece of ground in which

the land terminates with an acute angle.

COPLANT, kô-plant, vt. To plant together, at the same time. the same time.

COPLANTED, kố plant cảd, pp. Planted together, at COPLANTING, kố plant ng, ppr. Planting together, at the same time.

at the same time.

COPORTION, kô-pô'r-shûn, n. Equal share.

COPOS, kô-pô's, n. Weariness of the limbs.

COPPED, kô-pô, a. Rising to a top or head in a

COPPLED, kôpld, a. conic form.

COPPEL, kôp-ĉl, n. h instrument used in chymistry

to try and purify gold and silver. COPPER, kop'ar, n. One of the six primitive metals.

A vessel made of copper, commonly used for a boiler. COPPERAS, kop'ar-as, n. A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the blueish green, and the white, which are produced in mines. What is commonly sold for copperas is an artificial vitriol, made of stones found on the sea-shore, called gold stones.

COPPERISH, köp'ůr-lsh, a. Containing copper.

COPPER-NOSE, köp'ůr-nös, n. A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kop'ur-plat, n. A plate on which pictures are engraven. [factures copper. One that manu-COPPERSMITH, kop-dr-smith, n. COPPERWORK, n. A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

COPPERWORM, kop'ar-ourm, n. A little worm in ships. A moth that fretteth garments.

COPPERY, kop-ur-e, a. Containing copper.

COPPICE, kopis, n. Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPING, kop'ing. See Coping. [fying metals. COPPLE-DUST, kop'l-dust, n. Powder used in puri-COPPLE-STONES, kop'l-stô'ns, n. Fragments of stone broken from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by the action of the water.

COPROPHORIA, kô-prô-fô'r-ŷå, n. A purgative medieine.

COPSED, kops', pp. Preserved as underwood; covered with short underwood.

vered with short underwood.

COPSING, kôps-sing, ppr. Covering and inclosing ground with short underwood.

COPSY, kôps-si, a. Having copses.

COPTICK, kôp-si, n. The ancient Egyptian language.

COPULA, kôp-si, v. The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, books are dear.

COPULATE, kôp-si-lå/t, vt. To unite; to conjoin.

COPULATE, kôp-si-lå/t, vi. To come together, as different sexes.

ferent sexes.

COPULATE, kôp'u-la't, a. Joined. COPULATED, kôp'u-la't-êd, pp. Joined in pairs. COPULATION, kop-u-la/t-ing, pp. Joining in pairs. COPULATION, kop-u-la-shun, n. The congress or embrace of the two sexes. Any conjunction.

COPULATIVE, kôp²u-lå't-lv, n. A term of grammar. A conjunction in grammar. Conjunction, by marriage. COPIED, or COPYED, kôp²êd, pp. Transcribed; imitated.

COPY, kop'e, n. The autograph; the original. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. A picture drawn from another picture. COPY, kôp-é, vt. To transcribe; to write after an ori-

ginal. To imitate.
COPY, kòp'ê, vi. To imitate.
COPY-BOOK, kòp'ê-bök, n. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYER, kôp-é-ér, n. A copier. COPYHOLD, kôp-é-hô/ld, n. A tenure, for which the

tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. COPYHÖLDER, kôp'é-hô'ld-år, n.

One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPYING, kôp-ĉe-Îng, ppr. Transcribing; imitating. COPYIST, kôp-ĉe-Îst, n. A transcriber. An imitator. COPYRIGHT, kôp-ĉe-ri't, n. The property which an

author, or his assignee, has in a literary work.

COQUALLIN, kô-kôāl-in. A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, ineapable of climbing trees.

COQUELICOT, kô'k-lê-kô', n. The red corn-rose; a

colour nearly red so called, from it. COQUET, ko-ket', vt. To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle.

COQUET, kô-kẻt', vi. To entice by blandishments. COQUETRY, kô-kẻt'rê, n. Affectation of amorous

advances. COQUETTED, kô-kêt-êd, pp. Having assumed and put on the appearance of love from mere vanity, in

order to attract admirers, and then reject them.

COQUETTING, kô-kèt-îng, pp. Endeavouring to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire

to gratity vanity, and then rejecting the suitors. COQUETTE, ko-két', n. A gay woman, who endea-[of a coquette. vours to attract notice.

COQUETTISH, kô-két^lish, a. Affecting the manner COR, kôr', n. The measure of a pottle. CORACLE, kôr^lákl, n. A boat used in Wales by fish-

ers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work. CORACOID, kòr'a-kàê'd, a. Shaped like the beak of

CORAL, kor-al, n. A plant of great hardness and stony nature, growing in the water. CORALLACEOUS, kor-ål-lå-shus, a. Like coral, o.

partaking of its qualities.

CORALLIFORM, kor-al-e-fa/rm, a. Resembling cora.. CORALLINE, kor-å-ll'n, a. Consisting of coral. CORALLINE, kor-å-li'n, a. Is a sea-plant used in me-

CORALLINITE, kor-ål'in-i't, n. A fossil; polypier, or coralline

CORALLITE, kor-al i't, n. A mineral substance, or

petrifaction, in the form of coral. CORALLOID, kor'a-lao'd, a. Resembling CORALLOIDAL, kor-a-loe'd-al, a. coral.

CORAL-TREE, kôr-âl-trê, n. A native of America, which produces very beautiful scarlet flowers.

CORAL-WORT, n. kôr-âl-ôurt, n. A genus of plants,

CORANTO, kůr-ånt', n. A paper of news. CORANTO, kô-ràn-tô, n. An air, or dance.

CORB, ka'rb, n. An ornament in building.

CORBAN, ka'r-ban, n. An alms-basket; a gift; an alms.

CORBE, korb, a. Crooked.

CORBEILS, kor'bels, n. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kôr bẻl, n. In architecture: the representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the Caryatides.

CORBEL, kôr-bêl, n. A short piece of timber sticking CORBIL, kôr-bêl, n. out a few inches from a wall; a niche left in walls for figures.

CORBY, kå'r-bė, n. A raven. CORCULCUM, kòr-kůl'-kům, n. The germ of a plant. CORCULE, kôr'ku'l, n. In botany: the heart of the CORCLE, kôrk'l, n. seed, or rudiment of a future

CORD, ka'rd, n. A string composed of several strands or twists; a quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord.

CORD, kå'rd, vt. To fasten with cords. CORDAGE, kå'rd-ij, n. The ropes of a ship. CORDATED,kård-å't-ěd, a. Having the form of a heart.

CORDED, kå'rd-ed, a. Bound with a cord. CORDED, kå'rd-ed, pp. Bound, or fastened with cords. CORDELIER, kå'rd-e-le'r, n. A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, ka'rd-ŷa, n. A genus of plants. CORDIAL, ka'rd-ŷal, n. A medicine that increases the force of the heart; any thing that comforts, and ex-

CORDIAL, kå'rd-ŷål, a. Reviving; sincere; hearty. CORDIALITY, kård-ŷål-ît-ê, n. Sincerity. CORDIALLY, kå'rd-ŷål-ê, ad. Sincerely; heartily. CORDIALNESS, kå'rd-ŷål-nês, n. Heartiness. CORDIERITE, kå'rd-ŷër-i't, n. The mineral called

otherwise iolite and dichroite.

CORDIFORM, kård-e-farm, a. Heart-shaped. CORDMAKER, kå/rd-må/k-år, n. A ropemaker. CORDINER, kå/rd-in-er, n. A shoemaker.

CORDING, ka'rd-ing, pp. Fastening and binding with stones jutting out before the rampart.

cords. [stones jutting out before the rampart. CORDON, kô'r-dô'ng, n. In fortification, a row of CORDON, kô'r-dô'ng, n. A band; a wreath. CORDOVAN, kâr-dô-vân', n. Spanish leather. CORDUROY,kô'rd-u-ràô', n. Stout corded cotton cloth. CORDWAIN, kâ'rd-bân, n. Cordovan leather, from Cordova in Spain.

CORDWAINER, kâ'rd-bâ'n-ēr, a. A shoemaker. CORDWOOD, kâ'rd-wôd, n. Wood sold by the cord. Wood tiad up for firing.

Wood tied up for firing.

CORE, kor, n. The heart ; the inner part of any thing. The matter contained in a sore; a disorder incident

to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers.

COREGENT, kô-rċ-jènt, n. A joint regent.

CORELATIVE, kô-rẻ-l'a-tiv, or kôr-rẻ-l'a-tiv, a. See

CORRELATIVE. CORIACEOUS, kô-rê-å'shůs, a. Consisting of leather.

CORIANDER, kô-rê-â'n-dêr, n. A plant.

CORINTH, kö-rinth', n. [from the city of that name.]
A small fruit, commonly called currant.
CORINTHIAN, kö-rinth'ŷan, n. Order, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. In allusion to the notorious licentiousness of Corinth, "to play the Corinthian" denotes a profligate person.

CORINTHIAN, ko-rinthiyan, a. Relating to the li-

centions manners of Corinth.

CORIVAL, kô-ri-vål, n. See Corrival.

CORIVAL, kor-i-val, vt. To affect to equal.

CORK, ka'rk, n. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

CORK, ka'rk, vt. To stop with corks.

CORKED, karkd, pp. Stopped; made tight with a [with a cork. CORKING, kh'rk-ing, ppr. Stopping; making tight CORKING-PIN, kh'rk-ing-pin, n. A pin of the largest

CORKSCREW, kå'rk-skrö, n. A screw to draw corks CORKY, kå'rk-è, a. Consisting of, or resembling cork. CORMORANT, kå'r-mò-rànt, n. A bird that preys upon fish.

CORN, ka'rn, n. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.

CORN, ká'rn, vt. To salt. CORNBIND, ká'rn-bi'nd, n. Climbing buckwheat. CORNCRAIK, ká'rn-krá'k, n. The landrail, so called probably from its constant note, craik, craik.

CORNED, ka'rnd, pp. Preserved and seasoned with salt. CORNFIELD, ka'rn-feld, n. A field where corn is

CORNFLAG, kå'rn-flåg, n. A plant. [stored. CORNFLOOR, kå'rn-flåf, n. The floor where corn is CORNFLOWER, kå'rn-flåf-år, n. Flowers which grow

only amongst corn.

CORNHEAP, kå'rn-hê'p, n. Store of corn.

CORNING, kå'r-ning, ppr. Preserving and seasoning with salt.

CORNLAND, kå'rn-lånd', n. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORNLOFT, ka'rn-lôft, n. A granary. CORNMARIGOLD, ka'rn-ma'-rê-gôld, n. A flower. CORNMASTER, kå'rn-må's-ter, n. One that cultivates corn for sale

CORNMETER, kå/rn-mê/t-er, n. One who superintends the measure of corn.

CORNMILL, ka'rn-mil', n. A mill to grind corn. CORNPIPE, kå'rn-pi'p, n. A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNROCKET, kå'rn-rö's, n. A species of poppy.

CORNUAMMONIS, ka'r-nu-am-mo'nis, n. A shell

like a ram's horn. CORNSALAD, ka'rn-sal'ad, n. An herb, whose top

leaves are a salad of themselves. CORNVIOLET, kå/rn-vi'ô-lèt, n. A species of campa-CORNAGE, kár-něj, n. A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a

CORNAMUTE, kå'r-nå-mu't, n. A wind instrument. CORNCHANDLER, kå/rn-tshånd'ler, n. One that retails corn

CORNCUTTER, kå'rn-kůt'-ůr, n. A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEA, kå'r-nå-å, n. The horny coat of the eye. CORNEL, kôr'-nål, n.

A tree CORNELIAN-TREE, kår-nå'l-ŷån-trå, n.

bearing

the fruit commonly called the cornel, or cornelian cherry. [CORNELIAN. CORNELIANSTONE, kur-ne'l-yan-sto'n, n. See

CORNEMUSE, ka'rn-mu'z, n. A kind of rustick flute, or the bag-pipe; a shawm. CORNEOUS, kar-ne-us, n. Horny; resembling horn.

CORNER, kå'r-nër, n. An angle.
CORNERED, kå'r-nër, d. An angle.
CORNERED, kå'r-nër, d. Having angles.
CORNER-STONE, kå'r-nër-sto'n, n. The stone that
unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.
CORNER-TEETH, kå'r-nër-tè'th, of a Horse, n.
Are the four teeth between the middle teeth and the

tushes

CORNERWISE, kả'r-ner-ôi's, ad. Diagonally. CORNET, kả'r-net, n. A musical instrument blown with the mouth. A company or troop of horse. The officer that bears the standard of a troop. A standard or flag. Conner of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin.
CORNETCY, ka'r-net-se, n. The commission of

cornet. CORNETER, kå'r-net-er n. A blower of a cornet.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CORNICE, ka'r-nis, n. The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICE Ring, ka'r-nis-ring, n. In gunnery: the next ring from the muzzle backwards.

CORNICLE, kå/r-nikl, n. A little horn. CORNICULATE, kår-nik/u-lå/t, a. Horned.

CORNIFIC, kar-nif-ik, a. Capable of making horns. CORNIFORM, kar-ne-form, a. Having the shape of [horns.

CORNIGEROUS, kar-nij-ér-us, a. Horned; having CORNING-HOUSE, kar-ning-haos, n. The place where gunpowder is granulated. CORNISH, ka'r-nish, n. The people of Cornwall.

CORNISH, ka'r-nish, a. Relating to the language or manners of the Cornish.

CORNUCOPIA, kår-nu-kô/p-ŷå, n.

The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruit and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

CORNUTE, kôr-nu't, vt. To cuckold.

CORNUTED, kôr-nu't-têd, pp. Cuckolded.

CORNUTIO, kôr-nu't-ing, ppr. Cuckolding.

CORNUTO, kôr-nu'tô, n. A cuckold.

CORNUTOR, kor-nu't-ur, n. A cuckold-maker.

CORNY, kå/r-nå, a. Strong or like horn. CORODY, kå/r-då, n. See Couropy.

COROL, kôr-ûl, n. The inner covering of a COROLLA, kô-rôl-å, n. flower. COROLLARY, kôr-ôl-lår-ê, a. The conclusion.

COROLLATED, kor-ol-lat-ed, a. Having flowers

like a crown. COROLLET kor'all-et, n. One of the partial flow-COROLLULE, kor'all-u'l, n. ers, which make a

compound one. CORÓNA, kôr-ô-na, n. A large flat member of the

cornice, which crowns the entablature.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nål, n. A crown; a garland.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nål, a. Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kôr'ô-nâr-ê, a. Relating to a crown. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kor-ô-na-shun, n. The act or so-

lemnity of crowning a king.

CORONEL, kôr-ô-nel, n. A colonel.

CORONER, kôr-ô-ner, n. An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned: for which purpose a jury is [the nobility. impanneled. CORONET, kor-o-net, n. An inferior crown worn by

CORONIFORM, kôr-ô-nê-fârm, n. Having the form

CORONOID, kôr-ô'nàê'd, a. Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw; called

the coronoid process. CORONULE, kor-ô-nu'l, n. A coronet, or little

erown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

CORPORAL, k½'r-pỗ-rål, n. The lowest officer of the infantry. The fine linen wherein the sacrament is put. CORPORAL of a Ship, kar'pò-rål, n. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries. CORPORAL, ka'r-pò-rål, a. Relating to the body.

Material; not spiritual. CORPORALITY, kar-po-ral/ît-ê, n. The quality of

being embodied. CORPORALLY, kà'r-pô-rål-ê, ad. Bodily.

CORPORAS, kar'pô-ras, n. The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth.

CORPORATE, ká'r-pô-råt, a. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual

CORPORATE, kår-pô-rå't, vt. To unite. CORPORATED, kå'r-pô-rå't-éd, pp. United in a body, or society

CORPORATELY, kà/r-pô-rå/t-lê, ad. In a corporate capacity. [a body corporate. CORPORATENESS, kår-pô-rå/t-nes, n. The state of CORPORATING, kå/r-pô-rå/t-ing, ppr. Forming into

a body, or society.

CORPORATION, kar-pô-ra-shun, n. A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, ablc,

by their common consent, to grant, or receive, in law. any thing within the compass of their charter. CORPORATURE, kar-po-ra/t-yur, n. The state of

being embodied. [spiritual. CORPOREAL, kor-pô/r-ŷâl, a. Ḥaving a body; not CORPOREALIST, kor-pô/r-ŷâl-ist, n. One who denies spiritual substances.

CORPÓREALLY, kôr-pô/r-ŷål-ê, ad. In a material or bodily manner.

CORPOREITY, kår-pô-rê-ît-ê, n. Materiality. CORPOREOUS, kôr-pô/r-ŷûs, a. Bodily; having a

body CORPORIFICATION, kôr-pô-rîf-ê-kå-shun, n. The

act of giving body or palpability.

CORPORIFIED, kor-pôr-ĉ-fi(d, pp. Embodied.

CORPORIFY, kôr-pôr-ĉ-fi-i, vt. To embody.

CORPORIFYING, kôr-pôr-ĉ-fi-ling ppr. Embodying.

CORPOSANT, or CORPUSANSE, kå/r-pô-zånt, or ka'r-pu-zans', n. A word used by mariners to denote those luminous bodies, which sometimes skip about the masts and yards of ships.

CORPSE, kå'rps, n. A body. A dead body; a corse. CORPSE, kå'rps, n. The body, in opposition to the CORPSE, kå'r-p. A military body. [soul. CORPULENCE, kå'r-pu-lens, n. Bulkiness of body. CORPULENCY, kå'r-pu-lens-ê, Bulkiness of body. CORPUSCLE, kå'r-puskl, n. A small body; a particle of reatter.

ticle of matter.

CORPUSCULAR, kor'půsk'u-lår, a. Relating CORPUSCULARIAN, kor'půsk-u-lå/r-yån to bodies;

comprising bodies. CORPUSCULARIAN, kôr-půsk-u-lå/r-ŷån, n. A corpuscularian philosopher.

CORRACLE, kor-åkl, n. See Coracle. [gether. CORRADE, kor-å'd, vt. To rub off; to scrape to-CORRADED, kor-rå'd-éd, pp. Rubbed off.

CORRADING, kor-rå'd-ing, ppr. Rubbing off. CORRADIATION, kor-rå-de-å'shun, n. A conjunc-

tion of rays in one point.

CORRECT, kůr-rěkt', a. Free from fault.

CORRECT, kůr-rěkt', vt. To punish; to chastise. To take away faults. CORRECTED, kur-rekt'ed, pp. Amended; punished.

CORRECTING, kur-rekt-ing, ppr. Amending; chastising CORRECTION, kůr-rěk-shůn, n. Punishment; dis-

cipline. Amendment. Reprehension; animadversion. CORRECTIONAL, kůr-rék-shůn-ål, a. Having the power to correct. CORRECTIONER, kůr-rék-shûn-ér, n. One that has

been in the house of correction. CORRECTIVE, kůr-rékt'îv, a. Having the power to

obviate any bad qualities. CORRECTIVE, kur-rekt-iv, n. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

CORRECTLY, kår-rékt-lé, ad. Accurately. CORRECTNESS, kår-rékt-nés, n. Accuracy. CORRECTOR, kår-rékt-ér, n. He that amends. In medicine: such an ingredient as guards against or abates the force of another.

CORREGIDOR, kôr-rěj-é-dôr, n. A Spanish magis-CORRELATE, kôr-él-lä/t, vi. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kòr'él-lå't, n. One that stands in the opposite relation. [relation. CORRELATIVE, kôr-rẻl-a-tiv, a. Having a reciprocal CORRELATIVE, kôr-rẻl-a-tiv, n. That which has a

reciprocal relation. CORRELATIVENESS, kor-rel-a-tiv-nes, n. state of being correlative. CORREPTION, kor-rep-shun, n. Objurgation; chid-

ing; reproof. CORRESPOND, kor-es-pond', vi. To suit. To keep

up commerce by alternate letters.
CORRESPONDENCE, kôr-és-pôn'děns, n. Rela-CORRESPONDENCY, kôr-és-pôn'děns-é, n. { Rela-CORRESPONDENCY, kôr-és-pôn'děns-é, n. { tion ; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another ; reciprocal intelligence.

CORRESPONDENT, kor-ës-pondent, a. Suitable;

CORRESPONDENT, kor-ës-pondent, n. One with

whom commerce is kept up by letters.

CORRESPONDENTLY, kor-és-pond'ént-lé, ad. In an according manner. CORRESPONDING, kor-és-pond-ing, ppr. Carrying

on intercourse by letters.
CORRESPONSIVE, kor-és-pons'iv, a. Answerable. CORRIDOR, kôr-é-dôr, n. The covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. A gallery or long isle round about a building. CORRIGENDA, kor-lj-en-då, n. pl. Words to be altered.

CORRIGIBLE, kor-"ij-ibl,a. Capable of being amended.

CORRIVAL, kôr-ij-ioi, a. Lapane or being amendeu. CORRIVAL, kôr-iż-vål, n. Rival; competitor. CORRIVAL, kôr-iż-vål, a. Contending. CORRIVAL, kôr-iż-vål, vi. To vie with. CORRIVALITY, or CORRIVALITY, kôr-i-vål-ti-c, or kôr-ri/v-ål-rê, n. Competition. [valry. CORRIVALSHIP, kôr-iż-vål-ship, n. Opposition; ri-corrival-ti-c, riv-vål-ti-c, ri CORRIVATE, kor-ri'va't, vt. To draw water out of several streams into one.

CORRIVATED, kor-iv-a't-ed, pp. Drawn into one

stream from several.

CORRIVATING, kor-fv-å/t-fing, ppr. Drawing water from several streams into one.

CORRIVATION, kòr'iv-å'shun, n. The running of

waters together into one stream.

CORROBORANT, kôr-rôb-ô-rånt, a. Strengthening.

CORROBORATE, kôr-rôb-ô-rå't, vt. To confirm.

CORROBORATE, kôr-rôb-ô-rå't, a. Strengthened. CORROBORATED, kor-rob-o-ra't-ed, pp. Strengthened; confirmed.

CORROBORATING, kor-rob-o-ra/t-ing, ppr. Giving additional assurance.

CORROBORATION, kor-rob-o-ra-shun, n. The act

of strengthening. CORROBORATIVE, kor-rob'd-ra't-iv, n. That which

increases strength.

CORROBORATIVE, kor-rob-o-ra/t-iv, a. Having the power of confirming. CORRODE, kůr-ro'd, vt. To eat away by degrees.

CORRODED, kůr-rô'd-éd, pp. Eaten away gradually. CORRODENT, kůr-rô'd-ént, a. Having the power of

wasting any thing away.

CORRODENT, kûr-rô'd-ênt, n. That which eats away. CORRODIATÉ, kůr-rô'd-ê-a't, vt. To eat away by

degrees. [of being corrodible. CORRODIBILITY, kår-rå'd-ib-il-it-å, a. The quality CORRODIBLE, kur-rô'd-ibl, a. What may be consumed.

CORRODING, kůr-rô'd-ing, ppr. Eating away gradnally

CORRODY, kôr-6-dê, n. A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

CORROSIBLE, kår-rð's-lbl, a. See CORROSIBLENESS, kår-rð's-lbl-nes, n. Suscepti-

bility of corrosion. CORROSION, kůr-rô'zhůn, n. The power of eating

or wearing away by degrees.
CORROSIVE, kur-rô-siv, a. Having the power of

consuming or wearing away. CORROSIVE, kur-rô-siv, n. That which has the quality of wasting any thing. That which has the power of fretting. rosive.

CORROSIVE, kur-rô-siv, vt. To eat away, like a cor-CORROSIVED, kůr-rô'sivd, pp. Eaten away.
CORROSIVELY, kůr-rô'siv-lê, ad. With the power

of corroding.
The quality CORROSIVENESS, kůr-rò'siv-nés, n. The quality CORROSIVING, kůr-rò'siv-ing, ppr. Eating away. CORRUGANT, kòr'u-gànt, a. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

CORRUGATE, kor'u-ga't, vt. To wrinkle or purse up. CORRUGATED, kor'u-gå/t-ed, pp. Wrinkled.

CORRUGATING, kor'u-ga't-ing, ppr. Collecting into wrinkles. wrinkles. CORRUGATION, kor-u-gå-shun, n. Contraction into CORRUPT, kur-rupt', vi. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state. To deprave; to destroy integrity;

corrupt, kår-råpt', vi. To become putrid; to lose CORRUPT, kår-rupt', a. Spoiled; tainted. Unsound; putrid; vicions; without integrity.

CORRUPTER, kår-råpt/år, n. He that taints or vi-CORRUPTFUL, kår-råpt/föl. a. Corrupting. [tiates. CORRUPTIBLITY, kår-råpt-ib-il-it-å, n. Possibi-

lity to be corrupted. [struction CORRUPTIBLE, kår-råpt-ibl, a. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kur'rupt'ibl-nes, n. Suscep-

tibility of corruption.
(*ORRUPTIBLY, kår-råpt-ib-lê, ad. In such a man-

ner as to be corrupted. CORRUPTING, kur-rupt-ing, n. The act of vitiating. CORRUPTING, kur-rupt-ing, ppr. Putrifying; de-

praving; vitiating.

CORRUPTION, kdr-rdp'shdn, n. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts. Wickedness; perversion of principles. Matter or pus in an ore. In law: an infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treason, and to his issue.

CORRUPTIVE, kdr-rdpt'lv, a. Having the quality of fruption.

tainting.

CORRUPTLESS, kår-råpt-lés, a. Insusceptible of corCORRUPTLY, kår-råpt-lé, ad. With corruption. Vi-

ciously; improperly.
CORRUPTNESS, kår-råpt-nes, Putrescence; vice.
CORRUPTRESS, kår-råpt-res, n. She that misleads or corrupts others.

CORSAIR, kår-så'r, n. A pirate. The vessel of a cor-CORSE, kå'rs, n. A body. A dead body; a carcass. CORSELET, kå'rs-lêt, n. A light armour for the forepart of the body. as with a corslet. CORSELET, or CORSLET, ka/rs-let, vt. To encircle, CORSET, kor-sét', n. A pair of boddice for a woman. CORSLETTED, ka'rs-lêt-êd, ppr. Encircled as with a corselet.

CORSLETTING, kå'rs-let-ing, ppr. Encircling as with a corselet.

CORTEGE, kôr-tả/zh, n. A train of attendants. CORTES, kôr-tâ/z, n. The states assembled in Madrid.

CORTEX, kôr-têks', n. Bark; cover. [rind. CORTICAL, kôr-tê-kâl, a. Barky; belonging to the CORTICATED, kôr-tê-kâ't-êd, a. Resembling the

bark of a tree. CORTICOSE, kôr-tê-kô's, a. Full of bark.

CORUSCANT, kô-růs-kånt, a. Glittering by flashes. CORUSCATE, kô-růs-kå't, vi. To glitter. CORUSCATION, kô-růs-kå'-shůn, n. Flash; quick

[twenty guns. vibration of light.

CORVETTE, kôr-vět', n. Any vessel of war under CORVETTO, kôr-vět'ô, n. The curvet. CORVINE, kôr-vi'n, a. Belonging to a crow or raven. CORVBANTIATE, kô-rê-bàn-sê-å't, vi. To sleep To sleep with the eyes open. [inflamed. CORYBANTICK, kô-rê-băn-tik, a. Madly agitated or CORYMB, kò-rimb, n. A bunch, cluster, head of a plant. [with branches of berries.

CÓRYMBIATED, kò-rim-bê-å/t-éd, a. Garnished CORYMBIFEROUS, kô-rim-bift-ér-us, a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kô-rīm'bůs, n. Among the ancient botanists, a bunch or cluster of berries; amongst moderns, a compounded discous flower, such as the daisy, and common marygold. CORYPHEUS, kå-rê-fu's, n. The principal of those

who compose the chorus in the ancient tragedy; now a general name for a chief or principal of any company.

COS, kôs', n. A species of lettuce. COSCINOMANCY, kòs-sin'ô-màn-sê, n. The art of

divination by means of a sieve.

COSECANT, kô-sê-kant, n. The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Winterly the competence of another to find y degrees. COSEN, kůz-tén, vt. See Cozen. COSIER, kô-zhêr, n. A tailor. COSIGNIFICATIVE, kô-sîg-nîf-ê-kå/t-îv, a. Having the same signification.
COSINE, kô-si'n, n. The right sine of an arch, which

is the complement of another to ninety degrees. COSMETICK, koz-mět'ik, n. A preparation for im-

proving beauty.
COSMETICK, kos-mettak, a. Beautifying. COSMICAL, koz-mê-kâl, a. Relating to the world. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

COSMICALLY, kôz'mê-kål-ê, ad. With the sun; not acronycally. [scribes the creation of the world. COSMOGONIST, köz-mògʻð-nist, n. He who de-COSMOGONY, köz-mògʻð-ne, n. The creation. COSMOGRAPHER, köz-mògʻråf-der, n. One who

writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kôz-mô-grấf-é-kål, a. Relating to the general description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICALLY, koz-mô-graf-é-kal-é, ad.

In a manner relating to cosmography. COSMOGRAPHY, koz-mog-raf-e, n. The science of

the general system of the world.
COSMOLABE, koz-mô-lan, n. An ancient instrument
for measuring distances in the heavens, or on earth;
much the same as the astrolabe, and called also pentacosm

COSMOLATORY, kòz-mòl'â-tůr-ê, n. The worship paid to the world, or its parts, by the heathens. COSMOLOGIST, kòz-mòl'ô-jist, n. One who de-

scribes the universe. [world in general. COSMOLOGY, kôz-môl'ô-jê, n. A knowledge of the COSMOPLASTICK, kôz-mô-plâs'tîk, a. Respecting the formation of the world.

COSMOPOLITAN, kôz-mô-pôl-st-an, n. A citizen COSMOPOLITE, koz-mop-o-lit, n.

world; one who is at home in every place.

COSMORAMA, koz-mo-ra-ma, n. An extensive view; a painting.

COSS, kos', n. An Indian road measure; a mile and a

COSSACKS, kòs'såks, n. A people inhabiting the Ukraine, under the Russian government. COSSAS, kòs'as, n. Plain Indian muslins of various

qualities and breadths. [dam. COSSET, kos-ét, n. A lamb brought up without the COSSICK, kos-ík, a. Relating to algebra. [side. COST, ka'st, n. Charge; expense. COST, ka'st, vt. To be bought for. A rib, or Loss.

COSTAL, kos'tal, a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kůs-terd, n. An apple round and bulky like the head. dealer in apples. COSTARD-MONGER, kos-terd-mungg-ur, n. A COSTER-MONGER, kos-terd-mungg-ur, n. The same

as costard-monger. [Cold; formal. COSTIVE, kôs²tîv, a. Bound in the body; close. COSTIVENESS, kôs²tîv-nês, n. The state of the

body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLESS, kå'st-les, a. Costing nothing.

COSTLINESS, kå'st-le-nes, n. Sumptuousness; ex-

pensiveness.
COSTLY, kå'st-lê, ad. Expensive.
COSTMARY, kå'st-må'rê, n. An herb.
COSTREL, kòs'trêl, n. A bottle.
COSTUME, kòs'trû'm, n. In painting: the strict observance of proper character as to persons and things. It is now generally applied in the sense of custom or

COSUFFERER, kô'sůf'ér-ér, n. A fellow-sufferer. COSUPREME, kô'su-prê'm, n. A partaker of su-

premity.
COT, kôt', n.
COTE, kôt', n.
COAT, kôt', n.
a cottage.
COAT, kôt', n.
cmall house: a cottage. An abridg-

COT, kot', n. A small house; a cottage. An abridgment of cotquean. A cadelamb.
COT, or COTT, kot', n. A small bed; a cradle; a ham-

mock. A little boat.

COTABULATE, kô-tåb-u-lå't. See CONTABULATE.

COTANGENT, kô-tån-jent, n. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety

COTE, kö't, n. A cottage. A sheepfold. COTE, kö't, vt. To leave behind, to overpass. COTE, kö't. See Quote.

COTED, kô't-éd, pp. In coursing: left behind; overpassed. [overpassing. COTING, kö't-ling, ppr. In coursing: leaving behind, COTEMPORARY, kö-tém-pô-rår-e, n. See Consociation. sociation. COTERIE, kô'ter-ê, n. A friendly or fashionable as-COTHURNUS, kô-thủr-nus, n. A sort of ancient busCOTICULAR, kò-tik'u-ler, a. Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable to whetstones. COTILLON, kô-tîl'yun, kô-tîl-yô'ng, n. A brisk lively

dance, in which eight persons are usually employed.
COTLAND, kôt-'lând', n. Land appendant to a cottage.
COTQUEAN, kôt-'kôd'n, n. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.
COTSWOLD, kôts-'bôld, n. Sheep-cotes, in an open

country; whence the large tract of downs called Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire.

COTTAGE, kôt-²ji, n. A hut; a cot. COTTAGED, kôt-²jid, a. Having cottages. COTTAGELY, kôt-²ji-lė, ad. Rustick; suitable to a

COTTAGER, kôt-å-jer, n. One who lives in a cottage. COTTER, or COTTER, kôt-ér, or kôt-yêr, n. One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kotn', n. The down of the cotton-tree. Cloth made of cotton. A plant. [to unite with. COTTON, kotn', vi. To rise with a nap. To cement; COTTONOUS, or COTTONY, kôt-un-us or kôt-un-e,

a. Full of cotton; soft as cotton. COTYLA, or COTYLE, kò-tîl-å, or kô-tîl-ê, n. The deep cavity of a bone, which receives the end of another in articulation. A liquid measure in use among the ancients.

COUAGE, kab-ej, or kab-itsh, n. An Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle.

pods of which sting the a local.

COUCH, kaotsh', vi. To lie down on a place of repose.

To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. To lie To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. To lie down in secret, or in ambush. To stoop, or bend down.

[lay down any thing in a bed. COUCHED, kåðtsh/, vt. To lie on a place of repose. To COUCHED, kåðtsh/, pp. Laid down; hid; included; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed; or

removed, as a cataract.

COUCH, kåðtsh', n. A seat of repose; a layer or straCOUCHANT, kåðtsh'ant, n. Lying down. [tum. COUCHEE, kô'shā', n. Bedtime. COUCHER, kāôtsh'ār, n. He that couches cataracts.

A registering book in monasteries.
COUCHFELLOW, kåðtsh-fél-ð, n. Bedfellow.
COUCHGRASS,kåðtsh-grås, or kö'tsh-gràs', n. A weed. COUCHING, khôtshting, ppr. Lying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCHING, kaotshing, n. bowing. Removing a cataract. The act of bending or

COUGH, kof, n. A convulsion of the lungs, vell cated by some sharp serosity. COUGH, kôf, vi. To make a noise in endcavouring to

evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. COUGH, kôt', vt. Te eject by a cough; to expectorate. COUGHER, kôt'd', pp. Expelled from the lungs. COUGHER, kôt'dr, v. One that coughs. COUGHING, kôt'dng, ppr. Expelling from the lungs.

COUL, kåó'l, n. A deep circular tub.
COULD, kôd', imperfect pret. of can.
COULTER, kôd', pret. of can.
COULTER, kôd-tûr, n. The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kàôn's l, n. An assembly of persons met together in consultation. The body of privy counsellors. COUNCILBOARD, kåon'sil-bord, n. Council-table,

where matters of state are deliberated.
COUNCILTABLE, kåôn'síl-tã'bl, n. Council-board.
COUNDERSTANDING, kô'án-dēr-stånd'íng,n. Mu-

tual understanding. COUNITE, kô'u-ni't, vt. To unite. COUNITE, kô'u-ni't, a. United.

COUNSEL, kåôn-sèl, n. Advice; consultation; deliberation; Those that plead a cause.
COUNSEL, kåôn-sèl, vt. To give advice.
COUNSELKEEPER, kåôn-sèl-kè'p-èr, n. One who

can keep a secret. COUNSELKEEPING, kàôn-sel-kê/p-ing, a. That

which preserves secrecy. low the advice of others.

COUNSELLED, kàôn'séld, pp. Advised; instructed. admonished.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

COUNSELLING, kåôn'sel-ing, ppr. Advising; ininstructing; admonishing. COUNSELLOR, kåőn'sél-űr, n. Confidant; boss m

friend; one whose province is to deliberate upon publick affairs. A lawyer.
COUNSELLORSHIP, kåon-sél-ůr-ship, n. The office

of a privy counsellor.

COUNT, kåônt', n. Number. In law: a charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading. A title of

foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl.
COUNT, kåônt', vt. To reckon; to esteem.
COUNT, kåônt', vi. To found an account or scheme.
COUNTABLE, kåônt'åbl, a. That which may be num-

COUNTED, kåb'nt-èd, pp. Numbered; esteemed.
COUNTENANCE, kåbnt-èn-ëns, n. The form of the face. Air; look. Patronage.
COUNTENANCE, kåbnt-èn-ëns, vt. To support.

COUNTENANCED, kaont-én-énsd, pp. Favoured; encouraged. [countenances another. encouraged. [countenances another. COUNTENANCER, kåônt'ên-ens-ûr, n. One that COUNTENANCING, kåônt'en-ens-îng, ppr. Favour-

ing; encouraging.

COUNTER, kaont'ur, n. The table on which goods are viewed in a shop. A reckoner. That part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. A name of some prisons in London. COUNTER, khônt-úr, ad. Contrary to. Contrary ways.

COUNTERACT, kåont-år-åkt', vt. To hinder any thing. [frustrated. COUNTERACTED, kåônt-år-åkt-åd, pp. Hindered; COUNTERACTING, kåbnt-år-åkt-ing, ppr. Defeat-

ing.
COUNTERACTION, kåônt-år-åk/shån, n. OpposiCOUNTERACTIVE, kåônt-år-åk/sr, a. Capable of preventing. [Opposite attraction. COUNTERATTRACTION,kåont-ur-åt-trak'shun,n. COUNTERATTRACTIVE, kåont-år-åt-tråk-tiv, a.

Attracting in an opposite way.

COUNTERBALANCE, kåônt-år-bål-åns,vt. To weigh

against. COUNTERBALANCED, kåont'ar-bål'ensd, pp. Op-

posed by equal weight. COUNTERBALANCING, kåånt'år-bål-ens-ing, ppr.

Opposing by equal weight. [ty. COUNTERBOND, kåônt-dr-bond', n. A counter sure-COUNTERBUFF, kåônt-dr-bdf, vt. To impel in a di-

rection opposite to the former impulse.

COUNTERBUFF, kåônt'dr-bůf, n. A blow in a contrary direction. [contrivance. COUNTERCAST, kåont'-ur-kå'st, n. A trick; delusive COUNTERCASTER, kåont-år-kå/st-år, n. An arith-

metician; a bookkeeper. [reciprocation. COUNTERCHANGE, kåônt-år-tshå'nj. n. Exchange; COUNTERCHANGE, kåônt-år-tshå'nj, vt. To exfeanged. change. [cha COUNTERCHANGED, kaônt-dr-tshā'njd, pp. COUNTERCHANGING, kaônt-dr-tshā'nj-ing, Ex-

Exchanging; intermixing; as the colours of the field, and charge in heraldry.

COUNTERCHARM, kåônt-år-tshå'rm, n. That by which a charm is dissolved

which a charm is dissolved.

COUNTERCHARM, kåont-dr-tshå/rm, vt. To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

COUNTERCHARMED, kåont'-år-tshå'rmd, pp. De-

feated by contrary chains.
COUNTERCHARNING, kåont-ur-tshå'r-ming, ppr.

Destroying the effect of an opposite charm.

COUNTERCHECK, i dont'ar-tshek', vt. To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, ka nt'er-tshek', n. Stop; rebuke. COUNTERCHECKED, kabot-ur-tshekd, pp.

posed, or stopped.
COUNTERCHECKING, kåt nt'dr-tshek-ing, ppr.

Stopping by some hindran e, &c.
COUNTERCURRENT, kåbat-år-kår-ént, a. Running

in an opposite direction.
COUNTERCURRENT, kat ut'ar-kar-ent, n. A current in an opposite direction.
COUNTERDISTINCTION, kåônt'dr-dis-tink'shun,

sign by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes

appearing through are traced with a pencil.
COUNTERDRAWING, kåånt-år-drå-ing, ppr. Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter. [lines drawn on something else. COUNTERDRAWN, kåönt-år-drå'n, pp. Copied from COUNTEREVIDENCE, kåönt-år-ev-é-dens, n. Tes-

timony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. [TERFESANCE, COUNTERFAISANCE, kaont-ur-fa-zans. See Counterfaire.

COUNTERFEIT, kåont-år-fit, vt. To forge. To imi

tate ; to copy. COUNTERFEIT, kåônt'dr-fit, vi. To feign. COUNTERFEIT, kåônt'dr-fit, a. Forged. Deceitful,

hypocritical.
COUNTERFEIT, kaont-ûr-fit, n. One who personates another; an impostor. A forgery. COUNTERFEITED, kaont-ur-fit-ed, pp. Forged;

made in imitation of something; feigned.
COUNTERFEITER, kåånt-år-fit-èr, n. A forger.

COUNTERFEITING, kaont-dr-fit-lng, ppr. Making an imitation of something, with a view to deceive or

defraud. Forging; feigning.
COUNTERFEITLY, kaônt-ûr-fît-lê, ad. Falsely.
COUNTERFERMENT, kaônt-ûr-fêr-ment, n.

ment opposed to ferment. COUNTERFESANCE, kåônt'-ůr-fê'-zåns, n. The act

of counterfeiting; forgery.

COUNTERFOIL, COUNTERSTOCK, kåônt-år-fåêl, kêônt-år-stòk, n. That part of a tally, struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the state of the pages who has lent the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called stock.

COUNTERFORT, kåont-ur-fort, n. Pillars serving to support walls or terraces.

COUNTERGAGE, kåont'-ur-gå'j, n. A method to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be. COUNTERGUARD, kaont'-ur-ga'rd, n. A small ram-

part with parapet and ditch.

COUNTERÎNFLUENCE, kàônt'ůr-în'flu-ens, vi. To

hinder any thing by contrary influence. COUNTERINFLUENCED, kåånt'dr-in-flu-ensd, pp.

Hindered by opposing influence. COUNTERINFLUENCING, kåont-år-in-flu-ens-ing,

ppr. Hindering by an opposed influence. COUNTERLIBRATION, kåont-ur-li-brä-shun, n. See LIBRATION.

COUNTERLIGHT, kåönt-ur-li't, n. An opposite light.
COUNTERMAND, kåönt-ur-ma'nd, vt. To order the contrary to what was ordered before.

COUNTERMAND, kåönt'-år-må'nd, n. Repeal of a former order

COUNTERMANDED, kåônt'ůr-må'nd-èd, pp. Re-

voked; annulled as an order. COUNTERMANDING, kåont'dr-må/nd-ing, ppr. Re-

voking a former order. COUNTERMARCH, kåönt'år-mårtsh, vi. [backward. To march COUNTERMARCH, kåont'ůr-må'rtsh, n.

backward.
COUNTERMARK, kåånt-år-mårk, n. A second or
The mark of the

third mark put on a bale of goods. The mark of the Goldsmiths' Company. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck.

COUNTERMARK, kåônt'-ur-må'rk, vt. A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow. [with an opposite mark. COUNTERMARKED, kåont-ur-mår'kd, pp. Marked COUNTERMARKING, kåont-ur-må'rk-ing, ppr.

Putting different marks on any article.

COUNTERMINE, kàônt-dr-mi'n, n. Means of oppo-

sition. A stratagem. COUNTERMINE, kåônt'år-mi'n, vt. To delve a pas-

sage into an enemy's mine. To counterwork.
COUNTERMINED, kåônt-år-mi'nd, pp. Sunk into
the earth, by a well and gallery, in search of an enemy's mine.

COUNTERMINING, kåånt'dr-mi'n-ing, ppr. n. Contradistinction.

COUNTERDRAW, kåônt-ûn-drd', vt. To copy a deCOUNTERMOTION, kåônt-ûr-mô-shún, n. Contrary

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'...on', was', at', good',....w, o...y, e or i...i, u.

COUNTERMOVEMENT, kåont'år-mo'v-ment, n.

An opposite movement.

COUNTERMURE, kàônt'ar-mu'r, n. A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when a breach is

COUNTERMURED, káônt-ůr-mu'rd, pp. Fortified by building a wall behind another in a fortification. COUNTERMURING, kdont-dr-mu'r-ing, ppr. Forti-

fying with an inner wall in a fortress. COUNTERNATURAL, kaont-ar-at-yar-el, a. Contrary to nature.
COUNTERNEGOCIATION,

kåont'dr-ne-go-se-åshun, n. Negotiation in opposition to another.
COUNTERNOISE, kaontur-nae's, n. A sound by

which any noise is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, kaont-dr-o'p-ning, n. aperture or vent on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, kàônt'-ủr-på's, n. Contrary measure

to any scheme. [bed. COUNTERPANE, khônt-tr-ph/n, n. A coverlet for a COUNTERPART, khônt-tr-ph/rt, n. The correspondence of deaders.

dent part. One part of a pair of deeds. COUNTERPETITION, kaont-ur-pe-tish-un,

petition against another petition. [tion. COUNTERPLEA, kåônt-år-plé, n. In law: a replica-COUNTERPLEAD, kåônt-år-plé'd, vt. To contradict; to denv

COUNTERPLEADED, kåont'år-ple'd-ed, pp. Contradicted; denied.

COUNTERPLEADING, kåbnt-år-plê/d-ing, ppr.

Counterplot, kaont ur-plot, vt. To oppose one machination by another. [posed to an artifice. COUNTERPLOT, kaont-ur-plot, n. An artifice op-COUNTERPLOTTED, kåont-år-plot-éd, pp. Frus-

trated by an opposite plot.
COUNTERPLOTTING, kaont-ar-plot-ing, ppr. Op-

posing by an opposite plot. COUNTERPOINT, kaont-ar-pae'nt, n.

The art of composing harmony. See Contrapuntist.
COUNTERPOINT, kaont-ur-paé'nt, n. A coverlet

woven in squares, commonly spoken counterpane. An

opposite point or course.

COUNTERPOISE, kåônt-år-påé's, n. Equiponderance.

COUNTERPOISE, kåônt-år-påé's, vt. To counterbalance.

COUNTERPOISED, kåônt'ůr-påêsd', pp. Balanced COUNTERPOISING,kåônt'ůr-påê's-ing, ppr. Balanc-

ing. [poison. COUNTERPOISON, kaont/ar-pac/znn, n. Antidote to COUNTERPRACTICE, kåont-ur-pråk-tis, n. Prac-

tice in opposition. [site force. COUNTERPRESSURE, kåônt'år-présh'år, n. Oppo-COUNTERPROJECT, kåônt'år-prój'čkt, n. Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERPROOF, kå&nt'-år-pr&f, n. In rollingpress printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.

COUNTERPROVE, kåönt-år-pröv, vt. To take off a

design in black lead, or red chalk, through the rolling

press, with another piece of paper, both being moistencd with a sponge

enca with a sponge.

COUNTERPROVED, kåônt-år-prôv'd, pp. Taken off in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling press with another piece of paper; moistened with a sponge. This term used in speaking of prints.

COUNTERPROVING, kåônt-år-prôv-ing, ppr. Taking off a design in black lead or red chalk, in the manner just mentioned.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, kåônt-år-rêv-ô-lu-shån, a A revolution succeeding another.

n. A revolution succeeding another.
COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, kåônt-år-rév-ô-lushån-år-å, a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution.
COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, kåônt-år-rév-ô-lushån-lst, n. One engaged in, or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUNTERROL, kåont-år-rol, n. See Control. COUNTERROLMENT, kábnt'ůr-rô'l-mênt, n. counter account.

COUNTERSALIANT, kåont'dr-så'l-yent, n. Is when

two beasts are borne in a coat, leaping from each

COUNTERSCARF, or COUNTERSCARP, kå&nt4 ůr-skå/rf, or kåont-ur-skå/rp, n. In fortification: that side of the ditch which is next the camp.

COUNTERSCUFFLE, kåont-år-skåfl, n. Conflict contest

COUNTERSEAL, kåont-dr-sêl, vt. To seal together COUNTERSEALED, kàont-ur-se'ld, pp. Sealed together with others. [ing with another. COUNTERSEALING, kåånt-år-se'l-ing, ppr. Seal-COUNTERSECURE, kåånt-år-se-ku'r, vt. To render

more secure by corresponding means. COUNTERSECURED, kaont-ur-sê-ku'rd, pp. Ren-

dered more secure by corresponding means. COUNTERSECURING, kaont-ur-se-ku'r-ing, ppr. Rendering more secure by corresponding means. COUNTERSECURITY, kåont-år-sê-ku'r-it-ê,

Security given to one who has entered into bonds, or become surety for another. COUNTERSENSE, kåônt-år-sens, n. Opposite mean-COUNTERSIGN, kåônt-år-si'n, vt. To sign an order

or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. COUNTERSIGN, kåont-dr-si'n, n. The watchword

of the day. [ponding signal. COUNTERSIGNAL, kåônt-ûr-sig-nål, n. A corres-COUNTERSIGNATURE, kåônt-ûr-sig-nêt-ŷŭr, n. The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer,

countersigned to a writing. COUNTERSIGNED, kaont'ar-si'nd, pp. Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUNTERSIGNING, kàont-ur-si/n-ing, testing by the signature of a subordinate officer. COUNTERSINK, kàônt-år-sink, vt. To sink to a

level surface. COUNTERSINKING, kàônt-ůr-sînk-îng, pp. Sink-ing to a level surface.

COUNTERSNARL, kåônt-ûr-snårl, n. Snarl in de-COUNTERSTATUTE, kåônt-ûr-ståt-u't, n. A con-freturned. tradictory ordinance. [returned.

COUNTERSTROKE, kåönt-år-strö'k, n. A stroke COUNTERSUNK, kåönt-år-sånk, pp. Sunk to a level surface. COUNTERSURETY, kåont-år-shu'r-tê, n. A coun-

terbond to a surety.

COUNTERSWAY, kàônt'ůr-sôå', n. Opposite influCOUNTERTALLY, kàônt'ůr-tàl'é, n. One of the two tallies on which any thing is scored.

COUNTERTASTE, kåðnt-tar-tä'st, n. False taste. COUNTERTENOR, kåðnt-tar-tar-tar, n. One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were,

from being opposite to the tenor. [water. COUNTERTIDE, kåônt-tur-ti'd, n. Fluctuations of the COUNTERTIME, kåônt'-ur-ti'm, n. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence. and the measure of his manage.

COUNTERTURN, kàônt-dr-turn, n. The height and full growth of the play, which destroys expectation. COUNTERVAIL, kå&nt-år-vå'l, n. Equal weight. COUNTERVAIL, kå&nt-år-vå'l, vt. To have equal

force or value. COUNTERVAILED, kaont-ur-va'ld, pp. Acted against

with equal force, or power; balanced; compensated. COUNTERVAILING, kaont-ur-va'l-ing, ppr. Opposing with equal strength. [trast. COUNTERVIEW, kåönt-år-vu', n. Opposition; con-COUNTERVOTE, kåönt-år-vöt, vt. To outvote.

COUNTERVOTED, kåônt'år-vot-ed, pp. Opposed;

ontvoted. COUNTERVOTING,kåont'dr-vot-ing, ppr. Opposing;

voting against; out-voting. COUNTERWEIGH,kåont-dr-oå/,vi. To weigh against. COUNTERWHEEL, kaont-ur-hoel, vt. To make to wheel, or move backwards and forwards.

COUNTERWHEELED, kåont-år-hoë'ld, pp. Wheeled in an opposite direction. COUNTERWHEELING,

kåönt'år-höë'l-ing, ppr. Causing to wheel in an opposite direction.
COUNTERWIND, kāônt-tr-ðind, or, kāônt-tr-ðind,

n. Contrary wind.

COUNTERWORK, kåont'ur-ourk', vt. To counteract. COUNTERWORKING, kaont'dr-od'rk-ing, ppr. Counteracting.

COUNTERWROUGHT, or COUNTERWORKED, kåônt-år-rå't, or kåônt-år-årkd', pp. Counteracted;

opposed by contrary action.
COUNTESS, kaont-es, n. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING, kao'nt-ing, ppr. Numbering; computing. COUNTING-HOUSE, kaont-ing-hao's, n. The room appropriated to books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kåont'les, a. Innumerable.

COUNTRIFIED, kůn'-trê-fi'd, a. Rustick; rude. COUNTRY, kůn'-trê, n. A tract of land distant from cities or courts. The place of one's birth; the native [region or people.

COUNTRY, kůn'trê, a. Rustick; rural. Peculiar to a COUNTRY-DANCE, kůn'trê-dẫns, n. A well-known kind of dance. [same country. A rustick. COUNTRYMAN, kůn-trê-mân, n. One born in the COUNT-WHEEL, kảônt-hôel, n. The wheel in a

clock which moves round, and causes it to strike. COUNTY, kåô'n-tê, n. A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm. [dent to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. COUNTY-COURT, kåð/n-tē-kð/rt, n. A court inci-COUP-DE-GRACE, kð/dð-grå/s, n. A finishing stroke.

COUP-DE-MAIN, kô-dè-mà'ng, n. A sudden enter-COUP-D'ŒIL, kô-dèl, n. A glance of the eye. [prise, COUPEE, kô-pà', n. A motion in dancing. [GLASS. COUPEE, k6/på/, n. A motion in dancing. [GLASS. COUPING-GLASS, k6/p-ing-glås, n. See CUPPING-COUPLABLE, kûp'l-åbl, a. Fit to be coupled with.

COUPLE, kå'pl, n. Two; a brace.
COUPLE, kå'pl, vi. Tojoin in embraces.
COUPLE, kå'pl, vi. To marry. [married.
COUPLED, kå'pl, vp. United as two things; linked;
COUPLEMENT, kåp'l-ment, n. Union.
COUPLET, kåp'let, n. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.
COUPLET, kåp'let, n. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

COUPLET, kůp²lůt, n. Two verses; a pair of rnimes. COUPLING, kůp²lîng, n. Junction in embrace. COUPLING, kůp²līng, ppr. Uniting in couples; fastening, or connecting together; embracing. COURAGE, kůr²lj, n. Bravery; spirit of enterprise. COURAGE, kůr²lj, vi. To encourage. COURAGEOUS, kůr-rå'j-ýůs, a. Brave; daring. COURAGEOUSLY, kůr-rå'j-ýůs-lê, ad. Bravely. COURAGEOUSNESS, kůr-rå'j-ýůs-něs, n. Bravery; boldnese. boldness.

COURANT, kô-rảnt, n.
COURANTO, kô-rảntô, n.
COURAP, kô-rản tô, n.
A distemper in the East Indies;

a kind of herpes, or itch, in the arm-pits, groin, COURB, k6/rb, vi. To bend. [breast; and face. COURB, k6/rb, a. Crooked.

COURBARIL, ko'r-ba-ril, n. Gum anime, which flows from the Hymenæa; a tree from South Ame-

rica, used for varnishing.

COURIER, kô'r-ŷêr, n. A messenger sent in haste. COURSE, kô'rs, n. Race; career. Ground on which a race is run. Track or line in which a ship sails. Progress from one gradation to another. Order of succession. Number of dishes set upon the table.

COURSE, kô'rs, vt. To hunt. COURSE, kô'rs, vi. To run. COURSED, ko'rsd, pp. Hunted.

COURSER, ko'rs-dr, n. A swift horse. COURSES, ko'rs-ez, n. pl. The principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen; sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails, on the lower masts; also to

the main stay-sail of all brigs, and schooners.

COURSEY, kô'rs-ê, n. Part of the hatches in a galley.

COURSING, kô'rs-îng, n. The sport of hunting with

greyhounds.

COURSING, kô'rs-îng, ppr. Hunting.
COURT, kô'rt, n. The place where the prince resides.
The hall where justice is administered. Open space before a house. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or of soldiers. ecclesiastical.

COURT of Guard, k&'rt of Guard, n. The guard-room COURT, k&'rt, vt. To woo; to solicit a woman to mar-

COURT-BARON, kô'rt-bar-un, n. A court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and holden by the steward.

COURT-BREEDING, kô'rt-brê'd-in, n. Education at

COURT-BUBBLE, kô'rt-būb'l, n. The trifie of a court. COURT-CARD, kô'rt-kâ'rd, n. See Court-CARD. COURT-CHAPLAIN, kô'rt-tshāp'lin, n. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-CUPBOARD, kô'rt-kůb'ůrd, n. The sideboard of ancient days. [administered.

COURT-DAY, kô'rt-dã', n. Day on which justice is COURT-DRESSER, kô'rt-dres-er, n. A flatterer.

COURTED, kort-ed, pp. Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought. COURT-FASHION, kô'rt-fåsh'dn, n. What is ob-

served at court. [by princes. COURT-FAVOUR, kô/rt-få/vůr, n. Favours bestowed COURT-HAND, kô/rt-hånd, n. The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings

COURT-HOUSE, kô'rt-haos, n. A house in which established courts are held; or, a house appropriated

to courts and public meetings.
COURT-LADY, kô'rt-la'de, n. A lady conversant or employed in court.

COURT-LEET, kort-let, n. A court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lord-ship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. COURT-MARTIAL, kort-mar-shall, n. A court ap-

pointed to investigate military offences. COURTEOUS, kô'rt-yūs, a. Elegant of manners; po-COURTEOUSLY, kô'rt-yūs-lê, ad. Respectfully. COURTEOUSNESS, kôrt-yūs-nės, n. Civility.

COURTER, kô'rt-ur,n. He who woos or solicits women. COURTESAN, kửrt-tê-zản', n. Awoman of thetown. COURTEZAN, kửr-tê-zản', n. Elegance of manners; ci-

vility. An act of civility by women. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.

COURTESY, kurt'se, vulgarly kurtsh'e, vt. To treat with courtesy. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. [civility.

COURTESIED, kôr-tê-sê'd, pp. Treated with marked COURTESYING, kô'r-tê-sê-ing, ppr. Treating with particular civility.

COURTIER, kô/rt-ŷêr, n. One that frequents the courts of princes.

COURTINE, kô/rt-ŷcr-ê, n. The manners of a cour-COURTINE, kô/rt-în, n. See Curtain. [tier. COURTING, kô/rt-îng, ppr. Flattering; attempting

to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage. COURTLIKE, kô/t-li'k, a. Elegant; polite. COURTLINESS, kô/t-lê-nês, n. Elegance of manners. COURTLING, kô/tr-ling, n. A retainer to a court. COURTLINEST A Relating to the court; closest

COURTLY, kô'rt-lê, a. Relating to the court; elegant,

COURTLY, kô'rt-lê, a. Elegantly. COURTSHIP, kô'rt-shîp, n. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kůz'n, n. Kinsman. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COUSIN, kůz'n, a. Allied; kindred. COUTH, kô/th. See Uncouth.

COVE, kô'v, n. A small creek or bay.

COVE, kô'v, vt. To arch over.

COVED, kô'vd, pp. Arched over.

COVENABLE, kôv²c²n-åbl, a. Fit; suitable.

COVENABLY, kôv²c²n-åble, ad. Fitly; properly.

COVENANT, kôv²c²n-ånt, n. An agreement on certain terms.

tam terms. COVENANT, kův'ê-nånt, vi. To bargain. COVENANT, kův'ê-nånt, vi. To contract; to stipulate. COVENANTED, kův'é-nant-ed, pp. Contracted; sti-

pulated; pledged. COVENANTEE, kův-ê-nån-tê', a. A party to a cove-

COVENANTER, kův'é-nant'ůr, n. One who takes a COVENANTING, kův'ê-nant-ing, ppr. Making a covenant; stipulating. COVENOUS, kův-é-nůs, a. Fraudulent.

COVENT, kov-cnt, n. A convent, or monastery.
COVER, kov-cnt, vt. To conceal under something laid
over. To copulate with a female. To wear the hat, as a mark of superiority or independence.

COW

CRA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 - a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e, or i—i, u.

COVER, kův-ůr, n. A concealment; veil. COVERED, kův-dřd, pp. Spread over. COVERING, kův-dř-ing, ppr. Spreading over. COVERCHIEF, kův-dř-tshé'f, n. A covering for the COVERED, kův-dř-dn, n. A lid or cover. COVERED, kův-dřd, pp. Spread over. COVERING, kův-dř-dng, n. Dress; vesture. COVERING, kův'-ůr-îng, ppr. Spreading over; con-Clothes. cealing; protecting. [clothes. COVERLET, kův-ůr-lét, n. The outermost of the bed-COVERSHAME, kův'ůr-shå'm, n. Some appearance used to conceal infamy. [sluttishness. COVERSLUT, kův'ůr-slůt, n. An appearance to hide COVERT, kův-urt, n. A shelter; a defence; a thicket or hiding-place. COVERT, kñv-ûrt, a. Sheltered; not exposed. Private: insidious. The state of a woman sheltered by marriage; as, covert baron, feme covert.

COVERTLY, kův-ůrt-lê, ad. Secretly; closely.

COVERTNESS, kův-ůrt-něs, n. Secrecy. COVERTURE, kův-ůr-tůr, n. Shelter; defence. The state and condition of a married woman, who is disabled to contract with any without her husband's allowance or confirmation. COVERTWAY, kův-úrt-ôå', n. In fortification, a space of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. COVET, kův-ét, vt. To desire inordinately. COVET, kův-ét, vi. To have a strong desire. COVETABLE, kův-ét-åbl, a. To be wished for. COVETED, kav-et-ed, pp. Earnestly desired. COVETING, kův-čt-ing, pp. Desiring earnestly. COVETING, kův-čt-ing, n. Inordinate desire. COVETINGLY, kův-čt-ing-lê, ad. Eagerly. COVETISE, kův-žét-l'z, n. Avarice. COVETOUS, kův-žét-ůs, a. Avaricious. COVETOUSLY, kův-žét-ůs-lê, ad. Avariciously. COVETOUSNESS, kův-ét-ůs-něs, n. Avarice. COVEY, kův-é, n. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COVIN, kův²în, n. A deceitful agreement between

COVINE, kův²în, n. two or more, to the hurt of another. COVING, koving, n. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot.

COVING, kôv-ing, ppr. Arching over.

COW, khô, n. The female of the bull. The moving top of the chimney of a hop-oast, or kiln.
COW, kåő, vt. To depress with fear.
COW-WEED, kåő-bő-d, n. A species of chervil.
COW-MEAT, kåő-hő-t, n. A plant.
COWARD, kåő-drd, n. A poltron. COWARD, kåð-úrd, a. Dastardly. COWARD, kåð-úrd, vt. To make timorous. COWARDED, kåð-úrd-éd, pp. Made timorous and cowardly. COWARDICE, kåô'drd-fs', n. Fear. COWARDING, kåô'drd-fng, ppr. Terrifying; making afraid; making cowardly.

COWARDIZE, kå&'ård-i'z, n. To render cowardly.

COWARDIZED, kå&'ård-i'zd, pp. Rendered cowardly; made afraid. COWARDIZING, kàô'ard-i'z-ing, ppr. Striking with fear; rendering cowardly.
COWARDLIKE, kåð-drd-li'k, a. Resembling a coward.
COWARDLINESS, kåð-drd-lê-nés, n. Timidity. COWARDLY, kå6-ård-lé, a. Fearful.
COWARDLY, kå6-ård-lé, ad. Meanly; vilely.
COWARDOUS, kå6-ård-ås, a. Cowardly.
COWARDSHIP, kå6-ård-ship, n. The qualities of a COWER, kåô'd, pp. Depressed with fear.
COWER, kåô'dr, vi. To sink; to stoop.
COWER, kåô'dr, vi. To cherish by care.
COWERED, kåô'dr, pr. Cherished by care.
COWERING, kåô'dr-Ing, ppr. Cherishing by care.
COWHERD, kåô'dr-Ing, ppr. Cherishing by care.
COWHERD, kåô'hêrd, n. One whose occupation is to tend cows. are kept. COWHOUSE, kåô-håô's, n. The house in which kine COWING, kåô-ing, ppr. Depressing with fear. 172

COWISH, kaô-ish, a. Timorous. COWITCH, kåô'îtsh, n. See Couhage. COWKEEPER, kåô'kê'p-ůr, n. One whose businces is to keep cows.

COWL, kå&1, n. A monk's hood. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWLEECH, kå&16'tsh, n. One who professes to cure distempered cows.

COWLEECH, kåő-lé'tsh, vi. To profess to cure cows.

COWLEECHING, kåő-lé'tsh-Ing, n. The act of healing the distempers of cows.

COWLED, kå0'ld, a. Wearing a cowl.

COWLIKE, kå0'lk, a. Resembling a cow.

COWLSTAFF, kå8'l-stå'f, m. The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.
COWORKER, kố-cỗurk-ur, n. One engaged in the same work; fellow-labourer.
COWPARSNIP, kảô-pà'rṣ-nip, n. A plant of the genus Heracleum.

COWPEN, kåő-pén', n. A pen for cows.

COWPOX, kåő-pók's, n. A pustular disease, transferred from cows to the human body by inloculation, and counter-action of the variola, or small pox. COWQUAKES, kåô'kôå'ks, n. Quaking grass, the Briza, a genus of plants.

COWRY, kåő-rê, n. A univalve sea-shell; the bia.

COWSLIP, kåő-sllp, n. A species of primrose.

COWS-LUNGWORT, kåőz-lung-ő-űrt, n. A species of Mullein. COXCOMB, köks'kô'm, n. A fop; a superficial pre-tender to knowledge or accomplishments. A kind of bread flour. COXCOMBLY, kôks²kô'm-lê, a. Like a coxcomb. COXCOMICAL, kôks-kôm²ê-kål, a. Foppish. COX, kåć', a. Modest; decent. COY, kåć', vi. To behave with reserve. COY, kåć', vi. To allure; to flatter. COYISH, kåć'lsh, a. Modest; reserved. COYLY, kåć'lé, ad. With reserve. COYNESS, kåć'nės, n. Reserve. COYSTREL, kåćs'trél. See Coistrel. COZ, kåv', n. A cant word for cousin. COYSTREL, kaes-trel. See Coistrel.
COZ, kåz', n. A cant word for cousin.
COZEN, kåz'n, vt. To cheat; to trick.
COZENAGE, kåz'en-lj, n. Fraud; deceit.
COZENED, kåz'en-lj, n. Fraud; tricked.
COZENER, kåz'en-lin, n. A cheater; a defrauder.
COZENING, kåz'en-ling, ppr. Cheating; deceiving.
COZIER, kåz'en-ling, spr. Cheating; deceiving. COZY, kô'zê, a. Snugly seated. CRAB, krâb', n. A crustaceous fish; a wild apple; a peevish morose person. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. The sign in the zodiack. CRAB, kråb', a. Any sour fruit. CRAB, kråb', vi. To sour. CRABBED, kråb'-èd, a. Peevish; morose. CRABBEDLY, kråb'-èd, ad. Peevishly. CRABBEDNESS, kråb'éd-nés, n. Sourness of taste. Asperity of manners.

CRABBY, kråb²c, a. Difficult.

CRABER, kråb²c, n. The water-rat.

CRABGRASS, kråb²grå's, n. A genus of plants; the CRABSEYES, krab'z-i'z, n. Whitish bodies, produced by the common crawfish, and used in medicine. CRABYAWS, krab-ŷa'z, n. The name of a disease in the West Indies; being an ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips. CRACK, krak', n. A narrow breach; any sudden and CRACK, kråk', vt. To break; to split; to burst; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast. CRACKBRAINED, kråk'-brå'nd, a. Crazy. CRACKED, kråkd', pp. Burst; split; rent; broken. CRACKER, kråk'er, n. A noisy boasting fellow. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with quantity of gampower comments [gallows. CRACKHEMP, kråk'hemp, n. A wretch fated to the CRACKING, kråk'ing, ppr. Bursting asunder; splitcrackLE, kråk', vi. To make slight cracks. [ing. CRACKLING, kråk'ling, n. A small but frequent noise CRACKNEL, kråk'nel, n. A hard brittle cake. [gallows.

CRACKROPE, kråk-rop, n A fellow that deserves

hanging.
CRADLE, krå'dl, n. A moveable bed, on which children are agitated with a smooth and equal motion. With surgeons, a case for a broken bone. With shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship to help to launch her. An instrument used in scraping mezzotintos. A part added to a scythe, to

gather the corn into swaths.

CRADLE, krå'dl, vt. To lay or rock in a cradle.

CRADLE, krå'dl, vi. To lodge as in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krå'dl-klo'z, n. Bedclothes be-

longing to a cradle.

CRADLED, krå'dld, pp. Laid, or rocked in a cradle.

CRADLE-SCYTHE, krå'dl-si'th, n. A scythe with a kind of basket-frame; which, as corn is cut, lays it smooth and even.

CRADLING, krå'd-ling, ppr. Laying in a cradle, rock-

ing in a cradle.

CRAFT, krå/ft, n. Manual art. Fraud; cunning. Small

sailing-vessels. CRAFT, krå/ft, vi. To play tricks. CRAFTILY, krå/ft-il-è, ad. Cunningly. CRAFTINESS, krå/ft-è-nès, n. Cunning. CRAFTSMAN, krå/fts-mån, n. An artificer.

CRAFTSMASTER, krá'fts-må's-ter, n. A man skilled

in his trade. CRAFTY, krå'ft-ê', a. Cunning; artful.

CRAG, kråg', n. A rough steep rock. CRAGGED, kråg'éd, a. Full of inequalities. CRAGGEDNESS, kråg'éd-nés, n. Fulness of crags

or prominent rocks. CRAGGINESS, kråg-é-nes, n. The state of being CRAGGY, kråg-é, n. Rugged. CRAKE, krå'k, n. A boast. CRAKE, krå'k, vt. To brag; to boast. CRAKE, krå'k, vt. To trag; to the state of being CRAKE, krå'k, vt. To trag; to boast.

CRAKED, krå'kd, pp. Uttered boastingly. CRAKER, krå'k-er, n. A boaster.

CRAKING, krå'k-ing, pp. Uttering boastingly. CRAM, kråm', vt. To fill with food beyond satiety. CRAM, kråm', vi. To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO, kram-bo, n. A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme. CRAMMED, kråm'd, pp. Stuffed; crowded; filled

with food. CRAMMING, kram-ing, ppr. Filling; filling with food; stuffing; crowding; thrusting in by force.

CRAMP, kramp', n. A sparm or contraction of the limbs. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, kramp', n. Difficult; knotty. CRAMP, kramp', v. To pain with cramps. To restrain. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMPED, kramp'd, pp. Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMPFISH, kramp-fish, n. The torpedo.

CRAMPING, krāmp-ing, ppr. Affecting with cramp; with spasm; confining; restraining; contracting.
CRAMPIRON, krāmp-i-rūn, n. An iron for fastening

things together; a cramp. See CRAMP. CRANAGE, krå'n-éj, n. The money paid and taken for using a crane. [bilberry. CRANBERRY, krån-ber-e, n. The whortle-berry, or CRANCH, krantsh', or kra'ntsh, vt. To crush in the

month.

CRANCH, krantsh'. See to CRAUNCH. CRANCHED, CRAUNCHED, krantsh'd, kra'ntshd,

pp. Crushed in the mouth.
CRANCHING, or CRAUNCHING, krantshing, or kra'ntsh-ing, ppr. Crushing in the mouth. A very

expressive word.

CRANE, kra'n, n. A bird with a long beak. An instrument with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. A siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, krän'z-bil, n. An herb. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons. CRANIOGNOMY, krå-ne-og-no-me, n. The science,

or doctrine, which affects to know, and determine, the properties and characteristics of the mind of man by the conformation of the skull, and his consequent pro-

pensities, good and bad; tastes, &c. CRANIOLOGICAL, krå-né-ô-lòg-îk-ål, a. Pertain-

ing to craniology; to a discourse on the skull. CRANIOLOGIST, krå-nê-ôl-ô-jist, n. A person who treats of craniology; a person versed in the science of

CRANIOLOGY, krā-ne-ol-o-je, n. A discourse, or

treatise, on the cranium, or skull. CRANIOMETER, krā-nê-òm-ê-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRANIOMETRICAL, krá-nê-ô'mêt'rê-kål, n. Per-

taining to craniometry.

CRANIOSCOPY, krå nê-ôs kô-pê, n. The science of the brain or skull. The eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs

that influence particular passions, or faculties.

CRANIUM, kra'n yam, n. The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which enclose the brain.

CRANK, krangk', n. The end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. Any conceit formed by changing the

form or meaning of a word.

CRANK, krangk', a. Among sailors, a ship is said to be crank, when loaded too much and liable to be

overset.

CRANK, krångk', vi. To turn; to run in and out in a

winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

CRANKLE, krångk'l, vt. To break into unequal surCRANKLE, krångk'l, vi. To run in and out. [faces.
CRANKLED, krångk'ld, pp. Broken into unequal sur-

faces or angles.
CRANKLES, krångklz, n. Angular prominences. CRANKLING, krangk-ling, ppr. Breaking into un-

equal surfaces or angles. CRANKNESS, krångkines, n. Health; vigour. Disposition to overset.

CRANNIED, kran'ed, a. Full of chinks.

CRANNY, krån'é, n. A chink; a fissure. CRANTS, krånts', n. The garlands carried hefore the

bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave.

CRAPE, kråp, n. A thin stuff, loosely woven. CRAPE, kråp, vt. To curl; to form in ringlets; as, to

crape the hair.

CRAPED, krå/pd, pp. Curled; formed into ringlets.

CRAPED, krå/p-ing, ppr. Curling; forming in

CRAPLE, krå/pl, n. A claw.

[ringlet]

[ringlet] Curling; forming inte [ringlets.

CRAPLE, krap-in-il, n. A hook or drag. CRAPULA, krap-iu-la, n. A surfeit. [ness. CRAPULENCE, krap-iu-lens, n. Drunkenness; sick-

CRAPULOUS, krap-u-lus, a. Drunken.

CRASE, krå'z. See CRAZE.

CRASE, krá'z. See CRAZE.
CRASH, kråsh', vi. To make a loud complicated noise,
CRASH, kråsh', vi. To break or bruise.
CRASH, kråsh', n. A loud sudden mixed sound.
CRASHED, kråsh'd, pp. Broken or bruised.
CRASHING, kråsh'lng, ppr. Breaking or bruising.
CRASHING, kråsh'lng, n. A violent, complicated noise.
CRASIS, krås's, n. Temperature; constitution.
CRASS. krås' a. Gross: coarse.

CRASS, krås', a. Gross; coarse. CRASSAMENT, krås'å-ment, n.

The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous

part; the clot. CRASSIMENT, krås-é-ment, n. Thickness. CRASSITUDE, krås-ft-u'd, n. Grossness Grossness; coarse-

ness; thickness.

CRASSNESS, krås'nės, n. Grossness. CRASTINATION, krås-tė-nå'shůn, n. Delay. The palisaded frame in which CRATCH, kråtsh', n.

hay is put for cattle. CRATCH, kråtsh', vt. See To SCRATCH.

CRATCHED, kråtshd', pp. Torn; disfigured. CRATCHES, kråtsh'es, n. pl. In the manege, a swell-

ing on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

CRATE, krå't, n. A pannier, or wicker vessel. CRATER, krå-tër, n. A vent, or aperture. CRAVAT, krå-våv, n. Anything worn about the neck. CRAVE, krå'v, vt. To ask with earnestness. To ask

insatiably. To call for importunately

CRAVED, krå'vd, pp. Asked with earnestness; entreated; asked insatiably; wished for unreasonably; longed for. A coward; a recreant.

CRAVEN, kråvn, n. A cock conquered and dispirited. CRAVEN, kråvn, n. Cowardly; base. CRAVEN, kråvn, vt. To make recreant or cowardly. CRAVEND, kråvn, vp. Made recreant or cowardly. CRAVENING, kråvn-lng, ppr. Making recreant. CRAVER, kråv-år, n. An insatiable asker.

CRAVING, kra'v-lng, ppr. Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating; requiring. CRAVING, kra'v-lng, n. Unreasonable desire. CRAUNCH, kra'ntsh, vt. To crush in the mouth.

CRAUNCHED, kra'ntshd, pp. Crushed with the teeth [teeth with violence. with violence. CRAUNCHING, krá'ntsh-ing, ppr. Crushing with the CRAW, krá', n. The crop or first stomach of birds. CRAWFISH, krá'físh, or krá'físh, n. A small crusta-

ceous fish found in brooks.

CRAWL, kra'l, vt. To creep; to move as a worm. CRAWL, kra'l, n. The well in a boat.

CRAWLER, krål-er, n. A creeper.

CRAWLING, kra'l-ing, ppr. Creeping; moving slowly along the ground or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly, or timorously; insinuating. CRAY, CRAYER, or CRARE, krå, krå-er, or krå'r, n.

A small sea vessel.

CRAYFISH, krå-fish. See CRAWFISH. CRAYON, krå-dn, n. A kind of pencil. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

CRAYON, kra-un, vt. To sketch with a crayon; to

sketch; to plan. CRAYONED, krå-ånd, pp. Sketched with a crayon;

CRAYONED, kra-unu, pp.
planned; committed to paper.
CRAYONING, krā-dn-ng, ppr. Sketching; planning,
CRAYON-PAINTING, krā-dn-pā'nt-ing, n. The act
[intellect. or art of drawing with crayons. [intellect. CRAZE, krå'z, vt. To break; to crush. To impair the

CRAZED, krd'zd, pp. Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit. [ness.

CRAZEDNESS, krå'z-èd-nès, n. Decrepitude; broken-CRAZE-MILL, or CRAZING-MILL, krå'z-mill, or krå'z-lng-mill, n. A mill resembling a grist-mill, used for grinding tin. [intellect. CRAZINESS, krā/z-ê-nés, n. Imbecility. Weakness of CRAZING, krā/z-îng, ppr. Breaking; bruising; im-

pairing in intellect; crushing. CRAZY, krā'z-ĉ, a. Shattered in the intellect. Weak;

feeble; ailing; out of order.

CREAGHT, krêt, n. Herds of cattle.

CREAGHT, krêt, vi. To graze upon lands.

CREAK, krê'k, vi. To make a harsh protracted noise.

CREAKING, krê'k-lng, n. A harsh noise.

CREAKING, krê'k-îng, ppr. Making a harsh grating sound; as creaking hinges or shoes.
CREAM, krê'm, n. The unctuous or oily part of milk.
CREAM, krê'm, vi. To gather on the surface.
CREAM, krê'm, vi. To skim off the cream.

CREAM-BOWL, krê'm-bôl, n. A bowl for holding

CREAMED, kremd, pp. Skimmed off from milk, as the best part. Taken off from any thing, as the quintesbest part. sence, or best part.

CREAMING, kre'm-ing, ppr. Skimming the top off milk. Taking off from any thing the quintessence, or

best part
CREAM-FACED, krê'm-fâ'sd, a. Pale; coward-look-CREAM-POT, kre'm-pot, n. A vessel for holding cream.

CREAMY, krê'm-ê, a. Having the nature of cream. CREANCE, krê'ans, n. A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE, kré's, n. A mark made by doubling any thing. CREASE, kré's, v.t. To mark any thing by doubling it. CREASED, kré'sd, pp. Marked by doubling. CREASING, kré's-ing, ppr. Marking with creases, by doubling any thing.

doubling any thing.

CREATE, krē-ā't, vt. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. To produce; to cause. To beget. To invest with any new character. To give any new qualities.

CREATE, krē-ā't, a. Begotten. Composed; made up. CREATED, krê-å't-èd, pp. Formed from nothing; 374

caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution, and properties; renewed. CREATING, kré-å't-ing, ppr. Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter, by shaping, organiz-

ing, and investing with new properties; forming anew. CREATION, krê-a-shûn, n. The act of investing with new qualities or character; as the creation of peers.

The universe. Any thing produced or caused. CREATIONAL, krê-å-shûn-âl, a. Pertaining to the creation.

CREATIVE, krê-å'tiv, a. Having the power to create. CREATOR, krê-å'tir, n. The Being that bestows ex-

CREATRESS, krê-å-très, n. She who makes any thing. CREATURE, krê'tŷûr, n. A being created by the supreme power. Any thing created. An animal, not human. A general term for man. A word of contempt. A word of petty tenderness. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, kré-týur-le, a. Having the qualities of a creature. creature. CREATURESHIP, kré-tyůr-ship, a. The state of a CREBRITUDE, kré-b-rê-tu'd, n. Frequentness. CREBROUS, kré-b-rûs, a. Frequent.

CREDENCE, kré-dens, v. Belief; credit. CREDENCE, kré-dens, vt. To believe. CREDENCED, kré-densd, pp. Believed; relied on;

believed a person's word, or story. CREDENCING, kré-dens-ing, ppr. Believing; relying on; believing a person's statement, story, or word. CREDENDA, krê-d-n-dâ, n. Things to be believed.

CREDENT, kré-ddnt, a. Believing. Having credit. CREDENTIAL, kré-ddn-shål, a. Giving a title to

CREDENTIAL, krê-dên'shâl, n. The warrant upon which belief is founded.

which benefits founded.

CREDEN'TIALS, krêd-dên'shâlz, n. pl. Instructions.

CREDIBILITY, krêd-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Claim to credit.

CREDIBLE, krêd-îbl, a. Worthy of credit.

CREDIBLENESS, krêd-îbl-nês, n. Credibility; just

claim to belief. CREDIBLY, kred-ib-le, ad. In a manner that claims CREDIT, kred-it, n. Belief of; honour; reputation: esteem; faith; testimony; promise given; influence.

CREDIT, kred-it, vt. To believe; to trust; to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, kréd-st-åbl, a. reputable; honourable; estimable. [estimation. CREDITABLENESS, kréd-ît-abl-nes, n. Reputation;

CREDITABLY, kréd-ît-âb-lê, ad. Reputably. CREDITED, kréd-ît-êd, pp. Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an ac-

CREDITING, kred-it-hig, ppr. Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CREDITOR, kred-it-ar, n. One who credits; one who

CREDITRIX, kréd²lt-riks, n. She to whom money is CREDULITY, kré-du²lít-é, n. Easiness of belief. CREDULOUS, kréd²u-lús, a. Apt to believe; unsus-

pecting. CREDULOUSLY, krėd²u-lůs-lė, ad. In an unsuspect-CREDULOUSNESS, krėd'u-lüs-nės, n. Credulity. CREED, krė'd, n. A form of words in which the arti-

cles of faith are comprehended. CREEK, krê'k, n. A prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port; a bay; a cove.
CREEK, krê'k, vt. To make a harsh noise.
CREEKED, krê'kd, pp. Crashed with a grating noise.

Grated; sharply uttered. [grating, CREEKING, krê'k-îng, ppr. Making a harsh noise, CREEKY, krê'k-ê, a. Full of creeks; winding. CREEP, krê'p, vi. To move as a worm; to move as

insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move clandes-

tinely; to move timorously; to come unexpected.

CREEPER, kré'p-år, n. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. An insect. A small bird, called

also the ox-eye. In naval language, a sort of grapnel, used for recovering things that may be cast overboard. CREEPHOLE, kre'p-hol, n. A hole into which any animal may creep; a subterfuge.

CREEPING, kre'p-ing, ppr. Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along. CREEPINGLY, kre'p-ing-lc, ad. Slowly; after the

manner of a reptile.

CREEPLE, krip'l, n. A lame person; a cripple. CREESE, krê's, n. A dagger used by the Malays. CREMATION, krê-må'shån, n. A burning. CREMONA, krê-mô'nå, n. The name given to a su-

perior kind of violin made at Cremona. CREMOR, krê'můr, n. A soft liquor resembling cream.

CREMOSIN, krėm-6-zin. See Crimosin. CRENATED, krė-nä't-ėd, a. Notched; indented. CRENATURE, kren-å-tů'r, n. A scallop, like a notch

in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. CRENULATE, kren-u-lat, a. Having the edge as it

were cut into very small scallops.

CREOLES, krê-ôlz, n. Such as are descended from

the Spaniards; natives of Spanish America. CREPANE, krė-pa'n, n. An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot of a horse.

CREPIDA, krép-id-à, n. An ancient Roman shoe. CREPITATE, krép-it-à't, vi. To make a small crackling noise; to break wind.

CREPITATION, krépít-åíshůn, n. A small scrack-CREPT, krépt', part. from creep. CREPUSCULE, kré-půsk'l, n. Twilight. [ling noise.

CREPUSCULINE, kre-pus-ku-lin, a. Glimmering; crepusculous.

CREPUSCULOUS, krē-půs-ku-lůs, a. Glimmering. CRESCENT, krés-ént, n. The moon in her state of

increase. CRESCENT, krésént, a. Increasing; growing.

CRESCENT, kres-ent, vt. To form into a crescent. CRESCENTED, krés'ént-éd, pp. Formed into a crescent crescent.

CRESCENTING, kres'ent-ing, ppr. Forming into a CRESCIVE, krės-iv, ad. Increasing; growing.

CRESS, kres', n. An herb.

CRESSET, krés-ét, n. A great light set upon a beacon

or watch-tower; a lamp or torch.

CREST, krést', n. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. The comb of a cock. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. Any tuft or ornament on the head. Pride; spirit; fire.

CREST, krest', vt. To mark with long streaks; to serve as a crest for.

CRESTED, krést-éd, a. Adorned with a plume or

crest. Wearing a comb.
CRESTED, krést-éd, pp. Furnished with a crest.
CRESTFALLEN, krést-fàl'n, a. Dejected; sunk; dis-

CRESTING, kresting, ppr. Furnishing with a crest.

CRESTLESS, krést-les, a. Not dignified with coat-

CRESTMARINE, krėst'ma-rė'n, n. Rock samphire. CRETACEOUS, krė-ta'shus, a. Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk

CRETATED, kré-tá't-éd, a. Rubbed with chalk. CRETICISM, krét-é-sîsm, n. A falsehood. CRETICK, krét-ík, n. A foot used in Greek and Latin

poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long. CRETIN, kré-tin, n. A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the Alps.

CRETOSE, krê-tô/s, a. Chalky; full of chalk. CREUX, kru', n. A term in engraving, meaning cut

below the surface.

CREVICE, krév-is, n. A crack; a cleft. CREVICE, krév-is, vt. To crack; to flaw.

CREVICE, krev-1s, vt. 10 crack; to naw. CREVICED, krév-1sd, pp. Cracked; flawed. CREVICING, krév-1s-lng, ppr. Cracking; flawing. CREVIS, or CREVISSE, krév-1s, n. Crayfish. CREW, krév, n. The company of a ship. CREW, krév, the pret. of crow. CREWEL, krév-1s, n. Yarn twisted and wound on a land or ball

knot or ball.

CRIB, krib', n. The rack or manger of a stable. The stall or cabin of an ox. A small habitation ; a cottage CRIB, krib', nt. To confine; to cage.
CRIBBAGE, krib'fij, n. A game at cards.
CRIBBED, krib'd, pp. Shut up; confined; caged.
CRIBBING, krib'bing, ppr. Shutting up; confining;

caging. [gree better than bran. CRIBBLE, krib/l, n A corn sieve. Coarse meal, a de-CRIBBLE Bread, krib/l, n. Bread made of coarse meal. CRIBBLE, krib/l, vt. To sift or cribble through a sieve. CRIBBLED, krib'ld, pp. Sifted; caused to pass through

a sieve or riddle. a sieve or riddle. CRIBBLING, krib-ling, ppr. Sifting; passing through CRIBRATION, krib-rå-shun, n. The act of sifting or

separating by a sieve. CRIBRIFORM, krib'rê-fâ'rm, a. Resembling a sieve or riddle. A term applied to the lamin of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve

pass to the nose. [ness in the neck. CRICK, krik', n. The noise of a door. A painful stiff-CRICKET, krik'et, n. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks.

CRICKETER, krik'ét-ér, n. One who plays at cricket. CRICKETING Apple, krik-et-ing, n. A small species

of apple. [or make proclamation. CRIER, kri-er, n. The officer whose business is to ery CRIME, kri'm, n. An act contrary to right; a great fault; an act of wickedness. [degree. CRIMEFUL, kri'm-fol, a. Wicked; faulty in a high CRIMELESS, kri'm-les, a. Innocent; without crime. CRIMINAL, krim-in-al, a. Guilty; tainted with crime. Not civil: as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krim-in-ål, n. A man accused; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALITY, krim-în-âl'ît-ê, n. A criminal action, case, or cause. CRIMINALLY, krim-in-al-e, ad. Wickedly; guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krimein-ål-nės, n. Guiltiness. CRIMINATE, krimein-ål, vt. To charge with crime. CRIMINATED, krimein-ål-dd, pp. Accused; chargea

with a crime.

CRIMINATING, krim-in-at-ing, ppr. Accusing;

alleging to be guilty.

CRIMINATION,krim-in-å-shun,n. Accusation;charge.

CRIMINATORY, krim-in-å-tur-ė, a. Accusing; cen-

sorious.
CRIMINOUS, krîm-în-ûs, a. Wicked; iniquitous.
CRIMINOUSLY, krîm-în-ûs-lê, ad. Very wickedly.
CRIMINOUSNESS, krîm-în-ûs-nes, n. Wickedness;
guilt.
[tinged with blue.

CRIMOSIN, krim'ô-sin, n. A species of red colour, CRIMP, krimp, a. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. CRIMP, krimp, n. A game at cards formerly. One who decoys others into military service.

CRIMP, krimp', vt. To curl or crisp the hair. CRIMPAGE, krimp'ij, n. The act of cringing. CRIMPED, krimp'd, pp. Curled; frizzled; caught;

seized; pinched.
CRIMPING, krimp'ing, ppr. Curling; frizzling;

pinching; holding; seizing.
CRIMPLE, krimp'l, vt. To contract; to corrugate.
CRIMPLED, krimp'ld, pp. Contracted; shrunk; curled. CRIMPLING, krimp-ling, ppr. Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling.
CRIMSON, krim-zun, n. Red in general.

CRIMSON, krim'zůn, a. Red, somewhat darkened

CRIMSON, krim-zun, vt. To dye with crimson. CRIMSONED, krim'zund, pp. Dyed or tinged with a

dark red. CRIMSONING, krim-zun-ing, ppr. Dyeing or tinging

with a deep red. CRINAL, kri'nāl, a. Belonging to the hair. CRINCUM, krîn'kûm, n. A cramp; a contraction;

whimsey.
CRINGE, krinj', n. Bow; servile civility.
To contract.

CRINGE, krinj', vt. To contract. CRINGE, krinj', vi. To bow; to fawn; to flatter.

CRINGED, krinj'd, pp. Shrunk; contracted; drawn together; bent. 175

CRINGER, krinj'ér, n. One who is always bowing for some mean purpose. [vilely. CRINGING, krinjing, ppr. Shrinking; bowing ser-CRINICULTURAL, krin-ê-kûlt-ŷûr-âl, a. Relating

to the growth of hair.

CRINIGEROUS, kri'nlj'ér-ås,a. Overgrown with hair.

CRINITE, kri'ni't, a. Having the appearance of hair. CRINITORY, krin-it-ur-e, a. Of, or relating to the flexures. hair.

CRINKLE, kringk'l, vi. To go in and out; to run in CRINKLE, kringk'l, vi. To mould into inequalities. CRINKLE, kringk'l, n. A wrinkle; a sinuosity. CRINKLED, kringk'ld, pp. Formed with short turns or wrinkles; moulded into inequalities.

CRINKLING, kringk-ling, ppr. Forming into short turns or wrinkles; molling into inequalities.

CRINOSE, kri'nô's, a. Hairy. CRINOSITY, kri'nôs'ît-ê, n. Hairiness. CRIPPLE, krip'i, n. A lame man.

CRIPPLE, krip¹, n. A lame man.
CRIPPLE, krip¹, a. Lame.
CRIPPLE, krip¹, a. Lame.
CRIPPLED, krip¹d, pp. Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.
CRIPPLENESS, krip¹l-nės, n. Lameness.
CRIPPLING, krip²ling, ppr. Laming; depriving of

the use of the limbs; disabling.
CRISIS, kri'sis, n. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krisp', a. Curled. Indented; brittle; friable; short.

CRISP, krisp', vt. To curl; to contract into curls.

To twist; to curl; to indent.

[curled. To twist; to curl; to indent. [curled. CRISPATION, krisp-å/shun, n. The state of being CRISPATURE, krisp/å-tu/r, n. A curling; the state of being curled

CRISPATURE, Krisp-a-tur, n. a curing, and see of being curled.
CRISPED, krisp'd, pp. Curled; twisted; frizzled.
CRISPING, krisp'ding, ppr. Curling; frizzling.
CRISPINGIRON, krisp'ding-pin', n. A curling
CRISPINGPIN, krisp'ding-pin', n. iron.
CRISPISULCANT, krisp-is-dil-cant, a. Waved, a Waved, as

lightning is represented. CRISPNESS, krispinės, n. Curledness.

CRISPY, krisp-ies, n. Curled... [beginning. CRISPY, krisp-ies, n. Curled... [beginning. CRISS-CROSS-ROW, kris-kris-ies, n. Alphabet; CRITERION, kri-ties, n. A mark by which any thing is judged of with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITHOMANCY, krîth-ô-mån-sé, n. A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal

strewed over the victims in ancient sacrifices.
CRITICAL, krit-ik-al, a. Exact; nicely judicious.
Relating to criticism. Captious. Comprising the Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. Decisive;

nice. Producing a crisis or change of the disease. CRITICALLY, krit-ik-al-e, ad. In a critical manner. At the exact point of time. [curacy. CRITICALNESS, kritt'ik-ål-nės, n. Exactness; ac-CRITICISE, kritt'is-si'z, vi. To play the critick; to judge. CRITICISE, kritt'is-si'z, vi. To censure. CRITICISED, kritt'is-si'zd, pp. Examined and judged

with respect to beauties and faults.

CRITICISER, krît-îs-si'z-êr, n. One who makes or

writes remarks.

CRITICISING, krit-is-si/z-ing, ppr. Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on. [well. Remark. CRITICISM, krīt-is-sizm, n. A standard of judging CRITICK, krīt-ik, n. A man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing. A snarler; a carper. A censurer.

CRITICK, krît-îk, a. Critical; relating to criticism. CRITICK, krît-ît-îk, vi. To play the critick; to criticise. CRITICK, krît-ît-îk, n. See CRITIQUE.

CRITIQUE, krê-tê'k, n. A critical examination; critical remarks.

CRIZZLE, or CRIZZELING, krîz'l, or krîz'êl-îng, n. A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency.

CROAK, krôk, vi. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. 176

CROAK, krô'k, n. The cry of a frog or raven. CROAKER, krô'k-år, n. One who is perpeter making unfair comparisons of the present with the race CROAKING, krô'k-ing, ppr. Uttering a low he or other similar sound from the throat.

CROAKING, krô'k-îng, n. A low harsh sound, n. a frog, or the bowels.
CROATS, krô'ats,n. Irregular troops, formed of na

of Croatia. CROCALITE, krô-kå-li't, n. A mineral; a va zeolite, of an orange or brick red colour. It is

times found in reniform or globular masses, radiated texture. [sam. CROCEOUS, krô-shus, a. Consisting of saffron; .

CROCHES, kro-shes, n. Little buds or knobs about tops of a deer's horn.

CROCITATION, kró-sit-å-shun, n. The croaking frogs or ravens.

CROCK, kró'k, n. A cup; any vessel mad of eartl CROCKERY, kró'k-ér-é, n. Earthenware. CROCODILE, krók'é-di'l, n. An amphibious voraciou animal, found in Egypt and the Indies. A little animal,

otherwise called stinx. CROCODILINE, krôk'ô-dô-li'n, a. Sophistical, de-CROCODILITY, krôk-ô-dîl'ît-ê, n. In logic, a cap-tious, sophistical kind of argumentation.

CROCUS, kró-kůs, n. A flower.

CROFT, kraft, n. A little close joining to a house, used

for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, krô-så'd, n.

CROISADO, krô-så-dô, n.

A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CROISE, krae's, n. A pilgrim who carries a cross. CROISES, kråå²såz, n. Pilgrims who carry a cross. Soldier who fight under the banner of the cross. CROMLECHE, krom-lek, n. Huge, broad, flat stones,

raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, and supposed to be the remains of altars. CRONE, krô'n, n. An old ewe. In contempt, an old

woman. [top of an horse's hoof. CRONET, krô'net, n. The hair which grows over the CRONICAL, or CRONYCAL, krô'n-lk-âl. See Ac-[of long standing.

RONYCAL.

CRONY, krô'-nê, n. An old acquaintance; a companion
CROOK, krô'k, n. Any crooked or bent instrument.

A sheephook. A meander. An artifice. A gibbet.
CROOK, krô'k, vt. To bend; to turn into a hook. To
bend, figuratively. To pervert from rectitude.
CROOK, krô'k, vi. To be bent.
CROOK, krô'k-båk, n. A man that has gibbous
chouldes.

shoulders. CROOKBACKED, krô'k-båkd, a. Having bent shoul-

CROOKED, kró'kd, pp. Bent; curved. CROOKED, krók'éd, ad. Bent; not strait. Winding. Perverse; without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krôk-éd-lê, ad. Not in a strait line.

Untowardly; not compliantly. CROOKEDNESS, krôk-éd-nés, n. Deformity of a

gibbous body. Depravity; perverseness. CROOKEN, krok'n, vt. To make crooked.

CROOKENED, krôk'nd, pp. Made crooked. CROOKENING, krô'k-ning, ppr. Making crooked. CROOKING, krô'k-ning, ppr. Bending; curving;

winding. CROOKKNEED, krô'k-nê'd, a. Having crooked knees. CROOKSHOULDERED, krôk-shôl-dêrd, a. Having bent shoulders.

CROOP, or CROUP, krô'p, n. The disease called technically cynanche trachealis, an affection of the throat accompanied with a hoarse difficult respiration. It is

vulgarly called rattles. CROP, krop', n. The crow of a bird. The harvest; the

corn gathered off a field. Any thing cut off.
CROP, krop', vt. To cut off the ends of any thing; to
CROP, krop', vi. To yield harvest.

[mow.
CROPEAR, krop'ér, n. A horse having his ears

cropped.

CROPEARED, króp^té'rd, a. Having the ears cropped.

CROPPED, or CROPT, króp'd, pp. Cut off.

CROPPER, króp'dr n. A kind of pigeon with a sarge.

OPFUL, króp-föl, a. Satiated; with a full belly. ROPPING, króp-ing, ppr. Cutting off; pulling off; Abpating off; reaping or mowing.

raising of crops. ROPSICK, krop'sik, a. Sick or indisposed from a urcharged stomach. Sick with excess of eating and

ROSIER, kró-zhydr, n. The pastoral staff of a bishop,

SLET, kros-let, n. A small cross. A crucible. CR (SS, kros', n. One strait body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death. The ensign of the Christian religion. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion. A line drawn through another. Hindrance; vexation. CROSS, kròs', a. Transverse; oblique; adverse; per-

verse; peevish; fretful; unfortunate.

CROSS, krós', vt. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another. To sign with the cross. To cancel. To move literally, obliquely, or athwart; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder. To contravene. To hinder by authority. To debar; to preclude. CROSS, krós, vi. To lie athwart another thing.

CROSS, kròs', prep. Athwart; transversely. CROSSARMED, kròs'armd', a. Having the arms

folded across; melaneholy. CROSS-BARRED, kros-bard, a. Secured by transverse bars. bow.

CROSSBARROW, krós-bå'r-ó, n. An arrow of a cross-CROSSBAR-SHOT, krós-bår-shòt, n. A round shot,

with a bar of iron put through it.
CROSS-BILL, krôs-bîl, n. A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff. A small bird, so called from its beak, which has the points crossing one another.

CROSSBITE, kròs-bi't, n. A deception; a cheat. CROSSBITE, kròs-bi't, vt. To contravene by deception. CROSSBITTEN, kros-bitn, pp. Thwarted or contravened by deception.

CROSSBITING, krds'bi't-ing, ppr. Thwarting or contravening by deception.

CROSSBOW, kros'bo, n. A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSBOWER, krós'bő-ér, .n. shooter with a [form of the cross. crossbow. CROSSBUN, kròs-bûn, n. A cake marked with the CROSSCUT, kròs-kût, vt. To cut across. CROSSCUTTING, kròs-kût-sûr, ppr. Cutting across. CROSS-CUT-SAW, kròs-kût-sûr, n. A saw managed

by two men, one at each end.

CROSSED, krosd', pp. Having a line drawn over; cancelled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

CROSS-EXAMINE, kros'eks-am'in, vt. To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary

party.

CROSS-EXAMINED, krós-éks-åm-ind, pp. Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, krós-éks-åm-in-å-shån, n.

The act of nicely examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice. CROSS-EXAMINING, kròs é cks - am an ning, ppr.

Examining or interrogating by the opposite party. CROSSFLOW, krós-fló, n. To flow in a contrary direc-

tion. [transverse or irregular. Perverse. CROSSGRAINED, kros-grand, a. Having the fibres CROSSING, kros-ing, ppr. Drawing, running, or passing a line over; erasing; cancelling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over. CROSSING, krds-ing, n. The act of signing with the

cross. Opposition.
CROSS-STAFF, kròs-staff, n. An instrument used by

CROSSLEGGED, kròs'lègd', a. Having the legscrossed. CROSSLET, krds-let, n. See CROSLET.

CROSSLY, kròs-lê, ad. Athwart. Oppositely; adverse-

ly. Unfortunately. CROSSNESS, krós-nés, v. Transverseness; intersection. Pecvishness.

CROSSPIECE, krôs'pês, n. A rail of timber extend ing over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pens with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. CROSSPURPOSE, kros'pur'pus, n. A conceit of eon-

versation, proposing a difficulty to be solved; a kind of enigma or riddle. A contradictory system. CROSSQUESTION, krôs-kôčst-ýůn, vt. To eross-cx-

CROSSQUESTIONING, krós-koest-yun-ing, ppr. Cross-examining.

CROSSROAD, kros-ro'd, n. A road across the country;

not the direct high-road. CROSSROW, kros-ro', n. Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning to show that the end of learning is piety. CROSS-SEA, kròs'se', n. Waves running across others;

a swell running in different directions.

CROSS-TINING, kros-ti/n-ing, n. In husbandry, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back or

forth on the same ground. CROSS-TREES, kros-tre's. In ships, certain pieces of timber, supported by the checks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the topmasts, to extend the topgallant-shrouds.

CROSSWAY, kròs-bå, n. A small obseure path intersecting the chief road; or the place where one road

intersects another

CROSSWIND, kros-ofind, n. Wind blowing from the right or left. CROSSWISE, krós-óis, ad. Across; in the form of a CROSSWORT, krós-bart, n. A plant.

CROTCH, krôtsh', n. A hook or fork. CROTCHED, krôtshd', a. Having a crotch; forked. CROTCHET, krôtsh'ét, n. In musick: onc of the

notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. In printing: hooks in which words are included [tlus.] A perverse conceit; an odd fancy. CROTCHET, krôtsh'ét, vi. To play in a measured time

of musick. CROTCHETED, krótsh'ét-éd, part. a. Distinguished

by musical notation.

CROUCH, kráčtsh', vi. To stoop-low; to lie close to

the ground. To fawn. CROUCH, kråötsh', vt. To sign with the cross; to bless. CROUCHBACK, kráotsh-bak. See CROOKBACK. CROUCHED Friars, krůtsh'éd-fri'ers, n. An order

of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUP, kráčď. See Crown.
CROUP, kráčď. See Crown.
CROUP, kráčí se crown.
CROUP, kráčí se crown.
CROUP, kráčí se crown. children are subject. CROUPADES, krő-på'dz, n. Higher leaps than those

of corvets.

CROUPIER, krô-pê'r, n. A person who watches the cards, and collects the money at a gaming-table. CROW, krô', n. A large black bird that feeds upon the

carcasses of beasts.

CROW, krd, vi. To make the noise of a cock. together. boast.

CROWD, krábá, n. A multitude confusedly pressed CROWD, krábá, vi. To swarm. To fiddle. CROWD, krábá, vi. To press close together. CROWDED, krábá, vi. To press close together. CROWDED, krábá, vi. A fiddler.

CROWDER, krádd-ur, n. A fiddler.

CROWDING, krådding, ppr. Pressing together, Swarming; thrusting; pushing. CROWFLOWER, krdifladiur, n. A kind of campion. Pressing together.

CROWFOOT, krô-fôt, n. A flower. A ealtrop. CROWKEEPER, krô-kêp-ůr, n. A scarecrow.

CROWN, kraon', n. The ornament which denotes imperial dignity. The top of the head. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; in value five shillings.

CROWN, kraon, vt. To invest with the crown. To reward. To complete.

CROWNED, kraond', pp. Invested with a crown.

horned; dignified.
CROWNER, kråön'år, n. A perfecter.
CROWNET, kråön'åt, n. See Coroner.

CROWNGLASS, kråon-glås, n. The finest sort of window-glass

CROWN-IMPERIAL, kráčn-ím-pê/r-ýal, n. A plant; the largest kind of daffodil.

CROWNING, kraon-ing, pp. Investing with a crown;

finishing; perfecting.
CROWNING, kråon-ing, n. In architecture. that which finishes or crowns any decoration.

CROWNPOST, kråon'post, n. A post, which, in building, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, kraon'skab, n. A filthy scab round the corners of a horse's hoof.

CROWNTHISTLE, kráčníchisí, n. A flower. CROWNWHEEL, kráčníchčí, n. The upper wheel

of a watch next the balance

CROWNWORKS, kráčn'-čůrks', n. Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. eyes.

CROWS-FEET, krô'z-fê't, n. The wrinkles under the

CROWTOE, krôt'tô', n. A plant. CROYLSTONE, kråtl'stô'n, n. Crystallized cauk. CRUCHED, or CRUTCHED Friars, krůtsh'éd, n.

See CROUCHED.

CRUCIAL, krô-shål, a. Transverse. CRUCIAN, krô-shån, n. A short thick broad fish, of a deep yellow colour.

CRUCIATE, krő-sé-åt, a. Tormented. CRUCIATE, krő-sé-åt, vt. To torment. CRUCIATION, krő-sé-å-shůn, n. Torture.

CRUCIBLE, krô'sibl, n. A chymist's melting pot, formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCIFEROUS, krô-sif'ér-us, a. Bearing the cross. CRUCIFIED, kro-se-fi'd, pp. Put to death by nailing

to a cross CRUCIFIER, krô-sê-fi-er, n. He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krô'sê-fîks, n. A representation of our Lord's passion. The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ.

CRUCIFIXION, krô-sê-fîk-shûn, n. The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, kro-se-farm, a. Having the form of a CRUCIFY, kro-se-fi, vt. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. [on a cross. CRUCIFYING, krő-sé-fi-lng, ppr. Putting to death CRUCIGEROUS, krő-sij-ér-ás, a. Bearing the cross. CRUD, krůd', n. See Curd. CRUDE, krô'd, a. Raw; unripe. Not well digested

in the stomach or mind.

CRUDELY, kro'd-le, ad. Without due preparation.

CRUDELY, Krou-1e, aa. without due preparation. CRUDENSS, krôd-nès, n. Unripeness. CRUDITY, krô'd-st-ê, n. Indigestion. CRUDLE, krôd'd, or kôrd'd, vt. To congeal. [gealed. CRUDLED, krôd'd, or kôrd'd, ppr. Coagulated; con-CRUDLING, krôd'ding, or kôrd'd-ling, ppr. Coagulating; CRUDY, krôd'è, or kôrd'è, a. Coagulated. [congealing. CRUEL, Krôd'd. Hard-hearted: blod'd.

CRUEL, krůčli, a. Hard-hearted; bloody.
CRUELLY, krůčli-ė, ad. Painfully.
CRUELNESS, krůčli-ė, rd. Painfully.
CRUELTY, krůčli-tė, r. Savageness.
CRUENTATE, krůčli-tė, r. Savageness.

CRUET, krô-et, n. A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

CRUISE, kro'z, n. A voyage in scarch of plunder. A small cup.

CRUISE, krô'z, vi. to rove over the sea.

CRUISER, kro'z-ur, n. A ship employed for the protection of merchant-ships.

CRUISING, krb'z-lng, ppr. Sailing for the capture of ships; or, for protecting commerce.

CRUM, krům', n. CRUMB, krům', n. The soft part of bread. CRUMB, krům', n. To break into small pieces.

CRUMBLE, krůmbl', vt. To break into small pieces. CRUMBLE, krůmbl', vi. To fall into small pieces. CRUMBLED, krůmbld', pp. Broken or parted into

into small pieces. CRUMBLING, krůmbiling, ppr. Breaking, or falling CRUMENAL, krů-min-kl, n. A purse. CRUMMY, krůmic, a. Soft.

CRUMP, krůmp', a. Crooked.

CRUMP-SHOULDERED, krůmp-shôl-důrd, a. Have ing crooked shoulders.

CRUMPET, krům-pit, n. A soft cake. CRUMPLE, krůmpi', vt. To draw into wrinkles. CRUMPLE, krůmpi', vi. To shrink. [wrin wrinkles CRUMPLE, krumpt, vi. 10 surms.
CRUMPLED, krumpdd, pp. Drawn or pressed into CRUMPLING, krumpdling, n. A small apple.
CRUMPLING, krumpdling, ppr. Drawing or pressing

into wrinkles.

mto wrinkies.

CRUNK, krångk', vi.

CRUNKLE, krångk', vi.

CRUOR, kråd'r, n. Coagulated blood.

CRUP, kråp', n. The buttocks.

CRUP, kråp', a. Short; brittle.

CRUPPER, kråp'år, n. That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krô-rât, a. Belonging to the leg. CRUSADE, krô-så'd, n. An expedition against the CRUSADO, krô-så'dô, n. infidels. A coin stamped

with a cross. CRUSADER, krô-så'd-år, n. One employed in a cru-CRUSE, kro's. See CRUISE.

CRUSET, kro-set, n. A goldsmith's melting-pot. CRUSH, krush', vt. To press; to squeezc. To conquer

beyond resistance.

CRUSH, krůsh', vi. To be condensed. CRUSH, krůsh', n. A collision. CRUSH a Cup, krůsh'. To drink together.

CRUSHED, krůshd', pp. Pressed or squeezed, so as to break or bruse; subdued by power.

CRUSHING, kråsh-ing, ppr. Pressing or squeezing.
Overwhelming; subduing.

CRUST, krůsť, n. Any shell or external coat. CRUST, krůsť, vt. To envelope. CRUST, krůsť, vi. To gather a crust. CRUSTACEOUS, krůs-tå'shůs, a. Shelly; Shelly; not with one continued and uninterrupted shell. CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krůs-tå-shůs-nes, n. The

quality of having jointed shells. CRUSTALOGICAL, krůs-tå-lo'j'îk-ål, a. Pertaining

to crustalogy CRUSTALOGIST, krůs-tål'ô-jîst, n. One who de-

scribes, or is versed in, the science of crustaceous animals. CRUSTATED, krůst-åt-èd, a. Covered with a crust. CRUSTATION, krůst-å-shůn,n. An adherent covering

CRUSTED, krůst-éd, pp. Covered with a crust. CRUSTILY, krůst-íl-é, ad. Peevishly. CRUSTINESS, krůst-é-nés, n. Peevishness.

CRUSTINESS, krůst-é-nės, n. Peevishness. CRUSTING, krůst-élag, ppr. Covering with a crust. CRUSTY, krůst-é, a. Covered with a crust; morose CRUTCH, krůst-é, a. A support used by cripples. CRUTCH, krůtsh', vt. To support on crutches. CRUTCHED, krůtsh', pp. Supported with crutches CRUTCHING, krůtsh-ling, ppr. Supporting with crutches CRUTCHING, krůtsh-ling, ppr. Supporting with crutches CRUTCHING.

Supporting with [puzzles. CRUX, krůks', n. Figuratively, any thing that vexes or CRUYSHAGE, krô-îṣ-hā'j, n. A fish of the shark kind,

having a triangular head and mouth. CRUZADO, krő-så'dő. See CRUSADO. CRY, kri', n. Lamentation; shriek; scream. Weeping.

Proclamation. Popular favour. Importunate call. CRY, kri', vi. To call importunely. To weep. To To pro-

claim as a hawker. [found. CRY, kri', vt. To proclaim publicly something lost or CRY down, kri'dåð'n, vt. To blame; to depreciate. CRY out, kri'dåð't, vt. To exclaim. CRY up, kri'dap', vt. To applaud; to praise. CRY AL, kri'dal, n. The heron.

CRYER, kri²ér. See CRIER. [gentle. CRYER, kri²ér n. A kind of hawk called the falcon

CRYING, kriding, n. Importunate call. CRYING, kriding, ppr. Uttering with a loud voice; proclaiming

CRYPT, kript', n. A subterranean cell or cave, especi-CRYPTICALLY, kript-"ik. ad. Occultly; secretly.

CRYPTOGAMY, krip-tôg'à-mê, n. A genus of plants whose fructification is concealed. guage. CRYPTOLOGY, krip-tôl-ô-jê, n. Enigmatical lan-CRYPTOGRAPHER, krip-tôg-rā-fêr, n. One who writes in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, krîp-tô-graf-ê-kal, a. Written in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, kript-tòg-raf-e, n. The art of

writing secret characters.
CRYSTAL, kris'tâl, n. A hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless, body. Crystal glass. Crystals: ex-

press salts shot or congealed in manner of crystal. CRYSTAL, kristal, a. Bright; transparent. CRYSTALFORM, kristal-farm, a. Having the form of crystal. [sisting of crystal. CRYSTALLINE, krîs-tā-lîn, or krīs-tā-lin, a. Con-CRYSTALLINE Humour, krīs-tā-lin, n. The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea

CRYSTALLIZABLE, kris-tal-i/z-abl, a. That may be crystallized; that may be formed into crystals. CRYSTALLIZATION, kris-tal-i'z-a-shun, n.

mass formed by congelation.

CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tål-i'z, vi. To congeal.

CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tål-i'z, vi. To coagulate.

CRYSTALLIZED, kris-tal-i'zd, a. Formed into crystals. [crystallize. CRYSTALLIZING, kris-tāl-i/z-ing, ppr. Causing to CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, kris-tāl-og-rāf-ēr, n. One who describes crystals, and the manner of their form-

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, or CRYSTALLOGRA-PHICAL, krîs-tâl-ô-grāf'āk, or krīs-tâl-ô-grāf'ê-kāl,

a. Pertaining to crystallography. CRYSTALLOGRAPHICALLY, krîs-tål-ô-gråf-ê-

kål-ê, ad. In the manner of crystallography. CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tål-og-råf-é, n.

doctrine, study, or science, of crystallization. CUB, kub, n. The young of a beast; generally of a bear, fox, or whale. In reproach, a young boy or A stall for cattle.

CUBATION, ku-bā-tshān, n. The act of lying down. CUBATON, ku-bā-tshān, n. The act of lying down. CUBATORY, ku-bā-tūr-ê, a. Recumbent. CUBATURE, ku-bā-tur, n. The finding exactly the

solid content of any proposed body.

CUBBED, kub'd, pp. Used of beasts: brought forth;
shut up in a stall; confined.

CUBBING, kub-ing, ppr. Bringing forth as beasts; shutting up; confining in a cub or stall.

CUBE, ku'b, n. A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all

right, and therefore equal.

CUBE Root, ku'b-rô't, n. The origin of a cubic CUBIC Root, ku'bīk-rôt, n. number, or a number by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the cubic c

product, any given number is formed. [per. CUBEB, ku-beb, n. A small dried fruit resembling pep-CUBICAL, kub-è-kāl, a. } Having the form of a cube. CUBICALLY, ku-blk-n-le, ad. In a cubical method.

CUBICALNESS, ků'bîk-ål-nés, n. Being cubical. CUBICULAR, ku-bik'u-lar, a. Belonging to the chamher. down. CUBICULARY, ku-bik'u-lar-e, a. Fitted for lying

CUBIFORM, ku'b e-farm, a. Of the shape of a cube. CUBIT, ku'bit, n. A measure in use among the ancients; originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, ku-bit-al, ad. Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUBITED, ku-bît-êd, a. Having the measure of a cu-CUBODODECAHEDRAL, kå-bå-då-då-då-hå-då-då. a. Presenting the two forms of a cube, and a dodeca-[differing little from it.

CUBOID, ků báé'd, a. Having the form of a cube, or CUBO-OCTAHEDRAL, ku-bô-òc-tå-hê'drål, a. Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

CUCKINGSTOOL, kåk-ing-stol, n. An engine invented for the punishment of scolds.

CUCKOLD, kůk'ůld, n. One that is married to an

CUCKOLD, kůk'ůld, vt. To corrupt a man's wife ; to wrong a husband by unchastity.
CUCKOLDED, kůk'ůld-ěd, pp. Made a cuckold by

criminal conversation.

CUCKOLDING, kůk'ůld-ing, ppr. Making a cuckold

by criminal conversation.

CUCKOLDLY, kůk-fild-lê, a. Poor; mean; cowardly.

CUCKOLD-MAKER, kůk-fild-må/k-ůr, n. One that corrupts a wife.

CUCKOLDOM, kůk'ůl-dům, n. The state of a cuckold. CUCKOO, kôk-26, n. A bird which is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in

eggs of their place. CUCKOO-BUD, kők²ð-bůd, n. The name of CUCKOO-FLOWER, kők² $\hat{\sigma}$ -flå $\hat{\sigma}$ ² $\hat{\sigma}$ r, n. a flower. CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kők² $\hat{\sigma}$ -spit'l, n. A spumous dew

CUCQUEAN, kůk'kôå'n, n. A vile woman.
CUCQUEAN, kůk'kôå'n, n. A vile woman.
CUCULLATED, ku-kůl'á't, a.
CUCULLATED, ku-kůl'á't-å'd, a.
CUCULLATED, ku-kůl'á't-å'd, a.
CUCULBER, ku'kům-běr, n. Vulgarly, kåô'kům-bůr.
The name of a plant, and the fruit. Neither fashion nor general custom ought to sanction the gross corruption of this word. J. K.
CUCURBITACEOUS, ku-kůr-bît-å-saûs, a. Plants

which resemble a gourd. [shape of a gourd. CUCURBITE, ku'kůr'bit, n. A chymical vessel in the CUCURBITIVE, ku-kůr'břt-lv, a. Applied to small

worms of the shape of the seed of a gourd.

CUD, kůd', n. That food which is reposited in the first stomach, in order to rumination.

CUDDLE, kůd'l, vi. To lie close.

CUDDEN, kůd'n, n. A clown; a stupid rustic.

CUDDY, kůd'ê, n. The cole-fish. An apartment, or cabin, under the peop, or ceck veem. cabin, under the poop, or cook-room.

CUDGEL, kůj'l, n. A stick to strike with, lighter than

CUDGEL, kůj'l, vt. To beat with a stick.
CUDGEL-PROOF, kůjl'-prô'f, a. Able toresist a stick.
CUDGELLED, kůjld', pp. Beaten with a cudgel or thick stick.

CUDGELLER, kůj'ěl-ůr, n. One who cudgels another. CUDGELLING, kůj'él-ing, ppr. Beating with a cud-

gel or thick stick.

CUDLE, khdl', n. A small sea-fish.

CUDWEED, khdl-6è'd, n. A plant; its genus Graphalium, golden locks, or eternal flower, of many species.

The flowers retain their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather.

CUE, ku', n. The last words of a speech, which the player who is to answer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin. A hint. Humour.

CUERPO, kôểr-pổ, n. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the cuerpo, or body.

of the cuerpo, or body.

CUFF, khif', n. A blow with the fist. Part of the sleeve.

CUFF, khif', vi. To fight; to scuffle.

CUFF, khif', vi. To strike with the fist.

CUFFED, khif', pp. Struck with the fist, &c.

CUFFING, khif'ng, ppr. Striking with the fists, &c.

CUINAGE, khif'ng, ppr. This is Johnson's explanation, whether's explanation of this word is: "The making

Webster's explanation of this word is; "The making up of in into pigs, &c. for carriage."

CUIRASS, ku-rås, n. A breastplate. Mr. Walker gives
the French pronunciation, kôê-rås, Mr. Sheridan

ku-ras. CUIRASSIER,ku-rås-sé'r, n. Mr. Walker, kôé'rås-sé'r,

Mr. Sheridan, ku-rås-sê'r. A soldier in armour.

CUISH, kůsh', n. Mr. Walker, kôis'; Mr. Sheridan, kůsh'. Mr. Walker gives the French pronunciation of these words, Mr. Sheridan anglicises them all.

CULDEES, kůl'dê'z, n. Monks formerly in Scotland and Ireland. The same plant with AR-CULERAGE, kůl'ér-îj, n. The sa CULICIFORM, ku-lîs'é-få'rm, a.

shape, of a flea; resembling a flea.
CULINARY, ku'lin-er-e, Relating to a cookery.

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CUNEATED, ku'nê-â't-êd, a. Made in form of a wedge CUNEIFORM, ku'nê-fàrm, a. Having the form of

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CULL, kul', vt. To select from others; to pick out of
    CULLED, kůld', pp. Picked out; selected from many. CULLENDER, kůl-én-dér, n. A draining vessel.
    CULLER, kůl-år, n. One who picks or chooses.
CULLIBILITY, kůl-åb-ål-åt-å, n. Easiness of belief.
    CULLIED, kůl'êd, pp. Deceived; tricked.
   CULLING, kůl-'îng, ppr. Selecting from many. CULLING, kůl-'îng, ppr. Selecting from many. CULLION, kůl-'ŷùn, n. A scoundrel. CULLIONLY, kůl-'ŷùn-lê, ad. Mean; base. CULLIS, kůl-'îs, n. Broth strained. CULLUMBINE, kůl-'ûm-bl'n, n. See COLUMBINE. CULLUMBINE, kůl-'ûm-bl'n, n. See COLUMBINE. CULLY N. ŠI-'Ŷ. A. Para decired by abayarace.
  CULLY,kůl-tê, n, A man deceived by sharpers or a CULLY,kůl-tê, vt. To cheat. [strumpet. CULLYING, kůl-tê-lng, ppr. Deceiving; tricking. CULLYISM, kůl-tê-lzm, n. The state of a cully. CULM, kůlm', n. A kind of dust coal. CULMEN, kůl-mèn, n. Summit.
   CULMIFEROUS, kůl-míf'ér-ůs, a. Having a smooth
   jointed stalk, and seeds contained in chaffy husks.

CULMINATE, kůl-min-å't, vi. To be in the meridian.
   CULMINATION, kůl'mîn-å'shůn, n. The transit of a
  planet through the meridian.
CULPABILITY, kůl-på-bîl-ît-ê, n. Blameableness.
  CULPABLE, kůl'påbl, a. Blameable,
CULPABLENESS, kůl'påbl-nės, n. Blame.
  CULPABLY, kůl-přít, n. A man arraigned.
CULPRIT, kůl-přít, n. A man arraigned.
CULTER, kůl-tér, n. The iron of the plow perpendicu-
      lar to the share.
 CULTIVATED, kůl-tív-åbl, a. Capable of cultivation. CULTIVATE, kůl-tê-vå't, vt. To improve. CULTIVATED, kůl-tê-vå't-åd, pp. Tilled; improved.
  CULTIVATING, kůl'te-vå't-ing, ppr. Tilling; im-
 proving. [general. CULTIVATION, kůl-tê-vå'shůn, n. Improvement in CULTIVATOR, ků'tê-vå't-êr, n. One who improves. CULTRATED, kůl'trå't-êd, a. Sharp-edged and
poi vá.
CUI JRE, kůlt-ýůr, n. Tillage.
CULTURE, kůlt-ýůr, vt. To cultivate.
CULTURED, kůlt-ýůrd, pp. Cultivated.
CULTURING, kůlt-ýůr-íng, ppr. Cultivating.
CULVER, kůl-vůr, n. A pigeon.
CULVERHOUSE, kůl-vůr-háôs, n. A dovecot.
CULVERIN, kůl-vůr-h, n. A species of ordnance.
CULVERKEY, kůl-vůr-k, n. A flower.
 CULVERT, kůl'vert, n. A passage under a road, or
eanal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain.

CULVERTAIL, kůl-vůr-tål, n. The same as dovetail.

CUMANA, ku-må-na, n. An Indian tree, and fruit,
resembling the mulberry.

CUMBENT, kům'bênt, a. Lying down.

CUMBER, kům'bůr, n. Vexation; burdensomeness.
 CUMBER, kům'bůr, vt. To embarrass with something
CUMBERED, kům'bůrd, pp. Loaded; crowded.
CUMBERING, kům'bůr-ing, ppr. Loading; obstruct-
 CUMBERSOME, kům'bůr-sům, a. Burdensome; un-
 CUMBERSOMELY,kům'bůr-sům-lê, ad. In a trouble-
     some manner.
 CUMBERSOMENESS, kům'bůr-sům-nés, n. Incum-
CUMBRANCE, kům-bråns, n. Burden.
CUMBROUS, kům-brůs, a. Oppressive; burdensome.
CUMBROUSLY, kům-brůs-lê, ad. In a cumbrous
     manner.
CUMFREY, kům'frê, n. A medicinal plant.
CUMIN, kům-in, n. A plant.
CUMULATE, ku'mu-la't, vt. To heap together.
CUMULATED, ku'mu-la't-èd, pp. Heaped together.
CUMULATING, ku'mu-lå't-ing, ppr. Heaping toge-
                                                                           ing together
CUMULATION, ku-mu-lä'shûn, n. The act of heap-
CUMULATIVE, ku-mu-lä't-iv, a. Parts heaped toge-
CUMULOSE, ku-mu-lò's, a. Full of heaps. [ther.
CUN, kňn', vt. To cun a ship, is to direct her course. CUNCTATION, kňnk-tå-shin, n. Procrastination. CUNCTATOR, kňnk-tå-tir, n. A lingerer.
CUND, kůnd', vt. To give notice to. CUNEAL, ku'nô ål, a. Relating to a wedge.
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wedge.
CUNNER, kůn-ůr, n. A kind of fish less than an oyster.
CUNNING, kůn-íng, a. Skilful; sly; designing.
CUNNING, kůn-íng, n. Artifice; deceit.
CUNNINGLY, kůn-íng-lê, ad. Artfully; subtilely.
CUNNINGMAN, kůn-šing-màn' n. A man who pre-
        tends to tell fortunes.
    CUNNINGNESS, kun'ing-nes, n. Deceitfulness.
    CUP, kup, n. A small vessel to drink in. Any thing hollow like a cup.
    CUP, kup, vt. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon
the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.
   CUPBEARER, kůp'bă'r-êr, n. An attendant to give
        wine at a feast.
   CUPBOARD, kůb'ård, n. A case with shelves.
CUPBOARD, kůb'ård, vt. To treasure; to hoard up.
   CUPBOARDED, kůb'ůrd-êd, pp. Deposited in a cup-
       board.
                                                                                 cupboard.
  CUPBOARDING, kub-ard-ing, ppr. Depositing in a CUPELLATION, ku-pêl-å-shun, n. The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.
   CUPGALL, kup'gal, n. A singular kind of gall, found
      on the leaves of oak, &c.: it contains the worm of a
       small fly
  CUPIDITY, ku-pid-it-ė, n. Unlawful longing.
  CUPOLA, ku²pô-lå, n. A dome.
CUPOLAID, ku²pô-là'd, a. Having a cupola.
  CUPPED, kupd', pp. Blooded by means of a cupping-
CUPPEL, kup'el, n. See Coppel. [glass.
  CUPPER, kup-ur, n. One who applies cupping-glasses.
  CUPPING, kup'ing, n. An operation in phlebotomy. CUPPING, kup'ing, ppr. Bleeding by means of cup-
  ping-glasses.
CUPPING-GLASS, kůp'ing-glås, n. A glass to draw
     out the blood by rarefying the air.
 CUPREOUS, ku-prê-ds, a. Coppery.
CUPRIFEROUS, ku-prîf-er-ds, a. Producing copper;
      as, cupriferous silver.
  CUPROSE, kup-ro'z, n. The poppy.
 CUR, khr', n. A degenerate dog.
CURABLE, ku'r-åbl, a. That admits a remedy.
CURABLENESS, ku'r-åbl-nes, n. Possibility to be
     healed.
 CURACY, ku'r-å-se, n. Employment of a curate.
CURATE, ku'r-åt, n. A clergyman hired to perform
the duties of another. One who holds a perpetual
 curacy.
CURATESHIP, ku'r-êt-shîp, n. The same with curacy.
CURATIVE, ku'r-â-tiv, a. Relating to the cure of dis-
     eases.
 CURATOR, ku'r-å'tur, n. A guardian appointed by law.
 CURB, kurb', v. An iron chain. Restraint. A hard
 tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof. CURB, kurb', vt. To guide a horse with a curb; to
     check. To bend.
CURBED, kurb'd, pp. Restrained; checked. CURBING, kurb'ing, n. Check.
CURBING, kårb-ing, ppr. Holding back; checking.
CURBSTONE, kårb-stö'n, n. A stone placed at the
edge of a pavement to hold the work together.
CURD, kůrd', n. The coagulation of milk. CURD, kůrd', vt. To turn to curds. CURDED, kůrd'éd, pp. Coagulated.
CURDING, kurd-ed, pp. Coagulated.
CURDING, kurd-ing, ppr. Coagulating.
CURDLE, kurd'l, vi. To coagulate.
CURDLE, kurd'l, vi. To cause to coagulate.
CURDLED, kurd'ling, pp. Coagulated.
CURDLING/kurd-ing, ppr. Concreting; coagulating.
CURDY, kurd-e, a. Coagulated.
CURE, kur, n. Remedy; act of healing. The benefice
or employment of a curate or clergyman. CURE, kd'r, vt. To heal. To preserve from corruption. CURED, kdrd, pp. Healed. Salted; dried; smoked. CURELESS, ku'r-les, a. Without remedy. CURER, kur'-ur, n. A healer.
CURFEW, kûr-fu, n. An evening peal, by which William the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many
    places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung
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towards bed-time, it is said to ring curfew. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. CURIALITY, ku-rê-âl-ît-ê, n. The privileges of a CURING, ku'r-îng, ppr. Healing; salting; preserving

from decay, by any process.

CURINGHOUSE, ku-ring-haos, n. A building in

which sugar is cured and dried.
CURIOLOGIC, kn-rê-o-loj-ik, a. Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture. CURIOSITY, ku-rê-ds-It-ê, n. Inquisitiveness; nicety.

A rarity.

CURIOSO, ku-rê-ô-sô, u. A virtuoso.

CURIOUS, ku'r-ŷûs, a. Inquisitive. Accurate. Exact. Elegant; neat

CURIOUSLY, ku'r-ŷůs-lê, ad. Inquisitively. Ele-

gantly; neatly.

CURIOUSNESS, ku'r-ŷùs-nès, n. Inquisitiveness.

CURL, kůrl', n. A ringlet of hair.

CURL, kůrl', vt. To turn the hair in ringlets. To writhe.

CURL, kůrl', vt. To rise in undulations. To twist itself.

CURLED, kůrld', pp. Turned into ringlets. Twisted

CURLEDPATE, kårld-på/t, a. Having the hair curled. CURLEW, kůr-lu, n. A kind of musick. CURLINESS, kůr-le-nes, n. The state of any thing

hair with. CURLINGIRONS, kår'ling-i'råns, n. Irons to curl the CURLINGLY, kůr ling lè, ad. In a waving fashion. CURLY, kůr lê, a. Inclining to curl. CURMUDGEON, kůr-můj lůn, n. A miser; a nig-

gard; a churl. CURMUDGEONLY, kůr-můj-ůn-lê, a. Churlish.

CURRANT, kůr'ant, n. A small dried grape. CURRENCY, kůr'en-se, a. Circulation; the rate at

which any thing is commonly valued.
CURRENT, kūr-ent, n. A running stream; a course.
CURRENT, kūr-ent, a. Passing from hand to hand.
Common. Popular. What is now passing.
CURRENTLY, kūr-ent-lė, ad. Without opposition.

Popularity

CURRENTNESS, kůr'ént-nés, n. Circulation. Easiness of pronunciation.

CURRICLE, kůr-ikl, n. An open chaise with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast.

CURRIED, kůr-řed, pp. Dressed as leather. CURRIER, kůr-če-år, n. One who dresses leather. CURRISH, kůr-čish, n. Brutal; sour; quarrelsome. CURRISHLY, kůr-čish-lê, ad. In a brutal manner. CURRISHNESS, kůr-čish-něs, n. Moroseness.

CURRY, kůr'e, n. A word imported from the East Indies, denoting a mixture of various eatables. CURRY, kůr'e, vt. To dress leather. To rnb a

To rnb a horse, so as to smooth his coat. To flatter.

CURRY Favour, kůr²ê, vt. To become a favourite
by petty officiousness; flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kůr²ê-kôm, n. An iron instrument for

currying horses.

CURRYING, kur'rê-ing, ppr. Dressing and preparing

leather; cleaning a horse with a currycomb.

CURRYING, kur-e-ing, n. Rubbing down a horse.

CURSE, kurs, n. Malediction.

CURSE, kůrs', n. Malediction.
CURSE, kůrs', vt. To wish evil to; to execrate.
CURSED, kůrs', vt. To imprecate.
CURSED, kursd', or kůrs-éd, pp. Execrated; tormented; blasted by a curse.
CURSED, kůrs-éd, or kůrsd', part. a. Deserving a curse; detestable. Unholy; vexatious. [word.
CURSEDLY, kůrs-éd-lê, ad. Miserably. A low cant CURSEDNESS, kůrs-éd-nés, n. The state of being under a curse. under a curse.

CURSER, kůrs-ér, n. One that utters curses. CURSHIP, kůr-ship, n. Dogship; meanness. CURSING, kůrs'ing, ppr. Imprecating evil on. CURSING, kůrs'ing, n. An execration. Dooming to

CURSITOR, kůr'sit-ůr, n. An officer belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSIVE, kurs'iv, a. Running. See Course, and CURRENT.

CURSORARY, kôr-sô-rêr-ê, a. Hasty.

CURSORILY, kůr'số-rîl-ê, a. Hastily. CURSORINESS, kůr'sůr-ê-něs, n. Slight attention. CURSORY, kůr'sůr-ê, a. Hasty. Going about.

CURST, kårst', pp. Of curse. CURST, kårst', a. Froward; mischievous; snarling. CURSTNESS, kårst-nes, n. Frowardness.

CURSUS, kůr²sůs, n. A course; a race. CURT, kurt', a. Short.

CURTAIL, kur-ta'l, vt. To cut off.

CURTAIL Dog, kur-tal, n. A dog lawed or mutilated according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and is therefore hindered in coursing.

CURTAILED, kůr-tå/ld, pp. Cut short; abridged. CURTAILER, kůr-tå/l-ěr, n. One who cuts off any thing. CURTAILING, kur-ta'l-ing, n. Abbreviation.

CURTAILING, kur-ta'l-ing, ppr. Cutting shorter;

abridging.
CURTAIN, kur'tin, n. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. In fortification, that part of the wall that lies between two bastions.

CURTAINED, khr-tin, vt. To accommodate with curtains. CURTAINED, khr-tind, pp. Inclosed with curtains. CURTAINING, khr-tin-lng, ppr. Surrounding with curtains.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kůr'tin-lek'týůr, n. A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. CURTAL, kurtal, n. A horse with a docked tail. CURTAL, kurtal, a. Brief or abridged.

CURTATE Distance, kůr'tå't, n. The distance of a

planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick. CURTATION, kur-tă-shun, n. The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate dis-

CURTELASSE, kårt-ĉ-lås, n. CURTELAX, kårt-ĉ-låks, n. CURTILAGE, kårt-til-ĉj, n. A garden, yard, or field,

lying near to a house.

CURTLY, kůrt-lê, ad. Briefly. CURTSY, kůrt-sê, n. See Courtesy. CURULE, ku'r-n'l, a. An epithet applied to the chair in which the Roman magistrates had a right to sit.

CURVATED, kůrv-å/t-dd, a. Bent. CURVATION, kůrv-å/shůn, n. The act of bending or

crooking

CURVA TURE, kůrv'å-tu'r, n. Crookedness. CURVE, kůrv', n. Any thing bent. CURVE, kůrv', a. Crooked; bent. CURVE, kůrv', vt. To bend; to crook.

CURVED, kůrvd', pp. Bent.
CURVED, kůrvd', pp. Bent.
CURVET, kůr-vét, n. A leap; a bound.
CURVET, kůr-vét, vi. To leap; to bound.
CURVILINEAL, kůrv-îl-în-ýài, a. Consisting of
CURVILINEAR, kůrv-îl-în-ýài, a. crooked lines.

CURVILINE.AR, kurv-in-yar, a.) crooked lines. CURVING, kårv-in-g, ppr. Bending. CURVITY, kårv-it-ë, n. Crookedness. CUSHAT, kôsh-iat, n. The ring-dove, or wood-pigeon. CUSHIONE, kôsh-iand, n. A soft pad placed upon a chair. CUSHIONET, kôsh-iand, n. Seated on a cushion. CUSHIONET, kôsh-iand, n. A birde of ivers model.

CUSKIN, kůs'kin, n. A kind of ivory cup. CUSP, kůsp', n. A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, &c.

CUSPATED, kůs-på/t-čd, a. Like the leaves of CUSPIDATED, kůs-på/t-čd, a. Like the leaves of a flower ending

in a point. CUSPIDAL, kůs-pid-ål, a. Sharp; ending in a point.

CUSPIDATE, kůs-pîd-å't, vt. To sharpen. CUSPIDATED, kůs-pîd-å't-èd, pp. Brought to a

sharp point. CUSPIDATING, kås'pld-å't-ing, ppr. Bringing to a CUSPIS, kås'pis, n. The sharp end of a thing. CUSTARD, kåst'ård, n. A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole

thickens into a mass. CUSTARD-APPLE, kůst'-ěrd-åp'l, n. A plant; a species of Annona, growing in the West Indies: its fruit, the size of a tennis-ball, of an orange colour, and containing a yellowish pulp of the consistence of custard.

CUSTODIAL, kas-to'd-val, a. Relating to guardianship.

CUSTODY, kűs'tő-dê, n. Imprisonment; guardianship; security.

CUSTOM, kůs tům, n. Established manner. Practice of buying. A law of right, not written. Taxes paid upon goods imported or exported.
CUSTOM, kůs'tům, vt. To pay the duty at the cus-

tom-house.

CUSTOM, kůs'tům, vi. To accustom.

CUSTOMABLE, kůs-tům-åbl, a. Common. CUSTOMABLENESS, kůs-tům-åbl-nės, n. Habit.

CUSTOMARLY, kůs-tům-åb-lé, ad. According to

CUSTOMAŘILY, kůs'tům-čr-îl-ĉ, ad. Habitually. CUSTOMARINESS, kůs'tům-čr-č-něs, n. Common-CUSTOMARY, kůs'tům-čr-č, a. Usual. [ness. CUSTOMED, kůs'tůmd, a. Usual; common. CUSTOMED, kůs'tůmd, pp. Made familiar; used to:

accustomed.

CUSTOMER, kůs'tům-ůr, n. One who frequents any

place of sale for the sake of purchasing. CUSTOM-HOUSE, kus-tum-haos, n. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMING, kůs'tům-ing, ppr. Making familiar. CUSTOS, kůs'tòs, n. A keeper: as custos brevium, the principal clerk of the common pleas; custos rotulorum, keeper of the rolls and records of the ses-

sions of the peace. CUSTREL, kus'trel, n. A buckler-bearer.

for holding wine.

CUSTUMARY, kås'tům-ér-ê, n. A book of laws and CUT, kåt', nt. To divide by a sharp edge. To hew. To carve. To divide packs of cards. To intersect. To shape. hew down. To destroy. To abbreviate. To shape. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

CUT, kut', pp. Divided; separated into parts. CUT, kut', vi. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

A phrase in card-playing.

CUT, kåt', part. a. Prepared for use.

CUT, kåt', A wound made by cutting. A channel made by art. A near passage. A picture carved upon wood or copper. Fashion; form; shape. A

gelding CÜTANENUS, ku-tå'n-ŷůs, a. Relating to the skin.

CUTE, ku't, n. Clever; sharp.
CUTH, kuth', a. In Saxon, signifies known, or famous: hence Cuthwin, a famous conqueror; Cuthwey, a famous or knowing counsellor; Cuthbert, known, bright, or famous for skill.

CUTH, kåth', n. Signifies knowledge or skill.

CUTICLE, ku'tîkl, n. The first and outermost covering of the body; the scarf-skin. CUTICULAR, ku'tîk'u-lêr, a. Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, kůt-lås, n. A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kůt-lêr, n. One who makes or sells knives. CUTLERY, kůt-lêr-ê, n. The ware made by cutlers. CUTLET, kůt-lêt, n. A steak: properly, a rib.

CUTPURSE, kůt-půrs, n. A thief. CUTTER, kůt-ůr, n. A nimble boat that cuts the water. The teeth that cut the meat. An officer in An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies.

CUTTHROAT, kůt-thrôt, n. A murderer.
CUTTHROAT, kůt-thrôt, n. Cruel.
CUTTING, kůt-ting, n. A separation. A piece cut off;

CUTTING, kắt-ing, ppr. Separating. CUTTLE, kắt-ing, ppr. Afish, which, when he is pursued

by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. foul-mouthed fellow. CUTTLE-FISH, kůt/l-fish, n. A genus of Molusca,

called sepia.

CUTWORK, kůt'bůrk, n. Work in embroidery. CYANITE, si'a-ni't, n. A mineral of a Berlin blue colour.

CYANOGEN, si-ån-o-jen, n. Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen, the compound base of prussic acid, otherwise called prussine. [or cup. acid, otherwise called prussine. [or cup. CYATHIFORM, si-åthi-ĉ-fàrm, a. Shaped like a glass CYCLADES, slk-lå/dz, si-klå/dz, or sik-lå-dĉ'z, n. pl.

A number of isles, arranged round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle. CYCLAMEN, sik-la-men, n. Sow-bread.

CYCLE, si'kl, n. A periodical space of time, continued

till the same course begins again. CYCLOGRAPH, si'klô-graf, n. An instrument for

describing the areas of circles.

CYCLOID, si'klae'd, n. A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL, si'klåê'd-ål, a. Relating to a cycloid. CYCLOLITE, sik'lô-li't, n. A name given to Madrepores. [ing cycles or circles. CYCLOMETRY, si-klòm'é-tré, n. The art of measur-

CYCLOPÆDIA, si-klô-pê'd-ŷå, n. A course of the sciences.

CYCLOPEAN, si-klô/p-ŷån, a. Vast; terrifick. CYCLOPEDE, si-klo-pe'd, n. The modern term for

cyclopædia.

CYCLOPICK, si-klop-ik, a. Savage. CYCLOPS, si-klops, n. In fabulous history: certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphirite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jove.

CYDER, si'der, n. See CIDER.

CYGNET, sig-net, n. A young swan. CYLINDER, sil-in-der, n. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRACEOUS, sîl-în-drâ'shûs, a. Cylindrical. CYLINDRICAL, sîl-în'drê-kâl, Partaking of the na-CYLINDRICK, sîl-în'drîk, a. ture of a cylinder. CYLINDRICK, síl-in-drik, a. ture of a cylinder. CYLINDRICITY, síl-in-dris-it-è, n. A cylindrical form.

CYLINDROID, sîl-în-dråé'd, n. A solid body, differing from the cylinder; as, having its base elliptical, but parallel, and equal. CYLINDROMETIC, sîl-în-drô-met-îk, a. Belonging

to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

CYMAR, sim-år', n. A scarf.

CYMATIUM, sė-må-shům, n. A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave.

CYMBAL, sîm'bål, n. A musical instrument. CYMBIFORM, sim-bê-farm, a. Shaped like a boat. CYME, CYMA, si-mê, si-mâ, n. A sprout, particularly of the cabbage.

CYMLING, sim-ling, n. A squash.
CYMOPHANE, sim-ô-phā'n, n. A mineral, called also Chrysoberyl. [of a cyme. CYMOSE, CYMOUS, si-mô's, si-můs, a. În the form CYNANCHE, si-nàn-kê, n. A disease of the throat,

comprehends the quinsy, croop, and malignant sore throat. CYNANTHROPY, sin-ån-thro-pé, n. A species of

madness in which men have the qualities of dogs. CYNARCTOMACHY, si-nårk-tom-å-ke, n. Bear-baiting with a dog. baiting with a dog. [with dogs. CYNEGETICKS, si-nê-jět-îks, n. The art of hunting CYNICALLY, sin-îk-âl-ê, ad. In a snarling, captious,

and morose manner.

CYNICALNESS, sîn'îk-âl-nes, n. Moroseness, contempt of riches, and amusements.

CYNICISM, sin'ik-izm, n. Churlishness; moroseness. CYNICK, sin-ik, n. A philosopher of the snarling sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man. CYNICAL, sin-ik-al, a. Having the qualities of a dog; CYNICK, sin-ik, a. brutal; snarling; satirical.

CYNICK, sin-ik, a. brutal; snarling; satirical. CYNICS, sin-iks, n. In ancient history: a sect of philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, arts, sciences, and amusements. said to have owed their origin to Antisthenes of which the patient howls like a dog. Athens.

CYNICSPASM, sin-ik-spå/zm, n. A convulsion, in CYNOCEPHALE, sin-ô-sef-å-le, n. An herb bearing a flower like a dog's head.

CYNOREXIA, sin-ô-réks-ýå, n. Insatiable hunger; generally attended with purging and vomiting. CYNOSURE, sin-5-shôr, or si-nô-shôr, n. The star near the North-pole, by which sailors steer. CYON, si-un, n. See Clon.

CYOPHORIA, si-ô-fô'r-ŷå, n. The time of gestation. CYPHER, si-fêr, n. See CIPHER.

l 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 2 2 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

CYPHOSIS, si-fô-sis, n. A curvature of the spine.

CYPRESS-TREE, si'pres-tre', n. A tall strait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its leaves are bitter, and the smell and shade dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals. The emblem of mourning.

CYPRIAN, slp-re-an, n. A term given to a lewd woman. CYPRIAN, sip-re-an, a. Belonging to the island of

Cyprus.
Cyprus.
CYPRINE, sip'rin, a. Made of cypress wood.
CYPRUS, si'prüs, n. A thin transparent stuff.
CYST, sist', n. A bag containing some morbid
CYSTIS, sist'ls, n. matter.

CYSTICK, sis'tik, a. Contained in a bag.

CYSTITON, sis-tak, n. Inflammation of the bladder. CYSTOCELE, sis-tto-sel, n. A rupture of the bladder CYSTOTOMY, sis-tot-o-me, n. The practice of opening incysted humours.

CYTISUS, slt-1s-us, n. A shrub.
CZAR, zl'r, n. The title of the emperor of Russia. CZARINA, zå-ré-nå, n. The title of the empress of [ror or empress of Russia. Belonging to the empe-CZARINAN, zå-rin-ån, a. Belonging to the empe-CZARISH, zå'r-åsh, a. Relating to the ezar. CZAROWITZ, zå'r-ô-ôitz, n. The title of the eldest

son of the czar, and czarina.

D.

D, is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but, formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth.—Johnson. [To the upper gums, J. K.] The sound of D in English is uniform, and it is never mute. — Johnson. [It is often made. — J. K.]
D. A note or key in musick.

D. In abbreviation, is common for doctor: as, D.D. doctor of divinity; M.D. doctor of medicine.

A numeral letter, signifying five hundred. DAB, dab, n. A small lump of any thing. A blow with something moist or soft. A kind of small flat fish. A corruption of adept. A man expert at something.

DAB, dab', vt. To strike gently with something soft or soft.

DABBED, dab'd, pp. Struck with something moist or DABBING, dåb-ing, ppr. Striking gently with something moist.

DABBLE, dab'l, vt. To spatter; to be sprinkle. DABBLE, dab'l, vi. To play in water. To do any thing

in a slight shallow manner.

DABBLED, dab'ld, pp. Smeared; daubed.

DABBLER, dåb-ler, n. One that plays in water. A superficial meddler. [mud. Meddling.

DABLING, dåbéling, ppr. Playing in water, or in DABCHICK, dåbétshik, n. A small water-fowl. DA CAPO, daékåépő, n. A term in musick, signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

DACE, då's, n. A small river fish.
DACTYLAR, dåk'tíl-år, a. Pertaining to a dactyl. DACTYLE, dak-til, n. A poetical foot consisting of

one long syllable and two short. DACTYLET, dåk'til'ét, n. Dactyle.
DACTYLICK, dåk'til-ik, n. Relating to the dactyl.

DACTYLIST, dak-til-ist, n. One who writes flowing verse.

DACTYLOLOGY, dåk-tll-6-jċ, n. The art of conDAD, dåd', n.

DADDLB, dåd'l, vi.

To walk unsteadily, like an old

person or a child.

DADE, då'd, vt. To hold up by a leading string. DADED, då'd-éd, pp. Held up by leading strings. DADING, då'd-ing, ppr. Holding up by leading strings. DADO, då'dô, n. The plain part between the base and

DADO, då'dô, n. The plain pare becomes cornice of a column; the die. DÆDAL, dê'dâl, a. Various; variegated. Skilful. DÆDALIAN, dê'dâ'l-ŷân, a. Resembling a labyrinth. DAFF, or DAFFE, dâf', n. A blockish or foolish fellow.

with contempt; to put off.
DAFFED, dafd', pp. Daunted.

DAFFING, dåffing, ppr. Daunting.
DAFFADIL, dåffå-dil, n.
DAFFADILLY, dåffå-dil-é, n.
DAFFADOWNDILLY, dåffå-dåfön-dil-é, n.
A plant. DAFFODIL, dåf-ò-dil, n.

DAFFODILLY, daf-o-dil-e, n.

DAFT, daft. See DAFF.

DAG, dag', n. Dew upon the grass.
DAG, dag', vt. To bemire. To cut into slips.
DAGGED, dag'd, pp. Daggled; bemired; cut into slips.

DAGGER, dåg-dr, n. A short sword; a poniard. The obelus. A mark of reference in form of a dagger, as [+]. DAGGER, dag-ar, vt. To pierce with a dagger; to stab. DAGGERED, dag-gard, ppr. Pierced with a dagger;

stabbed. [ger; stabbing. DAGGERING, dåg-år-ing, ppr. Piercing with a dag-DAGGERSDRAWING, dåg-årz-drå-ing, n. Approach

to open violence. [ting into slips. DAGGING, dåg-fing, ppr. Daggling; bemiring; cut-DAGGLE, dåg'l, vt. To dip negligently in mire or

DAGGLE, dag'l, vi. To run through wet or dirt. DAGGLED, dagl'd, pp. Dipped or trailed in mud or

foul water. DAGGLEDTAIL, dåg'ld-tå'l, a. Bemired; bespattered.

DAGGLING, dåg'ling, ppr. Drawing along in mud or

DAGSWAIN, dåg/såån, n. A sort of carpet.
DAGTAILED, dåg/tå/ld, a. Dirtied.
DAILY, då-lė, a. Happening every day.
DAILY, då-lė, ad. Every day; very often.
DAINT, då/nt, a. Delicate; elegant.
DAINT, då/nt, n. Something of exquisite taste.

DAINTILY, da'nt-ll-ê, ad. Elegantly. Nicely. Squeamishly. [nicety. Fastidiousness. DAINTINESS, da'nt-ê-nes, n. Delicacy; softness;

DAINTLY, då'nt-lê, ad. Deliciously. DAINTREL, då'n-trel, n. A delicacy.

DAINTY, då'n-te, a. Delicate; squeamish. Nice.

DAINTY, då'n-tê, n. Something nice or delicate. DAIRY, då're, n. The place where milk is manufactured. A milk farm.

DAIRYHOUSE, då-ré-haos, n. A house, or room, DAIRYROOM, då-ré-rô/m, n. appropriated to the management of milk.

The woman servant DAIRYMAID, då-rê-må'd, n. whose business is to manage the milk.

DAISIED, då-ze'd, a. Full of daisies.
DAISY, då-ze', v. A spring-flower.
DAKER, då-ke'r, n. A dicker; the number of ten.

DAKER-HEN, då'k-ér-hén, a. A fowl of the gallina-ceous kind, somewhat like the partridge, or quail. DAKIR, då ker, n. In English statutes, ten hides, or

the twentieth part of a last of hides.
DALE, då'l, n. Vale; a valley.
DALLIANCE, dål'ýàns, or dål'é-åns, n. Interchange

of caresses. Conjugal conversation.

of caresses. Conjugat conversation.

DALLIED, dål/eå, pp. Delayed; deferred.

DALLIER, dål/ê-êr, n. A trifler; a fondler.

DALLOP dål/ên, n. A tuft, or clump.

DALLY, dål/ê, vi. To trifle. To exchange caresses. To sport; to play. To delay.

DALLY, dål/ê, vt. To delay.

DALLY, dål/ê, pp. To delay. DALLYING, dål-è-ing, ppr. Delaying; toying; fond-DALLYING, dål-è-ing, ppr. Delaying; toying; fond-DAM, dåm', n. The mother. A bank to confine water. DAM, dåm', vt. To confine or shut up water by dams. DAMAGE, dåm-ij, n. Mishief; hurt. Loss. In law:

any hurt or hindrance.

DAMAGE, dåm-'ij, vt. To take damage.

DAMAGE, dåm-'ij, vi. To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE, dåm-'ij-åbl, a. Susceptible of hurt.

DAMAGED, dåm-'ijd, pp. Hurt; impaired.

DAMAGE-FEASANT, dåm'ij-få'sånt, a. Doing hurt

DAMAGING, dåm-fj-ing, ppr. Injuring; impairing. DAMASCENE, dåm-zun, n. A plum, larger than the

DAMASK, dåm'ask, n. Linen or silk invented at Damascus, which by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

DAMASK, dåm'åsk, vt. To form flowers upon stuffs.

To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASKED, dåm-åskd, pp. Variegated with flowers. DAMASKEN, då-mås-ken, vt. To make incisions in iron, steel, &e., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword blades,

guards, locks of pistols, &c.

DAMASKENED, då-mås/ki/nd, pp. Carved into figures, and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKENING, då-måsk/en-lng, n. The art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKENING, då-mås-kin-ing, ppr.

Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid. DAMASKIN, då-mås-kin, n. A sabre; probably from

being made at Damascus.

DAMASKING, då-mås-king, ppr. Forming flowers

on stuff; variegating with flowers; diversifying.

DAMASK-PLUM, dam-ask-pluu, n. A small black
plum. [mascus; a red rose.] plum. [mascus; a red rose. DAMASK-ROSE, dåm'åsk ró's, n. The rose of Da-DAME, dåm', n. A lady. DAMES-VIOLET, då'mz-vi-ô-lēt, n. A plant. DAMIANISTS, då'm-ŷån-¹sts, n. A sect who denied

any distinction in the Godnead, believing in one single nature, yet calling God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

DAMMED, dåm'd, pp. Confined by means of a dam. DAMMING, dåm'ing, ppr. Shutting up water by

means of a dam.

DAMN, dåm', vt. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. To hoot or hissany public performance. DAMNABLE, dåm-nåbl, a. Deserving damnation. DAMNABLENESS, dåm-nåbl-nes, n. That which de-

serves condemnation.

DAMNABLY, dåm-nå-blê, ad. Odiously; hatefully. DAMNATION, dåm-nå-shån, n. Exclusion from di-

vine mercy. [tence of condemnation. DAMNATORY, dåm'nå-tår-é, a. Containing a sen-DAMNED, dåm'd, part. a. Hateful; detestable. DAMNED, dåm'd, pp. Sentenced to everlasting purishment in fatter etette condemnation.

nishment in a future state; condemned.

DAMNIFICK, dåm-nířík, a. Procuring loss.
DAMNIFIED, dåm-nê-fi'd, pp. Injured; endamaged.
DAMNIFY, dåm-nê-fi, vt. To injure. [ing.

DAMNIFYING, dam-nê-fi-îng, ppr. Hurting; injur-DAMNING, dam-ing, ppr. Dooming to endless punishment; condemning.

DAMNINGNESS, dåm'ing-nés, n. Tendency to pro-

cure damnation.

DAMP, dåmp', n. A noxious vapour. Depression of spirit.

DAMP, damp, a. Moist; foggy.
DAMP, damp, v. t. To wet. To depress; to discourage.
DAMPED, damp'd, pp. Chilled. Depressed.
DAMPER, damp'er, n A valve, or sliding plate in a

furnace, to stop, or lessen the quantity of air admitted. DAMPING, dampding, ppr. Chilling; deadening. DAMPISH, dampdish, a. Moist; inclining to wet. DAMPISHNESS, dampdish-nes, n. Tendency to moish and DAMPISES.

DAMPNESS, dampines, n. Moisture. ture.

DAMPY, dåmptå, a. Moist; damp.
DAMSEL, dåmtzål, n. A country lass.
DAMSON, dåmtzån, n. A small black plum.
DAN, dåmt, n. The old term of honour for men; as we now say Master.
DANCE dåmt n. A motion of our common an account

DANCE, dans', n. A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

DANCE, dåns', vi. To move in measure.

DANCE, dåns', vt. To make to dance. [ousness.

DANCE Attendance, dåns', vi. To wait with obsequi-

DANCED, dans'd, pp. Moved up and down, backward and forward, in graceful motions.

DANCER, dans-ar, n. One that practises clancing.

DANCING, dans-ing, n. The act of moving with steps measured steps. DANCING, dåns-ing, ppr. Moving up and down in DANCINGMASTER, dåns-ing-må/s-ter, n. One who

teaches the art of dancing. DANCINGSCHOOL, dans'ing-skol, n. The school

where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dån-då-li-un, n. The name of a plant. DANDIPRAT, dån'då- pråt, n. A little fellow; an urehin. DANDLE, dån'dl, vt. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands. the arms.

DANDLED, dån'dld, pp. Danced on the knee, or in DANDLER, dåndder, n. He that dandles or fondles children. the knee.

DANDLING, dånd-ling, ppr. Shaking and jolting on DANDRUFF, dånd-ruf, n. Scabs in the head.

DANDY, dån-dê, n. In modern usage, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll; and who carries his character on his back.

DANDYISM, dån'dê-fizm, n. The manners and dress of

DANE, då'n, n. A native of Denmark. [a dandy. DANEGELD, då'n-gëld, n. The tribute laid upon the Saxons of twelve pence upon every hide of land through the realm by the Danes.
DANISH, då'n-ish, a. Relating to the Danes.

DANEWORT, då'n-ourt, n. A species of elder.

DANGER, då'n-jer, n. Risk; hazard. DANGER, då'n-jer, vt. To put in hazard.

DANGERED, då'n-jerd, pp. Put in hazard; exposed to loss or injury

DANGERING, då'n-jer-ing, ppr. Putting in hazard,

exposing to loss or injury.

DANGERLESS, då'n-jer-les, a. Without hazard.

DANGEROUS, då'n-jer-ds, a. Full of danger.

DANGEROUSLY, dá'n-jér-ås-lé, ad. Hazardously. DANGEROUSNESS,då'n-jér-ås-nés,n.Danger; peril. DANGLE, dånggl, vi. To hang loose. To be an humble follower.

DANGLER, dångg-ler, n. A man that hangs about women only to waste time. [ously adhering to. DANGLING, dångg-ling, n. Hanging loosely. Offici-DANK, dång'k, a. Damp; humid.

DANK, dang'k, n. Damp.

DANKISH, dång'k-ish, a. Somewhat dank. DANKISHNESS, dång'k-ish-nes, n. Moisture. DAOURITE, då-6-ri't, n. A mineral called rubellite,

resembling shorl. DAP, or DAPE, dap', or da'p, vi. To let fall gently

into the water. DAPATICAL, då-påt'é-kål, a. Sumptuous in cheer.

DAPHNATE, dåf-nåt, n. A compound of the bitter principle of the daphne alpina, with a base. DAPHNIN, daf-nin, n. The bitter principle of the

daphne alpina discovered by Vanquelin.

DAPIFER, dåp'ê-fer, n. One who brings meat to the table. It still subsists in Germany.

tanje. It still subsists in Germany.

DAPPER, dåp/er, a. Little and active.

DAPPERLING, dåp/er-ling, n. A dwarf.

DAPPLE, dåp/l, a. Marked with various colours.

DAPPLE, dåp/l, vt. To streak.

DAPPLED, dåp/ld, pp. Spotted.
DAPPLING, dåp/ling, ppr. Variegating with spots.
DAR, or DART, då/r, or då/rt, n. A fish found in the Severn.

DARE, då'r, n Defiance; challenge. A small fish, the same with dace.

DARE, då'r, vi. To have courage; not to be afraid.

DARE, då'r, vt. To challenge; to defy.

DARED, då'rd, pp. Challenged; deficd. DARE Larks, då'r, vt. To catch them by means of a

looking-glass.

DARER, då/r-ér, n. One who dares or defies.

DAREFUL, då/r-föl, a. Full of defiance.

DARIC, dår'ik, n. A gold coin of Darius the Mede, value about 556 cents.

DARING, då'r-ing, ppr. Challenging; defying. DARING, då'r-ing, a. Bold; adventurous. DARINGLY, dår-ing-lê, ad. Boldly; courageously.

DARINGNESS, då'i-ing-nes, n. Boldness. DARK, då/rk, a. Opake; obscure; ignorant; gloomy. DARK, då/rk, vt. To darken; to obscure.

DARK, dårk, n. Darkness; obscurity. DARKBROWED, dårk-bråb'd, a. Stern of aspect. DARKEN, då/rkn, vt. To cloud; perplex. To grow dark. [scuring.

DARKENED, dårknd, pp. Depriving of light; ob-DARKENER, dårk-når, n. That which darkens. DARKHOUSE, dårk-håd's, n. Our old word for a DARKISH, dårk-lsh, a. Dusky. [madhouse, DARKISH, dårk-lsh, a. Busky.]

DARKLING, då'rk-ling, a. Being in the dark. DARKLY, då'rk-lė, ad. Obscurely. DARKNESS, då'rk-nės, n. Absence of light.

DARKSOMÉ, då/rk-sům, a. Gloomy. DARKWORKING, då/rk-bůrk-ing, n. Working in a

foul manner. DARLING, då'r-ling, n. Favourite; beloved.

DARN, da'rn, vt. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

DARNED, da'rnd, pp. Mended by imitating the texture of the cloth.

DARNEL, då'r-nël, n. A weed growing in the fields. DARNICK, då'r-nëk. See Donnick. DARNING, då'r-ning, ppr. Mending in imitation of the original texture. [apparel. DARNING, då'r-nång, n. The act of mending holes in DARRAIN, då'r-rå'n, vt. To prepare for battle. DARRAINED, dår-rå'nd, pp. Ranged in order for battle.

DARRAINING, dar-ra'n-ing, ppr. Ranging troops for DART, dd'rt, v. A missile weapon thrown by the hand. DART, dd'rt, vt. To throw offensively. DART, dd'rt, vi. To fly as a dart.

DARTED, då/rt-ed, ppr. Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument

DARTER, då'rt-ur, n. One who throws a dart. DARTING, då'rt-ing, ppr. Throwing as a dart. DARTINGLY, då'rt-ing-lè, ad. Very swiftly; like a dart.

DASH, dash', n. Collision. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small preportion. A mark in writing;

DASH, dåsh, vt. To throw or strike any thing suddenly. To surprise with shame or fear.

DASH, dash', vi. To rush through water so as to make

it fly. To strike; as a ship upon a rock. DASH, dåsh', ad. An expression of the sound of water

dashed.

DASHED, dåshd', pp. Struck violently; driven against. DASHING, dåshding, ppr. Driving and striking against.

DASHING, dåsh-fig, a. Precipitate.

DASHARD, dås-térd, vt. To terrify.

DASTARD, dås-térd, vt. To terrify.

DASTARDIZE, dås-térd-i/z, vt. To intimidate.

DASTARDIZED, dås-térd-i/zd, pp. Made cowardly.

DASTARDIZING, dås-térd-i/z-ing, ppr. Intimidating, dajecting.

ing; dejecting.

DASTARDLINESS, dås-terd-le-nes, n. Cowardliness. DASTARDLY, dås-terd-le, ad. Cowardly; mean. DASTARDNESS, dås-terd-nes, n. Cowardliness. DASTARDY, dås-terd-e, n. Timorousness.

DATA, då'tå, or då'tå, n. Truths admitted. DATARY, då'ter-e, n. An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass; and who affixes to the papal bulls Datum Roma. The emaffixes to the papal bulls Datum Romæ. The employment of a datary.

DATE, då't, n. The time at which a letter is written.

The fruit of the date-tree. DATE, da't, vt. To note the time at which any thing

is written or done.

DATE, da't, vi. To reckon.
DATED, da't-éd, pp. Hav
execution specified. Having the time of writing, or

DATELESS, da't-les, a. Without any fixed term. DATER, da't-er, n. One who dates writings.

DATE-TREE, da't-tre, n. A species of palm. DATING, då't-ing, ppr. Expressing the time of writing. DATIVE, då-tiv, a. In grammar: the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

dative executors are appointed by the judge's decree. DATHOLITE, dāth'ô-li't, n. The siliceous borate of DATOLITE, dāt'ô-li't, n. lime, a mineral of DATOLITE, dåt-6-li't, n. two subspecies, the common and the botryoidal: it is

named from its want of transparency.

DATUM, dåt'åm, n. A truth granted and admitted. DATURA, då-tu'rå, n. A vegeto-alkali obtained from datura stramonium.

DAUB, da'b, n. Coarse painting.
DAUB, da'b, vt. To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely.

DAUB, då'b, vi. To play the hypocrite.

DAUBED, då'bd,pp. Smeared with soft adhesive matter.

DAUBER, dà'b-ur, n. A coarse low painter; a low

DAUBERY, då'b-år-ê, n. Any thing artful.
DAUBING, dà'b-ång, n. Plaster; mortar.

DAUBING, då'b-ing, ppr. Plastering; painting coarsely. DAUBY, då'b-è, a. Viscous; glutinous. DAUGHTER, då'tår, n. The female offspring of a

man or woman.

DAUGHTERLINESS, dà'tur-le-nes, n. The state of a daughter. DAUGHTERLY, dà'tur-lê, a. Like a daughter.

DAUNT, dà'nt, vt. To fright.

DAUNTED, da'nt-ed, pp. Checked by fear.

DAUNTEIL, da nt-eq. pp. Cheeseu by Ren. DAUNTING, da'nt-lag, ppr. Frightening. DAUNTLESS, da'nt-lès, a. Fearless. DAUNTLESSNESS, da'nt-lès-nès, n. Fearlessness. DAUPHIN, dè'fan'g, or dà'fin, n. The heir apparent

to the crown of France.

DAUPHINESS, da'fin-es, n. The wife or widow of the Dauphin of France. As females, by the Salic law, cannot succeed to the crown of France, the title of Dauphiness does not apply to the eldest daughter of the king of France. The word Dauphiness is therefore a coined English word: used in speaking of the wife of the Dauphin.

DAVIDISTS, or DAVID-GEORGIANS, då-vid-ists, or då-vid-jòr-jè-ans, n. A sect so called from Da-vid George, who, early in the sixteenth century, blasphemously gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection.

DAVINA, då-vê-nå, n. A new Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form, and luminar texture, so called in honour of Sir H. Davy.

DAVIT, då-vit, n. A beam used on board of a ship, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship. The operation is called fishing the anchor.

DAW, da', n. A bird.
DAW, da', vi. To dawn.
DAWDLE, da'dl, vi. To waste time.
DAWDLE, or DAWDLER, da'dl, or da'd-lêr, n. A
DAWISH, da'fsh, a. Like a daw.

DAWK, da'k, n. A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff. DAWK, da'k, vi. To mark with an incision.

DAWKED, då'kd, pp. Cut; marked with an incision. DAWKING, då'k-ing, ppr. Cutting; marking with

an incision.

DAWN, da'n, vi. To grow luminous. DAWN, da'n, n. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise.

DAWNING, då'n-ing, ppr. Growing light. DAWNING, då'n-ing, n. Break of day.

DAY, da', n. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the artificial day. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight; called

the natural day.

TO-DAY, tô-da', ad. On this day. [daytime. DAYBED, då-bôk', n. A bed used for idleness in the DAYBOOK, då-bôk', n. A tradesman's journal. DAYBREAK, då-brå'k, n. The dawn.

DAYCOAL, då-kôl, n. A name given by miners to

the upper stratum of coal. DAYDREAM, då'drê'm, n. A vision. DAYFLOWER, då-filåb-ur, n. A genus of plants; the DAYFLY, då-fil, n. A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called ephemera. The species are numerous; some of which live only

an hour; others several days.

DAYLABOUR, då-lå-bår, n. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, då-lå-bår-år, n. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, då'li't, n. The ght of the day.

DAY-LILY, da'lil'e, n. The same with Asphonel. DAYSMAN, då'z-mån, n. Umpire or judge.
DAYSPRING, då'spring, n. The dawn.
DAYSTAR, då'står, n. The morning star.
DAY'S-WORK, då'z-bårk, n. The work of one day.

Among seamen: the account or reckoning of a ship's course, for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

DAYTIME, då-ti'm. n. The time in which there is

light. [of a day. DAYWEARIED, då-56-rêd, a. Weary with the work DAYWOMAN, då-56m-ån, n. A dairymaid. DAYWORK, då-56m-k, n. Work imposed by the day.

DAZE då'z, n. Among miners, a glittering stone.
DAZE, då'z, vt. To overpower with light.
DAZED, då'zd, pp. Overpowered with light; dimmed by too strong a light. [a light, DAZING, da'z-ing, ppr. Overpowering by too strong DAZZLE, daz'l, vt. To overpower with light and

DAZZLED, dåz'ld, pp. Overpowered, or dimmed by DAZZLEMENT,dåz'l-mênt, n. The power of dazzling. DAZZLEMENT,dåz'l-mênt, n. The power of dazzling. DAZZLING, dåz'ling, ppr. Overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendour.

DAZZLINGLY, dåz'ling-lê, ad. In a manner strik-

ing with splendour. DEACON, dê'kûn, n. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy. The master of an incorporated company.

DEACONESS, dê'kûn-ês, n. A female officer in the

ancient church.

DEACONRY, dê'kůn-rê, n,
DEACONSHIP, dê'kůn-ship, n. con.
DEAD, dêd', a. Deprived of life. Still. Obtuse; dull;

not sprightly. Tasteless; vapid. Lying under the power of sin.

DEAD, ded', n. Dead men. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom.

DEAD, ded', vi. To lose force.
DEAD, ded', vt.

DEAD, děd', vt.
DEADEN, děd'n, vt.
DEADEN, děd'n, vt.
DEADEN, děd'n. See To Dead.
DEAD-DOING, děd'dôd'ng, part. a. Destructive.
DEAD-DRUNK, děd'drůnk, part. a. So drunk, as to [vapid. be motionless.

DEADENED, ded'nd, pp. Deprived of force; made DEADENING, ded'ning, or ded'ening, ppr. De-

prived of force or sensation.

DEAD-EYE, ded'i, n. Among seamen, a round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard; used to extend the shronds and stays, and for other purheart.

DEAD-HEARTED, déd'hårt'éd, a. Having a faint DEAD-HEARTEDNESS, déd'hårt'éd-nés, n. Pusil-

lanimity.

DEADISH, dédélish, a. Resembling what is dead. DEAD-KILLING, dédékiléing, part. a. Inst Instantly

killing.

DEAD-LIFT, déd'lift, n. Hopeless exigence.
DEAD-LIGHT, déd'li't, n. A strong wooden port,
made to suit a cabin-window, in which it is fixed, to

prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm. DEADLIHOOD, ded'le-hod, n. The state of the dead. DEALINESS, ded'le-nes, n. Danger.

DEADLY, dědélė, a. Destructive; mortal.
DEADLY, dědélė, ad. Mortally. Implacably.
DEADLY-CARROT, dědélé-karént, n. A plant of

the genus Thapsia DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, ded-le-ni't-sha'd, n. A

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, ded-e-int-stard, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADNESS, déd-néss, n. Frigidity. Weakness of the vital powers. Vapidness of liquors. Inactivity. DEADNETTLE, déd-nét/l, n. A weed. DEAD-PLEDGE, déd'rpléj, n. A mortgage or pawning of things; things pawned.

DEAD-RECKONING, déd'rék'anning, or déd-rêk'anning, or déd-rêk'anning, or ded-rêk'anning, or ded-r

ning, n. That estimation of conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log. [ror. DEADSTRUCK, dčdd-strůk, part. a. Struck with horapproaching death. That which spart and the construction of the place was a struck with horapproaching death. DEATHWARD, dčth-oard, ad. Toward death.

closing in with a ship's stern as she passes through

DEAD-WOOD, ded-68d', n. Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities. DEAD-WORKS, ded-6drks', n. The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, when she

is balanced for a voyage.

is balanced for a voyage.

DEAF, der, a. Wanting the sense of hearing.

DEAF, der, vt. To deprive of hearing.

DEAFELY, der't-le, ad. Lonely; solitary.

DEAFEN, defn', vt. To deprive of hearing.

DEAFENED, dern', pp. Made deaf; stunned.

DEAFENING, dern', pp. Making deaf.

DEAFLY, der'le, ad. Without sense of hearing.

DEAFNESS, dern's, n. Want of the power of hearing.

DEAL dern's a quantity. Deal at cards. Firwood.

DEAL, de'l, n. A quantity. Deal at cards. Firwood. DEAL, de'l, vt. To distribute. DEAL, de'l, vi. To traffick.

DEAL by, de'l, vi. To treat well or ill.
DEAL in, de'l, vi. To be engaged in.
DEAL with, de'l, vi. To treat in any manner. To contend with.

DEALBATED, dê-âl'bắt, vt. To whiten; to bleach. DEALBATED, dê-âl'bắ't-čd, pp. Whitened; bleached. DEALBATING, de-ål-tå/t-ing, ppr. Whitening; bleach-

ing.

DEALBATION, dê-âl-bắ-shắn, n. The act of bleachDEALED, or DEALT, dê'ld, or dễlt', pp. Separated;
divided.

[who deals the cards. DEALER, dê'l-er, n. A trader or trafficker.

DEALING, dé'l-ing, n. Practice; action.
DEALING, dé'l-ing, pp. Dividing; distributing.
DEAMBULATE, dé-am-bu-là't, vi. To walk abroad. DEAMBULATION, de-am-bu-la-shun, n. The act of

walking abroad. [to walk in. DEAMBULATORY, dê-âm-bu-lå-tůr-ê, n. A place DEAMBULATORY, dê-âm-bu-lå-tůr-e, a. Walking

DEAN, dê'n, n. The second dignitary of a diocese. The name of an officer in each college, both in Oxford

and Cambridge. DEANERY, dê'n-êr-ê, n. The office of a dean.

house of a dean. DEANSHIP, de'n-ship, n. The office of a dean.

DEAR, de'r, a. Beloved; favourite. Of a high price.

DEAR, de'r, vt. To make dear.
DEAR, de'r, vt. To make dear.
DEAR, de'r, v. Darling.
DEARBOUGHT, de'r-ba't, a. Purchased at an high
DEARLING, de'r-lîng, v. Favourite.
DEARLOVED, de'r-lûvd, a. Much loved.
DEARLOVED, de'r-lûvd, a. Wich loved.

DEARLYELI, der-lava, a. Much loved. [price. DEARLY, dé'r-lè, a. With great fondness. At an high DEARN, dà'rn, vt. To mend clothes. See DARN. DEARNESS, dé'rn, a. Lonely; melancholy. DEARNESS, dé'r-nès, n. Fondness; lovc. High price. DEARNLY, dé'rn-lè, ad. Secretly; mournfully. DEARTH, dèrth, n. Scarcity. Want; need; famine. DEARTICULATE, dè-âr-tîk²u-là't, vt. To disjoint; to dismember.

to dismember. DEARTICULATED, dê-år-tik-u-lå/t-èd, pp. Dis

jointed; dismembered. DEARTICULATING, de-år-tik-u-lå/t-ing, ppr. Dis-

jointing; dismembering.

DEARY, de'r-è, n. A phrase of connubial life; a child.

DEATH, de'th', n. The extinction of life.

DEATH-BED, de'th'-be'd, n. The bed to which a man

is confined by mortal sickness. [ing death. DEATH-BODING, déth²bô'd-lng, part. a. Portend-DEATHDARTING, déth²då'rt-lng, part. a. Inflicting

death. DEATHFUL, déthífól, a. Destructive. [death. DEATHFULNESS, déthífól-nés, n. Appearance of

DEATHLESS, deth-les, a. Immortal. DEATHLIKE, deth-li/k, a. Resembling death.

DEATHSDOOR, deth's 'do'r, n. A near approach to death.

DEATHSHADOWED, deth-shad-od, a. Encompassed by the shades of death.

DEATHSMAN, déths'mån, n. Executioner. DEATHTOKEN, déth'tôkn, n. That which signifies

DEATHWATCH, deth-batsh, n. An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is imagined to prognosticate death.

DEAURATE, dê-â-râ't, vt. To gild. DEAURATE, dê-â-râ't, a. Gilded. DEAURATED, dê-â-râ't-êd, pp. Gilded, or gilt.

surface of the earth, and to have conveyed the fragments of rocks and the remains of animals and vege-

tables, to a distance from their native localities. DEBAR, dê-bå'r, vt. To exclude; to hinder. DEBARB, dê-bà'rb, vt. To deprive of his beard.

DEBARBED, dê-bả/rbd, pp. Deprived of his beard. DEBARBING, dê-bả/rb-lng, ppr. Depriving of his beard.

DEBARK, dê-bå'rk, vt. To disembark. DEBARKATION, dê-bår-kå'-shån. n. The act of disembarking.

DEBARKED, de-bl/rkd, pp. Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DEBARKING, de-ba/rk-ing, ppr. Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a ship or vessel. DEBARRED, de-ba'rd, pp. Hindered from approach, entrance, or possession.

DEBARRING, dê-bà'r-ing, ppr. Preventing from ap-

proach, entrance, or enjoyment. DEBASE, de-ba's, vt. To adulterate.

DEBASED, de-bass, pp. Reduced in rank; purity;

fineness; quality; or value. Adulterated. DEBASEMENT, de-ba's-ment, n. The act of debasing.

DEBASER, dê-bå's-ér, n. He that debases. DEBASING, dê-bå's-fng, ppr. Reducing in estima-

DEBATABLE, de-bå't-åbl, a. Disputable. [versy. DEBATE, de-bå't, n. A personal dispute; a contro-DEBATE, de-bå't, vt. To controvert; to dispute. DEBATE, de-bå't, vt. To deliberate. [cussed. DEBATED, de-bå't-éd, pp. Disputed; argued; disputable delbateDebate de-bå't-föl, a. Quarrelsome. DEBATEFULLY, de-bå't-föl-è, ad. In a contentious

DEBATEMENT, de-ba/t-ment, n. Controversy. Battle.

DEBATER, de-ba't-er, n. A disputant; a controvertist. DEBAUCH, de-ba'tsh, vt. To corrupt; to vitiate. DEBAUCH, de-bå'tsh, n. A fit of intemperance. DEBAUCHED, de-bå'tshd, pp. Corrupted; vitiated

in morals or purity.
DEBAUCHEDLY, dê-bà'tsh-èd-lê, ad. In a profis gate and licentious manner.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, dê-bâ'tsh-êd-nês, n. Intemper-DEBAUCHEE, dêb-á-shê', n. A lecher; a drunkard. DEBAUCHER, dê-ba'tsh-èr, n. One who seduces

others to intemperance. [lewdness. DEBAUCHERY, dê-bâ'tsh-ĕr-ê, n. Intemperance; DEBAUCHMENT, dê-bâ'tsh-mênt, n. Corruption. DEBAUCHNESS, or DEBAUCHTNESS, dê-bà'tsh-nes, or dê-bà'tshd-nes, n. Excess.

DEBEL, de-bel', vt.

DEBELLATE, dė-bėl'a't, vt. DEBELLATE, dė-bėl'a't, vt. DEBELLATED, dė-bėl'a't-ėd, pp. Conquered; sub-DEBELLATING, de-bel-a/t-ing, ppr. Conquering;

subduing. [quering in war. DEBELLATION, dê-bêl-lâ-shun, n. The act of con-DEBENTURE, dê-bênt-yûr, n. Allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods which had before paid duty. as are debentured.

DEBENTURED Goods, dê-bênt-yard, a. Such goods DEBILE, dêb-îl, a. Weak; feeble. DEBILITATE, dê-bîl-ît-ă't, vt. To weaken. DEBILITATED, dê-bîl-ît-ă't-ed, pp. Weakened; en-

feebled; relaxed.

DEBILITATING, de-bil-it-a't-ing, ppr. Enfeebling; relaxing; weakening; impairing strength. [ening. DEBILITATION, de-bil-it-a-shun, n. The act of weak-

DEBILITY, dê-bîl²ît-ê, n. Weakness. DEBIT, dêb²ît, n. Money due for goods sold on credit.

DEBIT, deb'it, vt. To enter in a book the names of those to whom goods are sold on credit, and the amount. DEBITED, deb-it-ed, pp. Charged in debt; made debtor on account.

DEBITING, debiting, ppr. Making debtor on account; as a person dealing with another.

DEBITOR, deb-it-ui, n. Debtor.

DEBOISE, dé-bàé's, vt. DEBOISH, dê-bâé'sh, vt.
DEBOIST, dê-bâé'st, vt.
DEBOSH, dê-bâé'st, vt.
DEBOSH, dê-bâés', n. One given to intemperance.

DEBONAIR, déb-è-nà'r, a. Elegant. [ners. DEBONAIRITY, dèb-è-nà'r-ît-è, n. Elegance of man-DEBONAIRLY, deb'ô-na'r-le. ad. Elegantly; with a

genteel air. plaisance. DEBOUCH, dê-bô'sh, vi To march out of a wood, or

a narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.

DEBT, dét', n. That which one man owes to another. DEBTED, dét'éd, pp. Indebted.

DEBTEE, dêt-tê', n. A creditor.
DEBTLESS, dêt'lês, a. Without debt.
DEBTOR, dêt'âr, n. He that owes something.

DEBULLITION, de-bull-lish'dn, n. A bubbling or seeth-

ing over.
DECACHORD, or DECHACHORDON, dek-a-ka'rd, dek-å-kå/r-dun, n. A musical instrument of the an-

cients, having ten strings.

DECACUMINATED, dek-å-ku-min-å't dd, pp. Hav-

ing the top or point eut off.

DECADAL, dêk-â-dâl, a. Consisting of tens.

DECADE, dêk-â'd, n. The sum of ten.

DECADENCY, dê-kâ'dens-ê, n. Decay.

DECAGON, dêk-â-gon, n. A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECAGRAM, dék-a-gram, n. A French weight of 10 grams; or, 154 grains, 44 decimals; equal to 6 pennyweights, 10 grains, 44 decimals; equal to 5 drams, 65 decimals, avoirdupois.

DECAGYN, dek-á-jin, n. A plant having ten pistils. DECAGYNIAN, dek-á-jin-ýàn, a. Having ten pistils. DECAHEDRAL, dek-á-he-drál, a. Having ten sides. DECAHEDRON, dék-å-hé'dron, n. A figure, or body,

having ten sides. DECALITER, de-kal-it-er, n. A French measure of

capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to 2 gallons, and 64.54,231 cubic inches. DECALOGIST, dek-å-lög-ist, n. An expositor of the ten commandments.

DECALOGUE, dėk'å-lòg, n. The ten commandments. DECAMERON, dė-kåm'ėr-un, n. A volume divided into ten books.

DECAMETER, dê-kâm'ê-têr, n. A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393

English inches, and 71 decimals.

DECAMP, dê-kâmp', vt. To shift the camp.

DECAMPMENT, dê-kâmp'mênt, n. Shifting the camp. DECANAL, dé'kan-al, a. Pertaining to the deaner, of a cathedral.

DECANDER, dê-kân'-dêr, n. A plant having ten sta-DECANDRIAN, dê-kân'-drê-ân, a. Having ten stamens.

DECANGULAR, dê-kångg-u-lår,a. Having ten angles DECANT, dê-kånt', vt. To pour off gently by inclination DECANTATION, dê-kan-ta'-shun, n. Decanting, or

pouring off clear. [vessel into another. DECANTED, de-kant-ed, pp. Poured off, as from one DECANTER, de-kant-er, n. A glass vessel for receiv-

ing liquor elear from the less.
DECAPHYLOUS, dċ-kåf-ʿil-ds, a. Having ten leaves.
DECAPITATE, dċ-kāp-ʿit-ā't, vt. To behead.
DECAPITATED, dċ-kāp-ʿit-ā't-ċd, pp. Beheaded.

DECAPITATING, de-kāp-it-ā't-ing, ppr. Beheading. DECAPITATION, de-kāp-it-ā'-shûn, n. Beheading. DECAPULATE, de-kāp-u-lā't, vt. To empty; to lade [laded out.

DECAPULATED, dé-kåp-u-lå/t-ed, pp. DECAPULATING, de-kap-u-la/t-ing, ppr. Emptying; lading out.

DECARBONIZE, de-kår-bo-ni'z, vt. To deprive of from Christianity carbon. DECARBONIZED, dê-kår-bůn-i/zd, pp. Deprived of DECARBONIZING, dê-kår-bůn-i/z-ing, ppr. Depriv-DECHRISTIANIZING, Turning from Christianity. ing of carbon. DECASTICH, dê-kås/tîk, n. A poem of ten lines.
DECASTYLE, dêk'a-sti'l, n. An assemblage of ten
DECAY, dê-kå', vi. To lose excellence. [pillars.
DECAY, dê-kå', v. To impair.
DECAY, dê-kå', n. Decline from perfection in health,

circumstances, &c. [state; impaired; weakened DECAYED, dê-kå'd, pp. Fallen from a good soun DECAYEDNESS, dê-kå-éd-nês, n. Diminution. DECAYER, dê-kå-ér, n. That which causes decay. DECAYING, dê-kå-fr, n. Decline from perfection. [state; impaired; weakened.

DECAYING, dê-kå-ing, ppr. Falling; declining from a sound state to a worse; perishing.

DECEASE, de-se's, n. Death.
DECEASE, de-se's, vi. To die.
DECEASED, de-se's, vi. To die.
DECEASED, de-se'sd, pp. or a. Departed from life.
DECEASING, de-se'sding, ppr. Departing this life;
DECEIT, de-se't, n. Fraud; a cheat. [dying.
DECEITFULL de-se't-fôl, a. Fraudulent.
DECEITFULLY, de-se't-fôl-é, ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dê-sê't-fôl-nes, n. The quality of being fraudulent.

DECEITLESS, dê-sê't-les, a. Without deceit. DECEIVABLE, dê-sê'v-abl, a. Subject to fraud, error; deceitful. to be deceived.

DECEIVABLENESS, de-sé'v-abl-nés, n. Liableness DECEIVE, de-sé'v, vt. To delude by stratagem. DECEIVED, de-sé'vd, pp. Misled; led into error.

DECEIVER, de-se'v-år, n. A cheat.

DECEIVING, de-se'v-ing, n. Cheating.

DECEIVING, de-se'v-ing, ppr. Misleading.

DECEIVING, de-se'v-ing, ppr. Misleading.

DECEMBER, de-sem-ber, n. The last month of the

year. [points or teeth. DECEMDENTATE, de-sem-den-ta/t, a. Having ten DECEMFID, de-sem'fi'd, a. Divided into ten parts. DECEMLOCULAR, dê-sêm-lôk-u-lêr, a. Having ten

cells for seeds. DECEMPEDAL, dê-sêm'pê'dål, a. Ten feet in length. DECEMVIRAL, de-sem-vir-al, a. Belonging to a de-

cemvirate. DECEMVIRATE, dé-sém-vîr-å/t, n. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome. Rome. DECEMVIRI, dê-sêm-vîr-i, n. The ten governors of DECEMVIRI, dê-sêm-vîr-i, n. The ten governors of DECENCE, dê-sêns, n. Propriety of form, man-DECENCY, dê-sên-sê, n. Propriety of ten man-DECENNARY, dê-sên-vêr-ê, n. A period of ten years. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders, and their families.

families. DECENNIAL, dê-sên-ŷāl, a. What continues for ten DECENNOVAL, dê-sên-ô-vāl, a. Relating to DECENNOVARY, dê-sên-ô-vār-ê, a. the num-

ber nineteen.

DECENT, dê'sênt, a. Becoming; fit; grave. DECENTLY, dê'sênt-lê, ad. Without immodesty. DECENTNESS, dê'sênt-nês, n. Due formality.

DECEPTIBILITY, dê-sep-tib-îl-ît-ê, n. Liableness to be deceived. ceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dê-sép-tshin, a. Liableness to be de-DECEPTION, dê-sép-tshin, n. Cheat; fraud. DECEPTIOUS, dê-sép-tshis, n. Deceitful. DECEPTIVE, dê-sép-tshis, n. Having the power of

DECEPTIVE, ue-sep-in, ...
deceiving.
DECEPTORY, dê-sêp-tûr-ê, a. Containing deceit.
DECERN, dê-sêrn', vt. To judge.
DECERNED, dê-sêrn', vp. Judged; estimated.
DECERNING, dê-sêr-înîng, ppr. Judging; estimating.
DECERPT, dê-sêrpt', a. Cropped; taken off. [off.
DECERPTIBLE, dê-sêrpt', in. That may be taken
DECERPTION, dê-sêrpt-înûn, n. The act of cropping.
DECERTATION, dê-sêr-tâ-shûn, n. A contention.
DECERSION. dê-sêsh'ûn, n. A departure.

DECESSION, dê-sésh-ûn, n. A departure.
DECHARM, dê-tshā/rm, vt. To counteract a charm.
DECHARMED, dê-tshā/rmd, pp. Disenchanted. DECHARMING, destshar-ming, ppr. Removing a

spell. DECHRISTIANIZE, dê-krist-yan-i'z, vt. To turn

from Christianity.

DECHRISTIANIZED, dê-krîst-yan-i'zd, pp. Turned

dê-krîst'ŷån-i'z-îng, ppr.

DECIDABLE, de si'd-āhi, a. Capable of being deter-DECIDE, de si'd, vt. To fix; determine. [mined. DECIDED, de si'd-ed, pp. Determined; ended: con-

DECIDEDLY, de-si'd-ed-le, ad. In a determined man-DECIDENCE, des-ed-dens, n. The quality of being

shed; of falling away. DECIDER, de-si'd-er, n. One who determines causes. DECIDING, de-si'd-ing. ppr. Determining; ending; concluding.
DECIDUOUS, dé-sid-u-us, a. Falling; not perennial.

DECIDUOUSNESS, dê-sid'u-us-nes, n. Aptness to fall. [tenth of a gram. DECIGRAM, des'ig-ram, n. A French weight of one-DECIL, dé'sil, n. An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part

of the zodiac. DECILITER, de-sil-it-er, n. A French measure of

capacity, equal to one-tenth of a liter.

DECIMAL, des-im-al, a. Numbered by ten.

DECIMALIY, des-im-al-e, ad. By tens; by means

of decimals. DECIMATE, des'im-å't, vt. To take the tenth. DECIMATED, des'im-a't-ed, pp. Tithed; selected

DECIMATING, des-im-å/t-ing, ppr. Tithing; taking DECIMATION, des-im-å/shån, n. A tithing. DECIMATOR, des-im-å/t-er, n. One who selects

every tenth person for punishment. DECIMETER, dê-sîm-ît-êr, n. A French measure of

length, equal to the tenth part of a meter, or three inches and 93,710 decimals.

DECIMO-SEXTO, déséé-mő-séksétő, n. A sheet folded into sixteen leaves.

DECIPHER, dé-si'fér, vt. To explain that which is

written in ciphers.
DECIPHERED, dé-si-ferd, pp. Explained; unravelled. DECIPHERER, de-si'fer-er, n. One who explains

writings in cipher.

DECIPHERING, de-si-fer-ing, pp. Explaining; un-DECISION, de-sizh-un, n. Determination of a difference; division.

DECISIVE, dê-si'ssv, a. Conclusive. DECISIVELY, dê-si'ssv-lê, ad. In a conclusive manner. DECISIVENESS, dê-si'sīv-nes, n. The power to ter-

minate any difference.

DECISORY, dê-si4sur-ê, a. Able to determine.

DECK, dêk', n. The floor of a ship. A pack of cards

piled regularly on each other.

DECK, děk', vt. To dress; to array.

DECKED, děkd', pp. Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck

DECKER, kek'er, n. A dresser. Spoken of a ship:

DECKER, kek-er, n. A dresser. Spoken of a sup: as, a two-decker; that is, having two decks.

DECKING, dêk-îng, ppr. Covering with a deck;

DECKING, dêk-îng, n. Ornament. [adorning.

DECLAIM, dê-klâ'm, vi. To speak to the passions.

DECLAIM, dê-klâ'm-ânt, n. One who makes

DECLAIMER, dê-klâ'm-êr, n. Speeches with

intent to more the president.

intent to move the passions.

DECLAIMED, dê-klâ'md, pp. Spoken in public with

energy of speech.

DECLAIMING, dê-klâ'm-ing, ppr. Speaking rheto-

rically; haranguing.

DECLAIMING, dê-klâ'm-îng, n. An harangue.

DECLAMATION, dêk-lâ-mâ-shûn, n. A discourse

addressed to the passions.

DECLAMATOR, deklå-må-tår, n. A declaimer.

DECLAMATORY, deklåm-å-tår-e, a. Appealing to

the passions.

DECLARABLE, dě-klå/r-åbl, a. Capable of reproof.

DECLARATION, děk-lå-rå-shûn, n. A proclamation or affirmation. In law: the showing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit.

DECLARATIVE, dê-klår'å-tîv, a. Making declaration; explanatory.

DECLARATORILY, de-klår-å-tår-ål-e, ad. In the form of a declaration.

DECLARATORY, de klår tir e, a. Afirmative. DECLARE, de klår, vt. To make known. DECLARE, de klår, vt. To proclaim some resolution

or opinion.

DECLARED, dê-klâ'rd, pp. Made known.
DECLAREDLY, dê-klâ'r-êd-lê, ad. Avowedly.
DECLAREMENT, dê-klâ'r-mênt, n. Declaration.

DECLARER, dé-klå'r-ër, n. A proclaimer.
DECLARING, dé-klå'r-ing, n. Publication.

DECLARING, dê-klå'r-ing, ppr. Making known by words, or other means.

DECLENSION, dê-klên'shan, n. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. minations. DECLINABLE, dê-kli'n-abl, a. Having variety of ter-

DECLINATE, dek-lin-a't, a. Bending, or bent down-

wards in a curve.

DECLINATION, dék-lîn-å-shun, n. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. Deviation from moral rectitude. Variation from a fixed point. The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south. The declination of a star is its shortest distance from the equator. The declension or inflection of a noun through its various termina-tions. Declination of a Plane, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, or else between the meridian and the plane.
DECLINATOR, dék-lîn-å'tůr, n.

DECLINATOR, dék-lîn-å-'tůr, n.
DECLINATORY, dêk-'lîn-å-'tůr-ê, n.

An instrument used ment used

in dialing.

DECLINE, de-kli'n, n. Decay.

DECLINE, dê-kli'n, vi. To lean downward. To deviate. To sbun. To sink; to decay.

DECLINE, de-kli'n, vt. To refuse. To decay; to sink.

To modify a word by various terminations. DECLINED, de-kli'nd, pp. Bent downward or from;

inflected. [Failing; decaying. DECLIVING, dé-kliva-ing, ppr. Leaning; deviating. DECLIVITY, dé-klivaire, n. Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards.

reckoned downwards.

DECLIVITOUS, dê-klîv-ît-ûs, a. } Gradually descendDECLIVOUS, dê-klîv-ît-ûs, a. } ing.

DECOCT, dê-kôkt', vt. To repare by boiling. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

DECOCTED, dê-kôkt-éd, pp. Prepared by boiling.

DECOCTIBLE, dê-kôkt-îbl, a. That which may be boiled.

boiled. DECOCTING, dê-kôkt-ing, ppr. Preparing by boiling. DECOCTION, de-kok'shun, n. A preparation made by

boiling water.

DECOCTIVE, de-kokt-iv, a. That may be easily de-

DECOCTURE, dê-kôkt-'ŷår, n. A substance drawn by decoction. Thead.

DECOLLATE, dê-kôl-å't, or dék-ô-lå't, vt. To be-DECOLLATED, dék-ô-lå't-éd, pp. Beheaded.

DECOLLATING, dék-é-lå/t-ing, ppr. Beheading. DECOLLATION, dék-é-lå-shůn, n. The act of be-

heading. [colour. DECOLORATION, dê-kůl-ůr-å-shůn, n. Absence of DECOMPLEX, dê-kòm-plêks, a. Compounded of complex ideas. DECOMPOSE, dê-kûm-pê/z, vt. To dissolve. DECOMPOSED, dê-kûm-pôz/d, pp. Separated or re-

solved into the constituent parts.
DECOMPOSING, dê-kům-pô/z-îng, ppr. Separating

or resolving into constituent parts. DECOMPOSITE, dê-kům-pôz-it, a. Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dê-kôm-pô-zîsh'dn, n. The act of compounding things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dê-kům-påond',vt. To resolve a conpound into simple parts. [second time. DECOMPOUND, de-kam-paond, vi. Compounded a DECOMPOUNDABLE, dé-kům-påond-åbl, a. Liable to be decompounded.

DECOMPOUNDED, dê-kům-påônd-éd, pp. Composed

of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUNDING, dê-kům-påond-ing, ppr. Com-

DECOMPOUNDING, dæ-kūm-pàōnd-ing, ppr. Compounding a second time.

DECORAMENT, děk-tô-rā-mēnt, n. Ornament.

DECORATED, děk-tô-rā't. vt. To adorn.

DECORATED, děk-tô-rā't-ēd, pp. Adorned; beautified; embellished.

Etifying; embellishing.

DECORATING, děk-tô-rā't-ing, ppr. Adorning; beau-DECORATING, děk-tô-rā't-ing, ppr. Adorning; beau-DECORATION, děk-tô-rā't-in, n. An adorner.

DECOROUS dåk-tô-rā't-in, n. An adorner.

DECOROUS, děk-ô-růs, or dě-kô-růs, a. Decent ; becoming; proper. [a becoming manner. DECOROUSLY, dék-ć-růs-lé, or dê-kô-růs-lé, ad. In DECORTICATE, dê-kôr-tê-ků/t, vt. To peel; to strip. DECORTICATED, dê-kôr-tê-ků/t-éd, pp. Divested

of the bark or husk. [ping off the bark. DECORTICATING, de-kor-te-ka't-ing, ppr. Strip-DECORTICATION, de-kor-te-ka't-shun, n. Stripping

the bark or husk. DECORUM, dê-kô-rům, n. Decency.

DECOY, dê-kâê', vt. To intrap.
DECOY, dê-kâê', n. Allurements to mischief.
DECOYDUCK, dê-kâê-dûk', n. A duck that lures others.

others,
DECOYED, dê-kâê'd, pp. Lured, by deception.
DECOYING, dê-kâê'lng, ppr. Luring into danger.
DECREASE, dê-krê's, vt. To grow less.
DECREASE, dê-krê's, vt. To make less.
DECREASE, dê-krê's, n. Decay. The wain.
DECREASED, dê-krê's-lng, ppr. Becoming less;

DECREE, dê-krê', v. An edict; a law.
DECREE, dê-krê', vi. To make an edict.
DECREE, dê-krê', vt. To doom by a decree.

DECREE, dê-krê', vt. 10 00011 uy a decembre judicially; re-DECREED, dê-krê'd, pp. Determined judicially; re-ling.

DECREEING, dê-krê-îng, ppr. Determining; order-DECREMENT, dêk-rê-ment, n. Decrease. DECREPIT, dê-krêp-ît, a. Wasted with age. DECREPITATE, dê-krêp-ît-êt, vt. To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATED, dê-krêp-ît-â/t-êd, pp.

with crackling noise.
DECREPITATING, dê-krêp-ît-å/t-ing, ppr. Roasting with a crackling.

DECREPITATION, de-krep-it-a-shun, n. The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

DECREPITNESS, dê-krêp²it-nês, n. The last stage DECREPITUDE, dê-krêp²it-u'd, n. of decay. DECRESCENT, dê-krês²ent, a. Growing less. DECRETAL, dê-krê²tâl, a. A book of decrees or edicts. DECRETION, dê-krê²shûn, n. The state of growing

less. [knowledge of the deeretal. DECRETIST, dêk-rê-tîst, n. One that studies the DECRETORILY, děk-rê-tůr-îl-ê, ad. In a definitive

manner. DECRETORY, dek'rê-tůr'ê, a. Judicial; definitive.

DECREW, dê-krê, vi. To decrease.
DECRIAL, dê-kri-1, n. Clamorous censure.

DECRIER, dê-kri'dr, n. One who censures hastily. DECROWNING, dê-kràôn'îng, n. The act of depriv-

ing of a crown. DECRUSTATION, de-krůs-tå'shůn, n. An uncrusting.

DECRY, dê-kri', vt. To censure.

DECRYING, dê-kri'îng, ppr. Crying down.

DECUBATION, dê-ku-bâ-shûn, n. The act of lying

down.

DECUMBENCE, dê-kûm²bêns, n. The act of lying DECUMBENCY, dê-kûm²bên-sê, n. down. DECUMBENT, dê-kûm²bênt, a. Lying, or leaning. DECUMBITURE, dê-kům'bît-u'r, n. The time at

which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

DECUPLE, dê-ku'pl, a. Tenfold.

DECURION, dê-ku'r-yun, n. An officer in the Roman army, subordinate to the centurion, who commanded

down.

a decuria, or ten soldiers; which was a third part of the turma, and a thirteenth of the legion of cavalry.

DECURRENT, de-kur-ent, a. Extending downwards. DECURSION, dê-kůr-shun, n. The act of running

[abatement.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

DEEP-MUSING, dê'p-mu'z-îng, a. Contemplative. DECURSIVE, de-kur-siv, a. Running down. DECURT, dê-kûrt', vt. To abridge; to shorten. DECURTATION, dê-kûr-tẫ-shûn, n. Cutting short. DECURTED, dê-kûrt-ed, pp. Abridged. DEEPNESS, de'p-nes, n. Entrance below the surface. Sagacity. Craft.
DEEP-READ, dé'p-réd, a. Profoundly versed.
DEEP-REVOLVING, dé'p-ré-volv-sing, a. Profoundly DECURTING, dê-kurt-îng, ppr. Cutting off. DECURY, dêk-u-rê, n. A set of ten men under an meditating. [sounds from the throat. DEEP-THROATED, de'p-thrô't-ed, a. With deep officer, called Decurion. DEEP-TONED, de'p-tô'nd, a. Having a very grave DECUSSATE, de-kus-a't, vt. To intersect at acute tone.

DEEP-VAULTED, dé'p-vå'lt-éd, a. Formed like a

DEEP-WAISTED, dé'p-öä'st-éd, a. Applied to a ship,
when the quarter, and deck, and forecastle, are raised, DECUSSATED, de-kus-a/t-ed, a. Crossed; intersected. DECUSSATING, de-kus-a't-ing, ppr. Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.
DECUSSATION.dê-kûs-å'shûn, n. The act of crossing. from four to six feet, above the level of the main DEDALION, dê-då'l-ŷån, a. Various; variegated. DEDECORATE, dê-dêk'ô-rā't, vt. To disgrace. deck. [for venison. DEER, de'r, n. That class of animals which is hunted DEER-STEALER, dê'r-stê'l-êr, n. One who steals DEDECORATED, dê-dêk'ô-râ't-êd, pp. Disgraced. DEDECORATION, de-dek-6-rå-t-ing, ppr. Disgraced.
DEDECORATION, dé-dèk-6-rå-shun, n. Disgrace.
DEDECOROUS, dé-dèk-6-rå-shun, n. Disgrace.
DEDENTITION, dé-den-tish-ûn, n. Loss or shedding deer.

DEER-STEALING, dê'r-stê'l-îng, n. [stealing deer.

DEESIS da'â a'a a Aristê'l-îng, n. The crime of DEESIS, dé'é-sis, n. An invocation; an entreaty. DEESS, dê'és, n. A goddess. DEFACE, dê-få's, vt. To destroy; to disfigure. of the teeth. [uses. To inscribe to a patron. DEDICATE, déd-é-kå't, vt. To consecrate to sacred DEDICATE, déd-é-kå't, vt. To consecrate; devote. DEDICATE, déd-é-kå't-éd, pp. Devoted to a sacred use. [sacred purpose; consecrating. DEDICATING, déd-é-kå't-ing, ppr. Devoting to a DEDICATION, ded-é-kå't-ing, ppr. Devoting to a DEDICATION, ded-é-kå't-ing, ppr. Devoting to a DEDICATION. DEFACED, de-fa'sd, pp. Injured on the surface; disfigured. DEFACEMENT, dé-fà's-ment, n. Violation; rasure. DEFACER, dê-få's-er, n. Destroyer; abolisher. DEFACING, de-fa's-ing, ppr. Injuring the face, or DEFALLANCE, dé-fâl-lans, n. Failure. [away. DEFALCATE, dé-fâl-kå't, vt. To cut off. To take DEFALCATED, dé-fâl-kå't-éd, pp. Taken away. De ing. An address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, déd-é-kä't-år, n. One who inscribes his work to a patron. [dication. DEDICATORY, déd-é-kà/t-ůr-ê, a. Composing a de-DEDITION, dé-dish-ûn, n. Yielding up any thing. DEDOLENT, déd-é-lènt, a. Feeling no sorrow. ducted as a part. Abated from an account.

DEFALCATING, de-fal-ka/t-ing, ppr. Deducting from a money account, rents, income, &c. &c.

DEFALCATION, dé-fàl-kā-shūn, n. Diminution; DEDUCE, dé-du's, vt. To lay down in regular order. DEDUCED, de-du'sd, pp. Drawn from; inferred. DEDUCEMENT, de-du's-ment, n. The thing deduced. DEFALK, de-fa'k, vt. To cut off. DEFALKED, de-fa'kd, pp. Cut off.

DEFALKED, de-fa'kd, pp. Cut off.

DEFAMATION, def-å-må-shån, n. Calumny; re-DEDUCIBLE, de-du's-ibl, a. Collectible by reason. DEDUCING, dê-du's-ing, ppr. Drawing from; inferproach.
DEFAMATORY, de-fam'a-tur-e, a. Libellous. ring.
DEDUCIVE, dê-du's-îv, a. Performing the act of de-DEFAME, dê-fâ/m, n. Disgrace; dishonour. DEFAME, dê-fâ/m, vt. To libel. DEFAMED, dê-fâ/md, pp. Slandered. duction. reduce. DEDUCT, de-dukt', vt. To subtract; to separate; to DEDUCTING, dé-dukt-ing, ppr. Taking from; sub-DEFAMER, de-fa/m-er, n. One that injures the reputracting. DEDUCTION, dê-důk'-shån, n. Proposition drawn from principles premised. That which is deducted. DEDUCTIVE, dê-důkt'îv, a. Deducible. [duction. DEDUCTIVELY, dê-důkt'îv-lê, ad. By regular de-DEED, dê'd, n. Action, whether good or bad. Exploit. tation of another. DEFAMING, de-fa/m-ing, n. Defamation. DEFAMING, de-fa'm-ing, n. Denamadon.

DEFAMING, dé-fâ'm-ing, ppr. Slandering.

DEFATIGABLE, dê-fât-ê-gâbl, a. Liable to be weary.

DEFATIGATE, dê-fât-ê-gâ't, vt. To weary.

DEFATIGATED, dê-fât-ê-gâ't-êd, pp. Wearied.

DEFATIGATION, dê-fât-ê-gâ't-ing, ppr. Wearying.

DEFATIGATION, dê-fât-ê-gâ't-ing, ppr. Weariness.

DEFATIGATION, dê-fât-ê-gâ't-ing, ppr. Weariness. Written evidence of any legal act. Fact; reality; whence the word indeed. DEED, dê'd, vt. To convey or transfer by deed. DEED-ACHIEVING, dê'd-ā-tshê'v-ing, a. That ac-DEFAULT, de-fa'lt, n. Crime; fault; defect.

DEFAULT, de-fa'lt, vi. To offend.

DEFAULT, de-fa'lt, vt. To fail in performing any complishes great deeds. DEEDED, de'd-ed, pp. Conveyed, or transferred, by deed: used in America. [by deed.

DEEDING, dé'd-ing, ppr. Conveying, or transferring

DEEDLESS, dé'd-is, a. Unactive.

DEED-POLL, dé'd-pôl, n. A deed not indented; that
is, shaved or even; made by one party only. contract or stipulation. DEFAULTED, de-fa'lt-ed, a. Having defect. DEFAULTED, de-fa'lt-ed, pp. Called out of court, as a defendant; or, his cause. DEFAULTER, de-fa'lt-ur, n. One that makes default. DEEDY, de'd-y, a. Active; industrious. DEEM, de'm, vi. To judge. DEEM, de'm, n. Judgment; opinion. DEFAULTING, de-fa'lt-ing, ppr. Failing to fulfil a contract. Delinquent. DEFEASANCE, de-fe'z-ans, n. The act of annulling DEEM, de'm, vt. To judge; to suppose. or abrogating any contract.

DEFEASIBLE, de-fe'z-fbl, a. That which may be an-DEEMED, dé'md, pp. Judged; supposed.
DEEMING, dé'm-ing, ppr. Judging; believing.
DEEMSTER, dé'm-stér, n. A. judge; a word yet in DEFEATIOLE, designed.

DEFEAT, dê-fê't, n. The overthrow of an army.

DEFEAT, dê-fê't, vt. To overthrow; to undo.

DEFEATED, dê-fê't-êd, pp. Vanquished. use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP, de'p, n. The sea.

DEEP, de'p, a. Measured from the surface downward.

Entering far. Not superficial. Sagacious. Depressed; sunk. Bass; grave in sound.

DEEP, de'p, ad. Deeply. [to the water.

DEEP-DRAWING, de'p-drà-'ing, a. Sinking deep in
DEEPEN, de'pn, vi. To grow deep.

DEEPENED, de'pnd, pp. Made more deep.

DEEPENING, de'p-èn-lng, ppr. Sinking lower.

DEEPLY, de'p-lè, ad. To a great depth. Sorrowfully; solemnly. [voice. use in Jersey and the Isle of Man. DEFEATING, dê-fê't-Ing, ppr. Vanquishing. DEFEATURE, dê-fê't-ŷûr, n. Overthrow; defeat. DEFECATE, dêf'ê-kâ't, vt. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify. [ness, DEFECATE, déf'-ê-kā't, a. Purged from lees or foul-DEFECATED, déf'-ê-kā't-èd, pp. Purified; clarified. DEFECATING, def'e-ka't-ing, ppr. Purifying; purging of lees. DEEPENING, dé'p-én-ling, ppr. Sinking lower.

DEEPLY, dé'p-lé, ad. To a great depth. Sorrowfully; solemnly.

DEEPLATION, déf'é-kå-shån, n. Purification.

DEFECATION, déf'é-kå-shån, n. Purification.

DEFECTIBLE, dê-fêkt-fbl, a. Imperfect; deficient.
DEFECTION, dê-fêkt-shûn, n. Want; failure.
DEFECTIVE, dê-fêkt-fv, a. Wanting the just quantity.
DEFECTIVE Nouns, dê-fêkt-fv, a. Indeclinable nouns.
DEFECTIVE Verb, dê-fêkt-fv, a. A verb which wants

some of its tenses. quantity. DEFECTIVELY, dé-fékt-iv-le, ad. Wanting the just

DEFECTIVENESS, de-fekt-iv-nes, n. Want; the state

of being imperfect.

DEFECTUOSITY, dê-fêk-tû-ds-ît-ê, n. Imperfection.

DEFECTUOUS, dê-fêk-tû-ds, a. Full of defects.

DEFEDATION, dêf-ê-dâ-shûn. See DEFEDATION.

DEFENCE, dé-féns', n. Guard; protection. Vindica-

DEFENCE, de-fens', vt. To defend by fortification.
DEFENCED, de-fens', vt. To defend by fortification.
DEFENCED, de-fens'd, pp. Fortified.
DEFENCELESS, de-fens'ds, n. Naked; unarmed. DEFENCELESSLY, de-fens'les-le, ad. In an uprotec-[protected state. ted manner DEFENCELESSNESS, de-fens-les-nes, n. An un-

DEFENCING, dé-féns-ing, ppr. Fortifying.
DEFEND, dé-fénd', vt. To stand in defence of; to DEFEND, dé-fénd', vt. protect. To vindicate.

protect. To vindicate.

DEFENDABLE, dê-fênd²ābl, a. Defensible.

DEFENDANT, dê-fênd²ānt, a. Defensive; fit for de-

DEFENDANT, de-fend-ant, n. He that defends. law: The person accused or sued.

DEFENDED, de-fend-ed, pp. Maintained by resistance. DEFENDER, dê-fend-ur, n. One that defends. In law: An advocate.

DEFENDING, dê-fênd-îng, ppr.

DEFENSATIVE, dê-fêns-â-tiv, n. Guard. A ban-

dage, or plaster.

DEFENSIBLE, de féns'ibl, a. Justifiable; capable of DEFENSIVE, de-fens-iv, a. In a state or posture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, de-fens-iv, n. The state of defence. DEFENSIVELY, de-fens-iv-le, ad. In a defensive maiiner.

DEFENST, dé-fénst', pp. Defended. [regard. DEFER, dé-fér', vi. To put off. To pay deference or DEFER, dé-fér', vt. To delay. To refer to. DEFERENCE, défér-éns, n. Regard; respect.

DEFERENT, def-er-ent, n. That carries up and down. DEFERENT, def-er-ent, n. That which carries.

DEFERENTS, déf-ér-énts, n. pl. Certain vessels in the human body, for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. ference.

DÉFERENTIAL, déf-ér-én-éshál, a. Expressing de-DEFERMENT, dé-fér-mênt, n. Delay. DEFERRED, dé-fér'd, pp. Delayed.

DEFERRED, dê-fêr'd, pp. Delayed.

DEFERREN, dê-fêr-der, n. A delayer.

DEFERRING, dê-fêr-d'ing, ppr. Postponing.

DEFFLY, dêf-dê, ad. Finely; nimbly.

DEFIANCE, dê-fi-da-tar-ê, a. Bearing defiance.

DEFICIENCE, dê-fi-sh-dens, n. A challenge.

DEFICIENCY, dê-fi-sh-dens, n. Want. Defect.

DEFICIENT, dê-fi-sh-dens, a. Failing; wanting.

DEFICIENT Numbers, dê-fi-sh-dent, a. Are those whose marts added together, make less than the integer.

parts, added together, make less than the integer. DEFICIENTLY, dê-fîsh-ent-le, ad. In a defective

DEFICIT, déf-is-it, n. Want; deficiency. DEFIED, dé-fi/d, pp. Called to combat; challenged.

Treated with contempt; slighted.
DEFIER, dê-fi-er, n. A challenger.
DEFIGURATION, dê-fig-u-ra-shûn, n. A change of a better form to a worse.

a better form to a worse.

DEFIGURE, dê-fîg-ŷår, vt. To delineate.

DEFILE, dê-fîl, vt. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

To taint.

DEFILE, dê-fêl, (Fr. Engl.) dê-fîl, vt. To march to;

DEFILE, dê-fêl, (Fr. Engl.) dê-fîl, n. A long narrow

DÉFILED, dê-fé'ld, (Fr. Engl.) dê-fi'ld, pp. Marched off in file, or by file. Polluted; corrupted; vitiated; defiled.

DEFILEMENT, de-fi'l-ment, n. The state of being DEFILER, dé-fi'l-èr, n. One that defiles.

DEFILING, dê-fê'l-îng, (Fr. Engl.) dê-fi'l-îng, ppr. Marching off in file, or by file. Violating; polluting;

DEFINABLE, dê-fi'n-åbl, a. That which may be de-DEFINE, dê-fi'n, vt. To explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

DEFINE, de-fi'n, vi. To determine.

DEFINED, dê-fi'nd, pp. Determined; ascertained. DEFINER, dê-fi'n-êr, n. One that explains; or describes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINING, de fin-ing, ppr. Determining the boundary; extent. Signification, &c.
DEFINITE, def''n-it, a. Certain. Limited; bounded.

Exact; precise.

DEFINITE, déf-în-ît, n. The thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, déf-în-ît-nes, n. Certainty. Limitedness

DEFINITION, def-in-ish'un, n. A short description

of a thing by its properties.

DEFINITIVE, de-fin-ft-lv, n. That which defines.

DEFINITIVE, de-fin-ft-lv, a. Positive.

DEFINITIVELY, de-fin-ft-lv-le, ad. Positively.

DEFINITIVENESS, de-fin-fi-t-v-nés, n. Decisiveness. DEFIX, dè-fiks', vt. To fasten with nails. DEFIXED, dè-fiks'd, pp. Fastened with nails. DEFIXING, dè-fiks'd, pp. Fastening with nails. DEFIAGRABILITY, dèf-là-grà-bil-fit-è, n. Combactivité de la combactivité

bustibility. [wholly in fire. Wasting away

DEFLAGRABLE, def-lå'gråbl, a. Wasting away DEFLAGRATE, def-lå'grå't, vt. To set fire to. DEFLAGRATED, def-lå'grå't-ed, pp. Burned; con-

sumed. [to; burning. DEFLAGRATING, déf-lå-grå-t-ing, ppr. Setting fire DEFLAGRATION, déf-lå-grå-shun, n. Destruction by fire without exception. by fire without remains.

DEFLAGRATOR, def'lå-grå'tur, n. A galvanic iustrument for producing combustion; of metallic sub-

stances particularly.

DEFLECT, dê-flêkt', vi. To turn aside.

DEFLECT, dê-flêkt', vi. To turn or bend from a right line, or regular course.

DEFLECTED, dê-flékt-éd, pp. Turned aside from a [right line. direct line.

DEFLECTING, de-flekt-ing, ppr. Turning from a DEFLECTION, de-flek-shun, n. A turning aside, or out of the way. The departure of a ship from its true

DEFLEXURE, dê-flêks-'ŷůr, n. A turning aside. DEFLORATE, dê-flo-ra't, a. Having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust.

DEFLORATION, dê-flô-rå'shun, n. The taking away

of a woman's virginity.
DEFLOUR, dê-flaô'r, vt. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. DEFLOURED, dê-flå6-ård, pp. Deprived of maiden-

hood; ravished. DEFLOURER, dê-fla8-rer, n. A ravisher.

DEFLOURING, de-flao-ring, ppr. Depriving of virginity or maidenhood by force. DEFLOW, de-flo, vi. To flow.

DEFLOW, de-no, vt. 10 now.

DEFLOUS, déf-lûks', a. That flows down.

DEFLUX, dê-flûks', a. Downward flow.

DEFLUXION, dê-flûks', yûn, n. The flow of humours

DEFLY, dêf2lê, ad. Dexterously. [downward.

DEFOEDATION, dêf-oê-då4shûn, n. The act of mak-

ing filthy. DEFOLIATION, dê-fô-lê-å'shun, n. The fall of leaves. DEFORCE, de-fo'rs, vt. To keep out of the possession of land, &c. sion of land. DEFORCED, dê-fô'rsd, pp. Kept out of lawful poses-DEFORCEMENT, dê-fô'rs-mênt, n. A withholding

by force from the right owner.

DEFORCIANT, dê-fô/r-shànt, n. He who keeps the

right owner out of an estate. DEFORCING, dê-fô'rs-ing, ppr. Keeping out of law-

ful possession of land.

DEFORM, dê-fâ/rm, vt. To spoil the form of any thing

DEFORM, dê-fâ/rm, a. Ugly; disfigured.

DEFORMATION, dê-fôr-mā/shûn, n. A defacing.

DEFORMED, dê-fa'rmd, part. a. Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMED, dê-fà'rmd, pp. Injured in the form; distorted. DEFORMEDLY, dê-fâ'r-mêd-lê, ad. In an ugly man-DEFORMEDNESS, dê-fâ'r-mêd-nês, n. Ugliness. DEFORMER, de-fa'r-mur, n. One who defaces or de-[tural form or figure.

DEFORMING, dê-fâ'r-mîng, ppr. Marring the na-DEFORMITY, dê-fâ'r-mît-ê, n. Ugliness.
DEFORSOR, dê-fô'rs-ûr, n. One that overcomes by DEFOUL, dê-fâb'l, vt. To defile. [force. DEFOULEN, dê-fâb'l, pp. Made dirty; rendered vile. DEFOULING, dê-fâb'l-lng, ppr. Making dirty; rendered vile.

dering vile. DEFRAUD, dê-fra'd, vt. To rob by a wile or trick;

to cheat DEFRAUDATION, dê-frad-a'shun, n. Privation by DEFRAUDED, de-fra'd-ed, pp. Deprived of property

or right by trick, artifice, or deception. DEFRAUDER, de-fra'd-ur, n. A cheat.

DEFRAUDING, de'fra'd-ing, ppr. Depriving another of his property or right, by deception or artifice. DEFRAUDMENT, de-frad-ment, n. Privation by

deceit.

DEFRAY, de-fra, vt. To bear the charges of.

DEFRAYED, de-frå'd, pp. Paid; discharged. DEFRAYER, de-frå'd-fr, n. One that discharges expenses. DEFRAYING, de-frå'dng, ppr. Paying as the value;

discharging as a debt.

DEFRAYMENT, dê-frā'mčnt, n. The payment of

DEFINATION, acceptable of the compact of the compac

DEFY, de-fi', vt. To call to combat. DEFY, de-fi', n. A challenge. DEFYER, de-fi'dr, n. A challenger.

DEFYING, de-fi-ing, ppr. Challenging. Treating with contempt. Calling to combat. Disdaining; slighting. Renouncing

DEGARNISH, dê-gå/r-nish, vt. See Garnish. To unpedaktivistige-gar-insi, v. See Garrish. 10 un-furnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus. DEGARNISHED, dė-ga'r-nishd, pp. Stripped of fur-niture or apparatus. Deprived of troops for defence. DEGARNISHING, dė-ga'r-nish-lng, ppr. Stripping

of furniture, dress, or apparatus.

DEGARNISHMENT, de-ga'r-nish-ment, n. The act

of depriving of furniture, apparatus, &c.

DEGENDER, dê-jên'dêr, v. To degenerate.

DEGENDERED, dê-jên'dêr'd, a. Degenerated.

DEGENERACY, dê-jên'êr-ầs-ĉ, n. A departure from

the virtue of our ancestors. [base. DEGENERATE, de-jen-er-a't, vi. To grow wild or DEGENERATE, de-jen-er-a't, a. Unlike his ancestors.

manner. DEGENERATELY, dê jên êr â't-lê, ad. În a base DEGENERATENESS, dê jên êr â't nês, n. Degene-

racy. [from the virtue of one's ancestors.

DEGENERATION, de-jen-éer-åt-shūn, n. A deviation

DEGENEROUS, de-jen-éer-ås, a. Vile; base.

DEGENEROUSLY, de-jen-éer-ůs-le, ad. Basely;

ineanly

DEGLUTINATE, dê-glu-tîn-å't, vt. To unglue; to

loosen or separate substances glued together.

DEGLUTINATED, de-glu-tin-å/t-éd, pp. Substances glued together loosened or unglued.

DEGLUTINATING, de-glu-tin-a/t-ing, ppr. Ungluing; loosening or separating substances glued together. DEGLUTITION, de-glu-tish-an, n. The act of swallowing. [of dignity; dismission from office. DEGRADATION, deg-rå-då-shån, n. A deprivation DEGRADE, dė-grå'd, vt. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of office, dignity, or title. To lessen.

To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

DEGRADED, de-grad-ed, pp. Reduced in rank; de-prived of an office or dignity. Lowered; sunk, reduced

in estimation or value.

DEGRADEMENT, dê-grå'd ment, n. Deprivation of

dignity or office.

DEGRADING, de-gra'd-ing, ppr. Reducing in rank: depriving in honours or offices; reducing in value or estimation; lowering. [ing manner DEGRADINGLY, dê-grå'd-ing-lê, ad. In a depreciat-DEGRAVATION, dég-rå-vå'shån, n. The act of making heavy

DEGREE, de-grê', n. Quality; rank, station. A step or preparation to any thing. Descent of family, or-ders, or classes. The 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In arithmetick: a degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens,

and hundreds; so, 365 is a degree. [little. DEGREES, dê-grê'z, ad. Gradually; by little and DEGUST, dê-grêt'z, to. To taste. DEGUSTATION, dê-grês-tê-şhûn, n. A tasting. DEGUSTED, dê-gûs-tê-d, pp. Tasted.

DEGUSTED, de-gust-ea, pp. 1880a.

DEGUSTING, dê-gåst-lag, ppr. Tasting.

DEHORT, dê-hôrt', vt. To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dê-hôrt-tâ-shûn, n. Dissuasion.

DEHORTATORY, dê-hôrt-cât, pp. Dissuaded from.

DEHORTED, dê-hôrt-cât, n. A dissuader.

DEHORTER, dê-hôrt-cat, n. Tissuading: advisi

DEHORTING, de-hort-fing, ppr. Dissuading; advising to the contrary. [the opening of capsules. DEHISCENCE, de-his-ens, n. A gaping. In botany: DEHISCENT, de-his-ent, a. Opening as the capsule of a plant.

DEICIDE, dê'ê'si'd, n. The death of our blessed Sa-

DEIFIC, de-fr'ik, a. Divine.

DEIFICAL, dé-fr'é-kål, a. Making divine.

DEIFICATION, dé-fr'é-kål-shån, n. The act of deifying.

DEIFIED, dê-fi-i'd, pp. Regarded or praised as divine. DEIFIER, dê-ê-fi-êr, n. One who makes a man a god. DEIFORM, dê-ê-fi-êr, a. Of a godhke form.

DEIFORMITY, dê-ê-fâ'r-mît-ê, n. Resemblace of

deity.
DEIFY, dé'é-fi', vt. To adore as a god.
DEIFYING, dé'ff-i-ing, ppr. Treating as divine.

DEIGN, då'n, vi. To vouchsafe.

DEIGN, då'n, vi. To vouchsafe.

DEIGN, då'n, vi. To grant. To consider worth notice.

DEIGNED, då'nd, pp. Granted; condescended.

DEIGNING, då'n-fing, n. A vouchsafing.

DEIGNING, då'n-fing, ppr. Vouchsafing.

DEINTEGRATE, dè-in-tê-grâ't, vt. To take from

the whole. [the whole. DEINTEGRATED, dê-în-tê-grā't-ed, pp. Taken from DEINTEGRATING, dê-în-tê-grā't-ing, ppr. Taking

from the whole. DEIPAROUS, de-ip-a-rus, a. That brings forth a

God; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

DEIPNOSOPHIST, dê-îp-nôs-ô-fist, n. One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who was famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DEISM, de'Izm, n. The opinion of those that only ac-knowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, de'ist, n. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

DEISTICAL, dê-ist'ê-kål, a. Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

of the dests.

DEITATE, dê-lê-tê't, a. Made God. [God.

DEITY, dê-lît-ê, n. Divinity; the nature and essence of DEJECT, dê-jêkt, vt. To east down; to afflict.

DEJECT, dê-jêkt', a. Cast down.

DEJECTED, dê-jêkt-lêd, pp. Cast down; depressed;

grieved; discouraged. [ner. DEJECTEDLY, de-jekt-éd-le, ad. In a dejected man-DEJECTEDNESS, de-jekt-éd-nes, n. The state of being cast down.

DEJECTER, dê-jêkt-êr, n. One who casts down. DEJECTING, dê-jêct-îng, ppr. Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

DEJECTION, de jek-shun, n. Lowness of spirits

melancholy.

DEJECTLY, dê-jêkt-lê, ad. In a downcast manner.

DEJECTORY, dê-jêkt-ar-ê, a. Having the power to promote evacuation by stool.

DEJERATE, děj čk-tu'r, n. The excrement. DEJERATE, děj čer-a't, nt. To swear deeply. DEJERATED, děj čer-a't-čd, pp. Sworn deeply.

DEJERATING, dej'er-a't-ing, ppr. Swearing deeply. DEJERATION, dej-er-a-shun, n. A taking of a solemn pieces. oath.

DELACERATION, dé-làs-cr-â-shun, n. A tearing in DELACRYMATION, de-làk-re-mä-shun, n. The waterishnes of the eyes. the breast.

DELACTATION, dê-låk-tå'shun, n. A weaning from DELAPSATION, de-lak-ta-snun, n. A weaning from DELAPSE, de-laps', vi. To fall. DELAPSED, de-laps', vi. To fall. DELAPSED, de-laps', a. Falling down. DELAPSION, de-lapshun, n. A falling down of the

uterus, anus, &c. DELATE, dé-la/t, vt. To accuse. [ed against. DELATED, de-la't-ed, pp. Carried. Accused; inform-DELATING, de-la/t-ing, ppr. Carrying. Informing

DELATION, de-la-shun, n. A carriage; conveyance. An accusation.

DELATOR, dé-lå't-ur, n. An accuser; an informer.

DELAY, dê-lâ', vi. To defer. To detain. To stop. DELAY, dê-lâ', n. A deferring. Stay; stop. DELAYED, dê-lâ'd, pp. Deferred for a time.

DELAYER, dê-lâ-êr, n. One that defers.
DELAYING, dê-lâ-îng, ppr. Putting off.
DELAYMENT, dê-lâ-ment, n. Hindrance. DELCREDERE, dél-kréd-ér-é, n. This term means a

guarantee or warranty, as applicable to factors, who, for an additional premium, become bound, when they sell goods on credit, to warrant the solvency of the DELE, dé-lé, vt. Blot out ; erase. parties.

DELEBLE, dél-ibl, a. Capable of being effaced. DELECTABLE, dé-lékt-abl, a. Delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dé-lékt'abl-nés, n. Delightfulness.

DELECTABLY, dê-lêkt-å-blê, ad. Pleasantly. DELECTATION, dê-lêk-tå-shun,n. Pleasure; delight.

DELEGACY, del'e-ga-se, n. A certain number of ersons deputed to act for, or to represent, a publick body.

DELEGATE, děl-é-gå/t, vt. To send upon an embassy. DELEGATE, děl-é-gå/t, n. A deputy.

DELEGATE, děl-é-gå't, a. Deputed. DELEGATED, děl-é-gå't-éd, pp. Deputed; sent forth with a trust or commission to act for another; ap-

pointed a judge; committed as authority.

DELEGATING, dél-ê-gå/t-ing, ppr. Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing;

commuting; intrusting.
DELEGATES [Court of,] del-e-ga/ts, An ecclesiasti-

eal court of appeal.

DELEGATION, dėl-ė-g-g-s-shūn, n. A sending away.

DELENIFICAL, dė-lėn-ff-ik-al, a. Having virtue to

assuage or ease pain.

DELETE, dê-lê't, vt. To blot out.

DELETED, dê-lê't-êd, pp. Blotted out.

DELETING, de-let-teng, pp. Blotting out.
DELETERIOUS, de-let-teng, pp. Blotting out.
DELETERY, del-é-teng, pp. Blotting out.
DELETERY, del-é-teng, pp. Blotting out.
DELETON, de-let-shûn, n. Rasing or blotting.
DELETORY, del-é-têng, a. That which blots out.

DELF, or DELFE, delf', n. A mine; a pit. Earthenware made at Delft.

DELIBATE, děl-é-bå/t, vi. To sip. To taste. DELIBATED, děl-é-bå/t-éd, pp. Tasted; sipped.

DELIBATING, děl-é-bå/t-îng, ppr. Tasting; sipping. DELIBATION, děl-é-bå-shůn, n. An essay. A taste. DELIBERATE, dê-lîb-êr-â't, vî. To think. To hesitate.
DELIBERATE, dê-lîb-êr-â't, vî. To weigh; to consider.
DELIBERATE, dê-lîb-êr-â't, a. Circumspect; wary;

gradual.
DELIBERATED, dê-lîb-'êr-â't-êd, pp. Balanced in the

mind; weighed; considered.
DELIBERATING, de-lib-er-å/t-ing, ppr. Balancing in the mind; weighing; considering.

DELIBERATELY,dê-lib-êr-å/t-lê,ad. Warily. Slowly;

gradually.
DELIBERATENESS, dê-lîb-êr-ê/t-nês, n. Caution. DELIBERATION, de-lib-er-a-shun, n. The act of

DELIBERATIVE, dé-lib-ér-å-tiv, a. Pertaining to deliberation.

DELIBERATIVE, dê-lîb'êr-å-tîv, n. The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DELIBERATIVELY, dê-lîb'êr-å-tîv-lê, ad. In a de-

liberative manner.

DELICACY, dél-é-kås-é, n. Daintiness. Nicety in the choice of food. Pleasing to the senses. Weakness of constitution.

DELICATE, del'é-ket, a. Nice; pleasing to the taste. Dainty. Choice; select; excellent. Fine; unable to bear hardships. Pure; clear. [of food.

DELICATELY, dėl-ć-kėt, n. One very nice in the choice DELICATELY, dėl-ć-kėt-lė, ad. Beautifully; with soft eleganee. Choicely. Effeminately. DELICATENESS, dėl-ć-kėt-nės, n. Tenderness;

DELICATES, dėl-ė-kėts, n. pl. Niceties.
DELICES, dėl-is-ė-z, n. Pleasures.
DELICIATE, dė-lė-sė-d-t, vi. To take delight; to feast. DELICIOUS, dê-lîsh'us, a. Sweet; delicate; agreeable; charming.
DELICIOUSLY, dê-lîsh-ûs-lê, ad. Sweetly; plea-

chirurgery

DELIGATION, dél-é-gå-shån, n. A binding up in DELIGHT, dé-li't, n. Joy; content. DELIGHT, dé-li't, vt. To please. DELIGHT, dé-li't, vt. To please. DELIGHT, dé-li't, vt. To please.

DELIGHTED, dê-li't-êd, pp. Greatly pleased; rejoiced; followed by with. [thing. DELIGHTER, dê-li't-âr, n. One who has delight in a DELIGHTFUL, dê-li't-fil-ê, a. Pleasant, DELIGHTFULLY, dê-li't-fôl-ê; ad. Pleasanty. DELIGHTFULNESS, dê-li't-fôl-nês, n. Pleasure.

DELIGHTING, de-li't-ing, ppr. Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.
DELIGHTLESS, dé-li't-lés, a. Without any thing to

cheer the mind. DELIGHTSOME, dé-li't-sům, a. Pleasant; delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dê-li't-sům-lê, ad. Pleasantly. DELINEAMENT, dê-lin'ýà-ment, n. Painting; representation by delineation.

DELINEATE, dê-lê-nê-â't, vt. To make the first

draught; to design; to sketch. DELINEATED, de-le-ne-å/t-ëd, pp. Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DELINEATING, dé-lé-nê-å/t-ing, or dé-lé-nê-å/t-ing,

ppr. Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.

DELINEATION, dê-lê-nê å shun, n. The first draught. DELINEATURE, dê-lê-nê-ât-u'r, n. Delineation. DELINIMENT, dê-lîn-ê-mênt, n. A mitigating, or

assuaging. DELINQUENCY, dê-lîn-kôčn-sê, n. A fault.

DELINQUENT, de-lin-toen-se, ". A laute.
DELINQUENT, de-lin-toent, ". An offender,
DELINQUENT, de-lin-toent, ". Failing in duty;
offending by neglect of duty.
DELIQUATE, del-to-toent, ". To melt; to dissolve.
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DELIQUATE, del-to-toent, ". To melt; to dissolve.
DELIQUATE, del-to-toent, ". To melt; to dissolve."

DELIQUATING, del'e-koa't-ing, ppr. Melting; dis-

solving. [dissolving. DELIQUATION, děl-é-kôå-shůn, n. A melting; a DELIQUESCE, děl-é-kôë-s, vt. To melt gradually. DELIQUESCENCE, děl-é-kôë-têns, n. Spontaneous

liquefaction in the air. the air. DELIQUESCENT, dél-é-kôés-ént, a. Liquefying in DELIQUIATE, dé-lik-éé-à't, vi. To melt and become [attracting water from the air.

DELIQUIATION, dê-lîk-bê-å-shun, n. A melting by DELIQUIUM, dè-lê-kôê-ûm, n. A distillation by dis-solving any caleined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. DELIRAMENT, dè-lir-ât, vi. To dote; to rave.

DELIRATION, dê-lir-âd-shûn, n. Dotage; madness. DELIRIOUS, dê-lir-ŷûs, a. Light-headed; raving. DELIRIOUSNESS, dê-lir-ŷûs-nês, n. The state oa

raving DELIRIUM, dé-lîr-vum, n. Alienation of mind. DELITESCENCE, del'é-tes-ens, n. Retirement; obscurity.

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DELITESCENT, del-e-tes-ent, a. Concealed; lying
DELITIGATE, dê-lît-ê-gä't, vt. To scold. [hid. DELITIGATED, dê-lît-ê-gä't-êd, pp. Scolded vehe-
     mently.
                                                                                           [vehemently.
DELITIGATING, dê-lît-ê-gā/t-îng, ppr. Scolding
DELITIGATION, dê-lît-ê-gā/shūn, n. A chiding.
DELIVER, dê-lîv-êr, vt. To set free; to release. To
surrender; to put into one's hands. To disburden a
woman of a child. To speak.
DELIVER over, dê-lîv-êr, vt. To transmit.
DELIVER up, dê-lîv-êr, vt. To surrender.
DELIVER, dê-lîv-êr, a. Nimble. Free.
DELIVERABLE, dê-lîv-êr-âbl, a. That may or can
    be delivered.
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DELIVERANCE, dê-liv'ér-ans, n. The act of freeing; The act of bringing children. rescue.

DELIVERED, de-liv-erd, pp. Freed; released; surrendered. Pronounced.

rendered. Fronounced.

DELIVERER, då-liv-år-år, n. A rescuer. A relater.

DELIVERING, då-liv-år-ång, ppr. Releasing; rescuing; saving. Giving over; resigning.

DELIVERLY, då-liv-år-lå, ad. Nimbly.

DELIVERNESS, då-liv-år-nås, n. Agility.

DELIVERY, då-liv-år-å, n. Release; rescue. A survender. Utteranger: propungation. Childbirth.

render. Utterance; pronunciation. Childbirth.
DELL, děl', n. A little dale.
DELPHI, dělf', n. A fine sort of earthenware.
DELPHIA, dělf'ya, n. A vegetable alkali la DELPHINIA, del-fin'ya, n. A vegetable alkali late-delphinium stati

DELPHINIA, del-1 m-7, delphinium staphysagria.
DELPHIAN, del-1 k, a, Relating to Delphi, and to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of

DELPHINE, del'f in, a. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes. Also pertaining to the dauphin of France; as, the delphine edition of the classics. DELPHINITE, dél-fin-it, n. A mineral, called also

pistacite and epidote.

DELTOID, dél'tàê'd, n. The letter Δ, triangular,

applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forwards, upwards, and backwards.

DELUDABLE, de-lu'd-abl, a. Liable to be deceived. DELUDE, dê-lu'd, vt. To beguile; to cheat. DELUDED, dê-lu'd-êd, pp. Deceived; misled.

DELUDER, de-lu'd-er, n. A beguiler. DELUDING, dê-lu'd-îng, n. A collusion. [astray. DELUDING, dê-lu'd-îng, ppr. Deceiving; leading DELUGE, dêl'u'j, n. Any sudden and resistless

DELUGE, dėl-u'j, vt. To lay totally under water. DELUGED, dėl-u'jd, pp. Overflowed; inundated. DELUGING, dėl-u'j-ing, ppr. Overflowing; inundat-

ing.

DELUSION, dé-lu-zhon, n. Illusion; error.

DELUSIVE, dé-lu-siv, a. Apt to deceive.

DELUSIVENESS, dé-lu-siv-nés, n. Deception. DELUSORY, dê-lu'sůr-ê, a. Apt to deceive. DELVE, dělv', n. A ditch; a cave.

DELVE of Coals, delv', n. A certain quantity of coals.

DELVE of Codas, delv, n. A certain quantity of codas.

DELVE, délv', nt. To dig the ground.

DELVED, délv', pp. Opened with a spade.

DELVER, délv'er, n. A digger.

DELVING, délv'ing, ppr. Digging with a spade.

DEMAGOGUE, déméa-gog, n. A leader of the people.

A popular and factious orator. [demagogue. DEMAGOGY, dem-a-gog-e, n. The character of a DEMAIN, dê-mā'n, n. DEMEAN, dê-mā'n, n. DEMESNE, dê-mā'n, n. Estate in land, kept in the lord's own name.

DEMAND, dê-må'nd, n. A claim; an interrogation.
DEMAND, dê-må'nd, vt. To claim with authority.
DEMANDABLE, dê-må'nd-åbl, a. That may be de-

[plaintiff in a real action. manded. DEMANDANT, dé-má'nd-ånt, n. He who is actor or DEMANDED, dê-mà'nd-éd, pp. Claimed; challenged

as due, or as a right; interrogated.

DEMANDER, de ma'nd ur, n. One that requires a thing with authority. One that asks a question. DEMANDING, de-ma'nd-ing, ppr. Claiming; calling

for as a right. Asking; interrogating.

DEMANDRESS de-ma'nd-res, n. A female plaintiff.

DEMARCATION, de-mar-ka-shun, n. Division of

DEMARCH, dê-må'rtsh, n. Gait; walk. DEMARCH, de-mertsu, n. Catt, near.

DEMEAN, dê-me'n, n. A mien; presence. [debase.

DEMEAN, dê-me'n, vt. To behave. To lessen; to

DEMEANED, dê-me'nd, pp. Lessened; debased. Used
in an ill sense. Behaved well: in a good sense.

DEMEANING, dê-me'n-îng, ppr. Lessening one's

Lessening: in an ill sense, or an indifferent one.

self; debasing: in an ill sense, or an indifferent one.

self; debasing: in an ill sense, or an indifferent one. Behaving well: in a good sense.

DEMEANOUR, dê-mê'n-â'n, n.
DEMEANURE, dê-mê'n-ŷ'dr,n.
DEMEANS, dê-mânz, pl. n. See DEMESNE.
DEMENCY, dê'-mên-sê, 'n. Madness.
DEMENTATE, dê-mên-tâ't, vt. To make mad.
DEMENTATE, dê-mên-tâ't, vt. To make mad.
DEMENTATED, dê-mên-tâ't-êd, a. Made mad.
DEMENTATING, dê-mên-tâ't-îng, ppr. Making mad.
DEMENTATION, dè-mên-tâ's-îng, ppr. Making mad.
DEMENTATION, dè-mên-tâ's-îng, ppr. Making mad.

DEMENTATION, dê-mên-tā'shun, n. Madness. DEMEPHITIZATION, dê-mêf-ît-īz-ā'shun, n. The act of purifying from mephitic, or foul air. DEMEPHITIZE, dê-mêf²it-i'z, vt. To purify from foul,

unwholesome air. DEMEPHITIZED, dé-méf-lt-i'zd, pp. Freed from foul DEMEPHITIZING, dé-méf-lt-i'z-ing, ppr. Purifying

from foul air.

DEMERIT, dé-mér'ît, n. Ill deserving.
DEMERIT, dé-mér'ît, vt. To deserve blame.
DEMERITED, dé-mér'ît-éd, pp. Descreed blame, or punishment. or punishment.

DEMERITING, dé-mér-l't-ing, ppr. Deserving blame, DEMERSED, dé-mérsd', a. Drowned. DEMERSION, dé-mér-shùn, n. A drowning.

DEMESNE, dé-ma'n, a. See Demain.
DEMESNIAL, dé-ma'n-ŷal, ad. Belonging to a demesne. DEMI, dem'e, a. Half: as, demi-god.

DEMI-BRIGADE, dém'é-brig-ga'd, n. A half brigade. DEMI-CADENCE, dém'é-ka'dens, n. In musick, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than

the key notes.

DEMI-CANNON Lowest, dém-é-kan-an, n. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds' weight.

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary, dém-é-kan-an, n. A great

gun that carries a shot thirty-two pounds' weight. DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size, dem-e-kan-un, n. A gun that carries a ball thirty-six pounds' weight.
DEMI-CROSS, dém'é-krôs', n. An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.
DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size, dem'é-kůl-vůr-

în, n. A gun that carries a ball nine pounds' weight. DEMI-CULVERIN Elder Sort, dem-e-kul-vur-in, n. A gun that carries a ball twelve pounds' eleven ounces,

weight. DEMÏ-CULVERIN Ordinary, dem'e-kul'vur-in, n. A gun that carries a ball ten pounds' eleven ounces,

weight.

DEMI-DEVIL, dém-é-dév-îl, n. Half a devil.

DEMI-DISTANCE, dém-é-dis-tâns, n. The distance, in fortification. between the outward polygons, and

the flant. nor third. DEMI-DITONE, dém'é-dît'ô-né, n. In musick, a mi-DEMI-GOD, dėm'ė-god, n. Half a god. DEMIGRATE, dėm'ė-grä't, vt. To move from one

place to another.

DEMIGRATED, dém-é-grå/t-èd, pp. Moved from one place to another. [one place to another. DEMIGRATING, dém-é-grå/t-ing, ppr. Moving from DEMIGRATION. dem-e-gra-shun, n. Change of habitation

DEMI-LANCE, dém'é-låns', n. A light lance. DEMI-LUNE, dém'é-lu'n, n. A half moon.

DEMI-MAN, dém-é-man, n. Half a man. DEMI-NATURED, dém-é-na't-yurd, a. Partaking half the nature of another animal. [ses. DEMI-PREMISES, dém-é-prèm-is-és, n. Half premi-DEMIREP, dém-é-rép, n. A woman suspected of place to another. unchastity DEMISABLE, dê-mi'z-able, a. That may be leased,

an estate demisable by copy of court roll. DEMISE, dê-mi'z, n. Death; decease. DEMISE, dê-mi'z, vt. To grant by will.

DEMISED, de-mi'zd, pp. Granted or left by will; bequeathed. by will.

DEMISION, dê-mi'z-Îng, ad. Bequeathing; granting DEMISION, dê-mis', a. Humble. DEMISION, dê-mish-ûn, n. Degradation. DEMISSORY, dêm-îs-ûr-ê. See DIMISSORY.

DEMISSIVE, de-mis-iv, a. Humble.

DEMISS, dê-mis', a.

DEMISSLY, dê-mis', a.

DEMISSLY, dê-mis', ad. In an humble manner.

DEMIT, dê-mit', vt. To depress. To let fall.

DEMITTED, dê-mit'ed, pp. Depressed; let fall; hung

down; humbled; submitted.

DEMITTING, dê-mît'îng, a Letting fall; depressing. DEMIURGE, dêm'ê-ûrj, n. In the mythology of eastern philosophers, an Eon employed in the creation of the world. A subordinate workman. DEMIURGIC, dem-e-ur-jik, a. Pertaining to demiurge.

DEMI-WOLF, dėmė-bolif, n. Between a dog and wolf.
DEMOCRACY, dė-mok-fa-sė, n. Sovereign power lodged in the collective body of the people.

DEMOCRAT, dê'mô-kråt, or dêm'ô-kråt, n.) One de-DEMOCRATIST, de-mok-rå-tist, n. voted

to democracy

DEMOCRATÍCAL, dê-mô-kråt'ê-kål, a. Pertaining DEMOCRATICK, dê-mô-kråt'îk, a. to 2 poto a po-

pular government. DEMOCRATICALLY, dê-mô-kråt-îk-ål-ê, ad. In a

democratical manner.

DEMOCRATY, dê-mòk'rā-tê, n. Democracy.
DEMOLISH, dê-mòl'ish, vt. To raze; to destroy.
DEMOLISHED, dê-mòl'ishd, pp. Pulled down. DEMOLISHER, dê-môl'îsh-êr, n. A destroyer. DEMOLISHING, dê-môl'îsh'îng, ppr. Pulling or

throwing down. DEMOLISHMENT, dê-môl-ish-ment, n. Ruin; de-

struction. DEMOLITION, dê-mô-lish'un, n. The act of overthrowing buildings.

DEMON, dê-mûn, n. A spirit; a devil. [nity. DEMONESS, dê-mûn-ês, n. A pretended female divi-DEMONIACK, dê-mô-nê-âk, or dê-mô/n-ŷåk,] Influ-DEMONIACKAL, dê-mô-ni-â-kâl. a. by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dê-mô'nê-åk, or dê-mô'n-ŷåk, n. One

possessed by the devil.

DEMONIACKS, dê-mô'nê-åks, or dê-mô'n-ŷåks,n. In church history, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.

DEMONIAN, dê-mô'n-ŷân, n. Devilish. [demons. DEMONIZM, dê'mûn-izm, n. The act of worshipping DEMONOCRACY, dê-mûn-âk-ră-sê, n. The power of the devil.

DEMONOLATRY, dê-mûn-ôl-â-trê, n. The worship DEMONOLOGY, dê-mûn-ôl-ô-jê, n. Discourse of

the nature of devils.

DEMONOMIST, dê-môn-ô-mîst, n. One living in subjection to the devil.

DEMONOMY, dê-môn-'ô-mê, n. The dominion of the DEMONSHIP, dê-mûn-ship, n. The state of a demon. DEMONSTRABLE, dê-mons-trabl, a. That which

may be proved beyond doubt.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, dê-môns-tråbl-nés, n. Ca-

pability of demonstration.

DEMONSTRABLY, dê-mòns-tråb-lê, ad. Evidently.

DEMONSTRATE, dê-mòns-trå't, vt. To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATED. dê-mons-trâ/t-êd, pp. Proved

beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEMONSTRATING, dê-mons-tra-t-ing, ppr. Prov-

ing to be certain.

DEMONSTRATION, dem-un-stra-shun, or de-monreason. [power of demonstration.

DEMONSTRATIVE, de-mons-trå-tiv, a. Having the

DEMONSTRATIVELY, de-mons-trå-tiv-le
Clearly; plainly strå'shun, n. Indubitable evidence of the senses or

Clearly; plainly.
DEMONSTRATOR, dem'un-stra't-ur, or de-mon' stra't-ur, n. One that proves; one that demonstrates. DEMONSTRATORY, de-mons-trat-ur-e, a. Having

the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZATION, dé-mór-al-i-za-shun, v. Destruction of morals.

DEMORALIZE, dê-môr'ál-i'z, vt. To destroy morals. DEMORALIZED, dê-mor'al-i'zd, pp. Corrupted in morals; in principles.
DEMORALIZING, dė-mor-al-i/z-ing, ppr. Corrupt-

DEMULCE, dê-mûls', vt. To sooth; to pacify.

DEMULCED, dê-mûls', vp. Soothed; pacified.

DEMULCENT, dê-mûls'ent, a. Softening; mollifying.

DEMULCENT, dê-mûls'ent, a. Any medicine which

lessens acrimony. [ing; softening.

DEMULCING, dê-mûls'îng, ppr. Soothing; pacify-DEMUR, dê-můr', vi. To delay by doubts and ob-jections. To have scruples.

DEMUR, dê-mûr', vt. To doubt.

DEMUR, dê-mûr', n. Doubt; hesitation.

DEMURE, dê-mu'r, a. Grave; affectedly modest.

DEMURE, dê-mu'r, vi. To look with an affected mo desty.

DEMURELY, dê-mu'r-lê, ad. With affected modesty. DEMURENESS, dê-mu'r-nês, n. Modesty.

DEMURRAGE, dê-mur-ej, n. An allowance made by merchants to owners of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRED, dê-mûrd', pp. Doubted of; objected to. DEMURRER, dê-mûr'ûr, n. A pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. One who pauses in uncertainty. DEMURRING, dé-muring, ppr. Stopping ; pausing ;

suspending. DEMY, $d\hat{e}$ -mi', n. A term relating to the size of paper: as, demy, medium, royal, or large; of which the demy is the smallest. The name of a scholar or half-

fellow at Magdalene College, Oxford.

DEN, dén', n. A cavern. The cave of a wild beast. DEN, dén', vi. To dwell as in a den. DENARY dén'. 2-rê, n. The number ten. DENARY, dén'. 4-rê, a. Containing ten. DENARCOTIZE, dê-nâr'.kô-ti'.z, vi. To deprive of the paractic quelity.

narcotic quality; as, to denarcotize opium.

DENARCOTIZED, de-når-kô-ti/zd, pp. Deprived of the narcotic quality.
DENARCOTIZING, dê-năr'kô-ti'z-îng, ppr. Depriv-

ing of the narcotic principle.

DENATIONALIZE, dė-nāśshůn-ål-i/z, or dė-nāsh-ůn-ål-i/z, vt. To take away national rights.

DENATIONALIZED, dė-nāśshůn-ål-i/zd, pp. De-

prived of national rights. DENATIONALIZING, dê-nå-shun-ål-i/z-ing, ppr.

Depriving of national rights.

Denriving of national rights.

DENAY, dê-nå', n. Denial; refusal.

DENAY, dê-nå', vt. To deny.

DENAYED, dê-nå'd, pp. Denied; refused.

DENAYING, dê-nå'fng, ppr. Contradicting; refusing.

DENDRACHATE, dên-drå-kå't, n. Aborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants. DENDRITE, den-dri't, n. A stone or mineral, on, or

in which, are the figures of shrubs or trees. An aborescent mineral.

DENDRITIC, dén-drît-îk, a. Containing the DENDRITICAL, dén-drît-îk-ål, a. figures of shrubs

DENDROID, dên'dråê'd, a. Resembling a shrub. DENDROIT, dên'-draê't, n. A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DENDROLITE, den'dro-li't, n. A petrified or fossil

shrub, plant, or part of a plant. DENDROLOGY, den-drol-o-je, n. A treatise on trees. The natural history of trees.

DENDROMETER, den-drom-e-ter, n. An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DENEGATE, dên-tê-gâ't, vt. To deny.

DENEGATED, dên-tê-gâ't-êd, pp. Denied.

DENEGATING, dên-tê-gâ't-îng, ppr. Denying.

DENEGATION, dên-tê-gâ't-îng, ppr. Adenying. DENIABLE, dê-ni'âbl. a. That which may be denied. DENIAL; dê-ni'âl, Negation; refusal.

DENIAL, dê-ni-êt, n. A disowner; a refuser. A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a

DENIGRATE, dén'é-grå't, vt. To blacken. 195

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 5 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no, to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Made black; DENIGRATED, den-e-gra/t-ed, pp. [making black. DENIGRATING, děn²ė-grä²t-ing, ppr. Blackening; DENIGRATION, děn-ê-grä²shůn, n. A blackening. DENITRATION, děn²ė-trä²shůn, n. A disengaging of nitric acid. DENIZATION, dên-îz-â-shun, n. The act of infran-

DENIZEN, dénélz-én, n. A freeman.

DENIZEN, dénélz-én, n. To infranchise.

DENIZENED, dénélz-énd, pp. Infranchised.

DENIZENING, dénélz-énd, pp. Infranchising.

DENOMINABLE, dé-nôméln-ábl, a. That may be

named.

DENOMINATE, dê-nôm'în-â't, vt. To name. DENOMINATED, dê-nôm'în-â't-èd, pp. Named; calling.

DENOMINATING, dê-nòm'in-å't-ing, ppr. Naming; DENOMINATION, dê-nòm'in-å'shūn, n. A name given to a thing. Igives a name. DENOMINATIVE, dė-nòm-in-å/t-iv, a. That which DENOMINATOR, dė-nòm-in-å/t-ur, n. The giver of

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, de-nom-in-å/t-år, n., is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into.

DENOTABLE, de-not-abl, a. Capable of heing marked.

DENOTATE, den-6-tå/t. See EENOTE. DENOTATION, den-6-tå/shån, n. The act of denoting. DENOTATIVE, de-not-a-tiv, a. Having the power to denote.

DENOTE, dé-nô't, vt. To mark.

DENOTED, dê-nô't-êd, pp. Signified.
DENOTEMENT, dê-nô't-mênt, n. Sign; indication.
DENOTING, dê-nô't-lng, ppr. Expressing.
DENOUEMENT, dên-ô't-mông, n. The unraveling or

discovery of the plot of a comedy or tragedy. DENOUNCE, dé-naons', vt. To give information against;

to accuse publicly.

DENOUNCED, de-naonsd', pp. Threatened by open declaration.

DENOUNCEMENT, dé-na&ns-ment, n. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DÉNOUNCING, dê-nàô ns-ing, ppr. Declaring; threat-

ening; accusing. DENOUNCER, dê'nàôns'èr, n. One that declares some menace.

DENSE, dêns', a. Close. [Compactness. DENSITY, DENSENESS, dêns'Ît-ê, dêns'nês, n. DENT, dênt', n. See DINT.
DENT, dênt', vt. To make a dent, or small hollow. See DENT, dênt', n. A tooth; a notch, or depression, in a

solid body.

DENTAL, dén'tal, a. Belonging to the teeth. DENTAL, dén'tal, n. A small shell-fish.

DENTALITE, dent-a-li't, n. A fossil shell of the genus

Dentalium. DENTATE, DENTATED, dent-å/t, dent-å/t-ed, a. A dentated root is a concatenation of joints, like a neck-

DENTATO-SINUATE, dent'a'tô-sîn'u-a't, a. Hav-

ing points like teeth, with hollows about the edge. DENTED, dent-ed, a. Notched.

DENTED, dentéed, pp. Indented. Depressed.

DENTELLI, den-télée, n. Modillons. [point.

DENTICLE, dentélkl, n. A small tooth, or projecting DENTICULATED, den-tlk-u-la-t-ed, a. Set with small teeth. [tceth.

DENTIFRICE, dent-e-fris, n. A powder to scour the DENTIFORM, dent-e-fa/rm, a. Having the form of a some resemblance to teeth. tooth.

DENTIL, dent'il, n. An ornament in cornices, bearing DENTING, dent-ing, ppr. Making an indenture or de-pression on a soft body. In deeds or instruments of agreements, it signifies the legal practice of scalloping or notching, that is, cutting pieces out of the edges of parchments, or papers, containing writings called indentures.

DENTISE, dent-i'z, vt, To have the teeth renewed. DENTISED, dent-i'zd, pp. Having the teeth renewed. DENTISING, dent-i'z-ing, ppr. Renewing the teeth.

DEN'IST, dent'ist, n. One who professes to heal the diseases of the teeth. [children's teeth are bred. DENTITION, den-tish-an, n. The time at which DENTOID, dent-abed, a. Having the form of teeth. DENUDATE, de-nu²då't, vt. To divest; to strip.
DENUDATED, de-nu²då't-ed, pp. Stripped.
DENUDATING, de-nu²då't-ing, ppr. Divesting of all

covering.
DENUDATION, den-u-dā-shun, n. Stripping.

DENUDE, dê-nu'd, vt. To strip.
DENUDING, dê-nu'd-lng, ppr. Stripping of covering.
DENUNCIATE, dê-nun's-â-â't, vt. To denounce. DENUNCIATED, dê-nůu-sê-å/t-éd, pp. Denounced;

[ing; threatening. threatened. DENUNCIATING, dé-nůn-sé-å't-ing, ppr. Denounc-DENUNCIATION, dé-nůn-sé-å-shûn, n. The act of

DENUNCIATOR, dê-nůn-sê-å/t-ůr, n. He that lays

an information against another. DENY, dê-ni', vt. To contradict. To refuse. To disown. DENYING, de-ni-fing, ppr. Contradicting; disowning; refusing. pediments. DEOBSTRUCT, dé-ob-stråkt', vt. To clear from im-DEOBSTRUCTED, dé-ob-stråkt'éd, pp. Cleared of

obstructions. [ing impediments to a passage. DEOBSTRUCTING, de-ob-strukt-ing, ppr. Remov-

DEOBSTRUENT, de-ob-stro-ent. a. A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities. DEODAND, dê-o-dand, n. A thing given or forfeited

to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. DEONERATE, dê-on-er-â't, vt. To unload. DEONERATED, dê-on-er-â't-êd, pp. Unloaded.

DEONERATING, dê-ôn-ér-å/t-ing, ppr. Unloading. DEOPPILATE, dê-ôp-îl-å/t, vt. To free from obstruc-

DEOPPILATED, de-op-il-a/t-ed, pp. Freed from ob-DEOPPILATING, de-op-il-a/t-ing, ppr. Freeing from obstructions

DEOPPILATION, dé-òp-ll-å-shun, n. Removal of

what obstructs the vital passages.

DEOPPILATIVE, dė-op-il-aš-tiv, a. Deobstruent.

DEORDINATION, dė-or-din-aš-shin, n. Disorder.

DEOSCULATE, dė-os-ku-lā't, vt. To kiss.

DEOSCULATED, dė-os-ku-lā't-d, pp. Kissed.

DEOSCULATING, dė-os-ku-lät-ting, pp. Kisseu.
DEOSCULATING, dė-os-ku-lät-ting, ppr. Kissing
DEOSCULATION, dė-os-ku-lät-shūn, n. Kissing.
DEOXYDATE, dė-oks-'id-å't, vt. To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from a state of an oxyd.
DEOXYDATED, dė-oks-'id-å't-ėd, pp. Reduced from

the state of an oxyd.

DEOXYDATING, dé-òks'ld-å't-ing, ppr. Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DEOXYDATION, dê-óks-id-å-shun, n. The art or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd. DEOXYDIZATION, dê-òks-īd-i-zā'-shūn, n. Deoxy-

dation. DEOXYDIZE, dê-ôks-îd-i'z, vt. To deoxydate.

DEOXYDIZED, dê-ôks-îd-i'zd, pp. Deoxydated. DEOXYDIZING, dê-ôks-îd-i'z-ing, ppr. Deoxydating. DEOXYGENATE, de-oks-ij-in-a't, vt. To deprive of oxygen. [of oxygen. DEOXYGENATED, dé-òks-lj-în-å/t-èd, pp. Deprived DEOXYGENATING, dé-òks-lj-în-å/t-ing, ppr. De-

priving of oxygen. DEOXYDENATION, dê-òks-ij-în-â-shûn, n.

act of depriving of oxygen.
DEPAINT, de-pa'nt, vt. To picture.
DEPAINTED, de-pa'nt-éd, pp. Painted; represented Described in colours.

In colours. Described.

DEPAINTING, dê-pâ'nt-ling, ppr. Painting; representing in colours. Describing.

DEPAINTOR, dê-pâ'nt-âr, n. A painter.

DEPART, dê-pâ'nt-ûr, n. A painter.

DEPART, dê-pâ'nt-ûr, n. A painter.

DEPART, dê-pâ'nt-ûr, n. To die.

DEPART, dê-pâ'rt, vî. To quit; to leave. To separate. DEPART, dê-pâ'rt, n. The act of going away. [rated. DEPARTED, dê-pâ'rt-êd, pp. Parted; divided; sepa-DEPARTER, dê-pâ'rt-êr, n. One that refines metais by separation.

DEPARTING, de-på/rt-ing, ppr Going from; leaving. DEPLANTATION, de-plan-tå/shun, n. Taking plants

DEPARTING, de-på'rt-ing, n. A going away.

DEPARTMENT, de-på'rt-ment, n. Separate allotment; business. A division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction.

DEPARTMENTAL, de-pa'rt-ment-al, a. Belonging to a department, or province. [decease. DEPARTURE, de-part-yur, n. A going away. Death;

DEPASTURE, dé-pà/st-ŷtr, vt. To eat up.
DEPASTURE, dé-pà/st-ŷtr, vt. To eat up.
DEPASTURE, dé-pà/st-ŷtr, vt. To feed; to graze.
DEPASTURE, dé-pà/st-ŷtr, vt. To feed; to graze.
DEPASTURE, dé-pà/st-ŷtrd, pp. Eaten up; con-

sumed by feeding upon. [consuming DEPASTURING, de-pā'st-yūr-ing, ppr. Eating up DEPAUPERATE, de-pā'pēr-ā't, vt. To make poor. DEPAUPERATED, de-pā'pēr-ā't-ēd, pp. Mad poor. imnoverishing consuming. Eating up;

poor; impoverished. [poor; impoverishing. DEPAUPERATING, dê-på-pèr-å't-lng, ppr. Making DEPECTIBLE, dê-pèk-t'ibl, a. Tough. DEPEINCTED, dâ-plikt', vt. To depaint.

DEPEINCT, de-plnkt', vt. To depaint. DEPEINCTED, de-plnkt'ed, pp. Painted.

DEPEINCTING, de pinkt ing, ppr. Painting. DEPECULATION, de pek-u-la shun, n. A robbing of

the commonwealth.

the commonwealth.

DEPEND, dê-pênd', vt. To hang from. To be in a state of dependance. To be in suspense.

DEPEND upon, dê-pênd'. To rely on.

DEPENDABLE, dê-pênd'âhl, a. That may be depended DEPENDANCE, dê-pênd'âns, n. } The state of hang-DEPENDANCY, dê-pênd'ân-sê, n. } ing down from a supportar. Being at the disposed or nuder the sovesupporter. Being at the disposal, or under the sovereignty, of another. Reliance; trust.

reignty, of another. Keliance; trust.

DEPENDANT, de-pêndéent, a. Hanging down. Relating to something previous. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, de-pêndéent, n. A retainer.

DEPENDENCE, de-pêndéen-se, n. A thing or per
DEPENDENCY, de-pêndéen-se, n. son at the dis
posa. or discretion of another. Connexion. Relation

of any thing to another. Trust; confidence. DEPENDENT, de-pend-ent, a. Hanging down. DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, n. One subordinate.

DEPENDER, dê-pend-êr, n. A dependant. [lying. DEPENDING, dê-pend-îng, ppr. Hanging down; re-DEPERDIT, dê-per-dit, a. That which is lost or de-

stroved. manner. DEPERDITELY, dê-pêr'dît-lê, ad. In a lost or ruined DEPERDITION, de-per-dish-un, n. Loss; destruction.

DEPHLEGM, de-flém', rt. DEPHLEGMATE, de-flèm'å't, or de-flèg'måt, elear from phlegm.

DEPHLEGMATION, dé-flèm-å-shån, or dé-flèg-måshun, n. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dê-flem-éd-nes, n. The quality

of being freed from phlegm.

DEPHLOGISTICATE, de-flô-jist-é-kå't, vt.

To deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability.

DEPHLÖGISTICATED, dê-flô-jîst'ê-kå't-èd, pp. Deprived of phlogiston. Dephlogisticated air is an elastic fluid, capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air.

DEPHLOGISTICATING, dê-flô-jîst'ê-kå't-ing, ppr.

Depriving of phlogiston.

DEPICT, dê-pîkt', vt. To paint. To describe.

DEPICTED, dê-pîkt-cêd, pp. Painted; represented in picture, or in words. colours. Described. [high recount, or an DEPICTING, dé-pikt-ing, ppr. Painting; represent DEPICTURE, dé-pikt-yûr, et. To represent in colours. DEPICTURED. de-pikt-yûrd, pp. Painted; represents colours. Described. ling in colours, or in words. DEPICTURED, de-pikt-ŷûrd, pp. Painted; represented in colours.

sented in colours.

DEPICTURING, dė-pikt-yūr-ling, ppr. Painting; reDEPILATE, dėp-il-å't, vt. To pull off hair.

DEPILATED, dėp-il-å't-ėd, pp. Deprived of hair.

DEPILATING, dėp-il-å't-ing, ppr. Depriving of hair.

DEPILATING, dėp-il-å's-hūn, n. A pulling off the hair.

DEPILATORY, dė-pil-à'-tūr-ė, n. Any ointment,

salve, or water, wich takes away hair.

[hair] salve, or water, which takes away hair. [hair. DEPILATORY, de-pil-â-tůr-ê, a. Taking away the DEPILOUS, dep-il-ûs, a. Without hair.

up from the bed.
DEPLETION, dê-plê'shûn, n. Emptying.
DEPLETORY, dê-plê'tûr-ê, n. Calculated to produce fulness of habit.

DEPLORABLE, de-plô'r-åbl, a. Lamentable; sad;

contemptible; despicable.
DEPLORABLENESS, dê-plô'r-abl-nes, n. The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dê-plôr-åb-lê, ad. Lamentably; mi-DEPLORATE, dê-plôr-å't, a. Lamentable; hopeless. DEPLORATION, dê-plôr-å'shûn, n. Deploring or la-

DEPLORED, dê-plô'r, vt. To lament. [gretted. DEPLORED, dê-plô'rd, pp. Lamented; decply re-DEPLOREDLY, dê-plô'r-éd-lê, ad. Lamentably. DEPLOREMENT, dê-plô'r-mênt, n. A weeping. DEPLORER, dê-plô'r-ér, n. A mourner.

DEPLORING, de-plô'r-ing, ppr. Bewailing deeply. DEPLOY, de-plae', vt. To display. A column of troops is deployed, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. [military term.

DEPLOYED, dê-plåé'd, pp. Displayed; extended: a DEPLOYING, dê-plåé'lng, ppr. Opening; extending, DEPLUMATION, dê-plů-má'shůn, n. Plucking off the feathers. In surgery: a swelling of the eyelids, ac-

companied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. DEPLUME de-plu'm, vt. To strip of its feathers. DEPLUMED, de-plu'md, pp. Stripped of feathers, or

plumes. [thers, or piumes. DEPLUMING, dê-plu'm-ing, ppr. Stripping of fea-DEPONE, dê-pô'n, vt. To lay down as a pledge or se-

curity.

DEPONED, dê-pô'nd, pp. Laid down as a pledge or DEPONENT, dê-pô'n-ênt, n. One that deposes his testimony; an evidence; a witness. Such verbs as

DEPOPULATION, de-pop-u-là't-ing, ppr. Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATION, de-pop-u-là'shůn, n. The act of

unpeopling.

DEPOPULATOR, dé-pòp-u-lå't-år, n. A dispeopler.

DEPORT, dé-pò'rt, vt. To demean; to behave.

DEPORT, dé-pò'rt, n. Demeanour; deportment.

DEPORTATION, dé-pôrt-å-shůn, n. Transportation.

Exile in general. DEPORTED, de-pô'rt-èd, pp. Carried away; trans-

ported; banished. [nishing. DEPORTING, de-pô'rt-ing, ppr. Carrying away; ba-DEPORTMENT, de-pô'rt-ment, n. Conduct; demean-

DEPOSABLE, de-pô'z-abl, a. Capable of being taken DEPOSAL, de-pô'z-al, n. The art of depriving a prince of sovereignty.

DEPOSE, de-pô'z, vt. To degrade from a throne or high station. To take away. To give testimony. To examine any one on his oath.

DEPOSE, dê-pô'z, vi. To bear witness. DEPOSED, de-pô'zd, pp. Dethroned; degraded; tes-DEPOSER, de-pô'z-år, n. One who deposes or degrades another from a high station.

DEPOSING, de-po'z-ing, n. The act of dethroning. DEPOSING, de-pô'z-ing, ppr. Dethroning; bearing

witness. [pledge, or security. DEPOSIT, de-poz-ît, vt. To lay up. To lay up as a DEPOSIT, de-poz-ît, n. A pledge; a pawn. The state

of a thing pawned.

DEPOSITARY, de-poz-st-er-e, n. One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. DEPOSITED, de-poz-ît-ed, pp. Laid down; lodged in

any place for preservation.

DEPOSITING, de-pos-it-ing, n. A laying aside. DEPOSITING, dê-pôz-st-ing, ppr. Laying down;

pledging; repositing.
DEPOSITION, de-pô-zish-un, n. The act of giving publick testimony. The act of degrading a prince

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

from sovereignty. In canon law: Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. [any thing is lodged. DEPOSITORY, dê-pòz-lt-ur-ê, n. The place where DEPOSITUM, dê-pòz-lt-um, n. A deposit.

DEPOT, de-pó', n. A place, in which stores are deposited for the use of an army.

DEPRAVATION, dep-rå-vå'-shån, n. The act of making any thing bad. Corruption. Defamation.

DEPRAVE, de-pråv, vi. To vitiate; to corrupt.

DEPRAVED, de-pra/vd, pp. Made bad; vitiated; corrupted.

DEPRÂVEDLY, dê-prâ'v-êd-lê, ad. Corruptedly. DEPRAVEDENSS, dê-prâ'v-êd-nês, n. Corruption. DEPRAVEMENT, dê-prâ'v-mênt, n. Corruption.

DEPRAVER, dê-prā'v-êr, n. A corrupter.
DEPRAVING, dê-prā'v-îng, n. Traducing or vilifying.
DEPRAVING, dê-prā'v-ing, ppr. Making bad; cor-

rupting.

DEPRAVITY, dê-prâv'ît-ê, n. A vitiated state.

DEPRECATE, dêp'rê-kā't. vt. To pray deliverance from. To implore mercy of.

DEPRECATED, dêp'rê-kā't-ing,ppr. Prayingagainst.

DEPRECATING, dêp'rê-kā't-ing,ppr. Prayingagainst.

DEPRECATION, dêp'rê-kā't-shūn, n. Prayer against and A begging nardon for.

evil. A begging pardon for.

DEPRECATIVE, dep-rê-kå/t-åv, a. } That serves

DEPRECATORY, dep-rê-kå/t-år-ê, a. } to deprecate. Apologetick.

DEPRECATOR, dep-re-ka't-ur, n. One that averts

evil by petition.
DEPRECIATE, dê-prê'-sê-â't, vt. To undervalue.
DEPRECIATED, dê-prê'-sê-â't-èd, pp. Lessened in

value, or price.
DEPRECIATING, de-pré-sé-å/t-ing, ppr. Lessening

the price, or worth; undervaluing. DEPRECIATION, dê-prê-sê-å-shun, n. Lessening the

worth or value of any thing.

DEPRECIATIVE, de-pré-sé-à/t-îv, a. Undervaluing. DEPREDATE, dép'rê-då't, vt. To rob; to pillage. DEPREDATED, dép'rê-då't-éd, pp. Plundered; wast-

ed; pillaged.

DEPREDATING, dep-re-da/t-ing, ppr. Plundering;

DEPREDATING, dep-re-da/t-ing, ppr. A robber; a de-DEPREDATOR, dép'rê-då'tůr, n. A robber; a de-

vourer. [spoiling; consisting in pillage. DEPREDATORY, dép-rê-då't-år-ê, a. Plundering; DEPREHEND, dép-rê-hènd', vt. To discover; to find

out a thing.
DEPREHEND, dép-ré-hénd, vi. To discover.

DEPREHENDED, dép-ré-hénd-éd, pp. Taken by sur-

prise; caught; seized. DEPREHENDING, dép-1ê-hénd'ing, ppr. Taking unawares; seizing.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dep-re-hens-fbl, a. That may be

caught. That may be understood, or discovered.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dép-ré-héns-fbl-nés, n.

Capableness of being caught. Intelligibleness.

DEPREHENSION, dép-ré-hén-shûn, n. A catching

or taking unawares.

DEPRESS, dê-prés', vt. To press, or thrust down. To humble; to deject; to sink.
DEPRESSED, dê-présd', pp. Pressed down; dejected;

[sinking; abashing.

DEPRESSING, de-pressing, ppr. Pressing down.
DEPRESSION, de-pressiden, n. The act of pressing down. The act of humbling. Depression of an Equation, is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. Depression of a Star, is the distance of a star from the horizon below.

DEPRESSIVE, dê-prês-'îv, a. Lowering.
DEPRESSOR, dê-prês-'êr, a. An oppressor. A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is

to depress the parts to which they adhere. DEPRIMENT, depre-ment, n. An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe of the

one of the straight muscles that more the good eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

DEPRIVABLE, dê-pri'v-âbl, a. Liable to deprivation.

DEPRIVATION, dép-rê-vâ-shûn, n. The act of depriving. In law: is when a clergyman is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law.

DEPRIVE, de-pri'v, vt. To bereave one of a thing.
DEPRIVED, de-pri'vd, pp. Bereft. Stripped of office,
or dignity; deposed; degraded. [or bereaves.
DEPRIVER, de-pri'v-er, n. That which takes away
DEPRIVING, de-pri'v-ing, ppr. Bereaving; divest-

ing; deposing.

DEPRIVEMENT, de-pri'v-ment, n. The state of

losing.

DEPTH, depth', n. Deepness. The abyss. The middle or height of a season. Abstruseness. Sagacity.

Consider or Battalion, is the number

of men in the file.

DEPTHEN, dêpth-cent, vt. To deepen.

DEPTHENED, dêpth-cent, pp. Deepened.

DEPTHENING, depth-cent, pp. Deepening.

DEPUCELATE, dê-pu-sêl-d't, vt. To deflour; to bereave of virginity.

Legislater de la laterature de la laterature de l'altre de reave of virginity. [bereaved of virginity. DEPUCELATED, de-pu-sel-a/t-ed, pp. Defloured;

DEPUCELATING, dê-pu'sêl-â't-îng, ppr. Deflour-ing; bereaving of virginity. DEPULSE, dê-pûls', vt. To drive away.

DEPULSE, de-pūls, vr. 10 drīve away.
DEPULSED, dē-pūlsd', pp. Driven away.
DEPULSING, dē-pūlsd'ing, ppr. Driving away.
DEPULSION, dē-pūlsdūn, n. A driving away.
DEPULSORY, dē-pūlsdūn, a. Putting away.
DEPULSORY, dē-pūlsdūn-ė, a. Putting away.
DEPURATE, dēp²u-rā't, vt. To purify.
DEPURATE, dēp²u-rā't, a. Pure; not contaminated.
DEPURATED, dēp²u-rā't-ēd, pp. Purified from immurities. purities. [ing from impurities. DEPURATING, dép'u-ra't-ing, ppr. Purifying; free-DEPURATION, dép'u-ra'shûn, n. The cleansing of

a wound from its matter.

DEPURATORY, dép-u-râ/t-dr-ĉ, a. Cleansing; puri-DEPURE, dê-pu'r, vt. To cleanse. To purge.

DEPURED, de-pu'rd, pp. Depurated. [to purge, DEPURGATORY, de-pu'r'd, pp. Depurated. [to purge, DEPURGATORY, de-pu'r'-ling, ppr. Depurating. DEPUTATION, deputral-shotn, n. The act of deputration of the purchase of deputrations of the purchase of deputrations.

ing or sending away with a special commission. Vicegerenoy.
DEPUTE, dê-pu't, vt. To send with a special com-

DEPUTING, de-pu't-ing, ppr. Appointing as a substitute. DEPUTIZE, dép'u-ti'z, vt. To appoint a deputy; to

empower to act for another, as a sheriff. DEPUTIZED, dep-u-ti'zd, pp. Appointed to act for

another, or others. DEPUTIZING, dep-u-ti'z-ing, ppr. Appointing a per-

son or persons to act for others.

DEPUTY, dep-u-te, n. A lieutenant; a viceroy. Any

one that transacts business for another. DEPUTY-COLLECTOR, dép-u-té-kůl-lékt-ur, n. A

person appointed to do the duties of a collector, in place of the head collector.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL, Deputy-Sheriff, Deputy-Postmaster, &c. require no explanation. DEQUANTITATE, dê-kôản-tê-tả/t, vt.

To diminish the quantity of. [nished in quantity. DEQUANTITATED, dê-kban-tê-tâ't-êd, pp. Dimi-DEQUANTITATING,dê-kban-tê-tâ't-îng, ppr. Dimi-

nishing, or lessening in quantity.

DER, der', prefix. A term used in the beginning of names of places; generally derived from deop, a wild

beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may be from the British dur, i. e. water. DERACINATE, de-ras-in-a't, vt. To pluck or tear up

by the roots. [the roots; extirpated. DERACINATED, de-ras-in-a/t-ed, pp. Plucked up by DERACINATING, dê-rås-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Plucking up by the roots.

DERAIGN, de-ra'n, vt. To prove; to justify. To turn DERAIN, de-ra'n, vt. out of course.

DERAIN, de-ra'n, vt. out of course.
DERAIGNED, or DERAINED, de-ra'nd, pp. Proved;

justified; cleared from a charge. DERAIGNING, or DERAINING, dê-rå'n-ing, ppr.

Proving; clearing one's self from a charge.

DERAIGNMENT, dê-rā'n-ment, n. The act of provDERAINMENT, dê-rā'n-ment, n. ing. A turning out of course

DERANGE, de-ra'nj, vt. To disorder.

DERANGED, de-ra/njd, pp. Turned out of its proper

DERANGEMENT, de-rå'nj-ment, n. Disorder of order; disturbing. DERANGING, dé-rå'nj-ing, ppr. Putting out of DERAY, dê-rå', n. Tumult; noise. Merriment. DERAY, dê-rå', vt. To put in disorder. To excite to

merriment, tumult, disorder.

DERAYED, dê-râ'd, pp. Excited to merriment, tumult. DERAYING, dê-râ'd, pp. Exciting to noise, jollity. DERE, dê'r, a. Hurtful. DERE, dê'r, vt. To hurt.

DERED, dê'rd, pp. Hurt; injured.
DERELICT, dê-rê-lîkt', a. Wilfully relinquished.
DERELICTION, dê-rê-lîkt'shûn, n. The act of forsaking or leaving.

DERLICTS, dé-ré-likts', n. pl. [thrown away. DERELICTS, Goods wilfully DERIDE, de-ri'd, vt. To laugh at.

DERIDED, dê-ri'd-êd, pp. Ridiculed with contempt. DERIDER, dê-ri'd-êr, n. A mocker.

DERIDING, dê-ri'd-lng, ppr. Laughing. [ner. DERIDINGLY, dê-ri'd-lng-lê, ad. In a jeering man-DERISION, dê'r-lng, ppr. Hunting; injuring. DERISION, dê'r-lng, ppr. Hunting; injuring at. DERISION, dê-rikh-dn, n. The act of laughing at.

DERISIVE, dê-ri'sslv, a. Mocking. [manner. DERISIVELY, dê-ri'sslv-lê, ad. In a contemptuous DERISORY, dê-ri'sslv-lê, a. Ridiculing. [ducible. DERIVABLE, dê-ri'v-ābl, a. Attainable by right. De-RIVABLE, dê-ri'v-ābl, a. Attainable by right. De-RIVABLE, dê-ri'v-ābl, a. Attainable by right. De-RIVABLE, dê-ri'v-ābl, a. Avgad denived from personal desired
DERIVATE, dê-riv-abı, a. Awanabır byrığını DERIVATE, dêr-ê-vâ't, n. A word derived from and DERIVATE, dêr-ê-vâ't-ê-dê, pp. Derived; formed from another word. DERIVATING, der-e-vå't-ing, ppr. Forming one DERIVATION, der-e-vå't-ing, ppr. A draining of wa-

ter. The tracing a word from its original. The thing deduced or derived.

DERIVATIVE, dê-rîv-â-tîv, a. Taken from another. DERIVATIVE, dê-rîv-â-tîv, n. The thing or word DERIVATIVELY, dê-rîv-â-tîv-lê, ad. In a derivative taken from another. [manner.

DERIVE, de-ri'v, vt. To turn the course of water from its channel. To deduce; as, from a root, from a cause. To communicate by descent of blood. To trace a word

from its origin. DERIVE, dê-ri'v, vi. To come from.

DERIVED, dê-ri'vd, pp. Drawn, as from a source. DERIVER, dê-ri'v-er, n. One that draws or fetches,

as from the source or principle.

DERIVING, dê-ri'v-ing, ppr. Drawing. Receiving as from a first source. of skin. DERMAL, dér-mâl, a. Pertaining to skin; consisting DERMOID, dér-mâd, a. Pertaining to the skin. A DERN, dérn', a. Sad. Cruel. [medical term. DERNFUL, dérn-fôl, a. Mournful.

DERNIER, der'nya'r, a. Last. Final; ultimate: as

the dernier resort.

DERNLY, dern-le, ad. Mournfully. Anxiously. DEROGATE, der-degate, vt. To disparage. To diminish. DEROGATE, der-degate, vi. To detract; to lessen re-

putation.
DEROGATE, dér-6-gå/t, a. Degraded; lessened.
DEROGATED, dér-6-gå/t-éd, pp. Diminished in value; degraded. [lessens honour or respect, DEROGATELY, dér-6-gå/t-le, ad. In a manner which DEROGATING, der-6-gå/t-lng, ppr. Diminishing in

value; disparaging.

DEROGATIVE, dê-rôg-â-tîv, a. Detracting; lessen-DEROGATION, dêr-ô-gâ-shûn, n. The act of weak-ening or restraining. Detraction.

DEROGATORILY, dê-rôg-â-tûr-îl-ê, ad. In a de-

fact of derogating. tracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dê-rôg-å-tur-ê-nês, n. DEROGATORY, de-rog-a-tur-e-nes, n. The DEROGATORY, de-rog-a-tur-e, a. Detractious. DERRING, der-ing, a. Daring.

DERVIS, der-vis, n. A Turkish priest, or monk.

DESCANT, de-k-k-nt, n. A song or tune composed in parts

DESCANT, des kånt', vt. Te sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes. To discourse at large. DESCANTING, des kånt's ng. n. Remark; conjec-

ture; guess. DESCEND, dê-sênd', vi. To go downwards. To come

down. To be derived from. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

DESCEND, dê-sénd', vt. To walk downward. DESCENDANT, de-send-ant, n. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDED, de-send-ed, pp. Moved downwards from a height, or declivity. Proceeded from ancestors. DESCENDENT, de-send-ent, a. Falling; sinking.

Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. DESCENDIBILITY, dê-sênd-îb-îi-ît-ê, n. Conformity to the rules of descent. [heritance.

mity to the rules of descent. [nertrance.]
DESCENDIBLE, dê-sênd-fing, pp. Moving downwards
from a height, or declivity; moving down, from a
head ancestor, &c.
DESCENSION, dê-sên-shûn, n. A declension; a de-

gradation. In astronomy: right decension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, dê-sen'shûn-al, a. Relating to de-DESCENSIVE, de-sens'iv, a. Descending; having

power to descend.

DÉSCENSORIUM, dê-sên-sô'r-ŷům, n. A chymical

DESCENT, dê-sênt', n. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place. Inclination. Invasion. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. Birth; offspring. A single step in the scale of genealogy.

DESCRIBE, de-skri'b, vt. To delineate. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

DESCRIBED, de-skri'bd, pp. Represented in form, by

words or signs.
DESCRIBER, dê-skri'b-ůr, n. He that describes.

DESCRIBING, de-skri'b-ing, ppr. Representing the form, or figure of, by lines or marks; or by words, or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DESCRIED, de-skri'd, pp. Espied; discovered; secn.

DESCRIPTION, de-skrip'shûn, n. The sentence or
passage in which any thing is described.

DESCRIPTIVE, de-skrip-tiv, a. Expressing any thing by perceptible qualities.

DESCRIVE, dê-skri'v, vt. To describe.

DESCRIVED, dê-skri'vd, pp. Described.

DESCRIVING, dê-skriv'ang, ppr. Describing.

DESCRY, de-skri', vt. To detect; to discover; to per-

ceive by the eye.

DESCRY, dê-skri', n. Discovery; thing discovered.

DESCRYING, dê-skri'îng, ppr. Discovering; espving.

DESECRATE, dês'ê-krâ't, vt. To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to apply to a

DESECRATED, dés-é-krā't-éd, pp. Diverted from a sacred purpose; divested of a sacred character, or office. DESECRATING, dés-é-krā't-ing, ppr. Divesting from a sacred character, or office.

DESECRATION, des-e-kra-shun, n. The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dêz-êrt, n. A wilderness.
DESERT, dêz-êrt, a. Wild; waste.
DESERT, dê-zêrt', vt. To forsake; to abandon.
DESERT, dê-zêrt', vi. To quit the army in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dêz-zâ'rt, n. See DESSERT.

DESERT, dê-zêrt', n. Degree of merit or demerit.
Right to reward; virtue.

DESERTED, dê-zêrt-êd, pp. Wholly forsaken; abanDESERTER, dê-zêrt-êr, n. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. He that leaves the army in which

he is enlisted.

DESERTFUL, dê-zêrt-fől, a. Meritorious. DESERTING, dê-zêrt-ing, ppr. Forsaking utterly; abandoning. DESERTION, dê-zer'shûn, n. Forsaking or abandoning

a cause or post. In theology: Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. Quitting the army in which one is enlisted.

DESERTLESS, dê-zêrt'lês, a. Without merit. DESERTLESSLY, dê-zêrt'lês-lê, ad. Undeservedly.

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DESERTRICE, de-zerteris, n. ) She who forsakes her
DESERTRIX, dé-zért-riks, n. f
                                      duty.
DESERVE, de-zerv', vt. To be worthy of either good
  or ill.
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DESERVE, dé-zérv', vi. To be worthy of reward. DESERVED, dé-zérv'd, pp. Merited; worthy of. DESERVEDLY, dé-zérv-èd-lé, ad. Worthily.

DESERVER, dé-zérv'ér, n. A man who merits rewards.

DESERVING, de-serving, n. Desert.

DESERVING, dê-serving, ppr. Meriting. Having a just claim to reward. Meriting punishment.
DESERVINGLY, dé-sérv-ing-lé, ad. Worthily.
DESHABILLE, dis-hà-be'l. See DISHABILLE.

DESICCANTS, de-sik-ants, n. Applications that dry up the flow of sores. [of moisture. DESICCATE, dė-slk-kå/t, vt. To dry up; to exhaust DESICCATE, dė-slk-kå/t, vt. To grow dry. DESICCATED, dė-slk-kå/t-ėd, pp. Dried. DESICCATING, dė-slk-å/t-ing, ppr. Drying; exhaust-

ing moisture. [ing dry. DESICCATION, de-sik-kā-shūn, n. The act of mak-DESICCATIVE, de-sik-a-tiv, a. That which has the

power of drying.

DESIDERATE, dé-sid-ér-å't, vt. To want; to miss; to desire in absence. [desired in absence. DESIDERATED,dê-sîd-er-ā't-ēd, pp. Wanted; missed; DESIDERATING, dé-sid-ér-å't-ing, ppr. Wanting;

missing; desiring in absence. DESIDERATUM, dê-sîd-êr-å'tům, n. Somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover.

DESIDIOSE, de-sid-yo's, a. Idle; lazy; heavy.
DESIGN, de-zi'n, n. An intention. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESIGN, dé-zi'n, vt. To purpose To devote inte tionally. To plan; to project. DESIGNABLE, dé-zi'n-âbl, a. Distinguishable. DESIGNATE, dés-g-nåt, a. Marked out; chosen. DESIGNATE, dés-fig-nåt, a. To project. To devote inten-

DESIGNATE, des'ig-na't, vt. To point out; to distinguish.

DESIGNATED, des-ig-na/t-ed, pp. Marked out; in-DESIGNATING, des-ig-na't-ing, ppr. Marking out;

indicating; pointing out. DESIGNATION, des-ig-nā'-shun, n. Appointment;

direction; import.
DESIGNATIVE, des'ig-na't-iv, n. Showing.

DESIGNATOR, des-ig-na't-ur, n. A Roman officer, who assigned to each person his rank and place in public ceremonies.

DESIGNED, de-zi'nd, pp. Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DESIGNEDLY, de-zi/n-ed-le, ad. Intentionally.

DESIGNER, dé-zi'n-ur, n. One that designs; a plotter. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNFULNESS, dê-zi'n-fol-nes, n. Premeditation to the detriment of another.

DESIGNING, dė-zi'n-ing, n. The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.

DESIGNING, dė-zi'n-ing, part. a. Insidious; treacher-[planning. ous.

DESIGNING, dé-zi'n-ing, ppr. Forming a design; DESIGNLESS, dé-zi'n-lès, a. Without scheme or pro-

ject.

DESIGNLESSLY, dê-zi'n-lès-lè, ad. Ignorantly.

DESIGNMENT, dê-zi'n-ment, n. A scheme of hos-

DESINENCE, dés-în-êns, n. A close; an ending.
DESINENT, dés-în-ênt, a. Ending; lowermost.

DESIPIENT, de-sîp-yent, a. Trifling; foolish; playful. DESTRABLE, de-zi'r-abl, a. To be wished with earnestness. [wished with earnestness. DESIRABLENESS, dé-zi'r-åbl-nés, n. That which is DESIRE, dé-zi'r, n. Eagerness to obtain or enjoy. DESIRE, dé-zi'r, vi. To wish; to covet; to ask; to

entreat; to inquire.

DESIRE, dé-zi'r, vt. To express a wish to obtain, or enjoy something. [quested; entreated. DESIRED, dê-zird, pp. Wished for, coveted; re-DESIRELESS, dê-zi'r-lês, a. Without desire. 4

DESIRER, dé-zi'rer, n. One that is eager of any thing.

DESIRING, dê-zi-rîng, ppr. Wishing for; coveting; soliciting; expressing a wish for something. DESIROUS, dê-zi-rîs, a. Full of desire. DESIROUSLY, dê-zi-rîs-lê, ad. Eagerly. [sire. DESIROUSNESS, dê-zi-rîs-nês, n. Fulness of de-

DESIST, dê-sist', vi. To cease from. DESISTANCE, dê-sist-ans, n. Cessation. [cced. DESISTING, de-sist-ing, ppr. Ceasing to act, or pro-DESITIVE, des-it-iv, a. Ending.

DESK, desk', n. An inclining table for the use of

writers or readers.

DESK, desk', vt. To shut up as in a desk.

DESKED, deskd', pp. Shut up in a desk.

DESKING, desk-ing, ppr. Treasuring up in a desk. DESMINE, des-mi'ne, n. A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane, in the lava of extinct volcanoes, on the banks of the Rhine. DESOLATE, des-d-lat, a. Laid waste. Without so-DESOLATE, des-6-18/t, vt. To lay waste. ciety. DESOLATED, des-6-18/t-ed, pp. Deprived of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, des'e-la't-le, ad. In a desolate man-DESOLATER, dés-6-lå't-ur, n. One who causes desolation. [habitants; laying waste.

DESOLATING, dés-é-lat-ing, ppr. Depriving of in-DESOLATION, dés-é-lat-shûn, n. Destruction of in-

DESOLATOR, dês'ê-lâ't-ûr, n. See DESOLATER.
DESOLATORY, dês'ô-lâ't-ûr-ê, a. Causing desolation. DESPAIR, des-pa/r, n. Hopclessness. Loss of confi-

DESPAIR, dés-på'r, n. Hopclessness. Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

DESPAIR, dés-på'r, vi. To be without hope.

DESPAIR, dés-på'r, vi. To cause to despair.

DESPAIRABLE, dés-på'r-åbl, a. Unhopeful.

DESPAIRABLE, dés-på'r-föl, a. Hopeless.

DESPAIRING, dés-på'r-föl, a. Hopeless.

DESPAIRING, dés-på'r-föl, a. Hopeless.

DESPAIRING, dés-på'r-föl, a. Hopeless.

DESPAIRINGLY, dés-på'r-föl, a. Hopelessness.

DESPATCH, dis-påtsh', n. Hasty execution.

DESPATCH, dis-påtsh', vt. To send away hastily. To put to death. To perform a business quickly.

DESPATCHED, dis-påtsh', pp. Sent hastily away; put to death; performed quickly.

DESPATCHER, dis-påtsh'ar, n. One who performs DESPATCHFUL, dis-påtsh'föl, a. Bent on haste.

DESPATCHING, dis-påtsh'föl, a. Bent on haste. DESPATCHING, dis-patsh-ing, ppr. Sending away

hastily; putting to death; performing quickly; concluding.
DESPECTION, de-spek-shun, n. A looking down.

DESPERADO, dés-pér-å'dő, or dés-pér-å'dő, n. One who is without fear of danger.

DESPERATE, dés-pèr-ét, n. A desperate man DESPERATE, dés-pèr-èt, a. Without hope. Without care of safety. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

care of safety. Mad; hot-brained; furious. DESPERATELY, des-per-et-le, ad. Furiously, madly. DESPERATENESS, des'per-et-nes, n. Madness, fury. DESPERATION, dés-pér-å-shûn, n. Hopelessness. DESPICABLE, dés-pé-kåbl, a. Contemptible ; vile. DESPICABLENESS, dés-pé-kåbl-nés, n. Meanness ;

vileness.

DESPICABLY, dés-pê-kāb-lê, ad. Meanly; vilely. DESPICIENCY, dés-pîsh-én-sê, n. A looking down. DESPISABLE. dés-pî/z-ābl, a. Contemptible.

DESPISAL, dés-pi'z-âl, n. Scorn; contempt. DESPISE, dés-pi'z, vt. To scorn; to contemp; to abhor. DESPISED, dés-pi'zd, pp. Contemned; disdained; abhorred.

DESPISEDNESS, des-pi/z-ed-nes, n. The state of

being despised.
DESPISER, dés-pi/z-ůr, n. A scorner.
DESPISING, dés-pi/z-ing, n. Scorn; contempt.

DESPISING, des-pi/z-ing, ppr. Contemning; scorning; disdaining.
DESPITE, des pit, n. Malice; anger. Defiance

DESPITE, des-pit, n. mance; anger. Denance
DESPITE, dés-pit, n. to vex; to offend.
DESPITED, dés-pit-éd, pp. Vexed; offended; teased.
DESPITEFULL dés-pit-föl, a. Malicious; full of hate.
DESPITEFULLY, dés-pit-föl-å, ad. Malignantly.
DESPITEFULNESS, dés-pit-föl-nés, n. Malice; hate.
DESPITEFULS dés-pit-föl-åe, a. Malicious; furious

DESPITEOUS, des-pit'yus, a. Malicious; furious.

DESPITEOUSLY, des-pit-yus-le, ad. In a furious teasing.

DESPITING, dés-plét-îng, ppr. Vexing; offending; DESPOIL, dés-påél, vt. To rob; to deprive. DESPOILED, dés-påéld, pp. Stripped; robbed; be-

DESPOILER, des-paé'l-èr, n. A plunderer. DESPOILING, des-paé'l-ing, ppr. Depriving; stripping; robbing. [despoiling. DESPOLIATION, dés-pô-lé-å-shun, n. The act of DESPOND, dés-pônd', vt. To lose hope. To lose hope [despoiling. The act of

of the divine mercy.

DESPONDRD, dés-pond-éd, pp. Sunk into despair.
DESPONDENCY, dés-pond-édn-sé, n. Despair.
DESPONDENT, dés-pond-ént, a. Hopeless.
DESPONDER, dés-pond-ér, n. One who is without

[jection; despairing. DESPONDING, dés-pond'ing, ppr. Sinking into de-DESPONDINGLY, dés-pond'ing-le, ad. In a hopeless

laffiance. DESPONSATE, dés-ponséd't, vt. To betroth; to DESPONSATED, dés-ponséd't-éd, pp. Betrothed.

DESPONSATING, des-pons'a't-ing, ppr. Betrothing. DESPONSATION, des-pons-a-shun, n. The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, des'pot, n. One that governs with unlimited

DESPOTICAL, dés-pôt-îk-âl, a. } Absolute in power. DESPOTICALLY, dés-pôt-îk, a. DESPOTICALLY, dés-pôt-îk-âl-ê, ad. In an arbitrary manner.

DESPOTICALNESS, des-pot-îk-al-nes, n. Absolute

or arbitrary authority.

DESPOTISM, des'po-tizm, n. Absolute power.

DESPUMATE, des-pu-ma't, vi. To froth; to work. DESPUMATION, des-pu-ma'shun, n. Throwing off

excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMATION, des-koa-ma'shun, n. The act of

scaling foul bones. DESS, des', n. A table on a raised floor. A dcsk, on

which a book is laid. DESSERT, dez-å'r, or dez-å'rt, n. The fruit or sweet-

meats set on the table after the meat. DESTINATE, des'tin-a't, vt. To design for any particular end.

DESTINATE, des'tin-å't, a. Fixed.

DESTINATED, des-tin-a't-ed, pp. Designed for any

particular end. DESTINATING, des-tin-å/t-ing, ppr. Designing for

any particular use.

DESTINATION, dés-tin-å-shûn, n. The purpose for

which any thing is appointed.

DESTINE, destin, vt. To appoint to any purpose. To doom to punishment or misery. To fix unalterably. DESTINED, des-tind, pp. Ordained; appointed by previous determination.

DESTINING, désétîn-îng, ppr. Ordaining; appointing. DESTINY, désétîn-è, n. Fate; invincible necessity. Doom.

DESTITUTE, des'tê-tu't, a. Forsaken; abandoned.

Abject; friendless. In want of. DESTITUTE, des'te-tu't, n. One who is deprived of

comfort or friends. DESTITUTE, des'te-tu't, vt. To forsake.

DESTITUTED, dés-tê-tu't-éd, pp. Forsaken; de-

prived; abandoned.
DESTITUTING, des-te-tu't-ing, ppr. Abandoning;

forsaking; depriving.

DESTITUTION, dés-té-tu'shûn, n. Want.

DESTROY, dés-trâé', vt. To ruin. To lay waste. To kill. To put an end to.

DESTROYABLE, dés-trâé-âbl, a. Able to be destroyed.

DESTROYED, des-trae'd, pp. Demolished; pulled down; ruined.

DESTROYER, des-traé-ar, n. The person that destroys. DESTROYING, des-traéeing, ppr. Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DESTRUCT, de-strukt', vt. To destroy.

DESTRUCTED, des-trukt'ed, pp. Destroyed; demolished · wept away

DESTRUCTIBILITY, dê-strûkt-îb-îl'ît-ê, n. Liableness to destruction. [tion. DESTRUCTIBLE, de-struk-tibl, a. Liable to destruc-

DESTRUCTING, des-trukt'ing, ppr. Demolishing; pulling down; ruining; destroying utterly. DESTRUCTION, de-struk-shun, n. The act of de-

stroying. Murder. Ruin. Eternal death.
DESTRUCTIVE, dê-strůktély, a. Wasteful.
DESTRUCTIVELY, dé-strůktély-lé, ad. Ruinously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, de-strukt-iv-nes, n. Destroy-

ing; ruining.
DESTRUCTOR, de-strukt-dr, n. A destroyer.

DESUDATION, des-u-da'shun, n. A profuse sweating. DESUETUDE, des'ôé-tu'd, n. Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.
DESULPHURATE, de-sul-fur-a/t, vt. To deprive of

of sulphur. DESULPHURATED, de-sul-fur-a't-ed, pp. Deprived DESULPHURATING, dê-sůl-fůr-å/t-ing, ppr. De-

priving of sulphur.

DESULPHURATION, dé-sûl-fûr-å-shûn, n. The operation of depriving of sulphur.

DESULTORILY, dés-ûl-tûr-îl-ê, ad. Without me-

thod; loosely. [manner.
DESULTORINESS, dės-ʿal-tūr-ė-nės, n. A desultory
DESULTORY, dės-ʿal-tūr-ė, a.
DESULTORIOUS, dės-ʿal-tò'r-ŷūs, a.]
Roving from thing to

thing; immethodical.

DESUME, dê-su'm, vt. To borrow. DESUMED, dê-su'md, pp. Taken away from any

DESUMED, de-su'mo, pp. Taken away from any thing; borrowed.

DESUMING, de-su'm-ing, ppr. Taking away from any thing; borrowing.

DETACH, de-tâtsh', vt. To separate; to disengage.

DETACHED, de-tâtshd', pp. Separated; parted from.

Sent on a separate employment.

DETACHING, de-tâtshd'ing, ppr. Separating. Sending on a separate employment.

ing on a separate employment.

DETACHMENT, de-tatsh-ment, n. A body of troops

sent out from the main army.

DETAIL, de-tal, vt. To relate particularly.

DETAIL, dé-ta'l, n. A minute and particular account.

DETAILED, dé-tå'ld, pp. Related in particulars. DETAILER, dê-tå'ld, rp. One who relates particulars.

DETAILING, dê-tâ'l-îng, ppr. Relating minutely.
DETAIN, dê-tâ'n, vt. To withhold. To restraim from departure. To hold in custody.

DETAINDER, de-ta'n-der, n. The name of a writ for

DETAINDER, de-tan-der, n. Ine name of a writ for holding one in custody, properly detinue.

DETAINED, de-ta'nd, pp. Withheld; restrained.

DETAINER, de-ta'n-er, n. He that detains any thing.

DETAINING, de-ta'n-ing, ppr. Withholding what belongs to another. Holding in custody. [ing.

DETAINMENT, de-ta'n-ment, n. The act of detain
DETECT, de-te'kt, vt. To find out any crime or arti
free

fice.

DETECTED, dê-têkt-êd, pp. Discovered; found out. DETECTER, dê-têkt-êr, n. A discoverer.

DETECTING, dê-têkt'îng, ppr. Discovering; finding out. [fraud; or of any thing hidden. DETECTION, dê-têk'shûn, n. Discovery of guilt or DETENEBRATE, dê-tên'de-brâ't, vt. To remove

darkness. [from darkness to light. DETENEBRATED, dê-tén-é-brä't-èd, pp. Restored DETENEBRATING, dê-tén-é-brä't-ing, ppr. Removing darkness. DETENT, dê-tent', n. A stop in a clock; which, by

being lifted up, or let down, locks and unlocks the

being litted up, or the state of leeping clock in striking.

DETENTION, de-ten-shan, n. The act of keeping what belongs to another. Confinement.

DETER, de-ter', vt. To discourage by terror.

The state of keeping what belongs to another. Cause by which one

is deterred.

DETERGE, dê-têrj', vt. To cleanse a sore. DETERGED, dê-têrjd', pp. Cleansed; purged. DETERGENT, dê-têrj-ênt, a. Having the power of cleansing.

DETERGENT, de-terjeent, n. That which cleanses. DETERGING, dê-terj'ing, ppr Cleansing; carrying off obstructions.

DETORT, de-ta'rt, et. To wrest from the original im-

port, meaning, or design. 202

DETERIORATE, dê-tê/r-ŷô-rå't, vt. To impair; to DETORTED, de-ta/rt-ed, pp. Twisted; wrested; permake worse. DETERIORATED, dê-tê/r-ŷô-râ/t-êd, pp. Impaired in quality.

DETERIORATING, dê-tê/r-ŷô-râ/t-îng, ppr. Render-DETORTING, de-tarying, pr. ling. DETOUR, dé-tôr, n. A way about.

DETRACT, dé-trakt, vt. To take away by envy any the reputation of another. To withdraw. DETORTING, de-ta'rt'ing, ppr. Wresting; pervert-DETRACT, de-tran, to thing from the reputation of another. To withdraw. DETRACTED, de-trakt-ed, pp. Derogated; depreciated. [another's reputation.] DETERIORATION, dê-tê'r-ŷô-rå-shun, n. The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse. [being certainly decided. DETRACTER, dê-trakt'er, n. One that takes away DETERMINABLE, dê-têr-mîn-âbl, a. Capable of DETERMINATE, dê-têr-mîn-â't, vt. To limit; to fix. DETRACTING, de-trakt-ing, ppr. Derogating; tak-DETERMINATE, de-ter-min-a/t, a. Settled; definite; determined. Conclusive. Fixed. Resolved. ing away by envy from the reputation of another. DETRACTION, de-trak-shan, n. The impairing or DETERMINATED, dê-têr'mîn-å't-ěd, pp. Limited; lessening a man in point of fame.
DETRACTIOUS, de-trak-shus, a. Listening to the [lutely. DETERMINATELY, dê-têr'mîn-å't-lê, ad. Reso-DETERMINATING, dê-têr'mîn-å't-ling, ppr. Limithonour of a thing. DETRACTIVE, de-trakt-iv, a. Having the power to ing; fixing.

DETERMINATION, dê-têr'mîn-â'shûn, n. The result of deliberation; resolution taken. Judicial detake or draw away. Disposed to derogate. DETRACTOR, dê-trâkt'er, v. One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTORY, dé-trâkt-ar-ê, a. Defamatory.

DETRACTRESS, dé-trâkt-rês, n. A censorious wocision. [makes a limitation. DETERMINATIVE, dê-tér-mîn-a't-îv, a. That which DETERMINATOR, de-ter-min-a/t-dr, n. One who DETRECT, dé-trékt', vt. To refuse; to decline.
DETRECTED, dé-trékt-éd, pp. Refused; declined.
DETRECTATION, dé-trék-tå-shån, n. A refusing to determines DETERMINE, dê-têr-mîn, vt. To fix; to fix ultimately. To bound. To adjust; to limit; to define.
To resolve. To decide. To put an end to.
DETERMINE. dê-têr-mîn, ri. To settle opinion. To DETRECTING, de-trekt-ing,ppr. Refusing; declining. DETRIMENT, dêt-rê-mênt, n. Loss; damage. DETRIMENTAL, dêt-rê-mênt-al, a. Harmful. [decided. end. To make a decision. DETERMINED, dê-tér'mînd, pp. Ended; concluded; DETERMINER, dê-tér'mîn-ér, n. One who makes a DETRITION, dê-trîsh-ûn, n. The act of wearing away. DETRITUS, de-tri-tus, n. In geology, a mass of subdetermination. [ciding; settling. DETERMINING, dê-têr-mîn-îng, ppr. Ending; de-DETERRATION, dê-têr-ā-shun, n. Discovery of any stances worn off, or detached from solid bodies. DETRUDE, dé-tru'd, vt. To thrust down. DETRUDED, dé-tru'd-éd, pp. Thrust or forced down. thing by removal of the earth that hides it. DETERRED, dê-têrd', pp. Discouraged by terror. DETERRING, dê-têr'ing, ppr. Discouraging. DETERSION, dê-têr'shûn, n. The act of cleansing a DETRUDING, de-tru'd-ing, ppr. Thrusting or forcing DETRUNCATE, dê-trůngk'ā't, vt. To lop; to cut. DETRUNCATED, dê-trůngk'ā't-èd, pp. Cut off; DETERSIVE, de-ter-siv, n. An application that has lopped off.

DETRUNCATING, de-trungk-ä/t-ing, ppr. Cutting [lopping. DETERSIVE, dé-térésiv, a. Having the power to DETEST, dé-tésté, vt. To hate; to abhor. [cleanse. DETESTABLE, dé-téstéabl, a. Hateful; abhorred. off; lopping off; cutting. [lopping. DETRUNCATION, dê-trůngk-å-shůn, n. The act of DETRUSION, dê-trů-shůn, a. The act of forcing down. DETESTABLENESS, dé'tést'abl-nés, n. The quality DETURBATION, dé-tůr-bå-shůn, n. Degradation. DETURPATE, dé-tůr-på/t, vt. To defile. of being detestable.
DETESTABLY, dê-tést-åb-lé, ad. Hatefully. DETURPATED, de-tūr-pā't-ēd, pp. Defiled.
DETURPATING, de-tūr-pā't-ing, ppr. Defiling.
DEUCE, du's, n. Two. A word used for a card or die with two spots. The Devil. See Deuse.
DEUSE, du's, n. The devil; a ludicrous word. DETESTATION, dét-és-tå'shun, n. Hatred; abhorhorred. DETESTED, de-test-ed, pp. Hated extremely; ab-DETESTER, de-test-en, n. One that hates or abhors. DETESTING, dê-test-ing, ppr. Hating extremely; abhorring. [throw down from the income the control of the control DEUTEROSCOPY, du-tér-ós-kô-pê, n. The meaning beyond the literal sense. DEVAPORATION, dê-våp-ô-rå-shun, n. The change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.
DEVAST, de-vast, vt. To plunder; to waste. throne; deposed. [dethroning. DETHRONEMENT, de-thro'n-ment, n. The act of DETHRONER, de-thro'n-er, n. One who contributes DEVASTED, de-vå/st-ed, pp. Laid waste; plundered, towards depriving of regal dignity. [throne. DETHRONING, dê-thrô'n-ing, ppr. Driving from a DETHRONIZE, dê-thrô'n-i'z, vt. To unthrone. DETHRONIZED, dê-thrô'n-i'zd, pp. Unthroned. wasted. wasted.

DEVASTING, dê-vå/st-ång, ppr. Wasting; plundering.

DEVASTATE, dêv-åst-å/t, vt. To waste.

DEVASTATED, dê-vås-tå/t-êd, pp. Laid waste; ravaged. DETHRONIZING, dé-thrô'n-l'z-ing, ppr. Unthroning. DETINUE, dét-în-u, n. A writ that lies against him, DEVASTATING, dé-vås'tå't. ing, ppr. Laying waste;
DEVASTATION, dév-ås-tå'shun, n. Waste; havock.
DEVELOPE, dé-vél'åp, vt. To clear from its covering,
DEVELOPED, dé-vél'åpd, pp. Unfolded; laid open; who, having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. [thunder. DETONATE, dét-ô-nå't, vi. To make a noise like DETONATE, dét-ô-nå't, vt. To burn or inflame with a sudden report [closing; unraveling. a sudden report. [with explosion. DETONATED, dét'ô-nå't-čd, pp. Exploded; burnt DEVELOPING, dê-vêl'up-ing, ppr. Unfolding; dis-DEVELOPEMENT, de-vel-up-ment, n. The act of minutely showing. DETONATING, det-8-na/t-ing, ppr. Exploding; in-DEVERGENCE, dê-vêrj'êns, n. Declivity.
DEVEST, dê-vêst', vt. To strip; to take away any thing good. To free from any thing bad. flaming with a sudden report.

DETONATION, dét'ô-na-shun, n. A noise more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcina-DEVESTED, de-vest'ed, pp. Stripped of clothes; de-[tion. DETONIZE, det'o-ni'z, vt. To calcine with detonaprived, or lost: as a title. EVESTING, de-vest-ing, ppr. Stripping of clothes; DETONIZED, det-8-niz'd, pp. Exploded as a combusdepriving; alienating.

DEVEX, dê-vêks', a. Bending down.

DEVEX, dê-vêks', n. Devexity.

DEVEXITY, dê-vêks²lt-ê, n. Declivity.

DEVIATE, dê²vê-â't, vi. To wander from the right tible body. sudden report. DETONIZING, dět-cô-ni/z-lng, ppr. Exploding with a DETORSION, dě-tòr-shůn, n. A departure from the original design.

way. To err; to sin.

DEVIATION, dê-vê-å'shun, n. Variation from established rule. Obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dê-vi's, n. A contrivance; a stratagem. A design. The emblem on a shield. The ensign armorial. A show. lation.

DEVICEFUL, dê-vi's-fôl, a. Inventive; full of specu-DEVICEFULLY, dê-vi's-fôl-ê, ad. In a manner curiously contrived.

DEVIL, dev'l, n. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. A wicked man or woman.

DEVILING, dev-ll-lng, n. A young devil.

DEVILISH, dev-ll-lsh, n. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. An epithet of abborrence or contempt. DEVILISHLY, dev-il-ish-le, ad. Diabolically.

DEVILISHNESS, dev-il-ish-nes, n. The quality of the devil.

DEVILISM, devill-lzm, n. The state of devils.

DEVILIZE, devill-i'z, vt. To place among devils.

DEVILIZED, devill-i'zd, pp. Placed among devils.

DEVILIZING, devill-i'z-lng, ppr. Placing among devils.

devils.

DEVILKIN, dev-il-kin, n. A little devil.

DEVILSHIP, devîl-ship, n. The character of a devil. DEVIOUS, dêv-yûs, a. Wandering; rambling. Erring. DEVIRGINATE, dê-vêr-gîn-ê/t, vt. To deflour; to

deprive of virginity. DEVIRGINATED, dê-vêr-gin-â't-êd, pp. Defloured;

deprived of virginity.
DEVIRGINATING, de-ver gin-a't-ing, ppr. Deflour-

ing; depriving of virginity.

DEVISABLE, dê-vi/z-åbl, a. Capable of being con-

bevishBLE, de-vi'z, n. The act of giving or being contrived. That may be granted by will.

DEVISE, dê-vi'z, n. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. Contrivance.

DEVISE, dê-vi'z, vt. To contrive; to invent. To plan. To grant by will.

DEVISE, dê-vi'z, vt. To consider; to contrive.

DEVISED, dê-vi'zd, pp. Given by will; bequeathed. [Giving by will. Contrived.

DEVISING, dê-vi'z-îng, ppr. Contriving; inventing. DEVISEE, dê-vi'z-ê', n. He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

Queathed by will.

DEVISER, dê-vi'z-ûr, n. A contriver.

DEVISOR, dê-vi'z-ûr, n. He that gives by will.

DEVITABLE, dêv'dt-âbl, a. Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dêv'dt-å'shûn, n. Escaping or avoiding.

BEVOATION dêv'dt-bâ'chûn n. A calling away; a DEVOCATION, dev-ô-ka-shun, n. A calling away; a seduction.

DEVOID, dê-vàê'd, a. Empty; vacant; free from. DEVOIR, dêv-bê'r, n. Act of civility. DEVOLVE, dê-vôlv', vt. To roll down. To move from one hand to another. [hands. DEVOLVE, dê-vôlv', vi. To fall in succession into new

DEVOLVED, dê-vôlv'd, pp. Rolled down; passed over ling to a successor. to another. DEVOLVING, dê-vôlv-lng, ppr. Rolling down; pass-DEVOLUTION, dê-vô-lu-shūn, n. Removal from hand

DEVORATION, dê-vô-rā-shūn, n. The act of de-DEVOTARY, dê-vô-t-èr-ê, n. One devoted to a particular worship.

DEVOTE, de-vot, vt. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow. To addict. To condemn. To addict. To curse.

DEVOTE, dê-vô't, a. For devoted. [service. DEVOTE, dê-vô't, n. One devoted to a particular DEVOTED, dê-vô't-èd, pp. Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart, or dedicated; doomed.

DEVOTEDNESS, dê-vô't-èd-nès, n. Consecration. DEVOTEE, dèv-ô-tè', n. One erroneously or surrep-

titiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, dê-vô/t-ment, n. The act of de

voting.

DEVOTER, de-vôt-år, n. One devoted. A worshipper. ing by vow; dedicating, consecrating; addicting; dooming

DEVOTION, de-vô-shun, n. The state of being consecrated or dedicated. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness. Prayer. An act of reverence. Ardent love. State of dependence

DEVOTIONAL, dê-vô-shun-al, a. Religious. DEVOTIONALIST, dê-vô-shun-âl-ist, n. A mau

surreptitiously devout.

DEVOTIONIST, dê-vô'shun-ist, n. One who is only formally devout.

DEVOTO, dê-vô-tô, n. A devotee. [worships. DEVOTOR, de-vô/t-ur, n. One who reverences or DEVOUR, de-va8-ur, n. To eat up ravenously. To

enjoy with avidity.

[Destroyed; wasted.

DEVOURED, dê-våô-rård, pp. Eaten with greediness.

DEVOURING, dê-våô-rår, n. One that devours.

DEVOURING, dê-våô-rård, ppr. Eating greedily;

consuming; wasting, Proceedings, Proceedings

DEVOUTLY, dê-vàô't-lê, ad. Piously.

DEVOUTLY, dê-vàô't-lē, ad. Piously.
DEVOUTNESS, dê-vàô't-nēs, n. Piety.
DEVOW, dê-vàô', vt. To give up; to addict.
DEVOWED, dê-vàô'd, pp. Given up.
DEVOWING, dê-vàô'ing, ppr. Giving up.
DEW, du', n. The moisture upon the ground.
DEW, du', vt. To wet as with dew.
DEWBENT, du'bēnt', part. a. Bent by dew.
DEWBERRY, du'bēr'ē, n. Raspberries.
DEWBESPANGLED, du'bē-spāngg'ld, a. Swith dewdroms.

with dewdrops. [dew. DEWBESPRENT, du'bê-sprênt', n. Sprinkled with DEWBESPRINKLED, du'bê-sprîngk'ld, a. Sprinkled

at sunrise DEWDROP, du'drop, n. A drop of dew which sparkles DEWDROPPING, du'drop'ing, a. Wetting as with

DEWED, du'd, pp. Wet with dew; moistened; bedewed. DEW-IMPEARLED, du'im-pérld', a. Covered with dewdrops, which resemble pearls.

DEWING, du'ing, ppr. Wetting as with dew; moist-

ening; bedewing. the threat of oxen.

DEWLAP, du-lap, n. The flesh that hangs down from DEWLAPT, du-lapt, a. Furnished with dewlaps.

DEW-WORM, du-dârm, n. A worm found in dew.

DEW-WORM, du-dârm, n. A worm found in raidry. DEWY, du'ê, n. Resembling dew.

DEXTER, déks-tér, a. The right: a term used in he-DEXTERITY, déks-tér-it-ê, n. Readiness of limbs; activity employment.

DEXTEROUS, deks-ter-us, a. Expert at any manual DEXTEROUSLY, deks'ter-us-le, ad. Expertly; skilfully.

DEXTEROUSNESS, déks-ter-us-nes, n. Skill.

DEXTRAL, deks-trål, a. The right.
DEXTRALITY, deks-trål-it-ê, n. The state of being on the right side.

DEXTRORSAL, deks-tror-sal, a. Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, or helix.

DEY, da', n. The title of the supreme governor of Algiers, in Barbary, who is called bey at Tunis. DI, di'. A prefix, a contraction of dis: denotes from:

separation, or negation; or two.

DIA, di'â, Greek, a prefix; denotes through.
DIABASE, di'â-bå's, n. Another name of greenstone.
DIABATERIAL, di'âb-å-tê'r-ŷâl, a. Border-passing.
DIABETES, di-â-bê'tês, n. A morbid copiousness of

nrine.

DIABETIC, di-å-bêt'lk, a. Pertaining to diabetes. DIABOLICAL, di-å-bôl'îk-ål, a. Devilish.

DIABOLICK, di-à-bòl-îk, a. DIABOLICALLY, di-à-bòl-îk-âl-ē, ad. In a devilish [lity of a devil. DIABOLICALNESS, di-å-bòl-'ik-ål-nes, n. The qua-DIABOLISM, di-åb-ʻó-lizm, n. Possession by the devil. DIACATHOLICON, di-å-kå-thòl-'ik-ån, n. An uni-

versal medicine.
DIACAUSTIC, di-å-kà's-tik, a. [formed by refraction.
Belonging to curves
DIACHYLON, di-åk-'il-ån, n. A mollifying plaster, made of juices.

DIACODIUM, di-å-kô'd-ŷům, n. The syrup of poppies. DIACONAL, di-ak-o-nai, n. Of or belonging to a deacon.

DIACOUSTIC, di-å-kåd's-tik, a. Pertaining to the science, or doctrine, of refracted sounds.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

DIACOUSTICS, di-a-kao's-tiks, n. The doctrine of

DIACRITICAL, di-å-krit-ik, a. Distinguishing by DIACRITICK, di-å-krit-ik, a. a. point or mark. DIADELPH, di-å-dèlf, n. A plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into two bodies, or bundles.

DIADELPHIAN, di-å-delf-ŷan, di-a-delf-ŷan, a. Having its stamens united into two bodies by their fila-

ments. [worn on the head; the crown. DIADEM, di'a-dém, n. A tiara. The mark of royalty DIADEMED, di'a-démd, a. Adorned with a crown. DIADROM, di'a-dròm, n. The time in which a pendulum a first in the single pendulum a

dulum performs its vibration. DIÆRESIS, di-é-ré-sis, n. The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, aër.

DIAGNOSTICK, di-åg-nôs-tik, n. A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, di-ag'o-nal, a. Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

DIAGONAL, di-åg-'ô-nål, n. A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts. DIAGONALLY, di-åg-'ô-nål-ê, ad. In a diagonal di-

DIAGRAM, di'å-gråm, n. A delineation of geometrical DIAGRAPHICAL, di-å-gråf'sk-ål, a. Descriptive. DIAGRYDIATES, di-å-gråd'yå'tz, n. Strong purga-

tives made with diagrydium. DIAL, di'al, n. A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIALECT, di'a-lekt, n. The subdivision of a language. DIALECTICAL, di-å-lekt-ik-ål, a. Logical; argu-Respecting the subdivision of a language.

DIALECTICALLY, di å-lekt-ik-ål-e, ad. In the manner of dialect.

DIALECTICIAN, di-å-lek-tish-un, n. A logician. DIALECTICK, di-å-lekt-ik, a. Argumental.

DIALECTICKS, di-å-lekt-iks, n. Logick. DIALECTOR, di-å-lekt-ur, n. One learned in dialects. DIALIST, di'al-ist, n. A constructor of dials.

DIALLAGE, di-âl-â-jê, n. A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussure, of a lamellar or foliated structure.

DIALLING, di-âl-îng, n. The knowledge of shadow.

The act of constructing dials.
DIAL-PLATE, di'al-pla't, n. That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALOGISE, di-ål'å-ji'z, vi. To discourse in dialogue. DIALOGISM, di-ål'å-jizm, n. A feigned speech be-

tween two or more.
DIALOGIST, di-ål-å-jist, n. A speaker in a dialogue.
DIALOGISTICALLY, di-ål-å-jist-ik-ål-å, ad. In the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGUE, di-a-log, n. A conference; a conversa-

tion between two or more.

DIALOGUE, di'a-lòg, vi. To discourse with another.

DIALOGUE-WRITER, di'a-lòg-ri't-ar, n. One who writes feigned conversations between two or more.

DIALYSIS, di-ål-is-is, n. The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMANTINE, di-å-mån'tin, a. Adamantine; hard as a diamond.

DIAMETER, di-åm-é-ter, n. The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, di-åm'é-trål, a. Describing the diame-

ter; relating to the diameter. Oposite. DIAMETRALLY, di-am-é-tral-é, ad. In direct opposition [diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, di-å-mět-rîk-ål, a. Describing a DIAMETRICALLY, di-å-mět-rîk-ål-ê, ad. In a diametrical direction.

DIAMOND, di'mund, n. The most valuable and hard-dest of all the gems, which is, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid as the purest water. DIAMOND, di'mund, a. Resembling a diamond; as,

a diamond-colour. DIAMONDED, di'mund-èd, a. In squares, like dia-DIAMOND-MINE, di'mund-mi'ne, n. A mine in

which diamonds are found. DIANATIC, di-å-nåt-ik, a. Reasoning in a progres-'sive manner.

DIANDER, di-an'der, n. Diandrian, di-an'dre-an, a. Having two stamens. [the diapason. DIAPASE, di'a-pa's, n. A chord including all tones;

DIAPASM, di-a-pasm, n. A powder or perfume. DIAPASON, di-a-pa-zun, n. A chord which includes all tones; an octave.

DIAPENTE, di-å-pen-te, n. A fifth; an interval making the sound of the concords; and, with the diatessaron, an octave.

DIAPER, di-a-per, n. Figured linen cloth woven in flowers and other figures.

DIAPER, di-4-pèr, vt. To draw flowers and figures, as upon cloth. To variegate; to flower.

DIAPERED, di-4-pèrd, pp. Diversified with figures of flowers, &c., as in the cloth called diaper. Flowered.

DIAPERING, di-4-pèr-lng, ppr. Variegating linen cloth with various figures of flowers, like damask.

cloth with various figures of nowers, the using a DIAPHANED, di'âf-â-nêd, a. Transparent.
DIAPHANEITY, di-âf-â-nê't-ê, n. The power of transmitting light. Transparency.
DIAPHANICK, di-â-fân'îk, a. Pellucid.
DIAPHANOUS, di-â-fôn'îks, n. Transparent; clear.
DIAPHONICS, di-â-fôn'îks, n. The science of refracted sounds passing through different mediums. DIAPHORESIS, di-āf-ô-rê'sīs, n. Augmented perspi-

ration, or an elimination of the humours of the body

through the pores of the skin.
DIAPHORETICAL, di-âf-ô-rèt-îk-âl, a. Sudorifick.
DIAPHORETICAL DIAPHORETICK, di-åf-ô-rét-ik, n. A sudorifiek medicine. [moting perspiration. DIAPHORETICK, di-åf-o-ret-ik, a. Sudorifick; pro-

DIAPHRAGM, di-a-fram, n. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower. DIAPLASTIC, di-å-plåst-ik, n. An application proper

for a broken bone. [hesitation. DIAPORESIS, di-â-pò-rê'sis, n. In rhetorie: doubt; DIÆRESIS, di-â-rê'sis, n. } The dissolution of a diph-DIÆRESY, di-ê-rê'se, n. } thong; the mark placed over one of two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced separately, as distinct letters, as aer

DIARIAN, di-å'r-ŷån, a. Pertaining to a diary; daily. DIARIST, di-å-rist, n. One who keeps a regular account of transactions.

DIARRHŒA, di-år-rê'å, n. A flux of the belly. DIARRHŒTICK, di-år-rêt-ik, a. Purgative.

DIARY, di-a-re, n. Journal.

DIASCHISM, di'as-kism, or di'as-sizm, n. A piece cut off. In musick: the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the lesser comma.

DIASPORE, di'as-pô'r, n. A mineral of a pearly gray colour, infusible; a bit of which instantly decrepitates and disperses if placed in a candle: whence its name. DIASTALTIC, di-ås-tål-tik, a. Dilated. Noble; bold.

A name given by the Greeks to certain intervals in musick; as, the major 3d, major 6th, and major 7th. DIASTEM, di-as-te/m, n. In musick: a name applied to a simple interval, in contradistinction to a com-

pound one, which has been called a system.

DIASTOLE, di-ås'-tô-lê, n. A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long. The dilation of

the heart. Auricles and arteries, opposed to systole or contraction. DIASTYLE, di-a-stil, n. A sort of edifice where the

pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation.

DIATESSARON, di-å-tes-å-ron, n. In musical com-

position, a perfect fourth.

DIATONICK, di-å-ton-sk, a. The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. [disputation.

DIATRIBE, di-å-tri'b, n. A continued discourse or DIAZEUTIC, di-åz-u-tik, a. In ancient musick, a diazeutic tone, disjoined two-fourths, one on each side, which, being joined to either, made a fifth: this is, in our musick, from A to B.

DIBBLE, dib1, n. A pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

DIBBLE, dib1, vi. To dib or dip: a term used by angDIBBLE, dib1, vt. To plant with a dibble.

DIBBLED, dib1d, pp. Planted with a dibble.

DIBBLING, dib-ling, ppr. Putting plants into the ground with a dibble.

DIBSTONE, dib-ston, n. A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACIOUS. di-kå-shus, n. Talkative.

DICACITY, di-kås-lt-é, n. Pertness; sauciness.

DICCITY, dîk'sît-ê, n. Pertness; sauciness.
DICAST, di'kâst, n. In ancient Greece, an officer answering nearly to our juryman.

DICE, di's, n. The plural of die. DICE, di's, vi. To game with dice.

DICE-BOX, di's-boks, n. The box from which the dice are thrown.

DICER, di's-ér, n. A player at dice. DICH, di'k, or di'k, n. This word scems corrupted from dit, for do it.

DICHO FOMIZE, di-kôt-ô-mi'z, vt. To separate. DICHOTOMIZED, di-kôt-ô-mi'zd, pp. Separated; divided; cut into two parts.

DICHOTOMIZING, di-kôt-ô-miz-ing, ppr. Separating; dividing; cutting into two parts. DICHOTOMOUS, di kot-ô-mås, a. Regularly divid-

ing by pairs, from top to bottom. DICHOTOMOUS-CORYMBED, di-kôt-ô-můs-kôrim'bed, a. Composed of corymbs, in which the pedi-

cles divide and subdivide by pairs. [by pairs. DICHOTOMY, di-kôt-ô-me, n. Distribution of ideas DICHOTYLEDON, di-kô-til-é-don, n. A plant whose

seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. DICHOTYLEDONOUS, di-kô-tîl-êd-ô-nus, a. Having two lobes. A dichotyledonous plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves.

DICHROIT, dik-raet, n. See Tolite.

DICING-HOUSE, di's-ing-håb's, n. A gaming-house. DICKER of Leather, dik'er, n. Ten hides. Dicker of iron : ten bars.

DICOCCOUS, di-kók'ds, a. Consisting of two cohering grains, or cells, with one seed in each; as a dicoccous capsule.

DICŒOLOGY, di-sê-ôl-ô-jê, n. Self-vindication. DICROTOS, di-krottus, n. Rebounding, or double pulse.

DICTATE, dik'ta't, n. Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATÉ, dik-ta/t, vt. To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATED, dik'ta't-ed, pp. Delivered with authority; ordered; directed.

DICTATING, dik-ta/t-ing, ppr. Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write.

DICTATION, dik-tå-shån, n. Dictating or prescribing. DICTATOR, dik-tå/t-år, n. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority. One invested with absolute authority. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATORIAL, dîk-tå-tôr'-ŷål, a. Overbearing. DICTATORSHIP, dik-tå't-ur-ship, n. The office of dictator.

DICTATORY, dik-tå/t-ur-e, a. Overbearing.

DICTATRIX,dik-tå't-riks,n. A female who commands. DICTATURE, dik-ta/t-ur, n, The office of a dictator. DICTION, dik-shun, n. Style; language; expression.

DICTIONARY, dik'shun-er-e, n. A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning. A lexicon; a vocabu-DICTUM, dik-tum, n. A positive assertion.

DID, dld', pret. of do.
DIDACTICAL, di-dåkt-lk-ål, a. Preceptive; giving precepts.

DIDACTIC, di-dåkt-lk, n. f precepts.
DIDACTICALLY, di-dåkt-lk-ål-le, ad. In a dydactic

manner; in a form to teach.

DIDACTYLOUS, di-dakt-fl-ds, a. Having two toes. DIDAPPER, di'dap-er, n. A bird that dives into the

DIDASCALICK, di-das'kål-ik, a. Preceptive; didactick. DIDDER, did'ér, vi. To quake with cold; to shiver. DIDDLE did'l, vi. To totter like a child or an aged

person. DIDELPHYS, di-del'fis, n. A genus of quadrupeds. DIDECAHEDRAL, di-dek-a-he-dral, a. In crystallography: having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits.

DÍDODECAHEDRAL, di'dô-dêk-å-hê'drål, a. Having the form of a dodecahedral prism, with hexahedral summits.

DIDRACHM, di'dram, n. A piece of money; the

fourth part of an ounce of silver. [do. DIDST, didst'. The second person of the preter tense of DIDUCTION, dê-důk-shůn, n. Separation by with-

drawing one part from the other.

DIDYNAM, did-in-am, n. A plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs. one being shorter than the other. DIDYNAMIAN, did-in-a/m-yan, a. Containing four

stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other. DIE, di', n. Colour; tincture. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. Hazard. Any cubick body. DIE, di', n. pl. of dies. The stamp used in coinage. DIE, di', vi. To lose life; to expire. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. To wither, as a vegetable. To

grow vapid as liquor. DIE, di', vt. To tinge; to colour; to stain.

DIECIAN, di-ê'shan, n. One of a class of plants whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species; as, asparagus, for instance

DIER, di'ér, n. One who follows the trade of dyeing. DIESIS, di'és-is, n. The division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less, or imperfect semitone.

DIET, di'et, n. Food; victuals. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. An assembly of princes. DIET, di'et, n. An assembly of princes or estates

DIET, di-ét, vi. To eat; to feed.

DIET, di-ét, vi. To eat; to feed.

DIET, di-ét, vi. To feed by the rules of medicine. To DIETARY, di-ét-èr-è, n. A medicine of diet. [diet. DIETARY, di-ét-èr-è, a. Pertaining to the rules of DIET-DRINK, di-ét-dringk', n. Medicated liquors. DIETED, di-ét-èd, pp. Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.

scribed rules. eating.

DIETER, di'ét-ér, n. One who prescribes rules for DIETETICAL, di'ét-tét-îk-âl, a. Relating to diet. DIETETICK, di'ét-tèt-îk, a. PRESTRICE, di'ét-in, n. A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DIETING, di'ét-îng, n. The act of eating by rules. DIETING, di'ét-îng, ppr. Taking food according to

prescribed rules. DÎFFARREATION, dif-fâr-cê-â-shun, n. The parting

of a cake; a sacrifice performed between man and wife at their divorcement, among the Romans.

Wife at diet unvoteding, allow the footnation.

DIFFER, dif-ér, vi. To contend; to be at variance.

DIFFERED, dif-ér, vi. To make different.

DIFFERED, dif-ér, pp. Made different, or various; disagreed; made unlike.

DIFFERENCE, dif-ér-éns, n. The disproportion be-

tween one thing and another caused by the qualities of each. Dispute; debate.
DIFFERENCE, dif-ér-éns, vt. To cause a difference.

DIFFERENCED, differ-ensd, pp. Made not the same

as another; separated; caused to differ.
DIFFERENCING, dif-ér-éns-ing, ppr. Causing a difference, or distinction; separating, making various,

or contrary. DIFFERENT, dîf-er-ent, a. Of contrary qualities.

DIFFERENTIAL, dif-er-en-shal, a. Differential method consists in descending from whole quantities 'o' their infinitely small differences, and comparing toge ther these infinitely small differences, of what kind

soever they be.

DIFFERENTLY, diff-èr-ènt-lè, ad. In a different man-DIFFERING, dif-cr-ing, ppr. Being unlike, or distinct.
Disagreeing; contending.
DIFFERINGLY, dif-cr-ing-le, ad. In a different

manner.

DIFFICILE, dif-is-é'l, a. Difficult. Scrupulous.

persuaded.

DIFFICILENESS, dif-is-ê'l-nes, n. Difficulty to be" DIFFICILITATE, dif-is-sil-it-at, vt. To make diffi-DIFFICILITATED, dif-is-sil-it-a/t-ed, pp. Made diffi-

DIFFICILITATING, dif-is-sil-it-a/t-ing. Making dif-[to please. DIFFICULT, dif-e-kult, a. Hard. Troublesome. Hard

DIFFICULTATE, dif-e-kul-ta/t, vt. To render difficult; to perplex

DIFFICULTATED, dif-é-kůl'tā't-éd, pp. Rendered difficult; perplexed. DIFFICULTATING, dif'ê-kûl'tê/t-îng, ppr. Render-

ing difficult; perplexing.

DIFFICULTLY, dff-é-kůlt-lê, ad. Hardly.

DIFFICULTY, dff-é-kůl-tê, n. Hardness. That which is hard to accomplish. Distress. Perplexity in affairs. DIFFIDE, dff-fi'd, vi. To distrust. DIFFIDENCE, dff-é-déns, n. Distrust. Doubt;

want of confidence in ourselves or others.

DIFFIDENT, dif-é-dent, a. Distrustful; others. Doubtful of an event. Doubtful of himself. DIFFIDENTLY, dif'é-dent-le, ad. In a manner not presumptuous.

DIFFIND, dif-find', vt. To cleave in two. DIFFINDED, dif-find'ed, pp. Cleaved; slit in two. DIFFINDING, dif-find-ing, ppr. Cleaving; splitting in two

DIFFINITIVE, dif-fin'it-iv, a. Determinate.
DIFFISION, dif-fizh-ûn, n. The act of splitting.
DIFFLATION, dif-filâ'-shûn, n. The act of scattering

with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dff:lu-ens, n. \ The quality of fall-DIFFLUENCY, dff:lu-ens-e, n. \ ing awayon all sides. DIFFLUENT, dff:lu-ent, a. Flowing every way. DIFFORM, dif-fa/rm, a. Dissimilar; irregular.

DIFFORMITY, dif-far-mit-e, n. Diversity of form. DIFFRANCHISEMENT, dif-fran'tshi'z-ment, n. The

act of taking away privileges. DIFFUSE, dif-fu'z, vt. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way. To spread.

DIFFUSE, dif-fu's, a. Scattered. Copious.
DIFFUSED, dif-fu'zd, pp. Spread; dispersed.
DIFFUSED, dif-fu'zd, part. a. Wild. Extended at full length.

DIFFUSEDLY, dif-fu'z-êd-lê, ad. Widely; dispersedly. DIFFUSEDNESS, dif-fu'z-êd-nês, n. The state of being diffused.

DIFFUSELY, dîf-fu's-lê, ad. Widely; diffusedly. DIFFUSER, dîf-fu'z-êr, n. One who dispenses. DIFFUSIBILITY, dîf-fu'z-lb-ll-ît-ê, n. The quality of

being diffusible.

DIFFÜSIBLE, dif-fu'z-îbl. a. Capable of being diffused. DIFFUSIBLENFSS, dif-fu'z-îbl-nes, n. Diffusibility. DIFFUSION, dif-fu-zhun, n. Dispersion. Exuberance of style.

DIFFÚSIVE, dif-fu's-iv, a. Scattered; dispersed. Extended.

DIFFUSIVELY, dif-fu's-iv-le, ad. Widely. Every way. DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fu's-lv-nes, n. Extension; dispersion. Large compass of expression

DIG, dlg', vt. To pierce with a spade. To form by digging. To pierce with a sharp point.
DIG, dlg', vi. To work with a spade.

DIG up, dig', vt. To throw up that which is covered with earth.

DIGAMMA, di-gam'a. The letter F, so called because it resembles the Greek letter gamma made double.

DIGAMY, dig-2am-ê, n. Second marriage. DIGASTRICK, di-gas-trik, a. Applied to a muscle of

the lower jaw, as having, as it were, a double belly.

DIGERENT, dij-ér-ént, a. That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

DIGEST, di-j-ést, n. The pandect of the civil law, containing the conjugacy of the angions lawyers.

taining the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

DIGEST, dé'jest', vt. To distribute into various classes. To concoct in the stomach. To soften by heat. To range methodically in the mind. To dispose a wound

to generate pus in order to a cure.

DIGESTED, dê-jest-éd, pp. Reduced to method; arranged in due order. Concocted or prepared in the stomach.

DIGESTER, de-jest-er, n. He that digests. A strong

vessel or engine to boil bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. That which strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, de-jest'ibl, a. Capable of being digested. DIGESTIBILITY, de-jest-ib-il-it-e, n. The quality of being digestible.
DIGESTING, de-jest-ing, ppr. Arranging in due or-

der; dissolving, and preparing for circulating in the

DIGESTION, dê-jêst-'ŷûn, n. The act of digesting. Reduction to a plan. The disposition of a wound to generate matter. digestion. DIGESTIVE, dé-jéstélv, a. Having the power to cause DIGESTIVE, dé-jéstélv, n. An application which dis-

poses a wound to generate matter.
DIGESTURE, dê-jest-ŷūr, n. Concoction.
DIGGED, dîgd', pp. Pierced with a spade; formed by digging. DIGGER, dig'er, n. One that opens the ground with DIGGING, dig-ing, ppr. Cultivating the ground by

turning it with a spade.

DIGHT, di't, vt. To dress; to adorn.

DIGHTED, di't-èd, pp. Dressed np; decked; adorned. DIGHTING, di't-ing, ppr. Dressing up; decking; adorning

DIGIT, dijit, n. The measure or length containing three-fourths of an inch. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. Any of the numbers ex-pressed by single figures. Any number to ten. So called from counting upon the fingers.

DIGITAL, dij'it-al, a. Pertaining to a finger.

DIGITALIS, dij-it-a-lis, n. A powerful medicine; foxfingers. DIGITATED, dij-ît-å/t-èd, pp. Branched out like DIGLADIATE, de-glå-de-å/t, a. To fence; to quarrel. DIGLADIATED, de-glå-de-å/t-èd, pp. Fenced; quar-[quarrelling.

DIGLADIATING, dê-glā-dê-ā/t-ing, ppr. DIGLADIATION, dē-glā-dē-ā/shūn, n. Fencing; with swords.

With Swotas.

DIGNIFIED, dig-ne-fi'd, a. Invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFIED, dig-ne-fi'd, pp. Exalted; honoured; invested with dignity; as, the dignified clergy.

DIGNIFICATION, dig-nif-è-kâ-shūn, n. Exaltation.

DIGNIFY dig-nif-i', vt. To advance; to exalt.

DIGNIFYING, dig'nif-i'ing, ppr. Exalting; honour-

ing; investing with dignity.

DIGNITARY, dig'nit-er-e, n. A clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dig-nit-e, n. Grandeur of mien. Among ecclesiasticks, that promotion or preferment to which any inrisdiction is annexed.
DIGNOTION, dig-nô'shûn, n. Distinction.
DIGONOUS, dig-ô-nûs, a. In botany, having two

angles, as a stem. DIGRAPH, di²gråf, n. A union of two vowels, of which

one only is pronounced; as in head, breath.
DIGRESS, de-grés', vi. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or argument. To expatiate.

DIGRESSING, de-gres-ing, ppr. Departing from the main subject.

DIGRESSION, dé-grésh'un, n. A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse.

DIGRESSIONAL, de-gresh-un-al, a. Deviating from the main purpose.
DIGRESSIVE, de-grés-ív, a. Expatiating.
DIGRESSIVELY, de-grés-ív-le, ad. In the way of di-

gression.

DIGYN, di'jîn, n. A plant having two pistils. DIGYNIAN, dê-jîn'yan, a. Having two pistils. DIHEDRAL, di-hê'dral, a. Having two sides as a figure. DIHEDRON, di-hê'dron, n. (supra.) A figure with

two sides or surfaces. DIHEXAHEDRAL, di-hêks'ā-bê'drāl, a. In chrystallo-

graphy: having the form of a hexahedral prism with

graphy: naving the form of a decaded as product trihedral summits.

DIJUDICATE, di-ju-dė-kå/t, vt. To determine by cenDIJUDICATED, di-ju-dė-kå/t-ėd, pp. Judged or determined by censure. [determining by censure.
DIJUDICATING, di-ju-dė-kå/t-ing, ppr. Judging or
DIJUDICATION, di-ju-dė-kå/shūn, n. Judgind distito hinder inundations.

to hinder inundations. tinctions.

DIKE, di'k, n. A channel to receive water. A mound DIKE, di'k, vi. To work with a spade.

DIKE, di'k, vt. To surround with a dike; to secure with a bank. with a dike. DIKED, di'kd, pp. Surrounded with a dike; secured DIKING, di'k-ing, ppr. Surrounding with a dike; securing with a dike. Ltwo.

DILACERATE, dîl-ås-ér-å/t, vt. To tear; to force in DILACERATED, dîl-ås-ér-å/t-éd, pp. Torn; rent

DILACERATING, dil-as-er-a't-ing, ppr. Tearing; rending in two.

DILACERATION, dil-as-er-a-shun, n. The act of rending in two.

DILANIATE, dîl-å-nê-å-'t, vt. To tear in pieces. DILANIATED, dîl-å-nê-å-'t-ê-d, pp. Torn; re Torn; rent in pieces.
DILANIATING, dîl-â'-nê-â'-t-lng, ppr. Tearing; rend-DILANIATION, dîl-å-né-å-shun, n. A tearing in

DILAPIDATE, dîl-āp'îd-ā't, vi. To go to ruin. DILAPIDATE, dîl-āp'īd-ā't, vt. To consume wastefully. [pulled down; suffered to go to pieces.
DILAPIDATED, dfl-åp-fd-å't-åd, pp. Wasted; ruined;
DILAPIDDTING, dfl-åp-fd-å't-ing, ppr. Wasting;
pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.
DILAPIDATION. 278 å-248 å-248

DILAPIDATION, dîl-āp-id-ā-shun, n. Ruin or decay in general. dilapidation. DILAPIDATOR, díl-ap'id-a't-ur, n. One who occasions DILATABILITY, dîl a't-a-bil-ît-ê, n. The quality of admitting extension.

DILATABLE, dil-a/t-abl, a. Capable of extension. DILATATION, dil-a-ta-shun, n. The act of extending

into greater space.
DILATE, dil-å't, vt. To relate at large,
DILATE, dil-å't, vi. To widen. To speak copiously. DILATE, dil-a't, a. Extensive.

DILATED, dîl-å/t-èd, pp. Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy greater space.

DILATER, dil-a't-er, n. One who enlarges. DILATING, dil-a/t-ing, ppr. Expanding; enlarging;

speaking largely.

DILATION, dê-lâ'shun, n. Delay.

DILATOR, dê-lâ'-br, n. That which widens.

DILATORILY, dîl'ā-tūr-îl-ê, ad. In a procrastinating

DILATORINESS, dǐl'ā-tūr-ē-nēs, n. Slowness. DILATORY, dìl'ā-tūr-ē, a. Tardy; slow. DILECTION, dē-lēk'shān, n. The act of loving. DILEMMA, dîl-ém²ă, n. A difficult or doubtful choice. DILETTANTE, dîl-ê-tân²tê, n. One who delights in

cultivating or promoting science. DILIGENCE, dîl-ê-jêns, n. Assiduity in business. DILIGENT, dîl-ê-jênt, a. Constant in application. DILIGENTLY, dîl-ê-jênt-lê, ad. With assiduity.

DILL, dî', n. An herb.
DILUCID, dê-lu'sîd, a. Clear; plain.
DILUCIDATE, dê-lu'sê-dâ't, vt. To make clear.
DILUCIDATED, dê-lu'sê-dâ't-êd, pp. Made clear or

DILUCIDATING, dé-lu'sê-då't-lng, ppr. Making clear. DILUCIDATION, dê-lu'sê-då'shun, n. The act of making clear.

DILUCIDLY, dé-lu'sid-lê, ad. Clearly; evidently. DILUENT, dîl'u-ent, a. Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dil'u-ent, n. That which thins other matter. DILUTE, dil-u't, vt. To make thin. DILUTE, dil-u't, a. Thin; attenuated.

DILUTED, dll-u't-èd, pp. Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened; made thin: as liquids.
DILUTER, dll-u't-èr, n. That which makes any thing

[liquid; weakening. Making thin, or more else thin.

Liquid; weakening. Dillutting, dil-u't-ing, ppr. Making thin, or more Dilluttion, dil-u't-ing, ppr. Making thin, or more Dilluttion, dil-u'x-yān, a. Dilluviath, dil-u'x-yān, a. Relating to the deluge. Dilluviate, dil-u'x-yān, v.t. To run as a flood. Dilluvium, dil-u'x-yām, n. In geology: a deposit. Dim, dim', a. Not seeing clearly. Dull of apprehension. Observations. sion. Obscure.

DIM, dim', vt. To cloud; to darken; to obscure. DIMBLE, dim'bl, n. A bower. A cell, or retreat.

DIME, de'm, or di'me, n. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents, the tenth of a dollar. DIMENSION, dim-én-shun, a. Bulk ; extent ; capacity. DIMENSIONLESS, dim-en-shun-les, a. Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSITY, dim'én'sît-ê, n. Extent; capacity. DIMENSIVE, dim-éns'iv, a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMETER, dim'ê-têr, a. Having two poetical mea-DIMICATION, dîm-ê-kā-shūn, n. A battle; contest. DIMIDIATE, dîm-ê-dê-â't, or dê-mîd-ê-â't, vt. To

divide into two parts.

DIMIDIATED, dlm-ê'dê-ā't-éd, pp. Divided into two

equal parts; halved. DIMIDIATING, dim-ê'dê-â't-îng, ppr. Dividing into

two equal parts; halving.

DIMIDIATION, dlm-&-de-å-shůn, n. Halving.

DIMINISH, dlm-ln-lsh, vt. To impair; to lessen.

DIMINISH, dlm-ln-lsh, vi. To grow less.

DIMINISHED, dim-in-ishd, pp. Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded. DIMINISHING, dim-in-ish-ing, ppr. Lessening; con-

tracting. Degrading.
DIMINISHINGLY, dîm-în-îsh-îng-lê, ad. Tending

to vilify, or lessen.

DIMINUENT, dim-in-u-ent, a. Lessening.

DIMINUTE, dim-in-u't, a. Small; diminutive.

DIMINUTELY, dim-in-u't-lê, ad. In a manner which ingless. Discredit. lessens. [ing less. Discredit. DIMINUTION, dim-in-u-shûn, n. The state of grow-DIMINUTIVE, dim-in-u-tiv, a. Small; little. DIMINUTIVE, dim-in-u-tiv, n. A word formed to express littleness; as, manniken, a little man. DIMINUTIVELY, dim-in-u-tiv-lê, ad. In a diminu-

tive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dim-în'u-tiv-nes, n. Smallness. DIMISH, dim-îsh, a. Somewhat dim.

DIMISSION, dîm-îsh-tîn, n. Leave to depart. [part. DIMISSORY, dîm-îs-tîr-ê, a. Granting leave to de-DIMIT, dîm-ît', vt. To allow to go.

DIMITTED, dim-it-ed, pp. Allowed to go. Granted [Granting to farm. to farm. DIMITTING, dim-it'ing, ppr. Allowing to go. DIMITY, dim'it-ê, n. A kind of fustian, or cloth of

cotton. [perception.]
DIMLY, dim'lė, ad. Not with a quick sight, or clear DIMMED, dim'd, pp. Clouded; darkened; obscured, in vision, or in thoughts and conception.

DIMMING, dim'ing, n. Obscurity.

DIMMING, diming, ppr. Clouding; obscuring; darkening, the sight, or the conception, apprehension, and thoughts.

DIMNESS, dim-nes, n. Dulness of sight.
DIMPLE, dimpl, n. A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

DIMPLE, dimpld, vi. To sink in small cavities. DIMPLED, dimpld, a. Set with dimples. DIMPLY, dimple, ad. Full of dimples.

DIM-SIGHTED, dim-si/t-ed, n. Having dim, or obscure vision.

DIN, dîn', n. A violent and continued sound.
DIN, dîn', vt. To stun with noise.
DINARCHY, di'nark-c, n. A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DINE, di'n, vi. To eat the chief meal about the

middle of the day.

DINE, di'n, vt. To give a dinner to.

DINED, di'nd, pp. Having consumed or ate a dinner;
entertained with a dinner.

[ginous.

DINETICAL, din-et-fk-al, a. Whirling round; verti-DING, ding', vt. To dash with violence. To impress with force. To impress with force.

DING, ding', vi. To bluster; to bounce.

DING-DONG, ding'dong', n. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGED, dingd', pp. Impressed with great force. DINGINESS, din-je-nes, n. The quality of being dingy. DINGING, ding-ing, ppr. Impressing with force; striking with force.

DINING, di'n-ing, ppr. Eating a dinner; entertaining with a dinner.

DINGLE, dingg'l, n. A hollow between hills; a dale. DINGLE-DANGLE, dingg'l-dångg'l, n. Any thing carelessly dependant.

DINGY, dîn'je, a. Dark brown; dun; dirty. DINING-ROOM, di'n-ing-rô'm, n. The room where entertainments are made.

DINNED, dind', pp. Stunned with a loud noise; with a violent rattling noise in the ears.

DINNER, din'er, n. The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, din'er-ti'm, n. The time of dining. DINNING, din-ing, pp. Making a loud rattling noise in the ears.

DINT, dint', n. A blow; a stroke. The mark made

by a blow; violence; force; power.
DINT, dint', vt. To mark with a cavity by a blow.
DINTED, dint'dd, pp. Marked; impressed with a

cavity by a blow.

DINTING, dinting, ppr. Marking with a cavity by a DINUMERATION, din-u-mer-a-shun, n. The act of

numbering out singly.

DINUS, di'nus, n. A giddiness. A violent wind; a whirlwind.

DIOCESAN, di-os-es-an, n. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESAN, di-os'es-an, a. Pertaining to a diocese. DIOCESS, di'-ô-ses, n. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction

DIOCTAHEDRAL, di-òk-tā-hé-drāl, a. In chrystalography, having the form of a octahedral prism, with tetrahedral summits.

DIODON, di'd-don, n. The sun-fish; a genus of fishes

of a singular form.
DIOMEDE, di'ô-mê'd, n. An aquatic, webfooted fowl; the size of a hen, but its neck and legs much

DIOPSIDE, di'op-sid, n. A rare mineral. DIOPTASE, di'op-ta's, n. Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral.

DIOPTICAL, and DIOPTICK, or DIOPTRICAL, and DIOPTRICK, di-op'tré-kål, &c., a. Assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTICKS, di-op'ticks, n. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as, the air, the water, glasses, &c.

DIORISM, di-'ò-rism, n. Definition. DIORISTICALLY, di-ò-ris-tik-ål-c, ad. In a dis-

tinguishing manner.

DIORTHOSIS, di-òr'thô-sis, n. A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive shape.

DIP, dip', n. Depression. The act of taking that which comes first.

DIP, dlp', vi. To sink; to immerge. To enter; to pierce. To enter slightly into any thing.
 DIP, dlp', vi. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first

DIPCHICK, dip-tshik, n. The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, dî-pét-â-lus, a. Having two flower-leaves. [to form one sound. DIPHTHONG, diffthong, n. A coalition of two vowels DIPHTHONGAL, diffthonggfal, a. Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds, pro-

nounced in one syllable. calyx. DIPHYLLOUS, dif-il-us, a. Having two leaves, as a

skull. DIPLOE, dip-10, n. The inner plate or lamina of the

DIPLOMA, dip-lô-må, n. A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
DIPLOMACY, dip-lô-mås-ê, n. A privileged state. A

plomacy. body of envoy DIPLOMATED, dîp'lò-må't-ed, part. a. Made by di-DIPLOMATICK, dîp-lô-mât-îk, a. Respecting envoys

and ambassadors. DIPLOMATIST, dip-lô-må-tist, n. One skilled in

diplomacy.
DIPPED, dipd', pp. Plunged into water or any liquor or fluid for a short time.

DIPPER, dîpér, n. One that dips in the water.

DIPPING, diping, ppr. Immerging, or plunging into water, spirits, &c. for a short time.

DIPPING Needle, diping, n. An instrument which

shows the inclination of the magnet.

DIPRISMATIC, di-priz-mat-ik, a. Prismatic in a double degree.

DIPSAS, dip'sas, n. A serpent, whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTER, or DIPTERA, dîp'ter, or dîp-tê'ra, n. An order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly. DIPTERAL, dipter-al, a. Having only two wings.

DIPTOTE, dip-tot, n. A noun consisting of two cases only. [martyrs. DIPTYCH, dlp-tik, n. A register of bishops and DIRADIATION, di-rā-dē-ā-shun, n. The rays of

The rays of light diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, di'r, a. Dreadful; dismal. DIRECT, di-rékt', or dir-ékt', a. Strait. In astronomy: appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde. Not collateral. Open; not ambiguous. Plain; express. DIRECT, di-rékt', vt. To aim or drive in a strait line.

To regulate; to adjust. DIRECTED, di-rěkt-éd, or dir-ěkt-éd, pp. Aimed;

pointed; guided; rejected; governed; ordered; instructed. DIRECTER, di'rékt'ůr, or dîr-êkt-ůr, n. One that

directs, one that prescribes. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation. DIRECTING, di-rekt'ing, or dir-ekt'ing, ppr. Aim-

ing; pointing; guiding: regulating; governing; ordering DIRECTION di-rék-shun, or dir-ék-shun, n. Aim at

a certain point. Order; command. [way. DIRECTIVE, dîr-êk4tvî, a. Informing; showing the DIRECTLY, dîr-êkt4ê, ad. In a strait line. Imme-

diately. Without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, dir-čkt-nės, n. Straitness.

DIRECTOR, dîr-ekt-ar, n. A rule. An instructor. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading com-An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORIAL, dîr-êk-tớr-ŷāl, a. Giving direction. DIRECTORY, dîr-êkt-ar-ê, n. The book published in the grand rebellion for the direction of certain acts of worship. A direction; a guide. The name of the

democratick French government in modern times.

DIRECTORY, dîr-êkt-ûr-ê, a. Guiding.

DIRECTRESS, dîr-êkt-rês, or di-rêkt-res, n. She who directs or governs. Idirects. DIRECTRIX, dîr-ektt-riks, n. She who manages or DIREFUL, di'r-fôl, a. Dire; dreadful; dismal. DIREFULNESS, di'r-fôl-nts, n. Dreadfulness. directs.

DIRENESS, di'r-nes, n. The act of plundering. DIREPTION, dir-ep-shun, n. The act of plundering.

DIRGE, derj', n. Song of lamentation.

DIRIGENT, dir'ij ent, a. The dirigent line in geo-

metry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. [Scotland. DIRK, derk', n. A kind of dagger in the Highlands of DIRK, derk', a. Dark.

DIRKE, derk, a. Dark.

DIRKE, derk, vt. To darken; to obscure.

DIRKED, derkd', pp. Darkened; obscured.

DIRKING, derkd'ng, ppr. Darkening; obscuring.

DIRT, dart', n. Excrement. Mud; filth.

DIRT, dart', vt. To foul; to bemire.

DIRTED, dart'ed, pp. Fouled; bemired.

DIRTIED, dart'e'd, pp. Fouled; soiled. Disgraced; scandalized.

DIRTING, durt-ing, ppr. Fouling; making filthy; soiling; bedaubing; polluting.
DIRTILY, dart-il-e, ad. Nastily; foully. Meanly.

DIRTINESS, důrt'é-nes, n. Nastiness. Meanness.

DIRT-PIE, důrt-pi, n. Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.
DIRTY, důrt-e, a, Foul; nasty: filthy. Mean; base;

despicable.
DIRTY, durt-é, vt. To foul. To disgrace; to scandalize. DIRTYING, durt'e-ing, ppr. Making foul; tarnishing. Scandalizing.

DIS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

DIRUPTION, di-růp'shůn, or dir-ůp'shůn, n. Bursting to breaking.

DIS, dls', n. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a private or negative signification; as, to arm, to dis-

arm; to join, to disjoin.

DISABLE, dis-abl, vt. To deprive of force; to weaken.

DISABLEMENT, dis-abl-ment, n. Legal impediment; weakness.

DISABUSE, dis-å-bu'z, vt. To set right.

DISABUSED, dľs-å-bu'zd, pp. Undeceived.
DISABUSING, dľs-å-bu'z-lng, ppr. Undeceiving.
DISACCOMMODATE, dľs-åk-kóm-ó-då't, vt. put to inconvenience.

DÍSACCOMMODATED, dîs-åk-kôm-ó-då/t-éd, pp. Put to inconvenience. DISACCOMMODATING,dis-åk-kom-o-då/t-ing,ppr.

Putting to inconvenience. DISACCOMMODATION, dis-åk-kom-o-då-shun, n.

The state of being unprepared.
DISACCORD, dis-åk-kå/rd, v.n. To refuse consent. DISACCUSTOM, dîs-åk-kůs-tům, vt. To destroy the force of habit.

DISACCUSTOMED, dîs-åk-kůs-tůmd, pp. Disused. DISACCUSTOMING, dis-åk-kus-tum-ing, ppr. Disusing; neglecting the practice of any thing.
DISACKNOWLEDGE, dis-åk-nôl-éj, vt. Not to ac-

knowledge. disowned. DISACKNOWLEDGED, dis-ak-nol-cjd, pp. Denied; DISACKNOWLEDGING, dis-åk-nolf-ej-ing, ppr. Denying ; disowning. DISACQUAINT, dîs-åk-kôå/nt, vt. To break or dis-

solve acquaintance.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dis-åk-köå'nt-ånce, n. Disuse of familiarity

DISACQUAINTED, dis-åk-koå/nt-ed, pp. Broken or dissolved in acquaintance.
DISACQUAINTING, dis-åk-köä/nt-ing, ppr. Dis-

solving acquaintance.

DISADORN, dfs-å-då/rn, vt. To deprive of ornament.

DISADORNED, dfs-å-då/rnd, pp. Deprived of ornaments.

DISADORNING, dis-å-då/r-ning, ppr. Depriving of Disaborning, dis-å-da-våns', vt. To stop; to check.

DISADVANCE, dîs-âd-vâns', vt. To stop; to cl DISADVANCE, dîs-âd-vâns', vi. To keep back. DISADVANCED, dis-ad-vansd', pp. Stopped; checked; [checking. Stopping; kept back.

DISADVANCING, dis-åd-våns-ing, ppr. Stopping; DISADVANTAGE, dis-åd-vån-tij, n. Loss; injury [terest of any kind. to interest. DISADVANTAGE, dis-ad-van-tij, vt. To injure in in-DISADVANTAGEABLE, dîs-âd-vânt-îj-ābl, a. Con-

trary to profit. DISADVANTAGED, dis-åd-vån-tijd, pp. Injured in

interest of any kind. DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-åd-vån-tå'j-ås, a. Contrary to interest.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dîs-åd-vån-tå'j-ås-lê, ad.

In a manner contrary to interest.
DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dis åd-vån-tå/j-ås-nes,
n. Mischief; loss.

DISADVANTAGING, dis-åd-vån-tij-ing, ppr. In-

juring in interest of any kind.
DISADVENTURE, dis-ad-vent-var, n. Misfortune. DISADVENTUROUS, dis-ad-vent-ŷur-us, a. Un-

prosperous. DISAFFECT, dis-åf-fékt', vt. To fill with discontent. DISAFFECTED, dis-af-fekt-ed, pp. Not disposed to

zeal or affection. DISAFFECTED, dis-af-fekt-ed, part. a. Having the [affected manner. dis-āf-fekt-éd-le, ad. After an affections alienated. DISAFFECTEDLY, dis-āf-fékt-éd-lé, ad. Af DISAFFECTEDNESS, dis-āf-fékt-éd-nés, n. The

quality of being disaffected. [affections. DISAFFECTING, dls-åf-fékt-ing, ppr. Alienating the DISAFFECTION, dls-åf-fék-shūn, n. Dislike. DISAFFECTIONATE, dls-åf-fék-shūn-ét, a. Not

disposed to affection or zeal.

DISAFFIRM, dis-åf-férm', et. To contradict DISAFFIRMANCE, dis-åf-fér-måns, n. Contutation. DISAFFIRMED, dis-åf-férmd', pp. Denied; contradicted; overthrown.

DISAFFIRMING, dis-af-fe'r-ming, ppr. Denying; contradicting.
DISAFFOREST, dis-åf-fòr-ést, vt. To reduce a forest

to common ground.

DISAFFORESTED, dis-åf-for'ést-éd, pp. Reduced from a forest to common ground.

DISAFFORESTING, dis-åf-for'est-ing, ppr. De-

priving of forest privilege.

DISAGREE, dis-å-gré', vi. To differ in opinion.

DISAGREEABLE, dis-å-gré'åbl, a. Unpleasing.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dis-å-gré'åbl-nés, n. fensiveness. [unpleasantly.

DISAGREEABLY, dis-å-gré-ab-lé, ad. Unsuitably; DISAGREEMENT, dis-å-gré-mênt, n. Difference of opinion.

DIŜAGGREGATE, dis-åg-rê-gå/t, vt. To separate an

aggregate mass into its component parts.
DISAGGREGATED, dis-åg²rê-gå't-åd, pp. Separated as an aggregate mass.

DISAGGREGATING, dis-åg-rê-gå/t-ing, ppr. Separating as the parts of an aggregate body.

DISAGGREGATION, dis-åg-rê-gå/shån, n. The act

or operation of separating an aggregate body into its

component parts. [ance. DISALLIEGE, dis-āl-lė'j, vt. To alienate from allegi-DISALLIEGED, dis-āl-lė'jd, pp. Alienated from allegiance. allegiance.

DISALLIEGING, dîs-âl-lê'j-îng, ppr. Alienating from DISALLOW, dîs-âl-lâô', vt. To consider as unlawful. DISALLOWED, dîs-âl-lâôd', pp. Not granted; re-

DISALLOWING, dis-al-lab'ing, ppr. Not permitting. DISALLOW, dis-ål-làb', vi. To refuse permission.
DISALLOWABLE, dis-ål-làb'abl, a. Not allowable.
DISALLOWANCE, dis-ål-làb'abs, n. Prohibition.

DISALLIED, dîs-âl-li'd, pp. Disadvantageously allied, DISALLY, dîs-âl-li', vt. To make an improper alliance. DISALLYING, dîs-âl-li'fing, ppr. Making an improper alliance. DISANCHOR, dis-angk-ur, vt. To drive a ship from DISANCHORED, dis-angk-urd, pp. Forced from its

anchors, as a ship. DISANCHORING, dis-ångk-år-ing, ppr. Forcing a

ship from its anchors.
DISANGELICAL, dis-an-jel-ik-al, a. Not angelical. DISANIMATE, dis-ån-ê-må't, vt. To deprive of life. To discourage. dispirited.

DISANIMATED, dis-åfi-é-må't-éd, pp. Discouraged; DISANIMATING, dis-an-e-ma't-ing, ppr. Discouraging; disheartening. [life. DISANIMATION, dis-ån-é-må-shun, n. Privation of

DISANNUL, dis-an-nul', et. A barbarous word for to made void.

DISANNULLED, dis-an-nulld', pp. Annulled; vacated; DISANNULLER, dis-ån-nål'år, 2. One who makes null. DISANNULLING, dis-ån-nul'ing, n. The act of mak-

ing void.

DISANNULLING, dis-ån-nål'ing, ppr. Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.

DISANNULMENT, dis-ån-nål-ment, n. The act of forestion by unction.

making void. [cration by unction. DISANOINT, dis-å-nàc'nt, vt. To invalidate conse-DISAPPAREL, dis-åp-pår-čl, vt. To disrobe. DISAPPARELLED, dis-åp-pår-čld, pp. Disrobed;

stripped of raiment. DISAPPARELLING, dis-ap-par-el-ing, ppr. Disrob-

ing; stripping of raiment.
DISAPPEAR, dis-åp-pé'r, To be lost to view.
DISAPPEARANCE, dis-åp-pê'r-åns, n. An An end of

Lappearance. Cessation of appearance.
DISAPPEARING, dis-ap-pe'r-ing, n. DISAPPEARING, dis-ap-pe'r-ing, ppr. Vanishing; receding from the sight.

DISAPPOINT, dis-ap-paê'nt, vt. To balk; to deprive or bereave of any thing. DISAPPOINTED, dis-ap-pac'nt-éd, pp. Defeated of

expectation. DISAPPOINTING, dis-ap-paê'nt-ing, ppr. Defeating

of expectation, hope, desire, or purposa. DISAPPOINTMENT, dis-ap-pae'nt-ment, n. Defeat

of hope.

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DISAPPRECIATE, dis-ap-pré-se-à/t, vt. To under-
 value.
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DISAPPRECIATED, dis-ap-prê-sê-â't-êd, pp. Undervalued [dervaluing. DISAPPRECIATING, dîs-ap-prê-sê-a/t-ing, ppr. Un-

DISAPPROBATION, dis-âp-rô-bā'shun, n. Censure. DISAPPROBATORY, dis-âp'rô-bā't-ur-ê, a. Con-

taining disapprobation. [propriated. DISAPPROPRIATE, dis-āp-prô-prê-ā-t, a. Not ap-DISAPPROVAL, dis-āp-prô-v-āl, n. Disapprobation. DISAPPROVE, dis-āp-prô-v, vt. To censure.

DISAPPROVED, dis-ap-provd, pp. Disliked; condemned; rejected. [condemning. DISAPPROVING, dis-ap-prov-ing, ppr. Disliking; DISARD, dis'ard, n. A prattler; a boasting talker. DISARM, dis-a'rm, vt. To spoil or divest of arms.

DISARMED, dis-å'rmd, pp. Deprived of arms. DISARMER, dis-å'r-mår, n. One who deprives of arms. DISARMING, dis-å/r-ming, n. Deprivation of arms. DISARMING, dis-a'rm-ing, ppr. Stripping of arms. Subduing.

DISARRANGED, dis-år-rå'nj, vt. To unsettle.

DISARRANGED, dis-år-rå'njd, pp. Unsettled; disturbed; put out of order, or due arrangement.

DISARRANGEMENT, dis-år-rå'nj-ment, n. Disorder; confusion.

(disturbing.

der; confusion.

DISARRANGING, dis-år-rå/nj-ing, ppr. Unsettling; DISARRAY, dis-år-rå', vt. To undress any one.

DISARRAY, dis-år-rå', n. Disorder. Undress. DISARRAYED. dis-år-rå'd, pp. Divested of clothes. DISARRAYING, dis-år-rå-ing, ppr. Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.

DISASSIDUITY, dis-as-id-u-it-e, n. Absence of care or attention.

DISASSOCIATE, dîs-ås-sô'sê-å't, vt. To disunite. DISASSOCIATED, dîs-ås-sô'sê-å't-ĕd, pp. Disunited. DISASSOCIATING, dîs-ås-sô'sê-å't-ing, ppr. Dis-[lamity.

DISASTER, dis-ås'ter, n. Misfortune; mishap; ca-DISASTER, dis-ås'ter, vt. To affliet; to mischief. DISASTERED, dis-ås-terd, pp. Blasted; injured; afflicted.

DISASTERING, dis-as-ter-ing, ppr. Blasting; injur-

ing; afflicting.
DISASTROUS, dis-ås-trås, a. Unlucky. Unhappy.
DISASTROUSLY, dis-ås-trås-le, ad. In a dismal

DISASTROUSNESS, dis-ås'trus-nes, n. Unluckiness. DISAUTHORIZE, dis-à-thur-i'z, vt. To deprive of credit or authority [credit.

DISAUTHORIZED, dis-à-thur-i'zd, pp. Deprived of DISAUTHORIZING, dis-a-thur-i'z-ing, ppr. Depriv-

ing of credit.

DISAVOUCH, dis-a-vactsh', vt. To retract profession. DISAVOUCHING, dis-å-våotsh-ing, ppr. Retracting

DISAVOUCHING, as a transfer of the profession; disowning. [ledge of. DISAVOW, dis-å-våó, vt. To disown; to deny know-DISAVOWAL, dis-å-våó-ål, n. Denial. DISAVOWED, dis-å-våó-ål, pp. Denied; disowned. DISAVOWING, dis-å-våó-ång, ppr. Denying; disowning.

DISAVÖWMENT, dîs-å-våô'ment, n. Denial. DISBAND, dis-band', vt. To dismiss from military ser-

vice; to break up an army.
DISBAND, dis-band, vt. To retire from military service; to break up.

DISBARK, dis-ba'rk, vt. To land from a ship. To
DISBARKED, dis ba'rkd, pp. Landed from a ship;

stripped as from a tree. DISBARKING, dis-bark-ing, ppr. Landing from a

bisp stripping the hark from.

DISBELIEF, dis-bê-lê'f, n. Refusal of credit.

DISBELIEVE, dis-bê-lê'v, vt. Not to credit.

DISBELIEVED, dis-bê-lê'vd, pp. Not believed; dis-[belief. credited. DISBELIEVER, dis-bê-lê'v-ûr, n. One who refuses

DISBELIEVING, dis-bê-lê'v-ing, ppr. Withholding belief; discrediting.
DISBENCH, dis-bentsh', vt. To drive from a seat.

DISBENCHED, dis-bentshd', pp. Driven from a seat.

DISBENCHING, dis-bentsh'ing, ppr. Driving from a

DISBLAME, dis-blå'm, vt. To clear from blame. DISBLAMED, dis-blå'md, pp. Cleared from blame. DISBLAMING, dis-bla/m-ing, ppr. Clearing from blame. [impediments of the body DISBODIED, dis-bòd-cd, a. Freed from the clogs and DISBOWEL, dis-bà6-cl, vt. To eviscerate; to deprive

[prived of contents. of contents. DISBOWELED, dis-bao-éld, pp. Eviscerated; de-DISBOWELING, dis-bab-el-ing, ppr. Depriving of

contents; taking out the intestines. DISBRANCH, dis-brantsh', vt. To break off, as a

branch from a tree. DISBRANCHED, dis-brantshd', pp. Separated or broken off, as a branch from a tree. DISBRANCHING, dis-brantsh'ing, ppr. Depriving of DISBUD, dis-bud', vt. To take away the branches or

slips newly put forth. I newly put forth, DISBUDDED, dis-bud'ed, pp. Deprived of the buds DISBUDDING, dis-budding, ppr. Taking away the buds newly put forth.
DISBURDEN, dîs-bur'dên, vi. To ease the mind.
DISBURDEN, dîs-bur'dên, vt. To ease of a burden,

[den; unloaded. to unload. DISBURDENED, dis-bur'dend, pp. Eased of a bur-DISBURDENING, dis-bur'den-ing, ppr. Unloading; throwing off a burden.

DISBURSE, dis-burs', vt. To spend or lay out money. DISBURSED, dis-bursd', pp. Paid out; expended. DISBURSEMENT, dis-burs'ment, n. Act of laying

Sum spent. DISBURSER, dis-burs'ur, n. One that disburses.

DISBURSING, dis-burs'ing, ppr. Paying out; ex-[shoes. pending. DÎSCALCEATE, dîs-kâl-sê-â/t, vt. To put off the DISCALCEATED, dîs-kâl-sê-â/t-ed, a. Stripped of shoes. shoes

DISCALCEATED, dis-kål'sé-å't-éd, pp. Stripped of DISCALCEATING, dis-kål-se-å/t-ing, pp. Stripping, or pulling off shoes or sandals. [off the shoes. or pulling off shoes or sandals. [off the shoes. DISCALCEATION, dis-kål-sê-å-shůn, n. The pulling DISCANDY, dis-kån-dê, vi. To dissolve; to melt.

DISCARD, dis-kå'rd, vt. To dismiss from service or employment. [missed from service. DISCARDED, dis-ka'rd-éd, pp. Thrown out; dis-

DISCARDING, dis-kå'rd-ing, ppr. Throwing out; dismissing from employment.

DISCARNATE, dîs-kār'nā't, a. Stripped of flesb.

DISCASE, dîs-kā's, vt. To strip; to undress.

DISCASED, dis-ka'sd, pp. Stripped of covering; unfing dressed.

DISCASING, dís-kå's-îng, ppr. Stripping; undress-DISCEPTATION, díz zép-tå'shůn, n. Controversy. DISCEPTATOR, dîz-zép-tå't-ůr, n. One who arbitrates, or decides. [judicial cognizance. DISCERN, dîz-zêrn', vi. To make distinction. To have DISCERN, dîz-zêrn', vt. To see. To judge. To dis-

discovered. tinguish.

DISCERNED, dlz-zérnd', pp. Distinguished; seen; DISCERNER, dlz-zérnd'r, n. Discoverer. Judge. One that has the power of distinguishing. DISCERNIBLE, dlz-zérdnibl, a. Perceptible. DISCERNIBLENESS, dlz-zérdnibl-nés, n. Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, dîz-zér'nîb-lê, ad. Perceptibly. DISCERNING, dîz-zér'nîng, n. The power of distinguishing. DISCERNING, dîz-zer-nîng, part. a. Judicious.

DISCERNING, diz-zer-ning, ppr. Distinguishing; discovering.
DISCERNINGLY, diz-zer'ning-le, ad. Judiciously.

DISCERNMENT, diz-zern'ment, n. Judgment; power

of distinguishing.

DISCERP, diz-zerpd, vt. To tear in pieces. To separate.

DISCERPED, diz-zerpd', pp. Torn to pieces; broken; separated; selected. [to be separated. DISCERPIBILITY, dîz-zêrp-îb-îl-ît-ē, n. Liableness

DISCERPIBLE, dîz-zêrp²lbl, a. Separable.
DISCERPING, dîz-zêrp²lng, ppr. Tearing to pieces;
breaking; separating; selecting.
DISCERPSION, dîz-zêrp²shûn, n. See Discerption.

DISCERPTIBILITY, dis-sérp-tib-il-it-é, n. Liable- DISCOID, dis-kåé'd, n. Something in form of a discus, ness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. DISCERPTIBLE, dis-sérp-tibl, a. Separable.
DISCERPTION, dis-sérp-shun, n. The act of pulling

to pieces.

DISCESSION, dis-sésh-in, n. Departure.
DISCHARGE, dis-tshèri, vt. To disburden; to exonerate. To unload. To give vent to any thing. nerate. To unload. To give vent to any tining. To unload a gun. To clear a debt. To clear from an accusation. To put away. To divest of any office or employment. To dismiss. To emit.

DISCHARGE, dis-tshå'rj, vi. To dismiss itself.

DISCHARGE, dis-tshå'rj, n. Vent; explosion; emission. Matter vented. Dismission from an office. Re-

lease from an obligation or penalty. Absolution from a crime. Ransom. An acquittance from a debt. Ex-[thrown out; dismissed. Unloaded; let off; DISCHARGED, dis-tshå'rjd, pp. DISCHARGER, dis-tshå/rj-ur, n. He that discharges in any manner.

DISCHARGING, dis-tshå/rj-ing, ppr. Unlading; throwing out; emitting. Dismissing from service. Unlading; [of a church.

DISCHURCH, dis-tshurtshu, vt. To deprive of the rank DISCHURCHED, dis-tshurtshu, pp. Deprived of the rank of a church. [of the rank of a church. DISCHURCHING, dis-tshurtshung, ppr. Depriving DISCIDE, dis-si'd, vt. To divide; to cut in two.

DISCIDED, dis-si'd-ed, pp. Divided; cut in two pieces. DISCIDING, dis-si'd-ing, ppr. Dividing; entting in DISCINCT, dis-singkt, a. Ungirded. [two. DISCIND, dis-sind', vt. To divide; to cut in pieces. DISCINDED, dis-sind'ed, pp. Divided; cut into pieces.

DISCINDING, dis-sinding, ppr. Dividing; cutting into pieces. [receive instructions from another. DISCIPLE, dis-si'pl, n. A scholar; one who professes to DISCIPLE, dis-si'pl, vt. To train; to bring up. To

discipline. DISCIPLED, dis-si'pld, pp. Taught; trained; brought DISCIPLELIKE, dis-si'pl-li'k, a. Becoming a disciple. DISCIPLESHIP, dis-si'pl-ship, n. The state or func-

tion of a disciple. [provement by discipline. DISCIPLINABLE, dis-sip-lin-abl, a. Capable of im-DISCIPLINABLENESS, dis-sip-lin-abl-nes, n. Capaorder so called. city of instruction. DISCIPLINANT, dîs-sîp'lîn-ânt, n. One of a religious DISCIPLINARIAN, dîs-sîp'lîn-â'r-ŷân, a. Pertaining

to discipline. DISCIPLINARIAN, dîs-sîp-lîn-â'r-ŷan, n. One who

rules or teaches with great strictness.

DISCIPLINARY, dis-sip-lin-er-e, a. Pertaining to discipline. Relating to a regular course of education. DISCIPLINE, dis'lp-lin, n. Education; instruction. Rule of government. Military regulation. Punish-

ment; chastisement.

DISCIPLINE, dis-'ip-lin, vt. To educate. To punish.

DISCIPLINED, dis-'ip-lind, pp. Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations. Corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DISCIPLING, dis-'ip-ling, ppr. Teaching; training;

making a disciple.

DISCIPLINING, dis-slp-iln-ing, ppr. Instructing; educating; subjecting to rules and regulations.

DISCLAIM, dis-klā'm, vt. To disown.

DISCLAIMED, dis-klā'md, pp. Disowned; disavowed;

rejected; denied.

DISCLAIMER, dis-klam-er, n. One that disowns. In law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal. DISCLAIMING, dis-klaming, ppr. Disowning; dis-

avowing; renouncing; rejecting.

DISCLOSE, dis-klô'z, vt. To uncover. To hatch. To DISCLOSE, dis-klô'z, n. Discovery. [reveal. DISCLOSE), dis-klô'zd, pp. Discovered to view; discovers

opened; revealed.

DISCLOSER, dis-klô'z-ūr, n. One that reveals or DISCLOSING, dis-klô's-ing, ppr. Uncovering; opening to view; reveals or proving the control of the contr ing to view; revealing.

DISCLOSURE, dis-kloʻz-pun, n. Act of revealing any DISCLUSION, dis-kloʻz-pun, n. Emission.

DISCOAST, dis-koʻst, vi. To quit the coast.

DISCOHERENT, dis-kô-hê-rent, a. Inchorent.

or disk.
DISCOID, DISCOIDAL, dls-kåe'd, dls-kåe'd-ål, a. DISCOLORATION, dîs-kůl-ůr-å-shûn, n. Stain; die. DISCOLOUR, dîs-kůl-ůr, vt. To stain.

DISCOLOURED, dis-kůl-ůrd, a. Having various co-

[colour, or hue; staining. DISCOLOURING, dis-kůl-ůr-îng, ppr. Altering the DISCOMFIT, dis-kům-fit, vt. To defeat; to conquer, DISCOMFIT, dis-kům-fit, vn. Defeat; rout; overthrow. DISCOMFITED, dis-kum'fit-ed, pp. Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DISCOMFITING, dis-kům'fit-ing, ppr. Routing; de-DISCOMFITURE, dis-kům'fit-yůr, n. Defeat.

DISCOMFORT, dis-kům-fürt, vt. Uneasiness; sorrow. DISCOMFORT, dis-kům-fürt, vt. To grieve. DISCOMFORTABLE, dis-kům-fürt-åbl, a. Melan-

choly, and refusing comfort.
DISCOMFORTED, dis-kům-fůrt-ěd, pp. Made un-

easy; disturbed; pained; grieved.
DISCOMFORTING, dis-kum-furt-ing, ppr. Disturb-

ing peace and happiness.

DISCOMMEND, dis-kdm-ménd', vt. To blame.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dis-kům-ménd-abl, a. Blamable. [a. Blamableness. DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dis-kům-měnd-åbl-nés, DISCOMMENDATION, dis-kom-en-då-shun,

censured. DISCOMMENDED, dîs-kům-měnd-éd, pp. Blamed; DISCOMMENDER, dîs-kům-měnd-ér, n. One that discommends. [ing; censuring.

DISCOMMENDING, dis-kům-mênd-ing, ppr. Blam-DISCOMMODATE, dis-kòm-ô-då/t, vt. To molest. DISCOMMODATED, dis-kòm-ô-då/t-èd, pp. Molested; annoyed. [lesting; disturbing, DISCOMMODATING, dis-kom-6-da/t-ing, ppr. Mo-DISCOMMODE, dis-kom-mo/d, vt. To put to inconvenience.

venience. [convenience; molested. DISCOMMODED, dis-kům-mô'd-ěd, pp. Put to in-DISCOMMODING, dis-kum-mô'd-ing, ppr. Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to. [nient. DISCOMMODIOUS, dis-kům-mô'd-ýůs, a. Inconve-

DISCOMMODITY, dis-kům-mòd'it-é, n. Inconvenience; mischief. ence; mischief.

DISCOMMON, dis-kòm'ůn, vt. To deprive of the right DISCOMMONED, dis-kòm'ůnd, pp. Appropriated;

as land. Separated and inclosed.

DISCOMMONING, dis-kom-dn-ing, ppr. Appropriating common land. Separating and inclosing.

DISCOMPLEXION, dis-kôm-plêks-yôn, vt. To change

the hue or colour. DISCOMPLEXIONED, dis-kům-plêks-ýund, pp.

Changed in complexion; altered. DISCOMPLEXIONING, dis-kům-plěks-ýun-ing, ppr.

Changing the complexion or colour.

DISCOMPOSE, dis-kům-pô'z, vt. To disorder. To disturb the temper. To fret; to vex.

DISCOMPOSED, dis-kům-pô'zd, pp. Unsettled; dis-

ordered; ruffled. [putting out of order. DISCOMPOSING, dls-kům-pô'z-ing, ppr. Unsettling; DISCOMPOSITION, dls-kům-pô-zish-ůn, n. Incon-

perturbation. DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kům-pô'zhůr, n. Diso DISCOMPT, dis-kåônt', vt. To pay back again. Disorder;

DISCOUNT. DISCONCERT, dis-kun-sert', vt. To unsettle the

mind. To defeat a machination. DISCONCERTED, dis-kun-sert-ed, pp. Broken; in-

terrupted; disordered.

DISCONCERTING, dis-kůn-sért'ing ppr. Disordering; discomposing; disturbing.

DISCONFORMITY, dis-kůn-fà'r-mît-ê, n. Want of DISCONGRUITY, dis-kůn-grô'ît-ê, n. Disagreement.

DISCONNECT, dis-kůn-někt', vt. To break the ties.

DISCONNECTED, dis-kůn-někt'-éd, pp. Separated; disunited.

DISCONNECTING, dis-kun-nekt'ing, ppr. Separat-DISCONSECTION, dis-kôn-něk-shûn, n. Disunion. DISCONSENT, dis-kûn-sênt, vr. To disagree. DISCONSOLANCY, dis-kôn-sê-lân-sê, n. Disconse-

P 2

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kon'sô-lâ't, a. Void of comfort; hopeless. [disconsolate manner. DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kon-sô-là/t-lè, ad. In a DISCONSOLATENESS, dis-kon-sô-là/t-nès, n. The

state of being disconsolate. comfort. Want of DISCONSOLATION, dis-kon'so-la'shun, n.

DISCONTENT, dis-kun-tent', n. Want of content. One who is discontented.

DISCONTENT, dis-kun-tent', a. Uneasy at the present state.

DISCONTENT, dis-kun-tent', vt. To dissatisfy. DISCONTENTED, dîs-kun-tent-ed, part. a. Uneasy; cheerless.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kun-tent-ed, pp. Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied.
DISCONTENTEDLY, dis-kun-tent-ed-le, ad. In a

discontented humour.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis - kun - tent 'ed-nes, n. Uneasiness. uneasiness. DISCONTENTING, dis-kån-tént-ing, ppr. Giving DISCONTENTING, dis-kån-tént-ing, a. Giving no satisfaction

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kun-tin-u-ans, n. Want of

cohesion of parts. Cessation. DISCONTINUATION, dîs-kůn-tîn-u-å-shůn, n. Disruption of continuity.

DISCONTINUE, dis-kun-tin-u, vi. To lose the cohe-

sion of parts.
DISCONTINUE, dis-kun-tin-u, vt. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.
DISCONTINUED, dis-kun-tin-ud, pp. Left off; in-

terrupted; broken off.
DISCONTINUER, dis-kun-tin-u-ur, n. One who discontinues a rule or custom.

DISCONTINUING, dis -kun -tin-u-ing, ppr. Ceasing;

interrupting; breaking off. [parts. DISCONTINUITY, dîs-kôn-tîn-u-ît-ê, n. Disunity of DISCONTINUOUS, dîs-kûn-tîn-u-ûs, a. Wide; gap-[gruity. Incon-

DISCONVENIENCE, dîs-kůn-vê'n-yêns, n. Încon-DISCONVENIENT, dîs-kůn-vê'n-yênt, a. Opposite. DISCORD, dis'kard, n. Disagreement; mutual anger.

A combination of disagreeing sounds. DISCORD, dis'ka'rd, vi. To disagree.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kå'rd-åns, n. Disagreement; DISCORDANCY, dis-kå'rd-ån-se, n. j inconsistency. DISCORDANT, dis-kå'rd-ånt, a. Inconsistent; at va-

riance with itself. Incongruous.
DISCORDANTLY, dis-ka'rd-ant-le, ad. In disagree-[peaceable. ment with another.

DISCORDFUL, dîs-kå/rd-fől, a. Quarrelsome; not DISCOVER, dîs-kåv-ér, vt. To show; to disclose. To bring to light; to make visible. To expose to view. To find things or places not known before.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kův-ůr-žůbl, a. That which may be found out. Apparent.

DISCOVERED, dis-kův-ůrd, pp. Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open. Revealed. Espied or first seen. Found out; detected.

DISCOVERER, dis-kův-ůr-ér, n. One that finds any thing not known before. A scout; one who is put to

descry the posture or number of an enemy.

DISCOVERING, dis-kdv-dr-ing, ppr. Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying. Finding out; detecting.

DISCOVERY, dis-kdv-dr-è, **. The act of finding any thing bidden. The act of searching as disclosing any

thing hidden. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

DISCOUNSEL, dis-kab'n-sel, vt. To dissuade. DISCOUNSELED, dis-kà&n-seld, pp. Dissuaded; ad-

vised to the contrary.
DISCOUNSELING, dis'kab'n-sel-ing, ppr. Dissuad-

ing; advising to the contrary.

DISCOUNT, dis-kaont, n. A deduction, according to

the rate of interest, for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a bill, or any other debt, not yet cue, in order to receive money for the same. DISCOUNT, dis-kaont', vt. To pay beforehand; de-

ducting a sum for prompt, or advanced payment. DISCOUNTABLE, dis kaont'abl, a. That may be discounted.

DISCOUNT-DAY, dis'kaont-da', n. The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

DISCOUNTED, dis-kaont-ed, pp. Deducted from a principal sum. DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kab/n-tin-ans, vt. To dis-

courage by cold treatment. To ahash. DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kaô'n-tin-ans, n. Cold

treatment. DISCOUNTENANCED, dis-kåð'n-tin-ånsd,
Abashed; discouraged; checked.
DISCOUNTENANCER, dis-kåð'n-tin-åns-år, pp.

One that discourages. DISCOUNTENANCING, dis-kab'n-tin-ans-ing, ppr.

Abashing; discouraging; checking.
DISCOUNTER, dis-kao'nt-ur, n. One who advances money upon discount.
DISCOUNTING, dis-khont-ing, ppr. Deducting a sum

for prompt, or advanced payment.

DISCOURAGE, dis-kur-ij, n. Want of courage.

DISCOURAGE, dis-kur-ij, vt. To depress. To deter.

DISCOURAGED, dis-kur-ijd, pp. Disheartened; de-

prived of courage, or confidence.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kūr-ij-ment, n. The act
of deterring. The cause of depression or fear.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kůr-lij-ůr, n. One that impresses diffidence or fear. DISCOURAGING, dis-kur-ij-ing, ppr. Dishearten-

ing; depressing in spirits or courage. DISCOURSE, dis-kô'rs, n. Conversation; speech. A

treatise; a dissertation. relate. DISCOURSE, dis-kô'rs, vi. To converse; to talk; to DISCOURSE, dis-kô'rs, vi. To treat of; to talk over. DISCOURSED, dis-kô'rsd, pp. Discussed; treated at

length. DISCOURSER, dis-kô'rs-ur, n. A speaker; an ha-DISCOURSING, dis-kô'rs-ing, n. Mutual intercourse of language. [ing; conversing. DISCOURSING, dis-kô'rs-ing, ppr. Discussing; talk-

DISCOURSIVE, dis-kô/rs-iv, a. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.
DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kô'rt-yas, a. Uncivil.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kô/rt-yus-lê, ad. Uncivilly; rudely. [Incivility. DISCOURTESY, dîs-kô'r-tê-sê, or dis-kûr-tê-sê, n DISCOURTESHIP, dîs-kô'rt-shîp, n. Want of respect.

DISCOUS, dîs-kûs, a. Broad; flat; wide.
DISCRERIT, dîs-krêd-ît, n. Ignominy; disgrace.
DISCREDIT, dîs-krêd-ît, vi. To deprive of credibility.

To disgrace. DISCRÉRITABLE, dîs-kréd'ît-âbl, a. Disgraceful. DISCREDITED, dis-kred-it-ed, pp. Disbelieved; brought into disrepute. not trusting to.

DISCREDITING, dis-krêd-ît-ing, ppr. Disbelieving; DISCREET, dis-krê't, a. Prudent; circumspect. Modest; not forward.

DISCREETLY, dîs-krê't-lê, ad. Prudently; cautiously. DISCREETNESS, dîs-krê't-ne's, n. Discretion. DISCREPANCE, dîs-krêp-âns, n. Difference; con-

trariety. DISCREPANCY, dis-krép-ans-ê, n. Difference. DISCREPANT, dis-kré-pant, a. Different; disagree-

ing.
DISCRETE, dîs-krê't, vt. To separate. To observe Proportion is when the ra tinue. To discon-

junctive. Discrete Proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6:8:3:4. [tinued. DISCRETED, dis-kré't-éd, pp. Separated; discon-

DISCRETING, dis-kre't-ing, ppr. Separating; dis-[ledge to govern or direct one's self.

DISCRETIONALLY dis-krésh-ûn-âl-â, ad. At pleasure ; at choice. [large. DISCRETIONARY, dis-krésh-un-èr-è, a. Left at DISCRETIVE, dis-krê-tiv, a. In logick: discretive

propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgments are made. DISCRETIVELY, dis'kré-tîv-lê, ad. Grammatically

distinguishing.

DISCRIMINABLE, dis-krim-in-abl, a. Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim-in-åt, vt. To mark with notes or difference. To select.

DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim-in-åt, a. Distinguished by certain tokens. [distinguished.

DISCRIMINATED, dîs-krîm-în-å't-èd, pp. Separated;
DISCRIMINATELY, dîs-krîm-în-å't-lê, ad. Disdifference. tinetly; minutely. DISCRIMINATENESS, dis-krim-in-a/t-nes,n. Marked

DISCRIMINATING, dis-krim-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of differ-[tion; difference put.

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim-in-ål-shun, n. Distine-DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim-in-ål-tiv, a. Characteristical. That which observes distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVELY, dîs-krîm-în-å-tîv-lê, ad. In an observance of due distinction. | zardous. DISCRIMINOUS, dis-krim-in-us, a. Dangerous; ha-

DISCRUCIATING, dis-kró-se-a't-ing, a. Painful. DISCUBITORY, dis-ku-bit-ur-c, a. Fitted to the pos-

ture of leaning.

DISCULPATE, dis-kül-på't, rt. To clear from the imputation of a fault.

DISCULPATED, dis-kül-på't-čd, pp. Cleared from DISCULPATING, dis-kul-pa/t-ing, ppr. Freeing from blame; excusing. [ing at meat. DISCUMBENCY, dis-kům-běn-sé, n. The act of lean-DISCUMBER, dis-kům-bůr, vt. To disengage from

any weight.

DISCUMBERED, dis-kum'burd, pp. Disengaged from any troublesome weight or impediment.

DISCUMBERING, dis-kam-bar-ing, ppr. Disengaging

from any weight or impediment.

DISCURE, dis-ku'r, vt. To discover; to reveal.

DISCURED, dis-ku'rd, pp. Discovered; revealed.

DISCURING, dis-ku'r-ing, ppr. Discovering; revealing.

DISCURRENT, dis-ku'r-ènt, a. Not current.

DISCURSION, dis-kur'shun, n. A running, or rambling about.

DISCURSIST, dis-kurs-ist, n. An arguer. DISCURSIVE, dis-kårs-iv, a. Proceeding by regular

gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dls-kdrs'iv-lê, ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSIVENESS, dis-kurs-iv-nes, n. Due gradation of arguments. Itional.

DISCURSORY, dis-kurs-ur-ê, a. Argumental; ra-DISCUS, dis'kus, n. A quoit; a heavy piece of iron

thrown in the ancient sports. [quisition. DISCUSS, dis-kůs', vt. To examine. To clear by dis-DISCUSSED, dis-kůsd', pp. Examined. Argued. Ventilated.

DISCUSSER, dis-kus-ur, n. He that discusses.

DISCUSSING, dis-kus-ing, n. Examination.

DISCUSSING, dis-kds-ing, ppr. Debating; examining by argument.

DISCUSSION, dis-kush'dn, n. Disquisition. In surgery: the breathing out the humours by insensible

transpiration. DISCUSSIVE, dis-kůs-iv, a. Having the power to

disperse any noxious matter.

DISCUTIENT, dis-ku'shent, n. A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in ing morbid matter.

DISCUTIENT, dîs-ku-shent, a. Discussing; dispers-DISDAIN, dis-da'n, vt. To scorn; to consider as un-worthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dis-dà'n, vi. To scorn; to think unworthy. DISDAIN, dis-dà'n, n. Contempt; scorn. DISDAINED, dis-dà'nd, pp. Scorned; despised; con-

temned. DISDAINFUL, dis-da'n-fol, a. Contemptuous; haugh-

DISDAINFULLY, dis-då'n-föl-å, ad. Contemptuously. DISDAINFULLY, dis-då'n-föl-å, ad. Contemptuously. DISDAINFULLESS, dis-då'n-föl-nås, n. Contempt. DISDAINING, dis-då'n-ing, n. Scorn; contempt. DISDAINING, dis-då'n-ing, ppr. Contemning; scorning. DISDIACLASTIC, dis-di-å-klås-tik, a. An epithet incre has Partholica and others to a substance sup-

given by Bartholine and others to a substance supposed to be erystal, but which is a fine pellucid spar,

called also Iceland crystal; and by Dr. Hill, from its shape, parallelopipedum.

DISEASE, dîs-ê'z, n. Distemper. DISEASE, dîs-ê'z, vt. To afflict with disease; to make

morbid; to infect. DISEASED, dis-é'zd, pp. Disordered; distempered; DISEASEDNESS, dis-é'z-éd-nés, n. Siekness; mor-

[ease; producing disease. bidness. [ease; producing disease. DISEASEFUL, dis-ê'z-fêl, a. Abounding with dis-DISEASEMENT, dis-ê'z-mênt, n. Trouble. DISEASING, dis-ê'z-lng, ppr. Afflicting with pain bidness.

and siekness. Disordering; infecting. Communi-

cating disease by contagion.

DISEDGED, dis-ėjd', a. Blunted; dulled.

DISEMBARK, dis-ėm-bà'rk, vt. To carry to land.

DISEMBARK, dis-ėm-bà'rk, vi. To land.

[sho shore. DISEMBARKED, dis-em-ba'rkd, pp. Landed; put on DISEMBARKING, dis-em-ba'rk-ing, ppr. Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

DISEMBÄRRASS, dis-em-bår-ås, vt. To free from clog and impediment.

DISEMBARRASSED, dîs-êm-bar-asd, pp. Freed from embarrassment; difficulty.
DISEMBARRASSING, dis-ém-bâr-ás-ing, ppr. Ex-

tricating from embarrassment.

DISEMBARRASSMENT, dis-ém-bår-ås-ment, n. Freedom from perplexity.

DISEMBAY, dis-ém-bå', vt. To clear from the bay. DISEMBAYED, dis-ém-bå'd, pp. Cleared from a bay.

DISEMBAYING, dis-ém-båting, ppr. Clearing from a bay.

DISEMBITTER, dis-ém-bit-ér, vt. To sweeten; to DISEMBITTERED, dis-ém-bit-érd, pp. Clearing from

DISEMBÍTTERING, dis-êm-bit-er-ing ppr. Freeing from bitterness, acrimony &c. DISEMBODIED, dis-ém-bòd'éd, ppr. Divested of the

body. Separated; discharged. DISEMBODY, dis-ém-bod-é, vt. To discharge from

military incorporation.
DISEMBODYING, dis-ém-bòd-é-ing, ppr. Divesting

of body; discharging; separating.

DISEMBOGUE, dis-em-bo'g, vt. To pour out at the

mouth of a river.

DISEMBOGUE, dis-em-bo'g, vi. To flow. DISEMBOGUED, dis-ém-bô/gd, pp. Poured out at

the mouth of a river. DISEMBOGUEMENT, dis-èm-bô'g-ment, n. Discharge of waters into the ocean, or a lake.

DISEMBOGUING dis-em-bo'g-ing, ppr.

OISEMBOSOM, dis-ėm-bôz'dm, vt. To separate from from the bosom. DISEMBOSOMED, c's-ém-bő'z-ůmd, a. Separated DISEMBOSOMING, d's-ém-bőz'ům-ing, ppr. Sepa-

rating from the bosom. DISEMBOWEL, dis-êm-bàô'êl, vt. To take out the bowels.
DISEMBOWELLED, dîs-êm-bảô-êld, a. Divested of

DISEMBOWELLED, dis-êm-båô'éld, pp. Having the bowels drawn out.

DISEMBOWELLING, dis-ēm-bað-él-ing, ppr. Tak-ing out the bowels.

DISEMBRANGLE, dis-ēm-brangg'l, vt. To free from DISEMBRANGLED, dis-em-brangg'ld, pp. Freed ing from litigation. from litigation.

DISEMBRANGLING, dis-ém-braugg-ling, ppr. Free-DISEMBROIL, dis-ém-braè'l, vt. To free from per-DISEMBROIL, dîs-ém-braê'l, vt. plexity.

DISEMBROILED, dis-èm-bràé'ld, ppr. Cleared from DISEMBROILING, dis-èm-bràé'l-ing, ppr. Freeing

from perplexity.
DISENABLE, dis-en-a/bl, vt. To deprive of power.

DISENABLED, dis-en-a'bld, pp. Deprived of power, ability, or means. DISENABLING, dis-en-a/b-ling, ppr. Depriving of

power, ability, or means.
DISENCHANT, dis-en-tshant, vt. To free from the

force of an enchantment. DISENCHANTED, dis-en-tshant-ed, pp. Delivered from enchantment.

DISENCHANTING, dis-en-tshant-ing, pp. Freeing from enchantment.

DISENCUMBER, dis-én-kům'bůr, vt. To free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBERED, dis-én-kům'bůrd, pp. from incumbrance.

DISENCUMBERING, dis-én-kům-bůr-ing, ppr. Freeing from incumbrance.

DISÉNCUMBRANCE, dis-én-kům-brans, n. Freedom from incumbrance.

DISENGAGE, dis-en-gå/j, vt. To separate from any thing with which it is in union. To free; to release. DISENGAGE, dis-en-ga'j, vi. To set one's self free; to withdraw one's affections from.

DISENGAGED, dis-én-gā/jd, part. a. Disjoined; va-cant; at leisure. Released from obligation.

DISENGAGED, dis-én-ga'jd, pp. Separated; detached. Set free; released.
DISENGAGEDNESS, dis-ën-gå/j-ëd-nës, n. Free-

dom from any pressing business; disjunction. DISENGAGEMENT, dis-en-ga'j-ment, n.

from any engagement or obligation.

DISENGAGING, dis-en-ga'j-ing, ppr. Separating; loosing; detaching; setting free.
DISENNOBLE, dis-en-no'bl, vt. To deprive of that

which ennobles a person.

DISENNOBLED, dis-en-nô/bld, pp. Deprived of title; or that which ennobles.

DISENNOBLING, dis-en-nô'b-ling, ppr. Depriving of title; or that which ennobles.

DISENROLL, dis-en-roll, vt. To erase or remove out out of a roll or list. of a roll or list. DISENROLLED, dis -én-ro'ld, pp. Erased, or removed DISENROLLING, dis-en-rolling, ppr. Erasing or removing out of a roll or list. slavery. DISENSLAVE, dis-en-slå'v, vt. To redeem from DISENSLAVED, dis-en-slå'vd, pp. Freed from bon-

[bondage. DISENSLAVING, dis-en-slav-ing, ppr. Freeing from DISENTANGLE, dis-en-tanggl, vt. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another. [entanglement; extricated. DISENTANGLED, dis-ên-tanggld, pp. Freed from DISENTANGLEMENT, dis-en-tangg'l-ment,

Clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

DISENTANGLING, dis-en-tangg-ling, ppr. Freeing

from entanglement; extricating.
DISENTERRE, dis-en-ter', vt. To unbury.
DISENTERRED, dis-en-ter', pp. Unburied. Taken

out of the grave. DISENTERRING, dis-en-ter'ing, ppr. Unburying; taking out of the grave. [store to liberty. DISENTHRAL, dis-en-thral, vt. To set free; to restore to liberty. DISENTHRALLED, dis-en-thra'ld, pp. Set frec;

restored to liberty; rescued from slavery. DISENTHRALLING, dis-en-thre'l-ing, ppr. Delivering from slavery, or servitude.

DISENTHRALMENT, dis-en-thra'l-ment, n. beration from bondage. [sovereignty. DISENTHRONE, dis-en-thro'n, vt. To depose from DISENTHRONED, dis-en-thro'nd, pp. Deposed;

deprived of sovereign power.
DIGENTHRONING, dis-en-thrô/n-ing, ppr. Deposing; depriving of royal authority. [title. DISENTITLE, dis-en-ti'tl, vt. To deprive of claim or DISENTITLED, dis-en-ti'tld, pp. Deprived of title. DISENTITLING, dis-en-ti't-ling, ppr. Depriving of

title. [a trance, or deep sleep. DISENTRANCE, dis-én-trans', vt. To awaken from DISENTRANCED, dis-én-transd', pp. Awakened

from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DISENTRANCING, dis-én-trans-ing, ppr. Arousing

from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DISESPOUSE, dis-és-paôz', vt. To separate after faith plighted.

DISESPOUSED, dis-es-paozd, pp. Separated after DISESPOUSING, dis-es-paoz-ing, ppr. Separating

after plighted faith.
DISESTEEM, dîs-ës-tê'm, n. Slight regard.
DISESTEEM, dîs-ës-tê'm, vt. To regard slightly.

DISESTEEMING, dis-ês-tê'm-ing, ppr. Disliking; slighting

DISESTIMATION, dîs-és-tê-må-shun, n. Disrespect. DISEXERCISE, dîs-êks'er-si'z, vt. To deprive of exereise. exercise.

DISEXERCISED, dis-éks-ér-si'zd, pp. Deprived of DISFANCIED, dis-fân-sêd, pp. Disliked. DISFANCY, dés-fân-sê, vt. To dislike.

DISFANCYING, dis-fan-sê-îng, ppr. Disliking. DISFAVOUR, dis-fa-vur, vt. To discountenance.

To deform DISFAVOUR, dis-få'vůr, n. Discountenance. Want of beauty not favoured. DISFAVOURED, dis-fa-vurd, pp. Discountenanced; DISFAVOURER, dis-få-vur-fir, n. Discountenancer. DISFAVOURING, dis-få-vur-fing, ppr. Discounte-

nancing. [disfiguring. DISFIGURATION, dis-fig'u-rā'shūn, n. The act of DISFIGURE, dis-fig'yūr, vt. To deform; to mangle. DISFIGURED, dis-fig'yūrd, pp. Changed; impaired

in form, or appearance.
DISFIGUREMENT, dis-fig'ýůr-měnt, n. Defacement of beauty.

DISFIGURING, dis-fig-yur-ing, ppr. Injuring the form, shape, or beauty.
DISFOREST, dis-for-est, vt. To reduce a forest to the

state of common land. DISFRANCHISE, dis-fran'tshiz, vt. To deprive of DISFRANCHISED, dis-fran-tshizd, pp. Deprived of the rights of a free citizen.

DISFRÄNCHISEMENT, dis-från-tshiz-ment, n. The aet of depriving of privileges.
DISFRANCHISING, dis-från-tshiz-ing, ppr.

priving of the privileges of a free citizen. [SDISFURNISH, dis-fur-nish, vt. To unfurnish. [strip. DISFURNISHED, dis-får-nishd, pp. Deprived of

furniture, or apparatus.
DISFURNISHING, dis-für-nish-ing, ppr. Depriving of furniture, or apparatus. [friar. DISFRIAR, dls-fri-er, vt. To abandon the state of a

DISFRIARED, dis-fri-erd, pp. Deprived of the state of a friar. DISFRIARING, dis-fri'er-ing, ppr. Depriving of, or

abandoning the state of a friar. DISGALLANT, dis-gål-ånt, vt. To deprive of gallangallantry. DISGALLANTED, dis-gal-ant-ed, pp. Deprived of

DISGALLANTING, dis-gal-ant-ing, ppr. Depriving of gallantry ments. DISGARNISH, dis-ga'r-nish, vt. To strip of orna-DISGARNISHED, dis-gå'r-nishd, pp. Stripped of

of ornaments. DISGARNISHING, dîs-gå'r'nish-ing, ppr. Stripping DISGARRISON, dis-går'is-ûn, vt. To deprive of a

DISGARRISONED, dis-går-is-und, pp. Deprived of a garrison. [priving of a garrison. DISGARRISONING, dis-gar-is-un-ing, ppr. De-DISGAVEL, dis-gav-el, vt. To take away the tenure

of gavel kind. DISGAVELED, dis-gåv-éld, ppr. Deprived of the

tenure of gavel kind.

DISGAVELING, dis-gåv-el-ing, ppr. Taking away tenure of gavel kind.

DISGLORIFIED, dis-glo're-fi'd, pp. Deprived of

glory; treated with indignity.
DISGLORIFY, dis-glo-re-fi, vt. To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

DISGLORIFYING, dis-glo-re-fi-ing, ppr. Depriving of glory; treating with indignity.

DISGORGE, dis-ga'rj, vt. To vomit.

DISGORGED, dis-ga'rjd, pp. Discharged by DISGORGEMENT, dis-ga'rj-ment, n. A vomit. omit. [mouth Discharged by the DISGORGING, dis-ga'rj-ing, ppr. Discharging from

the throat.

DISGOSPEL, dis-gos-pel, vi. To differ from the precepts of the gospel.

DISGRACE, dis-gra's, n. Being out of favour. State

of shaine. Cause of shame.

DISGRACE, dis-gra's, vt. To bring reproach upon

To put out of favour.

DISESTEEMED, dis-es-te'und, pp. Disliked; slighted.

DISGRACED, dis-grå'sd, pp. Put out of tavour; brought under reproach; dishonoured. [minious. DISGRACEFUL, dis-grå's-föl, a. Shameful; igno-DISGRACEFULLY, dis-grå's-föl-è, ad. With indig-DISGRACEFULLY, dis-grå's-föl-è, ad. Without faith; without probity. Unchastity.

nity; ignominiously. shame. DISGRACER, dis-gra's-ur, n. One that exposes to

DISGRACING, dis-gra's-ing, ppr. Bringing reproach on; dishonouring.
DISGRACIOUS, dis-grā-shûs, a. Unpleasing.

DISGRADE, dis-gra'd, vt. Our old word for degrade.

DISGREGATE, dis'gre-ga't, vt To separate; to dis-

DÍSGREGATED, dís-grè-gä't-èd, pp. Separated; dis-[dispersing. DISGREGATING, dis-gre-ga/t-ing, ppr. Separating;

DISGUISE, dis-gêi'z, n. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

DISGUISE, dis-gêi'z, vt. To conceal by an unusual

dress. To disfigure. DISGUISED, dis-géizd, pp. Concealed by a counter-

feit habit, or appearance.

DISGUISEMEN'T, dis-gêi'z-mênt, n. Dress of concealment.

DISGUISER, dis-géi'z-ér, n. One that puts on a dis-DISGUISING, dîs-gêi'z-Îng, ppr. Concealing by a counterfeit dress. False show, &c.

DISGUISING, dis-gê'iz-ing, n. The act of giving an

appearance of truth to falsehood.
DISGUST, dis-gåst', n. Aversion of the palate from

any thing. [produce aversion. DISGUST, dls-gdst', vt. To strike with distike. To DISGUSTED, dls-gdst-t'ed, pp. Displeased; offended. DISGUSTFUL, dls-gdst-t'fol, a. Nauseous.

DISGUSTING, dis-gust'ing, ppr. Provoking aversion, offending the taste. Ito disgust.

DISGUSTINGLY, dis-gust-ing-le, ad. In a manner DISH, dish', n. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table. Any particular kind of food.

DISH, dish', vt. To serve in a dish. [dressed. DISHABILLE, dis-hà-be'l, a. Undressed; loosely DISHABILLE, dis-hà-be'l, n. Undress; loose dress. DISHABIT, dis-hàb'tt, vt. To drive from their habi-

[habitation. DISHABITED, dis-hab-it-ed, pp. Driven from their DISHABITING, dis-hab-it-ing, ppr. Driving from a

habitation. DISHARMONIOUS, dîs-hâr-mô/n-ŷūs, a. Incongru-DISHARMONY, dîs-hâ/r-mūn-ê, n. Discord. DISHCLOUT, dîsh-klàö't, n. The cloth with which

the maids rub their dishes.

DISHEARTEN, dis-ha'rtn, vt. To discourage; depress; in spirits; cast down.

DISHEARTENED, dis-ha/rtnd, pp. Discouraged; de-

pressed in spirits; cast down. DISHEARTENING, dis-ha'rt-ning, ppr. Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISHED, dishd', pp. Put in a dish, or dishes.

DISHEIR, dis-å/r, vt. To debar from inheritance. DEHEIRED, dis-a'rd, pp. Debarred from inheriting. DISHEIRING, dis-a'r-ing, ppr. Debarring from in-

heriting. DISHERISON, dis-her-is-un, n. Disheriting.

DISHERIT, dis-her-it, vt. To cut off from hereditary succession. DISHERITANCE, dis-her-it-ans, n. The state of be-

ing cut off from inheritance. DISHERITED, dis-her-it-ed, pp. Cut off from an in-

heritanee DISHERITING, dis-her-it-ing, ppr. Cutting off from orderly. an inheritance. DISHEVEL, dis-shev-el, vt. To spread the hair dis-DISHEVEL, dis-shev-el, vi. To be spread without or-

der. [order; as, disheveled locks. DISHEVELED, dis-shév'ld, pp. Flowing loosely in dis-DISHEVELING, dis-shév'el-ing, ppr. Spreading

loosely. DISHING, dish4ing, a. Concave: a cant term among artificers.

DISHING, dish-ing ppr. Putting in a dish, or dishes. DISHONEST, dis-on-est, n. Void of probity; fraudulent. Unchaste.

DISHONOUR, dîs-ôn-ûr, n. Disgrace; ignominy. DISHONOUR, dîs-ôn-ûr, vt. To disgrace. To violate chastity. To treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dis-on-ur-abl, a. Shameful; re-

proachful ; ignominious. [ously, DISHONOURABLY, dîs-òn-ur-ab-lê, ad. Ignomini-DISHONOURARY, dîs-òn-ur-er-e, a. Bringing dishonour on; tending to disgrace.

DISHONOURED, dis-on-urd, pp. Brought into dis-

repute; disgraced.
DISHONOURER, dis-on-år-år, n. On with indignity. A violator of chastity.
DISHONOURING, dis-on-år-ing, ppr. One that treats

Disgracing; treating with indignity.

DISHORN, dis-ha'rn, vt. To strip of horns. DISHORNED, dis-ha'rnd, pp. Stripped of horns. DISHORNING, dis-har-ning, ppr. Depriving of horns. DISHUMOUR, dis-u-mur, n. Pecvishness. DISHUMOUR, dis-u-mur, n. The name of a bird.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dis-im-pro/v-ment, n. Reduetion from a better to a worse state.

DISINCARCERATE, dîs-în-kå/r-sêr-å/t, vt. To set

DISINCARCERATE, uis-tu-au at liberty; to free from prison.

DISINCARCERATED, dis-în-kâ/r-sér-â/t-êd. pp
Freed from prison; set free.

DISINCARCERATING, dis-în-kâ/r-sér-â/t-îng, pp
Liberating from prison. Liberating from prison.

DISINCLINATION, dis-în-klîn-â-shun, n.

Slight DISINCLINE, dis-in-kli'n, vt. To produce dislike to. DISINCLINED, dis-in-kli'nd, a. Averse; not favour-

ably disposed. [something. DISINCLINED, dis-in-kli'nd, pp. Averse from doing by the library of the Exciting dis-DISINCLINING, dis-in-kli'n-ing, ppr. Exciting dislike to do any thing.

DISINCORPORATE, dis-în-kà/r-pô-rà/t, vt. To de-

prive of corporate powers.
DISINCORPORATED, dls-in-ka'r-pô-ra't-èd, pp.

Deprived of corporate powers.
DISINCORPORATING, dis-in-ka'r-pô-ra't-ing, ppr. Depriving of corporate rights.

DISINCORPORATION, dis-in-kar-po-ra-shun, n. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate

DISINFECT, dîs-în-fêkt', vt. To cleanse from infec-

tion; to purify. DISINFECTED, dis-in-fékt-éd, pp. Cleansed from infection; purified. [cleansing from infection. DISINFECTING, dis-in-fékt-ing, ppr. Purifying; DISINFECTION, dis-in-fékt-shan, n. Purification from

infectious matter. [artifice; unfairness. DISINGENUITY, dîs-în-jê-nu-ît-ê, n. Mcanness of DISINGENUOUS, dîs-în-jên-u-ûs, a. Unfair; meanly

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dis-in-jen-u-us-nes, n. Mean

subtlety; unfairness; low eraft. [habitants. DISINHABITED, dis-fn-håb'it-èd, a. Deprived of in-DISINHERISON, dis-in-hèr'is-un, n. The act of dis-[hereditary right. inheriting.

DISINHERIT, dis-în-hêr-ît, vt. To eut off from an DISINHERITED, dis-în-hêr-ît-êd, pp. Cut off from from an inheritance. an inheritance.

DISINHERITING, dîs-în-hèr-ît-ing, ppr. Cutting off DISINTEGRABLE, dîs-în-tê-grahl, a. That may be DISINTEGRABLÉ, dis-in-tê-grahl, a. separated into integral parts.

DISINTEGRATE, dis-in'té-gra't, vt. To separate the

integral parts of any thing.
DISINTEGRATED, dis-in-te-gra/t-ed, pp. Separated

into integral parts.
DISINTEGRATING, dis-in-te-gra/t-ing, ppr. Sepa-

rating into integral parts.

DISINTEGRATION, dls-în-tê-grâ-shûn, n. Separating the integral parts, or particles of things; distinguished from decomposition, the separation of constituent parts.
DISINTER, dis-in-ter', vt. To take as out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, dis'in'ter-esd, a. Impartial.

DISINTERESSMENT, dis-in-ter-es-ment, n. Disregard to private advantage. [vate advantage. DISINTEREST, dis-in-ter-est, n. Indifference to pri-DISINTEREST, dis-in-ter-est, vt. To render superior

to private advantage.

DISÎNTERESTED, dîs-în'têr-êst-êd, a. Superior to regard of private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, dis-in-ter-est-ed, pp. Having no personal or private advantage in what concerns the interest of others, uninfluenced by selfish motives or

wishes. [disinterested manner. DISINTERESTEDLY, dis-in-ter-est-ed-le, ad. In a DISINTERESTEDNESS, dis-in-ter-est-ed-nes, n.

Contempt of private interest.

DISINTERESTING, dis-in-ter-ist-ing, a. Wanting

the power of affecting.

DISINTERESTING, dis-in-ter-est-ing, ppr. Uninteresting; not influenced by selfish motives; wanting interest; without interest; without the power of af-

feeting.

DISINTERMENT, dls-in-tér'ment, n. The act of unDISINTERRED, dls-in-térd', pp. Taken out of the

febo grave, or out of the earth. [the grave, or out of the earth. DISINTERRING, dis-in-tere-kåt, vt. To disintangle.

DISINTRICATE, dis-in-tre-kåt, vt. To disintangle.

DISINTRICATED, dis-in-tre-kåt-ed, pp. Disen-

tangled; freed from obscurity; freed from confusion. DISINTRICATING, dis-in-trê-ka/t-ing, ppr. Freeing [habit, or custom. from confusion and perplexity. [habit, or custom. DISINURE, dis-in-u'r, vt. To deprive of practice, DISINURED, dis-in-u'rd, pp. Deprived of usual prac-

tice, habit, or custom. [customed practice. DISINURING, dis-in-u'r-ing, ppr. Freeing from ac-DISINVALIDITY, dis-in-vå-lid-it-é, n. Want of validity

DISINVITE, dis-in-vi't, vt. To retract an invitation. DISINVITED, dis-in-vi't-ed, pp. Disappointed of an

invitation by its being retracted.
DISINVITING, dis-in-vi't-ing, ppr. Retracting an

invitation given.
DISINVOLVE, dis-in-volv', vt. To disentangle. DISINVOLVED, dis-in-volvd', pp. Freed from involvment and entanglement.
DISINVOLVING, dis-in-volv-ing, ppr. Freeing from

entanglement and disorder.

DISJOIN, dis-jåé'n, vi. To separate; to sunder. DISJOIN, dis-jåé'n. vt. To part; to disunite; to

separate; to sunder. DISJOINED, dls-jàé'nd, pp. Disunited; separated.
DISJOINING, dls-jàé'n-ing, ppr. Disuniting; separatDISJOINT, dls-jàé'nt, vi. To fall in pieces. [ing.
DISJOINT, dls-jàé'nt, vi. To put out of joint; to

break the relation between the parts.

DISJOINT, dls-jåé'nt, part. a. Separated; divided.

DISJOINTED, dls-jåé'nt-ed, pp. Separated at the joints; put out of joint. [breaking at the junetures.

DISJOINTING, dls-jåé'nt-lig, ppr. Separating joints;

DISJOINTLY, dls-jåé'nt-lig, ad. In a divided state.

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DISJUDICATION, dis-jô-dê-kā-shun, n. Judgment; determination.

DISJUNCT, dis-jungkt', a. Disjoined; separate. DISJUNCTION, dis-jungk-shun, n. Disunion; sepa-

ration; parting. [junction. DISJUNCTIVE, dis-jungk-tiv, n. A disjunctive con-DISJUNCTIVE, dis-jungk-tiv, a. Incapable of union. In logick, a disjunctive proposition is, when the parts are opposed to one another, by disjunctive terms;

as, it is either day or night, good or bad.
DISJUNCTIVELY, dis-jungk-tiv-le, ad. Distinctly:

separately.

DISK, disk', n. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. A broad piece of iron thrown

'n the ancient sports; a quoit.
DISKINDNESS, dis-kei'nd-nes, n. Want of kindness;

ill turn; injury; detriment. [tion. DISLIKE, dis-li'k, n. Disinclination; absence of affec-DISLIKE, dis-li'k, vt. To disapprove; to regard without affection.

DISLIKED, dis-li'kd, pp. Disapproved; disrelished.

DISLIKEFUL, dis-li'k-föl, a. Disaffected. DISLIKEN, dis-li'ku, vt. To make unlike.

DISLIKENED, dîs-li'knd, pp. Made unlike.
DISLIKENESS, dîs-li'k-nês, n. Dissimilitude.
DISLIKENING, dîs-li'k-nîng, ppr. Making unlike.

DISLIKER, dis-li'k-ur, n. A disapprover. DISLIKER, dis-lik-år, a. A disapprover. Lishing, DISLIKING, dis-lik-ång, ppr. Disapproving; disrel-DISLIMB, dis-lim', vt. 'To tear limb from limb. DISLIMBED, dis-lim'ng, pp. Torn limb from limb. DISLIMBING, dis-lim'ing, ppr. Tearing limb from DISLIMN, dis-lim', vt. To unpaint. [limb. DISLIMNED, dis-lim'ng, ppr. Struck out of a pieture. DISLIMNING, dis-lim'ning, or dis-lim'ing, ppr. Striking out of a pieture. [disjoint.] DISLOCATE, dis-lih-kâ't, vt. To put out of joint; to DISLOCATED, dis-lih-kâ't-êd. vp. Removed from its

DISLOCATED, dis-lo-ka/t-ed, pp. Removed from its

proper place; put out of joint.
DISLOCATING, dis-lô-ka't-ing, ppr. Putting out of its proper place or out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dis-lo-ka-shun, n. The state of being

displaced. A joint put out.

DISLODGE, dis-loj', vi. To go away to another place.

DISLODGE, dis-loj', vt. To remove. To drive an enemy from a station. To remove an army to other quarters

DISLODGED, dis-lojd', pp. Driven from a lodge, or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation; or from any station.

DISLODGING, dis-loj-ing, ppr. Driving from a lodge; from a place of rest, or retreat; or, from any station. DISLOYAL, dis-laé-yal, a. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; perfidious. Not true to the marriage-bed. False in love.

DISLOYALLY, dis-làê-ŷål-ê, ad. Not faithfully;

treacherously.

DISLOYALTY, dîs-làê'ŷàl-tê, n. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. Want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, dîz'mûl, a. Sorrowful; mclancholy; un-happy. Dark. DISMALLY, dîz'mûl-ê, ad. Horribly. Sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, diz-mul-nės, n. Horror. Sorrow. DISMANTLE, dis-munti, vt. To deprive of a dress; to throw off a dress. To strip a town of its outworks.

DISMANTLED, dis-mant/ld, pp. Stripped of guns, furniture, &c. Unrigged: as a ship.

DISMANTLING, dis-mant-ling, n. The act of strip-

ping a town of its bulwarks. DISMANTLING, dis-mant-ling, ppr. Stripping of dress, apparatus, furniture, &c. DISMASK, dis-må/sk, vt. To divest of a mask.

DISMASKED, dis-må/skd, pp. Divested of a mask stripped of disguise.
DISMASKING, dis-må/sk-ing, ppr. Stripping of a

mask, or covering.

DISMAY, dis-må', vt. To terrify; to depress.
DISMAY, dis-må', n. Fall of courage; terror felt;

desertion of mind; fear impressed. DISMAYED, dîs-mā'd, pp. Deprived of courage. DISMAYEDNESS, dîs-mā'd-d-n-ds, n. Dejection of

courage

DISMAYING, dis-ma-ing, ppr. Depriving of courage DISME, dê'm, n. A tenth; a tithe. DISMEMBER, dîs-mêm'bêr, vt. To divide member

from member; to dilacerate.
DISMEMBERED, dls-mem-burd, pp. Divided mem-

ber from member; torn or cut in pieces.
DISMEMBERING, dis-mem-bur-ing, n. Mutilation. DISMEMBERING, dis-mem-bur-ing, ppr. Separating a limb, or limbs from the body.

DISMEMBERMENT, dis-mem-bur-ment, n. Division.

DISMETTLED, dis-met/ld, a. Without spirit or fi without exertion.

DISMISS, dis-mis', vt. To give leave of departure. To

diseard; to divest of an office.
DISMISS, dis-mis', n. Discharge from any office.

DISMISSAL, dis-mis-al, n. Dismission.

DISMISSED, dis-misd', pp. Sent away; removed from office. DISMISSING, dis-mis-ing, ppr. Sending away; re-

moving from service.
DISMISSION, dis-mish-un, n. Deprivation; obliga-

tion to leave any post or place. DISMISSIVE, dis-mis-iv, a. Proclaiming dismission.

DISMORTGAGE, dis-ma'r-ge'j, vt. To redeem from mortgage. DISMORTGAGED,dis-ma'r-ge'jd, pp. Redeemed from DISMORTGAGING,dis-ma'r-ge'j-ing, ppr. Redeeme ing from mortgage.

DISMOUNT, dis-maont', vt. To throw off an horse.

To throw cannon from its carriage. DISMOUNT, dis-maont', vi. To alight from an horse. To descend from any elevation.

DISMOUNTED, dis-maont-ed, pp. Thrown from a

horse, or removed from a horse.

DISMOUNTING, dis-måont-ing, ppr. Removing from off a horse; unhorsing.

DISNATURALIZE, dîs-nåt'ŷûr-ål-i'z, vt. To deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURALIZED, dîs-nåt'ŷûr-ål-i'zd, pp. Made

alien; deprived of the privileges of birth.
DISNATURALIZING, dis-nåt-ydr-ål-i/z-ing,

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-ô-bc'd-yens, n. Breach of duty

due to superiors. [lawful authority. DISOBEDIENT, dis-ô-bê'd-ŷent, a. Not observant of DISOBEDIENTLY, dis-ô-bê'd-yent-lê, ad. In a disobedient manner.

DISOBEY, dis-6-bå', vt. To break commands. DISOBEYED, dis-6-bå'd, pp. Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DISOBEYING, dis-ô-bà-ing, ppr. Omitting, or refusing to obey authority, or law

DISOBLIGATION, dis-ob-le-gå-shun, n. cause of disgust. [obligation.]
DISOBLIGATORY, dis-ob-le-ga/t-dr-e, a. Releasing
DISOBLIGE, dis-o-ble'j, or dis-o-ble'j, or. (This latter

is a poor affected nambypamby, mincing pronunciation, that became fashionable some years ago, and that, for any thing I know, may be partly so yet, as well as the primitive, and all its variations, as the past tense ô-blê'jd, &c.—J. K.) To offend.
DISOBLIGED, dis-ô-bli'jd, pp. Offended.
DISOBLIGER, dis-ô-bli'j-èr, n. One who offends

DISOBLIGING, dis-ô-blij-ing, a. Offensive.
DISOBLIGING, dis-ô-blij-ing, ppr. Offending; contravening the wishes of; slightly injuring.
DISOBLIGINGLY, dis-ô-blij-ing-lè, ad. Without

attention to please. [siveness. DISOBLIGINGNESS, dls-ô-bli'j-ing-nès, n. Offen-DISOPINION, dls-ô-pin-ŷdn, n. Difference of opinion.

DISORBED, dis-à'rbd, a. Thrown out of the proper

DISORDER, dis-à'r-dur, n. Irregularity; confusion;

tumult; bustle. Sickness; discomposure of mind. DISORDER, dis-å/r-dår, vt. To throw into confusion; to disturb; to ruffle. To make sick; to discompose; to disturb; to ruffle. to disturb the mind.

DISORDERED, dîs-à/r-ddrd, a. Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose.

DISORDERED, dis-ar'dard, pp. Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed. Sick; confused; ndisposed.

DISORDEREDNESS, dis-å/r-dård-nes, n. Irregu-

DISORDERING, dis-å/r'dår-ing, ppr. Putting out of order; deranging; disturbing; confusing; discomposing.

Confused; imme-DÎSORDERLY, dîs-â'r-dar-lê, a. thodical. Tumultuous. Lawless.

DISORDERLY, dîs-à'r-dur-lê, ad. Without rule; Trules of virtue.

confusedly. Tules of virtue. DISORDINATE, dis-å/r-din-å/t, a. Not living by the DISORDINATELY, dis-å/r-din-å/t-iè, ad. Viciously. DISORGANIZATION, dis-å/r-gan-i-zå/shån, n. Sub-[pieces. version of order.

DISORGANIZE, dis-à'r-gan-i'z, vt. To break into Reduced to DISORGANIZED, dis-à'r-gan-i'zd, pp. disorder; being in a confused state.

DISORGANIZING, dîs-d'r-gân-i'z-îng. ppr. Throw-ing into confusion. [from the east. ing into confusion. DISORIENTATED, dîs-ô'r-ŷên tâ't-êd, a. Turned DISOWN, dis-ô'n, vt. To deny; to renounce.

DISOWNED, dis ô'nd, pp. Not acknowledged as one's own; denied. [lowing; denying Not owning; disal-

DISOWNING, dis-ô'n-ing, ppr. Not owning; disal-DISOXYDATE, dis-ôks-id-a't, vt. To disengage oxygen from a substance; as, to disoxydate iron or copper. DISOXYDATED, dis-oks-id-å/t-èd, pp. Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DISOXYDATING, dis-oks-id-a't-ing, ppr. Reducing

from the state of an oxyd. DISOXYDATION, dis-oks-id-å-shån, n. The act, or process, of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxyd.
DISOXYGENATE, dis-oks-ij'in-å't, vt. [of oxygen. To deprive

DISOXYGENATED, dîs-òks-îj'în-â't-êd, pp. Freed from oxygen. [ing from oxygen. DISOXYGENATING,dis-oks-ij-in-ā't-ing,ppr. Free-DISOXYGENATION, dis-oks-ij-in-ā'shūn, n. The

act, or process, of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DISPACE, dis-på's, vi. To range about.
DISPAIR, dis-på'r, vt. To part a couple.
DISPAIRED, dis-på'rd, pp. Parted; separated.
DISPAIRING, dis-på'r-ing, ppr. Parting; separating

a pair or couple.

a pair or coupie.

DISPAND, dis-pånd', vt. To display.

DISPANDED, dis-pånd'éd, pp. Displayed.

DISPANDING, dis-pånd'ing, ppr. Displaying.

DISPANSION, dis-pån'shån, n. The act of displaying.

DISPARADISED, dis-pår'å-di'sd, a. Fallen from hap-

piness to misery.

DISPARAGE, dis-par-éj, vt. To injure by a comparison with something of less value. To treat with contempt.

DISPARAGED, dis-par-ejd, pp. Married to one beneath his or her condition; dishonoured, or injured.

by comparison with something inferior. DISPARAGEMENT, dis-par-éj-ment, n. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. In law, matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. Reproach; dis-

grace; indignity. [indignity. DISPARAGER, dis-par-éj-ér, n One that treats with DISPARAGING, dis-par-éj-ing, ppr. Dishonouring by an unequal union or comparison.
DISPARAGINGLY, dis-pār-čj-ing-lē, ad.
DISPARATE, dis-pā-rā't, a. Dissimilar. [tuously. Contemp-

DISPARATES, dîs-pa-ra/ts, n. Things so unlike that

they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY, dis-pår-lit-ê, n. Inequality; difference in rank or excellence. Dissimilitude.

DISPARK, dis-pårk, vt. To throw open a park.

DISPARKED, dis-pa/rkd, rp. Disinclosed. Thrown

open for tillage, from being a park. DISPARKING, dis-pa'rk-ing, ppr. Throwing open a

park; laying it open for tillage. [to burst. DISPART, dis'pa'rt, vt. To divide in two; to separate; DISPARTED, dis-pa'rt-cd, pp. Divided; separated;

parted; rent asunder. DISPARTING, dis-på'rt-ing, ppr. Severing; divid-

ing; bursting; cleaving. [perturbation. DISPASSION, dis-pash-un, n. Freedom from mental DISPASSIONATE, dis-pash-un-èt, a. Cool; calm. DISPASSIONATED, dis-pash-un-a/t-ed, a.

free from passion.
DISPASSIONATELY, dîs-påsh'dn-ét-lê, ad. In a

calm and temperate manner.

caim and temperate manner.

DISPASSIONED, dis-påst-ånd, a. Free from passion.

DISPATCH, dis-påtsh'. See DESPATCH.

DISPATCHED, dis-påtsh', pp. Sent by a courier express. Performed; finished.

DISPATCHER, dis-påtsh-år, n. See DESPATCHER.

DISPATCHER, dis-påtsh-år, n. See DESPATCHER.

DISPATCHING, dis-patsh'ing, ppr. Sending away in

haste. Finishing.
DISPEL, dis-pél', vt. To dissipate.
DISPELLED, dis-péld', pp. Driven away; seattered;
DISPELLING, dis-példing, ppr. Driving away; dis-

pelling; scattering.
DISPENCE, dis-pens', n. Expense; cost.
DISPEND, dis-pend', vt. To spend; to consume.
DISPENCED, dis-pend'éd, pp. Spent; laid out; ex-

DISPENDER, dis-pend'ur, n. One who distributes. DESPENDING, dis-pending, ppr. Spending; con-[dispensed with. Capable of being suming; expending. [dispen DISPENSABLE, dis-pēns-abl, a. Capable DISPENSABLENESS, dis-pēns-abl-nēs, n.

Capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, dîs-pêns-ér-ê, n. The place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATION, dis-pens-å-shun, n. Distribution.
The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil. An exemption from some law.

DISPENSATIVE, dis-pens-a-tiv, a. Granting dispen-DISPENSATIVELY, dis-pens'a-tiv-le, ad. By dis-

DISPENSATOR, dis-pen-sa/t-ur, or, dis-pens-a-tur,

n. A distributer.

DISPENSATORY, dis-pens-å-tur-e, n. A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed. [power of dispensation. DISPENSATORY, dis-pens-a-tur-ê, a. Having the

DISPENSE, dis-pens', n. Exemption.

DISPENSE, dis-pens', vt. To deal out. To make up a medicine. To excuse. To set free from an obligation. nistered.

DISPENSED, dis-pensa', pp. Distributed; admi-DISPENSER, dis-pens'ar, n. A distributer. DISPENSIBLE, dis-pens'abl, a. That may be dis-

ministering. DISPENSING, dis-pens'ing, ppr. Distributing; ad-DISPEOPLE, dis-pe'pl, vt. To depopulate; to empty [prived of inhabitants.

of people. [prived of inhabitants.]
DISPEOPLED, dîs-pê'pld, pp. Depopulated; deDISPEOPLER, dîs-pê'p-lèr, n. A depopulator.
DISPEOPLING, dîs-pê'p-ling, ppr. Depopulating.
DISPERGE, dîs-pê'p', vi. To sprinkle; to scatter.
DISPERGED, dîs-pê'p', pp. Sprinkled; scattered.
DISPERGING, dîs-pê'p'ng, ppr. Sprinkling; scattering.

DISPERMOUS, dîs-per-mus, a. Containing two seeds DISPERSE, dis-pers', vt. To scatter; to drive to dif-[diffused; dissipated. DISPERSED, dis-pérsd', pp. Scattered; driven apart; DISPERSEDLY, dis-pérs-éd-lê, ad. Separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, dis-pers'ed-nes, n. The state of being dispersed.

DISPERSENESS, dis-pers'nes, n. Thinness.

DISPERSER, dis-pers'ur, n. A scatterer.

DISPERSING, dis-pers'ing, ppr. Scattering; dissi-DISPERSION, dispershin, n. The act of scattering DISPERSION, dispershin, n. The act of scattering DISPERSIVE, dispership, a. Having the power to Tockhaust the spirits. disperse.

DISPIRIT, dis-spir-it, vt. To discourage; to depress.

DISPIRITED, dis-spir-it ed, pp. Discouraged; de-

pressed in spirits; dejected. [vigour. DISPIRITEDNESS, dis-spir-it-ed-nes, n. Want of DISPIRITING, dis-spir-it-ing, ppr. Discouraging;

disheartening; dejecting. Frankling pp. Grant DISPISCIENCE, dis-pit-yūs, a. Malicious. DISPITEOUSLY, dis-pit-yūs-lē, ad. Maliciously. DISPLACE, dis-pik-yūs-lē, ad. Maliciously.

Premeditation;

disorder.

DISPLACED, dis-'pla'sd, pp. Removed from the pro-per place; deranged; disordered; removed from an

DISPLACEMENT, dis-pla's-ment, n. The act of removing from the usual, or proper place. DISPLACENCY, dis-pla-sen. in incivility.

DISPLACING, dis-pla's-ing, ppr. Putting out of the

usual, or proper place.
DISPLAN'T, dis-plant', vt. To remove a plant.
DISPLAN'TATION, dis-plan-tå'shūn, n. The removal of a plant. [place where it grew. DISPLANTED, dis-plant-ed, pp. Removed from the DISPLANTING, dis-plant-ing, n. Removal; ejection. DISPLANTING, dis-plant-ing, ppp. Removing as a

plant. DISPLAT, dis-plåt', vt. To untwist; to uncurl. DISPLATTED, dis-plåt'-čd, pp. Untwisted; uncurled.

DISPLATTING, dis-plat'ing, ppr. Untwisting; ur-

curling.

DISPLAY, dis-plå', n. An exhibition of any thing to DISPLAY, dis-plå', vt. To exhibit to the sight or mind. To set obsentatiously to view.

To set obsentationsly to view.

Unfolded; opened;

DISPLAYED, dis-plad', pp. Unfolded; opened; spread; exhibited to view.
DISPLAYER, dis-plater, n. That which sets to view.

DISPLAYING, dis-plå-jng, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

DISPLE, displ, vt. To discipline. To chastise.

DISPLEASANCE, dis-plå-zåns, n. Anger.

DISPLEASANTLY, dis-plå-zånt, a. Unpleasing.

DISPLEASANTLY, dis-plå-zånt-lå, ad. In an unpleasing approximation.

pleasing manner.

DISPLEASE, dîs-plê'z, vt. To offend; to make angry. DISPLEASE, dîs-plêz, vi. To raise aversion. DISPLEASED, dîs-plê'zd, pp. Offended; disgusted. DISPLEASEDNESS, dîs-plê'z-êd-nês, n Pain received

DISPLEASING, dis-plê'z-ing, ppr. Offensive to the eye, the mind, the smell, the taste, the hearing; dissiveness.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dis-pléz-ing-nès, n. Offeu-DISPLEASURE, dis-plézh-ur, n. Paun received. Of-

fence. Pain given. Anger. Disfavour.

DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh-far, vt. To displease.

DISPLEASURED, dis-plezh-far, vp. Displeased.

DISPLEASURED, dis-plezh-far-fing, pp. Displeasing

DISPLEASURING, dis-plezh-far-fing, pp. Displeasing

DISPLICENCE, dis-plis-fens, n. Discontent; dislike.

DISPLODE, dis-plo'd, vt. To disperse with a loud poise.

[port; to explode. DISPLODE, dis-plo'd, vi. To burst with a loud re-DISPLODED, dis-plo'd-ed, pp. Discharged with a loud report.

DISPLODING, dis-plo'd-ing, ppr. Discharging, or

bursting, with a loud report.

DISPLOSION, dls-plô-zhůn, n. The act of disploding.

DISPLOSIVE, dls-plô-siv, a. Noting displosion.

DISPLUME, dls-plu'm, vt. Te strip, or deprive of

plumes, or feathers; to strip of badges of honour. DISPLUMED, dis-plu'md, pp. Stripped of plumes. DISPLUMED, dis-plu'md, a. Stripped of feathers. DISPLUMING, dis-plu'm-ing, ppr. Depriving of

plumes DÎSPONDEE, dîs-spôn'dê, n. For Greek and Latin

DISPORTED, dis-spôn-de, n. For Greek and Latin poetry, a double spondee, consisting of four long syl-DISPONGE, dis-spônj'. See DISPUNGE. [lables. DISPORT, dis-pôrt, n. Play; sport. DISPORT, dis-pô'rt, vt. To play; to toy. DISPORTED, dis-pô'rt-èd, pp. Played; wantoned; moved lightly, and without restraint. moved lightly, and without restraint. [ing DISPORTING, dis-pô'rt-ing, ppr. Playing; wanton DISPOSABLE, dls-pô'z-åhl, a. Capable of being em

DISPOSAL, dis-pô/z-al, n. The act of disposing or r gulating any thing. The right of bestowing. Govern

ment; management.

DISPOSE, dis-pô/z, vi. To diffuse. To give; to place; to bestow. To adapt. To frame the mind. To regu-

late; to adjust. To apply. To give away.
DISPOSE, dis'pô'z, vi. To bargain; to make terms.
DISPOSE, dis'pô'z, n. Power; management; dispo-

sal. Distribution. DISPOSED, dis-pô/zd, pp. Set in order; adjusted;

applied; bestowed; inclined [stower DISPOSER, dis-po'z-ar, n. Distributer; giver; be DISPOSING, dis-po'z-ing, n. Direction.

DISPOSING, dis-pô'z-ing, ppr. Setting in order; dis-

tributing; bestowing; regulating; governing.

DISPOSITION, dis-pò-zish-un, n. Order; method distribution. Temper of mind. Predominant inclination. Assortment.

DISPOSITIVE, dis-poziit-iv, a. That which implies disposal of any property.
DISPOSITIVELY, dis-pôz-it-iv-lê, ad. Respecting

individuals; distributively. DISPOSSESS, dis-paz-zes', vt. To put out of posses-

session, or occupancy. sion. DISPOSSESSED, dis-puz-zesd', pp Deprived of pos-

DISPOSSESSING, dis-půz-zés-ing, ppr. Depriving of possession; disseizing.
DISPOSSESSION, dis-puz-zesh-un, n. Putting out

of possession.
DISPOSURE, dis-pô-zhur, n. Disposal. Power.

DISPRAISE, dîs-prā'z, vt. Blame; censure. DISPRAISER, dîs-prā'z-ār, n. A censurer. DISPRAISIBLE, dīs-prā'z-ībl, a. Unworthy of commendation

DISPREAD, dis-spréd', vt. To spread different ways. DISPREAD, dis-spréd', vt. To spread different ways. DISPREAD, dis-spréd', vi. To extend itself. DISPREAD, dis-spréd', pp. Extended far and wide. DISPREADER, dis-spréd'-ér, n. A divulger.

DISPREADING, dis-spredding, ppr. Spreading in various directions.

DISPRIZE, dis-pri'z, vt. To undervalue.

DISPRIZED, dis-pri'zd, pp. Undervalued; thought [mating lightly. little of. DISPRIZING, dis-pri/z-ing, pp. Undervaluing; esti-DISPROFESS, dis-pro-fes', vi. To abandon the profession of

DISPROFIT, dîs-prôf-ît, n. Loss; damage.
DISPROOF, dîs-prôf, n. Confutation.
DISPROPERTY, dîs-pròp-ûr-tê, vt. To dispossess of

any property.
DISPROPORTION, dis-prô-pô/r-shun, n. match.

ableness. Want of symmetry. [match. DISPROPORTION, dis-pro-pô/r-shûn, vt. To mis-DISPROPORTIONABLE, dis-pro-pô/r-shûn-ābl, a. To mis-Out of proportion.
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dis-prô-pô'r-shûn-

abl-nes, n. Unsuitableness.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dis - prô-pô/r - shûn-âb-lê,

ad. Unsuitably; not symmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-pro-po'r-shun-al, a. Dis-

proportionable; out of proportion. DISPROPORTIONALITY, dis-prô-pô/r-shûn-âl-ît-ê, Unsuitableness. Unsuitably. DISPROPORTIONALLY, dîs-prô-pô/r-shûn-âl-ê, ad. DISPROPORTIONALLY, dîs-prô-pô/r-shûn-êt, a.

Unsuitable, in bulk, form, or value.
DISPROPORTIONATELY, dis-prô-pô/r-shûn-êt-lê, Unsuitably

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dis-pro-po/r-shun-et-

nės, n. Unsuitableness.
DISPROVABLE, dis-prov-abl, a. Capable of being . To disallow. disproved, or refuted.

DISPROVED, dis-prô'v, vt. To confute an assertion. DISPROVED, dis-prô'vd', pp. Refuted; proved to be erroneous, or false. DISPROVER, dis-prov-ur, n. One that confutes; a

DISPROVING, dis-prov-ing, ppr. Refuting; proving to be erroneous, or false.

DISPUNGE, dis-punj', vt. To discharge.
DISPUNGED, dis-punjd', pp. Erased; expunged; dis-

charged as from a spunge.
DISPUNGING, dis-punjing, ppr. Erasing; discharging as from a spunge.

DISPUNISHABLE, dis-pan'sh-åbl, a. Without penal DISPURSE, dis-pars', vt. To pay; to disburse.

DISPURSE, dis-parsd', pp. Not paid; not dis-

sharged; not disbursed.
DISPURSING, dis-purs-ling, ppr. Not paying; not library line.

[vide.]

discharging; not disbursing. [vide. DISPURVEY, dis-pur-va', vt. To deprive; to unpro-DISPURVEYANCE, dis-pur-va'-ans, n. Want of provisions. [deprived of provisions. DISPURVEYED, dis-půr-vå'd, pp. Not provided; DISPURVEYING, dis-půr-vå'ing, ppr. Not providing or furnishing with traceit.

ing, or furnishing with provisions.

DISPUTABLE, dis-pu't-abl, or dis-put-abl, σ. Liable

to contest. [pute. DISPUTACITY, dîs-pu-tâs-ît-ê, n. Proneness to dis-DISPUTANT, dîs-pu-tânt, n. An arguer; a reasoner. DISPUTANT, dîs-pu-tânt, a. Disputing. DISPUTATION, dîs-pu-tâ-shûn, n. Controversy. DISPUTATIOUS, dîs-pu-tâ-shûs, a. Cavilling. DISPUTATIVE, dîs-pu't-â-tîv, a. Argumentative. DISPUTE, dîs-pu't, n. Controversy. DISPUTE, dîs-pu't, n. Controversy. DISPUTE, dîs-pu't, n. Controversy.

DISPUTE, dis-pu't, vi. To debate.

DISPUTE, dis-pu't, vt. To contend for; to reason about. DISPUTED, dis-pu't-ed, pp. Contested; litigated.
Opposed by words or arguments.
DISPUTELESS, dis-pu't-les, a. Undisputed.

DISPUTER, dis-pu't-er, n. A controvertist. DISPUTING, dis-pu't-ing, n. Disputation.

DISPUTING, dis-pu't-ing, ppr. Opposed by words or arguments. Litigating; contesting.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kbol-if-e-ka-shun, n. That

which disqualifies.

DISQUALIFIED, dis-kool'e-fi'd, pp. Rendered unfit;

deprived of qualifications. [disable. DISQUALIFY, dis-kööl-é-fi, vt. To make unfit; to DISQUALIFYING, dis-kööl-é-fi-ing, ppr. Render-To make unfit; to

DISQUANTITYING, dis-köön-étt-é, vt. To lessen.

DISQUANTITYING, dis-köön-étt-é, vt. To lessen.

DISQUANTITYING, dis-köön-étt-é-lng, pp. Diminished in quantity.

DISQUANTITYING, dis-köön-étt-é-lng, ppr. Diminished in quantity.

DISQUIET, dis-koi-et, n. Uneasiness; vexation; anxiety.

DISQUIET, dîs-kôi-êt, a. Unquiet; restless.
DISQUIET, dîs-kôi-êt, vt. To disturb; to harass. DISQUIETED, dîs-kôi-ét-éd, pp. Made uneasy or restless. Disturbed; harassed.

DISQUIETER, dîs-kôi-ét-ér, n. A disturber.

DISQUIETFUL, dîs-kôi-ét-fôl, a. Producing uncasi-

ness or vexation. DISQUIETING, dis-kôi-ét-ing, n. Vexation. DISQUIETING, dis-kôi-et-ing, ppr. Disturbing; mak-

ing uneasy; depriving of peace.

DISQUIETLY, dis-kôi-ét-lê, ad. Without rest.

DISQUIETNESS, dis-kôi-ét-nés, n. Uneasiness.

DISQUIETOUS, dis-kôi-ét-ds, a. Causing disquiet.

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kôi-é-tu'd, n. Uneasiness. DISQUISITION, dis-kôis-ish-un, n. Examination.

DISRANK, dis-rank', vt. To degrade from his rank.
To throw into confusion. DISRANKED, dis-rankd', pp. Degraded from rank.

Thrown out of rank into confusion. DISRANKING, dis-rank-ing, ppr. Thrown out of

rank into confusion; degrading. DISREGARD, dis-re-ga/rd,n. Slight notice; contempt.

DISREGARD, dis-ré-gà/rd, vt. To slight; to neglect. DISREGARDED, dis-ré-gà/rd-éd, pp. Unnoticed;

slighted; neglected; overlooked.

DISREGARDER, dis-rê-gă'rd-ur, n. One who slights.

DISREGARDFUL, dis-rê-gà'rd-fôl, a. Negligent.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis-rê-gà'rd-fôl-è, ad. Contemptuously

DISREGARDING, dis-ré-gà/rd-ing, ppr. Neglect-ing; overlooking; not noticing; slighting. DISRELISH, dis-rél-ish, n. Bad taste; dislike of the

DISRELISH, dis-rélish, vt. To dislike. [palate. DISRELISHED, dis-rel-Ishd, pp. Disliked; not re-

dishonour; ignominy.
DISREPUTE, dis-rê-pû't, n. Ill character.
DISREPUTE, dis-rê-pû't, vt. To bring into disgrace.

DISREPUTED, dis-re-put-ve. 10 bring into disgrace.
DISREPUTED, dis-rê-put-ve. Brought into disgrace; disesteemed; disregarded.
DISREPUTING, dis-rê-put-ing, ppr. Bringing into disgrace; depriving of reputation; depriving of esteem.
DISRESPECT, dis-rê-spêkt', n. Incivility; want of

DISRESPECT, dîs-rê-spêkt', vt. To show disrespect to. DISRESPECTED, dîs-rê-spêkt'-êd, pp. Treated with

contempt and incivility. [uncivil. DISRESPECTFUL, dis-re-spekt-fol, a. Irreverent; DISRESPECTFULLY, dis-re-spekt-fol-e,ad. Uncivilly.

DISRESPECTING, dis-rê-spêkt'ing, ppr. Treating with contempt, rudeness, &c.

DISROBE, dis-rô'b, vt. To undress; to strip.

DISROBED, dis-rô'bd, pp. Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DISROBER, dis-rô'b-ur, n. One who strips off a gar-DISROBING, dis-rô'b-ung, ppr. Divesting of garments; stripping off any kind of covering. DISROOT, dis-rot, vt. To tear up the roots, or by the

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

DISROOTING, dis-ro/t-ing, ppr. Tearing up by the

roots; undermining.
DISRUPT, dîs-růpt', a. Broken; rent.
DISRUPTION, dîs-růp'shůn, n. Broach; rent;
DISRUPTURE, dîs-růpt'ýůr, vt. To rend, by tearing,

breaking, or bursting.

DISRUPTURED, dis-růpt-yůrd, pp Rent asunder; severcd by breaking.

DISRUPTURING, dis-růpt-yůr-ing, ppr. Rending

asunder; severing. [tent. DISSATISFACTION, dis-såt-is-fåk-shån, n. Discon-DISSATISFACTORINESS, dfs-såt-is-fåk'tur-e-nës, Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, d's-såt-is-fak'tår-ê, a. Unable to give content. [displeased. DISSATISFIED, dis-såt-is-fi/d, pp. Made discontented; DISSATISFY, dis-såt-is-fi, vi. To displease. DISSATISFYING, dis-såt-is-fi-fing, ppr. Exciting

uneasiness, or discontent.

DISSEAT, dîs-sê't, vt. To put out of a seat.
DISSEATED, dîs-sê't-êd, pp. Removed from a seat.

DISSEATING, dis-se't-ing, ppr. Removing from a seat.

DISSECT, dis-sekt', vt. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquiries. To divide and exa-It is used mine minutely.

DISSECTED, dis-sekt-ed, pp. Cut in pieces; divided

into parts; opened, and examined. DISSECTING, dis-sekt-ing, ppr. Cutting and separating constituent parts for minute examination. DISSECTION, dis-sek-shun, n. Anatomy.

DISSECTOR, dis-sekt'ur, n. An anatomist.

DISSEISIN, dis-sê'z-în, n. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable right.

DISSEIZE, dis-sé'z, vi. To dispossess.
DISSEIZED, dis-sé'zd, pp. Put out of possession

wrongfully, or by force.

DISSEIZEE, dîs-sê'z-ê', n. A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DISSEIZING, dis-se'z-ing, ppr. Depriving of actual [ther. seizing; putting out of possession. [ther. DISSEIZOR, dis-sé/z-år, n. He that dispossesses ano-

DISSEMBLANCE, dis-semb'lans, n. Dissimilitude. DISSEMBLE, dis-semb'l, vt. To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. DISSEMBLE, dis-sémb'l, vi To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLED, dis-semb'ld, pp. Concealed under a

false appearance; disguised.
DISSEMBLER, dis-semb-ler, n. An hypocrite. DISSEMBLING, dis-semb'ling, n. Fallacious appearance.

DISSEMBLING, dîs-sémb'lîng, ppr. Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite. [cally. DISSEMBLINGLY, dîs sémb'lîng-lê, ad. Hypocriti-DISSEMINATE, dîs-sém'în-â't, vt. To scatter as seed;

to spread every way.
DISSEMINATED, dîs-sêm-în-ā't-êd, pp. Scattered as seed; propagated; spread.
DISSEMINATING, dis-sem-in-a/t-ing, ppr. Scatter-

ing, and propagating; spreading.
DISSEMINATION, dis-sem-in-a-shun, n. Scattering

like seed; spreading.
DISSEMINATOR, dîs-sêm-în-â/t-ûr, n. A spreader. DISSENSION, dis-sen-shun, n. Disagreement; strife;

contention; quarrel.

DISSENSIOUS, dis-sėn'shūs, a. Quarrelsome.

DISSENT, dis-sėn't, vi. To disagree in opinion.

DISSENT, dis-sėn't, n. Disagreement.

DISSENTANEOUS, dis-sent-a-n-p'as, a. Contrary.
DISSENTANY, dis-sent-a-n-e, a. Dissentancous.
DISSENTER, dis-sent-a-n-e, a. Dissentancous.
DISSENTER, dis-sent-a-n-e, a. One that disagrees from an opinion. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSENTIENT, dîs-sên-shênt, a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'shent, n. One who disagrees, and declares his dissent.

DISSENTING, dis-sent'ing, n. Declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTIOUS, dis-sén'shus. Sce Dissensious.

DISROOTED, dis-rô't-êd, pp. Torn up by the roots; | DISSEPIMENT, dis-sépéé-ment, n. In botany : a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods. which separates the fruit into cells.

DISSERT, dîs-sért', vi. To discourse.
DISSERTATION, dîs-ér-tå'shûn, n. A discourse:

disquisition; treatise. DISSERTATOR, dis'ér-tâ't-ur, n. One who discourses or debates.

DISSERVE, dis-serv', vt. To do injury to; to mischief;

DISSERVED, dîs-sêrvî/, pp. Injured. [to hu DISSERVICE, dîs-sêrvîs, n. Injury. DISSERVICEABLE, dîs-sêrvîs-âbl, a. Injurious. DISSERVICEABLENESS, dîs-sêrvîs-âbl-nês,

Injury; harm; hurt.

DISSERVING, dis-serving, ppr. Injuring.

DISSETTLE, dis-serving, vt. To unsettle.

DISSETTLED, dis-serving, ppr. Unsettled.

DISSETTLING, dis-serving, ppr. Unsettling.

DISSEVER, dis-sevin, vt. To part in two; to break, to divide; to sunder.

DISSEVERANCE, dîs-sêv'êr-âns, n. Separation. DISSEVERED, dîs-sêv'êrd, pp. Dividing asunder; scparating; tearing or cutting asunder. DISSEVERING, dis-sev-er-ing, n. Separation.

DISSEVERING, dis-sev-er-ing, ppr. Dividing asun-

der; separating; tearing or cutting asunder. DISSIDENCE, dist'id-ens, n. Discord. DISSIDENT, dist'id-ent, a. Varying.

DISSIDENTS, dis-fid-ents, n. A name applied to those of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek profession in [asunder. The act of starting

DISSILIENCE, dis-sil'yens, n. DISSILIENT, dis-sil-yens, n. Starting asunder.
DISSILITION, dis-sil-ish-in, n. Starting asunder.
DISSILITION, dis-sil-ish-in, n. Bursting in two.
DISSIMILAR, dis-sim-il-in, n. Unlike.
DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-il-in-it-i-i, n. Unlikeness.

DISSIMILE, dîs-sîm-îl-ê, n. A dissimilitude.
DISSIMILITUDE, dîs-sîm-îl-ê-tu'd, n. Unlikeness.
DISSIMULATION, dîs-sîm-u-lă-shūn, n. Hypocrisy.
DISSIMULE, dîs-sim-u'l, vt. To dissemble.

DISSIMULE, dis-sim-ut, pt. 10 ussemble.
DISSIMULED, dis-sim-utd, pp. Dissembled.
DISSIMULING, dis-sim-ut-ling, ppr. Dissembling.
DISSIPABLE, dis-ip-abl, a. Easily scattered.
DISSIPATE, dis-ip-dit, pt. To scatter. To scatter the attention. To spend a fortune.
DISSIPATED, dis-ip-pit-tid, pp. Scattered; dispersed;

****restat.** consumed: smandered.

wasted; consumed; squandered. DISSIPATING, dis-e-pa/t-ing, ppr. Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing. DISSIPATION, dis-ê-pā-shūn, n. The act of dispersion. DISSOCIABLE, dis-sô-shābl, a. Not to be brought to

good fellowship.

DISSOCIAL, dis-sô'shål, a. Unfriendly to society.

DISSOCIATE, dis-sô'sè'à't, vt. To separated: d DISSOCIATED, dis-sô-sê-å/t-ed, pp. Separated; dis-

united. DISSOCIATING, dis-so'sé-a't-ing, ppr. Separating;

disuniting.
DISSOCIATION, dîs-sô-sê-å-shån, n. Division.
DISSOLUBILITY, dîs-sô-lu-bîl-ît-ê, n. Liableness to

suffer a disunion of parts.

DISSOLUBLE, dis'o-lubl, n. Capable of dissolution by heat or moisture. DISSOLUTE, dis'ô-lu't, a. Loose; wanton; unre-

strained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched. DISSOLUTELY, dis-o-lu't-le, ad. Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.
DISSOLVABLE, džz-zólv-åbl, a. Capable of dissolu-

tion; liable to be melted.

DISSOLVE, dîz-zòlv', vt. To destroy the form of any thing by heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy. To disunite. To loose; to break the ties. To separate persons united. To break up assemblies. To be re-

laxed by pleasure.

DISSOLVE, diz-zolv', vi. To be melted, to be lique-fied. To sink away; to fall to nothing. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVED, dîz-zòlvd', pp. Melted; liquefied; dis-united; parted; wasted away; ended. DISSOLVENT, dîz-zòlv-ent, a. Having the power of

dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zòlv-ent, n. That which has the power of disuniting the parts. DISSOLVER, diz-zolv'ur, n.

That which has the power of dissolving. One who solves or clears a diffi-

DISSOLVIBLE, dîz-zòlv-ibl, a. Liable to be dissolved. DISSOLVING, diz-zolv-ing, ppr. Melting; making, or becoming liquid; wasting away.

DISSOLUTENESS, dis-ô-lu't-nes, n. Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dis-d-lu-shun, n. The state of being liquefied. The destruction of any thing by separa-tion of parts. Death. The act of breaking up an assembly. Breaking up of any partnership.
DISSONANCE, dis-o-nans, n. A mixture of harsh,

unpleasing, unharmonious sounds. [ment. DISSONANCY, dîs-ô-nân-sê, n. Discord; disagree-DISSONANT, dis-ô-nânt, a. Harsh; unharmonious. Incongruous; disagreeing. [unfit or dangerous. DISSUADE, dis-sôā'd, vt. To represent any thing as DISSUADED, dis-sôā'd-ed, pp. Advised against;

counselled, or diverted from a purpose.

DISSUADER, dis-sôå'd-ur, n. He that dissuades.

DISSUADING, dis-sôå'd-lng, ppr. Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purposc.
DISSUASION, dis-soa-zhan, n. Urgency of reason or

importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dis-sôd-siv, n. Argument employed to turn from any purpose. [deter from any purpose. DISSUASIVE, dis-sôd-siv, a. Tending to divert or DISSUNDER, dis-sôd-dir, ret. To separate.

DISSUNDERED, dis-sun'durd, pp. Separated; rent. DISSUNDERING, dis-sun'dur-ing, ppr. Separating; rending

DISSWEETEN, dis-sôê'tn, vt. To deprive of sweet-DISSWEETENED, dis-sôe'tnd, pp. Deprived of sweet-

ness.

DISSWEETENING, dis-séé't-én-ing, ppr. Depriving DISSYLLABICK, dis-sil-lab-ik, a. Consisting of two [lables. syllables.

DISSYLLABLE, dis-sil-abl, n. A word of two syl-DISTAFF, dis'taf, pl. distaves, n. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. [thistle.

DISTAFF-THISTLE, dis'taf-this'l, n. A species of DISTAIN, dis-ta'n, vt. To stain; to sully with infamy. DISTAINED, dis-ta'nd, pp. Stained; tinged; dis-coloured; blotted; sullied.

DISTAINING, dis-ta'n-ing, ppr. Staining; discolour-

ing; blotting; tarnishing.

DISTANCE, dis'tens, n. Space considered barely in length between any two beings. Remoteness in A space marked on the course where horses run. Space of time. Respect; reserve; alienation.
DISTANCE, dis'tens, vt. To place remotely; to throw
off from the view. To leave behind at a race.

DISTANT, dis'tent, a. Remote in place or time. Reserved; shy. Remote in nature. Not obvious ; not

plain.

DISTASTE, dis-tå/st, n. Aversion of the palate; disDISTASTE, dis-tå/st, vt. To dislike; to loath; to disgust. To make distasteful. [offended; displease,
gust. To make distasteful. polisrelished; disliked; gust. To make distasteful. [offended; displeased. DISTASTED, dis-tå'st-éd, pp. Disrelished; disliked; DISTASTEFUL, dis-tå'st-föl, a. Nauscous to the Nauscous to the

palate; disgusting. Offensive. DISTASTEFULNESS, dis-tä/st-föl-nes, n. Dislike. DISTASTING, dis-ta'st-ing, ppr. Disrelishing; dis-

liking; offending; displeasing. [aversion. DISTASTIVE, dis-ta/st-tv, n. That which occasions DISTEMPER, dis-tém'pér, n. A disproportionate mixture of parts. A disease; a malady. Bad constitution of the mind. In painting: a term used, when colours are worked up with something besides mere water or oil. To make disaffected. mere water or oil.

DISTEMPER, dis-tém'pér, vt. To disturb; to ruffle.

DISTEMPERANCE, dis-tém'pér-åns, n. Distemper-

ordered. DISTEMPERATE, dis-tem-per-et, a. Diseased; dis-

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-têm-per-â-tû'r, n. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold. Commixture of contrarieties. Indisposition; slight illness.

DISTEMPERED, dis-tem-perd, pp. Discased in body; disordered in mind.

DISTEMPERING, dis-tem-per-ing, ppr. Affecting with disease, or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DISTEND, dis-tend', vt. To stretch out.
DISTENDED, dis-tend'ed, pp. Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance, or force.

DISTENDING, dis-tending, ppr. Stretching in all

directions; dilating; expanding.

DISTENSION, dis-ténéshin, n. The act of stretching.

DISTENT, dis-téné, n. Breadth.

DISTENT, dis-tent', n. Breadth.
DISTENT, dis-tent', pp. Spread.
DISTENTION, dis-ten'shån, n. The act of stretching.
DISTERMINATE, dis-ter'amin-åt', a. Divided.
DISTERMINATION, dis-ter'amin-åt'shån, n. Division.
DISTER, dis-te', vt. To banish from a country.
DISTERED, dis-terd', pp. Banished from a country.
DISTERING, dis-terding, ppr. Banishing from a country

DISTHRONIZE, dis-thrô/n-i/z, vt. To dethrone. DISTHRONIZED, dis-thro'n-i'zd, pp. Dethroned. DISTHRONIZING, dis-thro'n-i'z-ing, ppr. Dethron-

DISTICH, dis-tik, n. A couplet. [ing. DISTIL, dis-til', vi. To let fall in drops. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. To draw by

distillation.

DISTIL, dis-til', vt. To drop; to fall by drops. To flow gently and silently. To use a still; to practise flow gently and silently. the act of distillation.

DISTILLABLE, dis-til-abl, a. Fit to be distilled. DISTILLATION, dis-til-a-shun, n. Dropping, or falling in drops. Pouring out in drops. The act of distill-

ing by fire.
DISTILLATORY, dis-til-a-tur-ê, a. Belonging to dis-DISTILLED, dis-tild', pp. Let fall, or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; ex-[inflammatory spirits. tracted by evaporation.

DISTILLER, dis-til-er, n. One who makes and sells
DISTILLERY, dis-til-er-e, n. The place where the
distiller exposes his spirits for sale.
DISTILLING, dis-til-ing, ppr. Dropping; letting fall

in drops; extracting by distillation.

DISTILMENT, dis-till-ment, n. That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt', a. Different; not the same in number or kind; separate. Clear; unconfused. DISTINCT, dis-tingkt/, vt. To distinguish. DISTINCTED, dis-tingkt/éd, pp. Distinguished.

DISTINCTING, dis-tingkt-ing, ppr. Distinguishing.
DISTINCTION, dis-tingk-shun, n. Note of difference.
Honourable note of superiority. Difference regarded. Preference or neglect in comparison. Discrimination,

Discernment; judgment.
DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingkt-iv, a. That which marks distinction or difference.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tingkt'tiv-le, ad. Particularly. DISTINCTLY, dis-tingkt'le, ad. Plainly; clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tingkt-nes, n. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

DISTINGUISH, dis-tingg-bish, vt. To note the diversity of things. To separate by some mark of honour or preference.

DISTINGUISH, dls-tingg-blsh, vi. To make distinc-DISTINGUISHABLE, dls-tingg-blsh-abl, a. Capa-ble of being distinguished.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-tingg-bishd, part. a. Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. DISTINGUISHED, dis-tingg-öishd, pp. Separated,

or known by a mark of difference.

DISTINGUISHER, n. dis-tingg-8ish-ur, n. He that

separates one thing from another by marks of diversitv

DISTINGUISHING, dis-tingg-bish-ing, ppr. Separating from others by a mark of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dls-tlngg-05sh-lng-12,

tinction. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-tingg-toish-ment, n. Dis-DISTITLE, dis-ti/tl, vt. To deprive of right. DISTITLED, dis-ti/tld, pp. Depriving of right. DISTITLING, dis-ti't-ling, ppr. Depriving of right.

DISTORT, dis-tà/rt, vt. To writhe; to deform. put out of the true direction or posture of the true meaning

DISTORT, dis-ta'rt, a. Distorted.

DISTORTED, dis-ta/rt-ed, pp. Twisted out of na-

tural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.
DISTORTING, dis-ta'rt-ing, ppr. Twisting out of regular form, or shape; perverting in its meaning; wresting.

DISTORTION, dis-ta'r-shun, n. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed; the parts disordered. A wresting from the true meaning.

DISTRACT, dis-tråkt', vt. To separate; to divide.
To perplex; to confound. To make mad.
DISTRACT, dis-tråkt', part. a. Mad.
DISTRACTED, dis-tråkt'-èd, pp. Drawn apart. Perplexed; barassed; confounded.

[tickly.
DISTRACTEDLY, dis-tråkt'-èd-lè, ad. Madly; fran-DISTRACTEDNESS, dîs-trākt'éd-nés, n. Madness. DISTRACTER, dis-trākt'ér, n. That which perplexes.

DISTRACTING, dis-trakt-ing, ppr. Separating from otners by a mark of diversity.

DISTRACTION, dis-trak-shun, n. Confusion. Per-

turbation of mind. Madness. Disturbance. Discord. Difference of sentiments.

DISTRACTIVE, dis-trakt-iv, a. Causing perplexity. DISTRAIN, dis-tra'n, vt. To seize; to lay on as an indemnification for a debt. To rend; to tear.

DISTRAIN, dis-tra'n, vt. To make secure.

DISTRAINED, dis-tra'nd, pp. Seized for debt, or

DISTRAINER, dis-trå'n-er, n. He that seizes. DISTRAINING, dis-trà/n-ing, ppr. Drawing apart.

Perplexing; disordering the intellects.
DISTRAINT, dis-trå'nt, n. Seizure.
DISTRAUGHT, dis-trå'nt, part. a. Distracted.
DISTREAM, dis-stré'm, vi. To flow.
DISTRESS, dis-très, n. The act of making a legal seizure. The thing seized by law. Calamity; mi-

sery; misfortune.
DISTRESS, dis-tres', vt. To harass; to make miserable. DISTRESSED, dis-trésd', pp. Severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity, or misfortune. DISTRESSEDNESS, dis-trés-é-d-nès, n. The state

of being distressed. [trouble. DISTRESSFUL, dîs-três-fôl, a. Miscrable; full of DISTRESSFULLY, dîs-três-fôl-ê, ad. In a miscrable

manner. DISTRESSING, dis-tres-ing, ppr. Giving severe

pain; oppressing with affliction. [ing. DISTRESSING, dls-tres-ing, a. Harassing; afflict-DISTRIBUTE, dls-trlb-yut, vt. To divide amongst [being distributed. bl, a. Capable of more than two. DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-trib'u-tabl, a. Capable of DISTRIBUTED, dis-trib'yut-ed, pp. Divided; as-

signed in portions; separated. DISTRIBUTER, dis-trib'ýůt-ůr, n. One that deals

out any thing DISTRIBUTING, dis-trib-yut-ing, ppr. Dividing

among a number; dealing out.
DISTRIBUTION, dis-trib-u-shun, n.

The act of dealing out to others; of giving in charity.
DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib-yut-iv, a. That which is

employed in assigning to others their portions. DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trib-'yut-iv-le, ad. Singly. DISTRIBUTIVENESS, dis-trib-'yut-iv-nes, n. De-

sire of distributing.

DISTRICT, dis'trikt, n. Circuit or territory; pro-

vince; region; country. DISTRICT, dis-trikt', vt. To divide into districts, or

limited portions of territory.

DISTRICT-COURT, district within a district has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.

DISTRICTED, dis-trikt-ed, pp. Divided into districts, or definite portions.
DISTRICTING, dis-trikting, ppr. Dividing into

limited, or definite portions. DISTRICT-JUDGE, dis'trikt-jdj', n. The judge of a district court

DISTRICTION, die-trik'shun, n. Sudden display.

To | DISTRICT-SCHOOL, distrikt-skol, n. A school within a certain district of a town

DISTRINGAS, dis-tring'gås, n. In law: a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or

for appearance at a certain day.

DISTRUST, dis-trust', vt. To regard with diffidence. DISTRUST, dis'trust, n. Discredit. Suspicion. want of confidence.

DISTRUSTED, dis-trust-éd, pp. Doubted; suspected. DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trust-fol, a. Apt to distrust;

suspicious. Diffident; modest. DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trust-fol-ê, ad. In a distrustful manner. [confidence. DISTRUSTING, dis-trust'föl-nes, n. Want of DISTRUSTING, dis-trust'fing, n. Want of confidence. DISTRUSTING, dis-trust-ing, ppr. Doubting the

reality, or sincerity of; suspecting.
DISTRUSTLESS, dis-trust-les, a. Without suspicion

DISTUNE, dis-tu'n, vt. To disorder; to untune.
DISTUNED, dis-tu'nd, pp. Put out of tune.
DISTUNING, dis-tu'n-ing, ppr. Putting out of tune.
DISTURB, dis-tu'n-ing, ppr. Putting out of tune.

To confound.

DISTURB, dis-tu'rb, n. Confusion.
DISTURBANCE, dis-turb'ans, n. Perplexity. Confusion. Tumult; violation of the peace. DISTURBED, dis-turbd', pp. Moved; stirred; ex-

cited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated.
DISTURBER, dîs-tůrb-ûr, n. A violator of peace.
DISTURBING, dis-tůrb-îng, ppr. Rendering uneasy. Making a tumult; interrupting peace.

DISTURN, dis-tůrn', vt. To turn off.
DISTURNED, dis-tůrnd', pp. Turned aside.
DISTURNING, dis-tůr-ning, ppr. Turning aside.
DISUNIFORM, dis-u-nê-farm, a. Not uniform.

DISUNION, dis-u-n-yun, n. Breach of concord.
DISUNITE, dis-u-ni't, vt. To separate: to divide.
DISUNITE, dis-u-ni't, vi. To fall asunder.

DISUNITED, dis-u-ni't-èd, pp. Separated; disjointed. DISUNITER, dis-u-ni't-ùr, n. The person or cause that breaks concord. DISUNITING, dis-u-ni't-ing, ppr. Separating; dis-DISUNITY, dis-u-ni't-è, n. A state of actual separation. DISUSAGE, dis-u'z-ij, n. Cessation of custom. DISUSE, dis-u's, n. Cessation of use; dissuetude. DISUSE, dis-u'z, vt. To accustom.

DISUSED, dis-u'zd, pp. Discontinued; neglected; no longer used.

DISUSING, dis-u'z-ing, ppr. Ceasing to use; dis-

DISVALUE, dis-val'u, vt. To undervalue.
DISVALUE, dis-val'u, vt. To undervalue.
DISVALUE, dis-val'u, v. Disregard; disgrace.
DISVALUATION, dis-val'u-a-4-shûn, v. Disgrace. DISVALUED, dis-val'u'd, pp. Undervalued; dis-

esteemed. disesteeming. DISVALUING, dis-vål-u-ing, ppr. Undervaluing DISVELOPE, dis-vėl'ūp, To uncover. [played. DISVELOPED, dis-vėl'ūpd, pp. Uncovered; dis-DISVELOPED, dis-vel-up-ing, ppr. Uncovering; DISVELOPING, dis-vel-up-ing, ppr. [to contradict.

displaying. [to contradict. DISVOUCH, dis-vaôtsh', vt. To destroy the credit of; DISVOUCHED, dis-vaotshd', pp. Discredited; contradicted.

DISVOUCHING, dis-vaotshing, ppr. Directing; contradicting.
DISWARN, dis-64/rn, vt. To direct by previous notice.

DISWARNED, dis-ba'rnd, pp. Directed by previous notice. [frain from doing something.

DISWARNING, dîs-ôd/r-nîng, ppr. Directing to re-DISWITTED, dîs-ôît-êd, a. Mad; distracted. DISWONT, dîs-ôûnt', vt. To deprive of accustomed

DISWORSHIP, dis-our'ship, n. Cause of disgrace.

DIT, dit', n. A ditty; a poem; a tune.
DIT, dit', vt. To close up.
DITATION, dit-å-shun, n. The act of enriching.

DITCH, ditsh', n. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. Any long narrow receptacle for water The moat with which a fortress is surrounded.

DITCH, dîtsh', vi. To make a ditch. DITCH, dîtsh', vt. To surround with a ditch or moat.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'ye, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

DITCHDELIVERED, ditsh 'dê - liv'urd, a. Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCHER, dîtsh'er, n. One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMB, dith-ir-amb, n. A song in honour of Bacchus.

DITHYRAMBICK, dith-ir-am'bik, n. A song in honour of Baechus. siastick. DITHYRAMBICK, dith-ir-am-bik, a. Wild; enthu-

DITION, dish'dn, n. Dominion.

DITTANDER, dit-tan'der, n. Pepperwort. DITTANY, dit'a-ne, n. An herb.

DITTIED, dît'e'd, a. Sung; adapted to musiek. DITTO, dit'o, ad. A word signifying the same.

DITTY, dit'é, n. A poem to be sung ; a song. DIURETICK, di-u-ret-ik, n. Drugs that promote

[provoke urine. DIURETICK, di-u-rét-îk, a. Having the power to DIURNAL, di-ur-nâl, n. A journal; a day-book. DIURNAL, di-ur-nâl, a. Relating to the day; daily.

DIURNALIST, di-ur-nål-ist, n. A journalist. DIURNALLY, di-ur-nål-å, ad. Daily; every day. DIUTURNAL, di-ur-nål, a. Lasting; of long con-

DIUTURNITY, di-u-tůr-nît-ê, n. Length of duration. DIVAGATION, dîv-2-ga-shûn, n. A deviating; the

act of going astray.

DIVAN, div-ån', n. The council of the Oriental princes.

DIVARICATE, div-år-ĉ-kå't, vi. To be parted into two.

DIVARICATE, div-år-ĉ-kå't, vt. To divide into two. DIVARICATION, div-år-ê-kå-shun, n. Partition into

two. Division of opinions.

DIVE, di'v, vi. To sink voluntarily under water. To go under water in search of any thing. To go deep

into any question, doctrine, or science.

DIVE, di'v, vt. To explore by diving.
DIVEL, div-êl', vt. To pull; to separate; to sever.
DIVELLICATE, div-êl-ê-kâ't, vt. To pull; to tear.

DIVER, di'v-ur, n. One that sinks voluntarily under water. One that goes under water in search of treasure. He that enters deep into knowledge or study. A water fowl.

DIVERB, di'verb, n. A proverb.

DIVERBERATION, div-er-ber-å-shun, n. A beating through; a sounding through. [one point. DIVERGE, dîv-érj', vi. To tend various ways from DIVERGENCE, div-érjéns, n. Tendency to various

parts from one point.
DIVERGENT, div-ér-jent, a. Tending to various parts

from one point.
DIVERGING, div-érj-ing, ppr. Receding from each other as they proceed. [manner. DIVERGINGLY, div-érj'ing-lé, ad. In a diverging

DIVERS, di'verz, a. Several; sundry.

DIVERSCOLOURED, di'verz-kůl'ůrd, a. Having various colours.

DIVERSE, div-ers', vi. To turn aside.

DIVERSE, div-ers', a. Different from another. In different directions.

DIVERSELY, div-ers-lê, ad. In different ways; differently; variously.

DIVERSIFICATION, div-ers-if-e-ka-shun, n. Vari-

ation; variegation; variety of forms.
DIVERSIFIED, div-ers'if-i'd, pp. Made various in

form; variegated. DIVERSIFY, dlv-ërs-'lf-i, vt. To make different from another. To vary; to variegate. DIVERSIFYING, dlv-ërs-'lf-i-'lng, ppr. Making vari-

ous in form; variegated.

DIVERSILOQUENT, div-ers-il-6-kôent, a. Speaking in different ways.

DIVERSION, div-éréshin, n. The act of turning any thing off from its course. Sport. Something that un-bends the mind by turning it off from care. In war: drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, div-ers-it-e, n. Difference; variety. Distinct being.

DIVERTER, dîv-ért'ér, v. Any thing that diverts. DIVERTICLE, dîv-ért'îkl, n. A by-way. DIVERTING, dîv-ért'îng, a. Merry; agreeable in conversation and manners.

Conversation and mainters.

DIVERTING, div-értélng, ppr. Turning off from any course. Pleasing; entertaining.

DIVERTISE, div-értélz, vt. To please.

DIVERTISED, div-értélz, pp. Diverted; pleased.

DIVERTISEMENT, div-értélz-mént, n. Diversion; delight. A musical composition.

DIVERTISING, div-ert-lz-ing, ppr. Diverting; pleas-DIVERTIVE, div-ert-iv, a. Recreative; amusive. DIVEST, div-ést', vt. To strip; to make naked. DIVESTED, div-ést-éd, pp. Stripped; undressed. De-

prived. [off. Depriving. DIVESTING, div-est-ing, ppr. Stripping; putting DIVESTITURE, div-est-it-ur, n. The surrender or

giving up of property.
DIVESTURE, div-est-yur, n. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, div-i'd-åbl, a. Separate; different. DIVIDANT, div-i'd-ånt, a.

DIVIDE, div-i'd, vt. To keep apart, by standing as a partition between. To disunite by discord. To deal out; to give in shares. In musick: to play divisions. DIVIDE, div-i'd, vi. To part; to sunder; to break

friendship. buted. DIVIDED, dîv-i'd-êd, pp. Parted; disunited. Distri-DIVIDEDLY, dîv-i'd-êd-lê, ad. Separately.

DIVIDEND, dîv'îd-ènd, n. A share; the part allotted in divison. In arithmetick: dividend is the number

given to be parted or divided.
DIVIDER, div-i'd-ër, n. He who deals out to each his share. A disuniter. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDING, div-i'd-lng, n. Separation.

DIVIDING, div-i'd-ing, ppr. Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting. Apportioning to each his share. DIVIDUAL, div-id-u-al, a. Divided.

DIVINATION, divin-a'shun, n. A prediction or fore-

telling of future things.
DIVINATOR, div-in-a't-ar, n. One that professes divination.

DIVINATORY, dîv-în-â-tůr-ê, a. Professing divina-DIVINE, div-i'n, n. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. DIVINE, div-i'n, a. Partaking of the nature of God.

Proceeding from God. Excellent in a supreme degree. DIVINE, dîv-i'n, vt. To deify; to foretell; to utter. DIVINE, dîv-i'n, vi. To utter presages; to conjecture,

to guess.
DIVINED, div-i'nd, pp. Foretold; presaged; foreknown.

DIVINELY, div-i'n-le, ad. By the agency or influence of God. Excellently in the supreme degree. DIVINING, div-i'n-ing, ppr. Foretelling; presaging:

foreknowing. DIVINENESS, div-i'n-nes, n. Divinity.

DIVINER, div-i'n-er, n. A conjecturer. DIVINERESS, dîv-i'n-er-es, n. A prophetess.

DIVING, di'v-îng, ppr. Plunging, or sinking in water; applied to animals only.

DIVING-BELL, di'v-îng-bel, n. A hollow vessel, in

which a person may descend into deep water, and remain there.

DIVING-STONE, di'v-ing-ston, n. A species of jasper. DIVINIFIED, div-in-if-i'd, a. Participating of the divine nature.

DIVINIPOTENT, dîv-în-nîp'ô-těnt, a. Divinely pow-DIVINITY; dîv-în-ît-ê, n. God; the Deity; the Su-

preme Being; the Cause of causes. Theology.
DIVISIBILITY, div-1z-1b-1l-1t-ê, n. The quality of admitting division or separation of parts. DIVISIBLE, div-iz-fibl, a. Capable of being divided

into parts.
DIVISIBLENESS, div-iz-ibl-nes, n. Divisibility.

DIVISION, div-"zh'-un, n. The part which is separated by dividing. Disunion; discord. Parts into which The separation of any a discourse is distributed. number or quantity into any parts assigned.
DIVISIONER, div-lzh-ån-er, n. One who divides.

DIVERT, dîv-ért', vt. To turn off from any direction.

To withdraw the mind. To please; to exhilarate.

DIVERTED, dîv-ért'éd, pp. Turned aside from any course, purpose, &c. Pleased; amused; entertained.

DIVISOR, dîv-i²sîv, a. Forming division or distribution. [the dividend is divided, DIVISOR, dîv-i²zîr, n. The number given, by which

DIVORCE, div-8'rs, n. The legal separation of husband and wife.

DIVORCE, div-o'rs, vt. To separate a husband or wife from the other. To put away.

DIVORCED, div-6'rsd, pp. Separated by a dissolution

of the marriage contract.
DIVORCEMENT, div-ô'rs-ment, n. Divorce.
DIVORCER, div-ô'rs-èr, n. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIVORCING, div-ô'rs-ing, pp. Dissolving the marriage contract; sparating from bed and board.

DIVORCIVE, div-8'rs-iv, a. Having power to divorce. DIVULGATÉ, dîv-tîl-ga't, vt. To publish that which

DIVULGATE, div-hl'ga't, a. Published; made known. DIVULGATED, dîv-ûl-gå't-êd, pp. Published; made

known; promulgated.
DIVULGATING, div-dl-ga't-ing, ppr. Publishing; making known that which is secret.

DIVULGATION, div-al-ga-shan, n. A publishing

abroau.
DIVULGE, div-u,,
To proclaim. div-ulj', vt. To publish; to reveal to the

DIVULGED, div-ulj'd, pp. Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DIVULGENCE, div-alj-čas, n. Publishing; publica-

tion; making any thing public.

DIVULGER, div-uj-ar, n. A publisher.

DIVULGING, div-ulj-ing, ppr. Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DIVULSION, div-ul'shun, n. Plucking away; laceration.

DIVULSIVE, dîv-ûls-îv, a. Having power to tear

DIZEN, di'zen, vt. To dress; to deck; to rig out. DIZENED, di'zend, pp. Dressed gaily; decked.

DIZENING, di'zen-ing, ppr. Dressing gaily; decking. DIZZ, diz', vt. To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy in the head.

DIZZARD. dîz'ârd, n. A blockhead; a fool. DIZZIED, dīz'â'd, pp. Whirled round; made dizzy; confused.

DIZZINESS, dîz-tê-nês, n. Giddiness in the head. DIZZY, dîz-tê, a. Giddy; causing giddiness. DIZZY, diz-tê, vt. To make giddy.

DIZZYING, diz'e-ing, ppr. Whirling round; making dizzy; confusing.

DO, do', vt. To practice or act any thing good or bad.

To perform; to achieve; to execute; to discharge. DO, do, vi. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. To make an end; to conclude. See Doe, and Ano.

DOAT, dô't, vi. See Dote. DOCIBILITY, dòs-'îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Readmess to learn.

DOCIBLE, dòs-'lbl, a. Easy to be taught. DOCIBLENESS, dòs-'lbl-'nes, n. Teachableness.

DOCILE, dos-il, a. Teachable.

DOCILITY, dő-síl-ít-é, n. Aptness to be taught. DOCIMACY, dő-sím-ás-é, n. The art or practice of

assaying metals; metallurgy. DOCIMASTIC, do-sim-as-tik, a. Assaying or separating metals from foreign matters, and determining

the nature and quantity of metallic substance contained in any ore or mineral.

DOCK, dok', n. A plant; a weed. A place where wa-

ter is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. The stump of the tail which remains after docking.

DOCK, dok', vt. To cut off a tail. To cut any thing short. To lay the ship in a dock.

short. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dôk-ét, n. A direction tied upon goods.

DOCKET, dôk-ét, vt. To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them.

DOCKETED, dôk-ét-éd, pp. Abstracted and entered in a book, as the heads of accounts or writings, and marked on the back of them.

DOCKETING, dok-et-ing, ppr. Making an abstract or summary of the heads of writings and accounts, and entering and marking them in a book.

DOCKYARD, dok-yard, n. A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores reposited.

DOCTOR, dok-tor, n. One that has taken the highest

degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physick, or musick

DOCTOR, dok'tur, vt. To cure. DOCTORAL, dòk'tår-ål, a. Relating to the degree of a DOCTORALLY, dåk'tår-ål-ê, ad. In manner of a

DOCTORATE, dòk'tůr-ět, n. The degree of a doctor. DOCTORATE, dòk'tůr-å't, vt. To make a doctor.

DOCTORED, dok'turd, pp. Cured.

DOCTORESS, dok'tur-es, n. She who professes the skill of a doctor.

DOCTORING, dòk/tñr-îng, ppr. Curing. DOCTORLY, dòk/tñr-lê, ad. Like a learned man. DOCTORS-COMMONS, dòk/tårz-kòm/åns, n. Tho college of civilians, residing in the city of London. DOCTORSHIP, dok'-tur-ship, n. The rank of a doctor. DOCTRINAL, dok'-trin-all, a. Something that is part

[doctrine; positively. of doctrine. DOCTRINALLY, dok'trin-âl-é, ad. In the form of DOCTRINE, dok'trin, n. The principles or positions

of any sect or master. DOCTURATED, dok-tůr-å't-éd, pp. Made a doctor. DOCTURATING, dok-tůr-å't-ing, ppr. Making a doctor. [written evidence.

DOCUMENT, dòk'u-ment, n. Precept; direction. A DOCUMENT, dòk'u-ment, vt. To teach; to direct. DOCUMENTAL, dòk-u-ment'al, a. Belonging to inwritten evidence in law. struction.

DOCUMENTARY, dok-u-ment-er-e, a. Pertaining to DOCUMENTED, dok-u-ment-ed, pp. Furnished with instructions and papers, &c., necessary to establish facts.

DOCUMENTING, dok-u-ment-ing, ppr. Furnishing

with papers necessary to establish facts.

DODDER, doddar, n. A plant.

DODDERED, doddard, a. Overgrown with dodder.

DODECAGON, doddek-a-gon, n. A figure of twelve

pistils. DODECAGYN, do-děk-å-jîn, n. A plant having twelve DODECAGYNIAN, do-děk-å-jîn-yan, a. Having twelve pistils. [of twelve equal sides. DODECAHEDRAL, do-dek-a-he-dral, a. Consisting

DODECAHEDRON, dò-dck-å-he-dron, n. In geometry: one of the regular bodies, comprehended under twelve equal sides, each whereof is a pentagon. DODECANDER, dò-dè-kan-dèr, n. A plant having twelve stamens; one of the class of Dodecandria.

This class includes all plants that have any number of stamens, from twelve to nineteen inclusive. DODECANDRIAN, dô-dê-kân-drê-ân, a. Pertaining

to the plants, or class of plants, that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.
DODECATEMORION, dô-dêk-å-tê-mô'r-ŷůn, n. The

twelfth part.

DODECATEMORY, dô-dék-å-tém-ô-ré, n. A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
DODGE, doj', vi. To shift place as another approaches.

To follow a person.

DODGE, doj', vt. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by turning aside.

DODGED, doj'd', pp. Evaded by a sudden shift of place;

escaped by starting aside.

DODGER, dój-ér, n. One who is guilty of mean tricks. DODGING, dój-íng, ppr. Starting aside; evading. DODKIN, dód-íng, n. A doitkin or little doit. DODMAN, dód-man, n. The name of a fish. A shell-

snail, called also hodmanod.

DODÓ, dô'dô', n. A bird somewhat larger than a swan. DOE, dô', n. The female of a buck. A feat; what one

has to do. has to do.

DOER, dô-tr, n. One that does any thing. Actor;
DOES, dô-tr, vt. The third person from do, for doth.

DOFF, dôf, vt. To put off dress.

DOFFED, dôfd, pp. Put off; stripped; put away; got

rid of; shifted off. [away; getting rid of. DOFFING, doff-ing, ppr. Putting off dress; stripping DOG, dog', n. A well-known domestic animal. Λ constellation called Sirius, or Canicula. A reproachful name for a man. The male of several species; as, the dog fox. A pair of dogs: Machines of iron for burr .-

ing wood upon. An iron rod, used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber to the roller at the saw-pit. DOG, dog', vt. To hunt as a dog.
DOGBANE, dog'bô'n, n. A plant. [cherry.
DOGBERRY-TREE, dog'bô'r-ê-trê, n. A kind of
DOGBOLT, bôg'bôlt, n. A word of contempt. [hip.
DOGBOLT, bôg'bôlt, n. The briar that bears the DOGCABBAGE, dog-kab-lj, n. A plant in the south of Europe, the cynocrambe, constituting the genus theligonum.

DOGCHEAP, dog-tshep, a. Cheap as dogs' meat. DOGDAYS, dog-da'z, n. The days in which the dog-

star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGDRAW, dòg'drà', n. A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound. OGE, do'i, n. The title of the chief magistrate of

DOGE, dô'j, n. The Venice and Genoa.

DOGFIGHT, dog-fi't, n. A battle between two dogs. DOGFISH, dog-fish', n. A shark. DOGFISHER, dog-fish-fir, a. A kind of fish. DOGFLY, dog-fli, n. A voracious biting fly. DOGGED, dog-ed, a. Sullen; sour.

DOGGED, dogd', dog-ed, pp. Pursued closely and importunately. Sullen; sour. DOGGEDLY, dòg-éd-lê, ad. Sullenly. With an ob-

[lenness. stinate resolution. DOGGEDNESS, dog-éd-nes, n. Gloom of mind; sul-DOGGER, dog-ur, n. A small ship with one mast.

DOGGEREL, dog'ur-él, n. Loosed from the measures

or rates of regular poetry; vile.

DOGGEREL, dog-ar-el, a. Mean, despicable verses.

DOGGERMAN, dog-er-man, n. A sailor belonging to

a dogger.

DOGGERS, dog'ůrz, n. In English alum-works, a sort of stone found in the mines, with the true alum

rock, containing some alum. [santly. DOGGING, dog-ing, ppr. Hunting; pursuing inces-DOGGISH, dog-ish, a. Churlish; brutal. DOGHEARTED, dog-hart-ed, a. Cruel. DOGHOLE, dòg'hô'î, n. A mean habitation. DOGHOUSE, dòg'hàô's, n. A kennel for dogs.

DOGKEEPER, dog-kep-år, n. One who has the management of dogs.

DOGKENNNEL, dòg'ken'él, n. A little hut for dogs. DOG-LATIN, dòg'lkt-în, n. Barbarous Latin.

DOGLEACH, dog-le'tsh, n. A dog-doctor. DOGLOUSE, dog-lab's, n. An insect that harbours on DOGLY, dog-le, ad. In manner like a dog.

DOGMA, dog-må, n. That determination which has a relation to some casuistical point of doctrine, or some

doctrinal part of the Christian faith.

DOGMAD, dòg-màd, a. Mad as a dog.

DOGMATICAL, dòg-màt-sk-àl, a. Magisterial; po-DOGMATICK, dog-matrik, a. Sitive.

DOGMATICALLY, dog-matrik-âl-ê, ad. Positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dog-matrik-âl-nês, n. The qua-

lity of being dogmatical. DOĞMATICK, dog-mat-îk, n. One of a sect of physicians, called also Dogmatists, in contradistinction to

Empiricks and Methodists.

DOGMATISM,dog-ma-tizm,n. Positiveness in opinion. DOGMATIST, dog-ma-tist, n. A positive assertor. DOGMATIZE, dog-ma-ti/z, vt. To assert positively. DOGMATIZER, dog-må-ti'z-dr, n. A magisterial teacher. | excess of confidence.

DOGMATIZING, dog'ma-ti'z-ing, ppr. Asserting with DOGROSE, dog'roz, n. The flower of the hip. DOGSEARS, dogz'e'rz,n. An expression for the creases

made on the leaves of books by their being folded down at particular places.

DOGSICK, dòg'sik, a. Sick as a dog.

DOGSICK, dog-sik, a. Sick as a dog.
DOGSKICK, dog-sikh, a. Made of the skin of a dog.
DOGSLEEP, dog-sid-p, n. Pretended sleep.
DOGSMEAT, dog-sme't, n. Refuse.
DOGSRUE, dog-sre't, n. A plant, a species of scrophularia.

[name to the dog-days; sirius.] DOGSTAR, dog'sta'r, n. The star which gives the DOGSTONES, dog'stô'ns, n. A plant; the orchis, or

DOGSTOOTH, dogz-to'th, n. A plant.

fool stones.

DOGTOOTH-VIOLET, dog'tôth-vi'ô-lêt, n. A plant; the Erythronium. [ment. DOGTRICK, dog-trik, n. A currish trick; brutal treat-

DOGTROT, dog-trot, n. A gentle trot like that of a dog. DOGVANE, dog'vå'n, n. Among scamen, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half pike, and placed on the weather gunwale, to as-

sist in steering a ship on the wind.

DOGWATCH, dog-batsh, n. Among seamen, a watch
of two hours: The dogwatch are two reliefs, between

four and eight o'clock.

DOGWEARY, dòg-bê-rê, a. Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dòg-bô-d' n. A species of cornelian cherry.

DOGWOOD-TREE, dòg-bô-d'-tre', n. The Piscidia

erythrina, a tree growing in Jamaica.

DOILY, dåê-lê, n. A species of woollen stuff, so called from the name of the first maker. The name of a small napkin placed on our tables after dinner with the wine.

DOING, do-ing, pp. Performing; executing.

DOINGS, dô'ingz, n. Things done.
DOIT, dâê't, n. A small piece of money.
DOLABRIFORM, dô-làb'rê-fâ'rm, a. Having the form of an axe, or hatchet.

DOLE, dô'l, n. Provisions or money distributed in charity. Grief; sorrow. Void space left in tillage. DOLE, do'l, vt. To deal; to distribute.

DOLED, do'ld, pp. Dealt; distributed. DOLEFUL, do'l-tôl, a. Sorrowful; dismal. DOLEFULLY, do'l-fôl-è, ad. Sorrowfully. DOLEFULNESS, dô'l-fôl-nes, n. Sorrow.

DOLENT, dô-lênt, a. Sorrowful.
DOLESOME, dô'l-sûm, a. Melancholy; gloomy.
DOLESOMELY, dô'l-sûm-lê, ad. In a dolesome man-DOLESOMENESS, dol-sam-nes, n. Gloom.

DOLING, dolling, ppr. Dealing; distributing.
DO-LITTLE, dolling, n. A term of contempt for him
who professes much and performs little.

DOLL, dol', n. A contraction of Dorothy. A little girl's puppet or baby. DOLLAR, dol'ar, n. A Dutch and German coin of dif-

ferent value, from about 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

DOLOMITE, dôl-ô-mi't, n. A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime; so called from the French geolo-

gist Dolomieu. Its structure is granular.

DOLOR, do'lor. See Dolour.

DOLORIFEROUS, do-lo-rif-er-us, a. Producing pain. DOLORIFICAL, dô-lô-rif-îk-âl, a. Causing grief or DOLORIFICK, dô-lô-rif-îk, a. pain.

DOLOROUS, dô-lur-us, or dôl-ô-rus, a. Doleful; dis-Painful. Sorrowfully.

DOLOROUSLY, dol'ar-as-le, or do'lar-as-le, ad. DOLOUR, dolldr, n. Grief; sorrow.
DOLPHIN, dollfin, n. The name of a fish.
DOLPHINET, dollfin-et, n. A female dolphin.

DOLT, dô'lt, n. A heavy stupid fellow. DOLT, dô'lt, vi. To behave toolishly. DOLTISH, dolt-ish, a. Stupid; mean; dull.

DOLTISHNESS, do'lt-ish-nes, a. Folly. DOM, dom', n. Power; dominion. It is found only in

composition; as, kingdom.

DOMABLE, dô-måbl, a. Tameable. DOMAIN, dô-må'n, n. Dominion; empire. Estate. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord. DOMAL, dô'-mål, a. Relating to the house. DOME, dô'm, n. A building. A hemispherical arch;

cupola. DOMESDAY, dô'mz-då, n. See Doomsday.

DOMESMAN, dô'mz-màn, n. An umpire; a judge.
DOMESTICAL, dò-mès'tik-ål, a. Private; done at
DOMESTICK, dò-mès'tik, a. [domestick affairs.

Not foreign. DOMESTICALLY, dô-mes'tîk-al-e, ad. Relatively to DOMESTICANT, do-mes-te-kant, a. Forming part of the same family.

DOMESTICATE, dô-mês-tê-kā't, vt. To render, as it were, of the same family.

DOMESTICATED, dô-mês'tê-kā't-êd, pp. Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home. DOMESTICATING, dô-mês'tê-kå't-ing, ppr. Mak-

ing domestic; remaining at home.

61 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at'-good'-w, o-

DOMESTICATION, do-mes-tik-a-shun, n. The act tick.

private houses. DOMICILIATE, dô-mis-sil-ŷā/t, vt. To render domes-DOMICILIATED, do-mis-sil-ýā/t-ēd, pp. Having gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.

DOMICILIATING, dô-mîs-sîl-ŷâ/t-îng, ppr. Gaining or taking a permanent residence. [residence. DOMICILIATING, dő-mɨs-sɨl-yat-ing, ppr. Ganing or taking a permanent residence. [residence. DOMICILIATION, dồ-mɨs-sɨl-d-ä-shun, n. Permanent DOMIFIED, dồm-ś--fi'd, pp. Tamed DOMIFY, dồm-śi--fi'd, pp. Tamed DOMIFYING, dòm-ś--fi-fing, ppr. Taming. DOMINATE, dòm-ś--fi-ding, ppr. Taming. DOMINATE, dòm-śn--ât't, vi. To predominate. DOMINATE, dòm-śn--ât't, vi. To govern. DOMINATED, dòm-śn--ât't--ċd, pp. Ruled; governed. DOMINATING, dòm-śn--ât't--ing, ppr. Ruling; prevailing.

DOMINATION, dom-in-å'shun, a. Power; dominion. DOMINATIVE, dòm'in-å't-iv, a. Imperious; insolent. DOMINATOR, dòm-in-å't-ur, n. The absolute governer or ruler.

DOMINEER, dom-in-ê'r, vi. To rule with insolence. DOMINEER, dom-in-ê'r, vt. To govern.

DOMINEERED, dom-in-ê'rd, pp. Ruled over with [with insolence. insolence. DOMINEERING, dom-in-ê'r-ing, ppr. Ruling over DOMINICAL, dô-mîn-îk-âl, a. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. Noting the prayer of our Lord Christ.

DOMINICAL, dô-mîn-îc-kâl, n. The Lord's day, or

Sunday.

DOMINICAN, dô-mîn-îk-ån, n. [St. Dominick. One of the order of DOMINICAN, do-min'ik-an, a. Respecting those of

DOMINICIDE, dòm-'n-'is-i'd, n. One that kills his DOMINION, dò-m'in-'ŷun, n. Sovereign authority.

of cathedral churches in Italy; a masquerade garment. DOMITE, dô'mi't. n. A mineral named from Dome in

Auvergne, in France, of a white, or greyish white colour, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk.

DON, dôn', n. The Spanish title for a gentleman. DON, dôn', vt. To put on; to invest with. DONABLE, dô'n-åbl, a. Capable of being given. DONACITE, don'a-si't, n. A petrified shell of the genus Donax.

DONARY, dố-nắr-ê, n. A thing given to sacred uses. DONATION, dố-nắ-śhủn, n. Any thing given. DONATISM, dòn-å-tizm, n. The heresy of Donatists.

DONATIST, don-å-tist, n. From one Donatus, founder of the sect. One of a sect of hereticks of the fourth century, whose general profession was an exclusive pretended puritanism.

DÔNATISTICAL, dòn-å-tist-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to

the heresy of Donatists.

DONATIVE, do'na-tiv, n. A gift. A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

DONE, dån', pp. of the verb Do. [cluded. DONE, dån', n. The word by which a wager is con-DONEE, dô-nê', n. The person to whom a gift is made. DONIFEROUS, dô-nêf-er-ûs, a. Bringing gifts.

DONJON, důn'jůn, n. A strong tewer in the middle of a castle or fort.

DONKEY, dongk'ê, n. A childish word for an ass.

DONNEL, dongk-e, n. A childish word for an assistant bonnel, don'd, pp. Put on; invested.
DONNED, don'd, pp. Put on; invested.
DONNING, dôn'dng, ppr. Putting on; investing.
DONOR, dô'n'dn, or dô'n'dn, n. A giver; a bestower.
DONSHIP, dôn'ship, n. Quality of a gentleman or basishe.

knight.

DONZEL, dôn'-zêl, n. A page.

DOODLE, dô'dl, n. A triller; an idler.

DOOLE, dô'l, n. See Dole.

To conde

DOOM, do'm, vt. To judge. Te condemn to any punishment.

DOOM, d8'm, n. Judicial sentence; judgment. The great and final judgement. Ruin; destruction. DOOMAGE, dô'm-i, n. A penalty, or fine for neglect. DOOMED, dô'md, pp. Adjudged; sentenced; con-

DOOMFUL, do'm-fol, a. Full of destruction.

DOOMING, do'm-ing, ppr. Judging; sentencing; condemning.

DOOMSDAY, domz-da, n. The day of final and uni-

versal judgment.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, d&mz-då-b&k, n. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOMSMAN, do'mz-man, n. See Domesman. DOOR, dô'r, n. The gate of a house; entrance; portal. DOORCASE, dô'r-ka's, n. The frame in which the

DOORING, dô'r-hg, n. A door-case.
DOORKEEPER, dô'r-kê'p-êr, n. Porter.
DOORNAIL, dô'r-nā'l, n. The nail on which, in an-

cient doors, the knocker struck.

DOORPOST, dô'r-pôst, n. The post of a door.

DOORSTEAD, dô'r-stêd, n. Entrance of the door. DOQUET, dok'ét, n. A paper containing a warrant. DOR, dor'. See DORR.

door is inclosed.

DOREE, dô'rê', n. A fish, called by us John Dory. John is perhaps a corruption of the Fr. jaune, yellow.
DORIAN, dô'r-ŷan, a. Dorick. [dialect.
DORICISM, dôr-'is-lzm, n. A phrase of the Dorick
DORICK, dô-rik, or dôr-'ik, a. A species of the ancient musick. An order of architecture. DORISM, dòr'izm, n. An expression of the Dorick DORMANCY, dà'r-mån-sê, n. Quiescence.

DORMANT, dà'r-mant, a. Sleeping. Concealed; not

a sleeper. A window made in the roof of a house.

DORMITIVE, då'r-mit-iv, n. An opiate.

DORMOUSE, dår-mit-ü-c, n. A place to sleep in.

DORMOUSE, dår-måós', n. A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

passes a large part of the winter in sleep.
DORN, da'rn, n. The name of a fish.

DORN, dá'rn, n. The name of a fish.

DORNICK, dôr'nik, n. A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey.

DORON, dô'rûn, n. A gift; a present.

DORP, dâ'rp, n. A small village.

DORR, dôr', vt. To deafen with noise.

DORRED, dôrd', pp. Deafened with noise.

DORRED, dôrd'n, n. A drone.

DORRED, dôrd'n awr. Deafening with noise.

DORRING, dôr-ing, ppr. Deafening with noise. DORSAL, dàrs-al, a. Belonging to the back.

DORSE, da'rs, n. A canopy.

DORSEL, dor'sel, n. \ A pannier; a basket or bag, DORSER, dor'ser, n. \ one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS, dôr-sîf-êr-ûs, a. \ Having the pro-DORSIPAROUS, dôr-sîp-êr-ûs, a. \ perty of bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants.

DORSUM, dor'sům, n. A ridge of a hill. DORTURE, dor'tu'r, n. A dormitory.

DORY, dô'rê'. See Doree. one time. DOSE, dô's, n. So much of any medicine as is taken at DOSE, dô's, vt. To proportion a medicine properly. DOSED, dô'sd, pp. Given in doses; formed into suit-

able doses; physicked. DOSING, do's-ing, ppr. Proportioning a medicine; giving physic in doses.

DOSIS, dô-sis, n. A dose.

DOSSER, dôs-ur, n. A basket; a pannier.

DOSSIL, dos-il, n. A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

DOST, dåst', the second person of do.

DOT, dot', n. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing; usually a period.

DOT, dôt', vt. To mark with specks.
DOTAGE, dôt'-éj, n. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind. Excessive fondness.

DOTAL, do't-al, a. Relating to the portion of a woman.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e ve, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—goed'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

his intellects.

DOTARDLY, dô't-ård-lê, a. Like a dotard; stupid. DOTATION, dô-tà'shun, n. The act of giving a dowry or portion. Endowment.

DOTE, dô't, vi. To have the intellect impaired by age To be in love to extremity. or passion.

DOTE upon, dö't. To regard with excessive fondness. DOTED, dö't-ed, a. Stupid. DOTER, do't-ur, n. One whose understanding is im-

DOTER, do't-fir, n. One whose understanding is impaired by years. A man fondly and weakly in love. DOTING, do't-ing, a. Fond to rid culous excess. DOTINGLY, do't-ing-lê, ad. For-dly. DOTTARD, dot-fad, n. A tree kept low by cutting. DOTTEREL, dot-fer-ell, n. The name of a bird that

mimicks gestures..
DOTTING, dôt-ing, ppr. Marking with speeks.

DOUANEER, dô-a-ne'r, n. An officer of customs. DOUBLE, dålvl, n. In composition; for doubly, two ways. Twice the quantity or number. A trick; a shift. Resemblance: as, his or her double.

DOUBLE, dålvl, a. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other. Twice as much. Deceitful; acting

two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

DOUBLE, dåb'l, ad. Twice over.

DOUBLE, dåb'l, vt. To repeat; to add one to another; to fold. To pass round a headland.

DOUBLE, dåb'l, vi. To increase to twice the quantity.

To turn back, or wind in running. To play tricks. DOUBLEBANKED, důb'l-bangkd', a. In seamanship: having two opposite oars managed by rowers, on the

same bench, or having two men to the same oar.

DOUBLEBITING, dåb'l-bi't-ing, a. Biting either side.

DOUBLEBUTTONED, dåb'l-båt'nd, a. Having two

rows of buttons.

DOUBLECHARGE, dåb'l-tshå'rj, vt. To charge or entrust with a double proportion.

DOUBLECHARGED, dåb'l-tshå'rjd, pp. Charged, or intrusted with a double portion.

DOUBLECHARGING, dab'l-tsha'rj-ing, ppr. Charg-

ing, or intrusting with a double portion.

DOUBLED, dåb'id, pp. Folded; increased by adding

an equal quantity, sum, or value. DOUBLEDEALER, důb'l-dê'l-ůr, n. A deceitful, sub-[simulation. tle, insidious fellow.

DOUBLEDEALING, dåb/l-de/l-ing, n. Artifice; dis-DOUBLEDIE, dåb/l-di, vt. To die twice over. DOUBLE-EDGED, dåb/l-ejd, a. Having two edges. DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, dø/bl-a/ng-ta/ndr,n. A double

signification of a sentence or expression. DOUBLE-EYED, dab'l-i'd, a. Of deceitful aspect.
DOUBLEFACE, dab'l-fa's, n. Duplicity; the acting

of different parts in the same coneern. DOUBLEFACED, dub/l-fa/sd, a. With two faces. DOUBLEFORMED, dốt/l-fá/rmd, a. Having a mixed form. [fortified; doubly strengthened. DOUBLEFORTIFIED, důb/l-főr-tíf-i/d, a. Twice DOUBLEFOUNTED, důb/l-fáőnt-éd, a. Having two

[colouring. DOUBLEGILD, dub'l-gild', vt. To gild with double

DOUBLEGILDED, dub'l-gild'éd, pp. Gilt with double colouring. DOUBLEGILDING, dåb'l-gåld-ing, ppr. Gilding with
DOUBLEHANDED, dåb'l-hånd-ed, a. Having two
hands. [flowers growing one to another.
DOUBLEHEADED, dåb'l-héd-ed, a. Having the
DOUBLEHEARTED, dåb'l-hå'rt-ed, a. Having a

false heart.

DOUBLELOCK, důb'l-lòk', nt. To shoot the lock twice. DOUBLELOCKED, důb'l-lòkd', pp. Locked twice.

DOUBLELOCK ING, dåb'l-lok-lng, ppr. Locking twice. DOUBLEMANNED, dåb'l-månd', a. Furnished with

twice the compliment of men.

DOUBLEMEANING, dab'l-me'n-ing, a. Having two [determined. DOUBLEMINDED, dub'l-mi'nd'ed, a. Unsettled; un-DOUBLEMOUTHED, dub'l-maothd, a. Having two

DOUBLENATURED, dåb'l-nå't-ŷurd, a. Having a twofold nature.

months.

DOTARD, dô't-ard, n. A man whose age has impaired DOUBLENESS, dub'l-nes, n. The state of being double; duplicity

DOUBLE-OCTAVO, dåb'l-òk'-tå'-vô, n. ln music: an interval composed of two octaves, or fifteen notes;

in diatonic expression, a fifteenth.

DOUBLEPLEA, dåb'l-plê', n. Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLEQUARREL, dub'l-koar-el, n. Is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying

ustice in some cause ecclesiastical.

DOUBLER, dåb'lår, n. He that doubles any thing. DOUBLESHADE, dåb'l-shå'd, vt. To double the natural darkness of the place.

DOUBLESHADED, dåb/l-shå/d-åd, pp. Made doubly dark. [ing; making doubly dark. DOUBLESHADING, dåb/l-shå/d-fing, ppr. Darken-DOUBLESHINING, dåb/l-shi/n-fing, a. Shining with

double lustre.

DOUBLET, dåb'let, n. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. Two; a pair.

DOUBLETHREADED, dub'l-thred'ed, a. Consisting of two threads twisted together. DOUBLETONGUED, dub'l-tungd', a. Deceitful.

DOUBLETS, dub'lets, n. A game on dice with tables. DOUBLING, dub'ling, n. An artifice; a shift. DOUBLING, dub'ling, ppr. Making twice the same

number or quantity.

DOUBLON, dab4lon, n. A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, dub'le, ad. In twice the quantity; to twice

the degree. Deceitfuily. [suspect. DOUBT, dåő/t, vi. To be in uncertainty. To fear. To DOUBT, dåő/t, vi. To think uncertain. To fear. Tu distrust.

DOUBT, dåb't, n. Uncertainty of mind; suspense Question; point unsettled. Scruple; perplexity. DOUBTABLE, dåôt-åbl, a. What may be doubted.

DOUBTED, daőt'éd, pp. Scrupled; questioned; no certain, or settled.

DOUBTER, dåðt'ár, n. One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL, dàôt'fôl, a. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in meaning. Hazardous; not secure. Partaking of different qualities.

DOUBTFULLY,då6t-f6l-é,ad.Dubiously; ambiguously.

DOUBTFULNESS, dåôt-fôl-nes, n. Dubiousuess; am-

biguity; uncertainty of event or condition.

DOUBTING; då&t'ing, n. Scruple; perplexity.

DOUBTING, då&t'ing, ppr. Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

DOUBTINGLY, då&t'ing-lè, ad. In a doubting manner.

DOUBTIESS, då&t'ile, ad. Without dants.

DOUBTLESS, dåðt'lés, ad. Without doubt.
DOUBTLESSLY, dåðt'lés-lé, ad. Unquestionably.
DOUCED, dådséd, n. A musical instrument.

DOUCET, dő-sét, n. A eustard.
DOUCETS of a Deer, dő-séts. See Dowcets.
DOUCEUR, dő-sá'r, n. Flattery. A lure; a eoaxing

temptation. DOUĈINE, dô-sê'n, n. A moulding, concave above and convex below; serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice.

DOUCKER, dåk-år, n. A bird that dips in the water. DOUGH, då', n. The paste of bread or pies yet unbaked. DOUGHBAKED, då-bå'kd, a. Unfinished; soft. DOUGHKNEADED, då-nå'd-èd, a. Soft; eapable of

being kneaded like dough.

DOUGHNUT, dô'nůt, n. A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.

DOUGHTINESS, då&t-e-nes, n. Valour; bravery. DOUGHTY, daôt-e, a. Brave; noble. It is now seldom used but ironieally.

DOUGHY, dô'ê,a. Unsound. Soft.

DOUSE, daos', vt. To put over head suddenly in the

water. To strike. DOUSE, dåős', vi. To fall suddenly into the water. DOUSED, dåős', vp. Thrust or plunged in water. DOUSING, dåős'ing, ppr. Thrusting or plunging in Q 2 227

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—a', was', at'—good'—w@o—y, e, or 1—i, v.

water. In seamen's language: striking or lowering in haste.

DOUT, dåðt', vt. To put out. DOUTER, dåðt-år, n. An extinguisher. DOUZEAVE, dð-zê'v, n. In music: a scale of twelve degrees.

degrees.

DOVE, dův', n. A wild pigeon. A pigeon.

DOVECOT, dův-kôt, n. A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dův-hàðs', n. A house for pigeons.

DOVELIKE, dův-li'k, a. Like a dove in quality.

DOVE'S-FOOT, důvz-fôt, n. A plant; a species of geranium.

DOVETAIL, dav'ta'l, n. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOVETAILED, dåv'tå'ld, a. Fastened in the dovetail

DOVISH, duv-ish, a. Having the innocence of a dove. DOWABLE, dab'abl, a. Capable of being dowered.

DOWAGER, då8-å-jer, n. A widow with a jointure. DOWCETS, då8-sets, n. pl. The testicles of a hart or [gant woman.

DOWDY, dåð-dê, n. An awkward, ill-dressed, incle-DOWDY, dåð-dê, a. Awkward.

DOWERY, dåô-'år, n.

DOWERY, dåô-'år-ê, n.

eth to her busher. That which the widow possesses.

DOWERED, daô-ard, a. Portioned. [portioned. DOWERLESS, dåb-år-les, a. Wanting a fortune; un-DOWLAS, då&-lås, n. A coarse kind of linen.

DOWLE, dåöl', n. A feather.
DOWN, dåön', n. Soft feathers. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. A large open plain: properly a flat on the top of a hill. A sand-bank; in the plural, the road in which ships lie on our hilly coast of Kent.

DOWN, dåôn', a. Downright; plain. Dejected. DOWN, dåôn', prep. Along a descent. Towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dåon', ad. On the ground. From former to latter times: as, down from the conquest. Out of

sight; below the horizon. or demolition.

DOWN, dåôn', interj. An exhortation to destruction

DOWN, to go, dåôn', vi. To be received; to be digested. To descend.

DOWN, dåön', vt. To knock; to conquer.
DOWN-BED, dåön'-běd, n. Bed of down.
DOWNCAST, dåön'-kåst, n. Melancholy look.
DOWNCAST, dåön'-kåst, a. Bent down; directed to the ground. Cast to the ground; as, a down-cast eye, or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty, or de-

jection.

DOWNED, dåồnd', a. Covered with soft feathers.
DOWNED, dåồnd', pp. Subdued; conquered; knocked
DOWNFALL, dåồnfa'l, n. Ruin; calamity.
[down. DOWNFALLEN, dåon-få'ln, part. Ruined. DOWNGYVED, dåon-gei'vd, a. Hanging down like

the loose cincture which confines fetters round the

DOWNHEARTED, dåon'hårt-ed, a. Dejected.

DOWNHILL, dåån-hål, n. Declivity; descent. DOWNHILL, dåån-hål, a. Declivous.

DOWNING, dåon'ing, ppr. Knocking down; conquering; subduing.

DOWNLOOKED, dåon-lokd, a. Having a dejected
The time of lying DOWNLYING, dàon-li-ing, n. The time of lying

down, of repose; night.

DOWNLYING, daon-li-ing, a. About to be in travail of child-birth.

DOWNRIGHT, dåon-rit, a. Plain open undisguised.

Without palliation.

DOWNRIGHT, daon'rit, ad. Strait or right down. In plain terms; without ceremony.
DOWNRIGHTLY, dåon-rit-le, ad. Bluntly.

DOWNS, daonz', n. Hills rising gently; a hilly open country; the sea extending from Margate to Deal, and covering the Godwin sands, or Goodwin lands. DOWNSITTING, dåôn-sit-ing, n. Rest; repose. DOWNSTEEPY, dåôn-sit-pe, a. Having a great de-

clivity.

DOWNTROD, dåb'n-tròd, pa. a.
DOWNTRODDEN, dåb'n-tròd'n,
DOWNWARD, dåb'n-bård, ad.
DOWNWARDS, dåb'n-bårdz, ad.
Towards the centre. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

DOWNWARD, dåb'n-bård, a. Moving on a declivity.

tending to the ground. Bending. Depressed.

DOWNWEED, då8'n-8c'd, n. Cottonweed.

DOWNY, då8'n-ê, a. Covered with down or nap.

Made of down or soft feathers. Soft; tender; soothing

ng.
DOWRE, dåőr', n.
DOWRY, dåő-rê, n.
DOWSE, dåős', vt. To give a blow on the face; to strike.
DOWSED, dåősd', vp. Struck on the face.
DOWSING, dåős-ring, ppr. Giving a blow on the face.
DOWSING, dåős-ring, ppr. Giving a blow on the face.
DOWSING, dåős-ring, ppr. Giving a blow on the face.
DOXOLOGICAL, dőks-ő-lój-rik-al, a. Having a form of thanksgiving to God. [God. DOXOLOGIZE, dôks-ôl-ô-ji'z, vi. To give glory to DOXOLOGY, dôks-ôl-ô-je', n. A form of giving glory DOXY, dôks-ôl-ô-je', n. Logory for God. [to God. DOZE dôks. n. A loose girl. [to God. DOZE dôks. n. A loose girl. [to God. DOZE dôks. n. A loose girl.]

DOXY, doksée, n. A loose gril.
DOZE, dó'z, vi. To slumber; to sleep lightly.
DOZE, dó'z, vt. To stupify; to dull.
DOZED, dó'zd, pp. Slumbered.
DOZEN, dô'zh, dô'z-ê-nês, n. Sleepiness.
DOZING, dô'z-îng, n. Sluggishness.
DOZING, dô'z-îng, np. Slumbering.

DOZING, do'z-ing, n. Singgisnness.
DOZING, do'z-ing, ppr. Slumbering.
DOZY, do'z-ê, a. Sleepy; drowsy.
DRAB, dråb', n. A strumpet. A slut.
DRAB, dråb', vi. To associate with strumpets.
DRABBING, dråb'lng, n. Keeping company with drabs.
DRABBLE, dråb'l, vi. To fish for barbels with a long

line and rod. DRABBLED, dråb'l, vt. To make dirty; to befoul and DRABBLED, dråb'ld, pp. Made dirty; draggled.
DRABBLING, dråb'lfing, n. Angling for barbels with a rod, and long line passed through a piece of lead.
DRABBLING, dråb'lfing, a. Drawing in muddy water.
Angling for barbels

Angling for barbels. [dirty; wetting.

DRABBLING, dråb'ling, ppr. Draggling; making DRABLER, dråb'lür, n. In naval language: a piece added to the bonnet, when more sail is wanted. DRACHM, dram', n. An old Greek coin. The eighth

part of an ounce. DRACHMA, dråk'må, n. A Grecian coin of the value

of seven-pence three farthings sterling; or, nearly fourteen cents. Eighth part of an ounce, sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, mercers, &c. &c. and usually, by corrupted

contraction, written dram.
DRACO, dra-ko, n. The Dragon; a constellation in

the northern hemisphere, of eighty stars.
DRAD, dråd', a. Terrible; formidable.
DRAD, dråd', pret. of dread. Feared.
DRAFF, dråf', n. Refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
DRAFFISH, dråf'ash, a. Worthless.
DRAFFY, dråf'a, a. Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT, draft, n. A corrupt spelling of draught. DRAFT, draft, vt. To draw the outline; to delineate.

To draw men from a military post.

DRAFTED, drå'ft'-ëd, pp. Delineated; drawn. DRAFT-HORSE, drå'ft'-ho'rs, n. A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads, or in ploughing. [Selecting; detaching. DRAFTING, dra/ft-ing, ppr. Drawing the outline.

DRAFT-OX, draft-oks, n. An ox employed in d aw-

DRAFTS, dråfts, n. A game played on checkers.
DRAG, dråg', n. A net drawn along the bottom of the
water. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAG, drag, vt. To draw along. To pull about with upon the ground. [upon the ground. DRAG, drag', vi. To hang so low as to trail or grate DRAGGED, drågd', pp. Drawn on the ground; drawn with labour; raked with a drag.
DRAGGING, dråg-'ing, pp. Drawing on the ground; drawing with labour; raking with a drag.

DRAGGLE, dråg'l, vi. To grow dirty by being drawn DRAMATIST, dråm'å-tist, n. The author of dramaalong the ground. [the ground. DRAGGLE, drag'l, vt. To make dirty by dragging on

DRAGGLED, dråg'ld, pp. Wet or dirtied with mire. DRAGGLETAIL, dråg'l-tå'l, n. A sluttish woman. DRAGGLING, dråg-ling, ppr. Making dirty by draw-

ing the clothes along the ground. [dragnet.

DRAGMAN, dråg'mån, n. A fisherman that uses a DRAGNET, dråg'net, n. A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRAGOMAN, dråg-o-mån, n. See Druggerman. An interpreter in the Levant, and other parts of the

East.

DRAGON, dråg-un, n. A kind of winged serpent, its origin doubtful. In Irish, drag is fire. In Welch, dragoon is a leader, chief, sovereign, from dragian, to It signifies a paper kite in Scotland, also in draw. Danish.

DRAGON, drag-un, n. A plant.

DRAGONET, drag-un-ét, n. A little dragon.

DRAGONFISH, drag-un-fish, n. A species of trachinus, called the weaver; about 12 inches in length, has two or three longitudinal lines, of a dirty yellow, on the sides, and the belly a silvery hue. The wounds of its spines occasion inflammation. It buries itself in the sand, except its nose.

DRAGONFLY, drag-un-fii', n. A fierce stinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drag-un-ish, a. Having the form of a

dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, dråg'dn-li'k a. Furious; fiery. DRAGONS, drag'unz, n. A genus of plants, the dragontium, of several species, natives of the Indies.

DRAGONSBLOOD, dråg-dnz-blåd, n. A resin so named.

DRAGONSHEAD, drag'unz-hed, n. A plant.

DRAGONSHELL, drag-un-shel, n. A species of concamerated patella, or limpet. The top is much curved, and of an ash colour on the outside; but, internally, of a bright flesh colour; found adhering to larger shells; or, to the back of the tortoise, as common limpets do to the side of rocks.

DRAGONSWATER, drag-unz-batr, n. A plant, the

calla, or African arum.

DRAGONTREE, drag-un-tre, n. A species of palm. DRAGOON, dra-go'n, n. A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

DRAGOON, dra-go'n, vt. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

DRAGOONADE, dra-go'n-a'd, n. An abandonment of

a place to the rage of soldiers.

DRAGOONED, dra-gond, pp. Persecuted; abandoned

to the rage of soldiers.

DRAGOONING, dra-go'n-ing, ppr. Abandoning to

the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing.

DRAIL, drå'l, vt. To draw; to drag.

DRAIL, drå'l, vt. To draggle.

DRAILED, drå'l, pp. Trailed; drawn along the ground.

DRAILING, drå'l-ing, ppr. Trailing on the ground.

DRAIN, drå'n, n. A watercourse; a sink.
DRAIN, drå'n, vt. To draw off gradually.
DRAINABLE, drå'n-åbl, a. Capable of being drained.
DRAINAGE, drå'n-åj, n. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid,

DRAINED, drå'nd, pp. Emptied of water, or other liquor, by a gradual discharge.

DRAINING, drå'n-ång, ppr. Emptying of water, or other liquor, by filtration, or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, drå'k, n. The male of the duck. The drake-

fly. A small piece of artillery.

DRAM, dram', n. In weight, the eighth part of an ounce. A quantity of distilled spirits drank at once.

DRAM, dram', vi. To drink drams.

DRAMA, dram', vi. To drink drams.

a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

DRAMATICAL, drå-måt-ik-ål, a. Represented by DRAMATICK, drå-måt-ik, a. action; not

DRAMATICALLY, drå-måt-ik-ål-e, ad. Representative; by representation.

tick compositions.

DRAMATIZE, dram-a-ti'z, vt. To compose in the form of a drama; or, to give to a composition the form of a play. [form of a play. DRAMATIZED, dram-a-ti/zd, pp. Composed in the DRAMATIZING, dram-a-ti/z-ing, ppr. Composing in

the form of a drama or play.

DRAMDRINKER, dram'drink-er, n. One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

DRANK, drånk', pp. Swallowed; received into the stomach; sucked in.

DRAPE, drå'p, vi. To make cloth. To jeer, or satirize.

DRAPER, drå'p-år-år, n. One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, drå'p-år-år, i. The trade of making cloth.

Cloth; stuffs of wool. The dress of a picture or statuc.

DRAPET, dråp-åt, n. Cloth; coverlet.

DRASTICK, drås-tik, a. Powerful. Used of a medicine that works with speed; as, the stronger purges.

DRAUGH dråf' n. Refuse-swill

DRAUGH, draf', n. Refuse; swill.

DRAUGHT, draft, n. A quantity of liquor drank at once. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. Delineation; sketch; outline. A picture drawn. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. Forces drawn off from the mainarmy. A sink; a drain. The depth which a vessel sinks into the water. Draughts: a kind of play resembling chess. In commerce. a bill drawn for the payment of moncy.

DRAUGHT, dra'ft, vt. To draw out.
DRAUGHTED, dra'ft'-êd, pp. Drawn out; called forth.
DRAUGHTHOOKS, dra'ft-hô'ks, n. Large hooks of iron, fixed in the cheeks of a cannon carriage; two on each side; one, near the trunion hole; and the other, at the train; used in drawing the gun backwards, and forwards.

DRAUGHTHORSE, draft-ho'rs, n. A horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage; as distinguished from a saddle-horse.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, drå'ft-håb's, n. A house in which filth is deposited. DRAUGHTING, drå/ft-ing, ppr. Drawing out; call

ing forth.
DRAUGHTSMAN, drafts-man, n. One who draws

pleadings or other writings. One who draws pictures,

pleadings or other writings. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

DRAW, drå', n. The act of drawing. The lot or chance DRAW, drå', n. The pull along. To attract towards itself. To draw as the magnet does. To inhale. To take from a cask. To extract. To protract; to lengthen. To derive. To imply. To allure; to entice. To lead. To induce; to persuade. To draw, as a hound does. To represent by picture; or in fancy. To form a representative image. To inveigle.

DRAW, drå', vi. To perform the office of a beast of draught. To act as a weight. To contract; to shrink. DRAWBACK, drå'abl, a. Capable of being drawn.

DRAWBACK, drå'abl, a. Nioney paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

payment, or any other reason.

DRAWBRIDGE, dra'brij, n. A bridge made to be lifted up at pleasure. DRAWEE, dra-e, n. One on whom a bill of exchange DRAWER, dra-ur, n. One whose business is to draw

liquors from the cask. A box in a case. One who draws a bill of exchange. Pl. The lower part of a man's dress. A kind of light under breeches, (vulgar). Under trousers, (polite).
DRAWING, drazing, n. Representation.

DRAWING, dra'ing, ppr. Pulling; hauling. Attracting. Delineating, &c. ing. Delineating, &c. DRAWINGMASTER, drå-ing-må's-ter, n. One who

teaches the art of drawing.

DRAWINGROOM, dra-ing-rom, n. The room in which company assembles. [ling way. DRAWL, dra'l, vt. To consume in a drivelling way. DRAWL, dra'l, vt. To consume in a drivelling way. DRAWL, dra'l, v. A protracted modulation of the voice.

DRAWLED, dra'ld, pp. Uttered in a slow lengthened tone

DRAWLING, drå'l-ing, ppr. Uttering words slowly. DRAWN, drå'n, pp. Pulled. Put aside, or unclosed Allured; attracted. Delineated.

DRAWNET, drà'net, n. A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of packthread, with wide meshes. DRAWWELL, drà'ôcl, n. A deep well.

DRAY, drå', n. A car on which beer is DRAYCART, drå'skårt, n. Carried. DRAYHORSE, drå-hors, n. A horse which draws a

dray. [cart. DRAYMAN, drå-mån, n. One that attends a dray or DRAYPLOUGH, drå-plåo, n. A plough of a particular kind.

DRAZEL, dråz'él, n. A worthless wretch. DREAD, dréd', n. Fear.

DREAD, dréd, a. Terrible. Awful.
DREAD, dréd, ri. To be in fear.
DREAD, dréd, vt. To fear in an excessive degree.
DREADABLE, dréd'ébl, a. To be dreaded.
DREADED, dréd'éd, pp. Feared.
DREADER, dréd'ér, n. One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dréd-fől, a. Terrible. Awful.
DREADFULNESS, dréd-fől-nés, n. Terribleness.
DREADFULLY, dréd-fől-é, ad. Terribly.

DREADING, dredding, ppr. Fearing. DREADLESS, dreddles, a. Fearless. Intrepid. DREADLESSNESS, dreddles-nes, n. Fearlessness.

DREAM, dre'm, n. A phantasm of sleep; a wild conceit.

DREAM, dre'm, n. A phantasm of steep; a while concert. DREAM, dre'm, vi. To have the representation of something in sleep. To imagine.

DREAMED, dre'm, vt. To see in a dream.

DREAMED, dre'm-er, n. One who has dreams. An idle fanciful man. A mope.

DREAMFUL, dre'm-fôl, a. Full of dreams.

DREAMFUL, dre'm-fôl, a. Full of dreams.

DREAMFUL, dre'm-fôl, a. Full of dreams.

DREAMING, drê'm-îng, ppr. Seeing in a dream. DREAMINGLY, drê'm-îng-lê, ad. Sluggishly.

DREAMLESS, dre'm-les, a. Free from dreams.

DREAR, drê'r, a. Mournful.

DREAR, dré'r, n. Dorend; terror
DREAR, dré'r, n. Dread; terror
DREARIHEAD, dré'r-ê-héd, n. Horror.
DREARIMENT, dré'r-ê-mént, n. Sorrow.
DREARIMENT, dré'r-ê-mént, n. Sorrow.
DREARIMENT, dré'r-ê-mént, n. Sorrow. dread. Horror;

DREARINESS, drê'r-ê-nês, n. Dismalness. DREARY, drê'r-ê, a. Sorrowful. Gloomy.

DREDGE, drej', n. A kind of net. A mixture of oats

and barley together. DREDGE, drej', vt. To gather with a dredge.

scatter flour on any thing which is roasting.
REDGED, drejd', pp. Gathered with a dredge. DREDGED, drejd', pp. Gathered with a dr. Sprinkled over meat; as flour is when roasting.

DREDGER, dréj'ér, n. One who fishes with a dredge. An instrument to scatter flour on meat while roasting. DREDGING, drej'ing, ppr. Gathering oysters with a dredge. Sprinkling flour over meat with a dredging

box when roasting. [dredging. DREDGING-BOX, drejing-boks, a. A box used for DREDGING-MACHINE, drejing-mashen, n. An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom

engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. &c.

DREE, dré', vt. To suffer; to endure.

DREED, dré'd, pp. Suffered; endured.

DREEING, dré'ing, ppn. Suffering; enduring.

DREGGINESS, drég'é-nès, n. Fulness of dregs.

DREGGISH, drég'és, a. Muddy; feculent.

DREGS, drégz', n. The sediment of liquors; the lees.

Refuse. Refuse.

Refuse.

DREIN, drå'n, v. To empty.

DRENCH, dréntsh', vt. To wash. To saturate with drink or moisture. [given by violence.

DRENCH, dréntsh', v. Physick for a brute. Physick DRENCHED, dréntsh'd, pp. Washed; soaked; steeped;

thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCHER, drentsh-er, n. One that steeps any thing. That gives physick by force.

thing. That gives physick by force. DRENCHING, drentsh-ing, ppr. Wetting thoroughly; soaking. Purging.

DRENT, drent, pp. from Drain, Drained.
DRESS, dres, vt. To clothe. To adorn. To cover a wound with medicaments. To curry. To trim. To

prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, dres, vi. In military language, to keep the body in such a relative position, as to contribute towards, and make a part of, an exact continuity of

DRESS, dres', n. Clothes; garment; habit. DRESSED, dresd', pp. Adjusted; put in order; trimmed; tilled; adorned.

DRESSING, dressing, n. Attire; ornament. The application made to a sore. Manual labour upon ground. DRESSING-ROOM, dressing-rom, n. The room in which clothes are put on.

DRESS-MAKER, dres-må/k-dr, n. A maker of gowns,

or similar garments; a mantua-maker. DRESSY, dresée, a. Distinguished by dress.

DREST, drest', part. From dress. DREUL, dre'l, vi. To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

DRIB, drib', vt. To crop; to cut off.
DRIB, drib', v. A drop.
DRIBBED, dribd', pp. Cropped; cut off.
DRIBBING, drib-ing, ppr. Cropping.
DRIBBLE, drib'l, vt. To fall in drops, weakly or slowly.

To slaver as a child or idiot.

DRIBBLE, drib'l, vt. To throw down in drops.

DRIBBLED, drib'ld, pp. Thrown down in drops; slavered.

DRIBBLING, drib-ling, n. A falling in drops.
DRIBBLING, drib-ling, ppr. Throwing down in small drops; slavering.

DRIBLET, drib-let, n. A small sum.

DRIED, dri'd, pp. Freed from moisture. DRIER, dri'dr, n. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, drift', n. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. A storm; a shower. Tendency, or aim of action. Scope of a discourse.

DRIFT, drift', vt. To drive; to urge along. To form into heaps: as, the snow drifts.

DRIFTED, drift'ed, pp. Driven into heaps: as the snow.

DRIFTING, drift-ing, ppr. Driving into heaps.
DRIFTSAIL, drift-sail, n. In navigation: a sail used

under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.
DRIFTWAY, drift-5å, n. A common road for driving

DRIFTWIND, drift'si'nd, n. A wind that drives, or throws any matter into heaps or drifts.

DRILL, dril', vt. To pierce any thing with a drill. To make a hole. To teach the military exercise.

DRILL, dril', vi. To flow gently. To muster, in order

to exercise. DRILL, dril', n. An instrument with which holes are

bored. Military exercise. DRILLBOX, dril'bbks, n. A box containing the seed. DRILLED, drild', pp. Bored, and perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

DRILLHUSBANDRY, dril-hůz-bånd-rê, n. A mode

of sowing land by a machine.

DRILLING, dril'ing, ppr. Boring with a drill; training to military duty. Sowing in drills.

DRILL-PLOUGH, dril'plab', n. A plough for sowing liquors. grain in drills. [liquors.

DRINK, drink', vi. To swallow liquors. To feast with DRINK, drink', vt. To swallow: applied to liquids.

DRINK, drink', vt. 10 swallow: applied to inquies. To suck up; to absorb.

DRINK, drink', n. Liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKABLE, drink'abl, a. Potable.

DRINKABLE, drink'abl, n. A liquor that may be DRINKER, drink'ar, n. A drunkard.

DRINKING, drink'ar, n. A drunkard.

DRINKING, drink'ing, n. The act of quenching thirst. The habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

DRINKING, drink-ing, ppr. Swallowing liquor; sucking in. [cup made of horn. DRINKINGHORN, drink-ing-hà/rn, n. A drinking

DRINKING-HOUSE, drink-ing-narin, n. A drinking DRINKING-HOUSE, drink-ing-hab's, n. An alchouse. DRINKLESS, drink-ies, a. Without drink. DRINKMONEY, drink-mdn-é, n. Money given to buy DRIP, drip', vi. To fall in drops. [liquor. DRIP, drip', vi. To let fall in drops. DRIP, drip', n. That which falls in drops. In architecture: a large flat member of the cornice, the covered of the drink problems the drink proble

rona; called by workmen the drip. DRIPPED, dripd', pp. Let fall in drops,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : 61 2 6 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but—on, was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

DRIPPING, drip-ing, n. The fat from roast meat. DRIPPING, driping, ppr. Falling, or letting fall in

DRIPPINGPAN, drip-ing-pan, n. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

DRIPPLE, dripl, a. Weak, or rare.

DRIVE, driv, vt. To produce motion in any thing by violence. To chase. To force in any direction. To impel to greater speed. To guide and regulate a carriage. To force. To distress. To keep in motion. To expel.

DRIVE, dri'v, a. To rush with violence. To strike at with fury. To distrain. with fury. To distrain.

DRIVE, dri'v, n. Passage in a carriage.

DRIVEL, driv'l, vi. To slaver; to let the spittle fall

in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

DRIVEL, driv-či, n. Slaver. A fool; an idiot.
DRIVELING, driv-či-ing, ppr. Slavering.
DRIVELLER, driv-či-dr, n. A fool; an idiot.
DRIVEN, driv-n, pp. Urgod forward by force; impelled to move by receptive.

DRIVER, driv-in, pp. organ in that y pelled to move by necessity.

DRIVER, driv-èn, n. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

DRIVING, driv-ing, n. The act of giving motion.

DRIVING, driv-ing, ppr. Urging forward by force; impelling
DRIZZLE, drīz'l, vt. To shed in small slow drops; as
DRIZZLE, drīz'l, vi. To fall in short slow drops.
DRIZZLE, drīz'l, vi. A small rain.
DRIZZLED, drīz'ld, pp. Shed, or thrown in small drops.
DRIZZLING, drīz'ling, n. A slow drop.
DRIZZLING. drīz'ling, ppr. Falling in fine drops, or

particles

DRIZZLY, drlz'lė, a. Shedding small rain.
DROCK, dròk', n. Part of a plough.
DROIL, dråé'l, n. One employed in mean labour; a
DROIL, dråé'l, vi. To work sluggishly and slowly; to

DROIL, dråd¹, vi. To work sluggishly and slowly; to DROIL, dråd¹, vi. To jest; to play the buffoon.
DROLL, dråd¹, vi. To jest; to play the buffoon.
DROLL, dråd¹, vi. To cheat; to trick.
DROLLED, dråd¹d, pp. Jested; buffooned.
DROLLER, dråd¹-ĕr-ē, n. A jester; a buffoon.
DROLLERY, dråd¹-ĕr-ē, n. Idle jokes. A show.
DROLLING, dråd¹-fng, npr. Jesting; buffooning.
DROLLING, dråd¹-fng, ppr. Jesting; buffooning.
DROLLING, dråd¹-fsh, a. Somewhat droll.
DROMEDARY, dråd¹-fsh, a. Somewhat droll.
DROMEDARY, dråd¹-fsh, a. Hong drad drad drad.
DROMEDARY, dråd¹-fsh, a. The bee which makes no honey. A

DRONE, dro'n, n. The bee which makes no honey. A sluggard.

DRONE, drô'n, vi. To live in idleness.
DRONING, drô'n-lng, n. Utterance in a dull manner.
DRONING, drô'n-lng, ppr. Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

a uni sound.

DRONE-FLY, drô'n-fli', n. A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRONISH, drô'n-fish, a. Idle; sluggish.

DROOP, drô'p, vi. To faint; to grow weak; to be

dispirited; to lean downwards.

DROP, drop', n. A globule of moisture. Diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP, drop', vi. To fall in drops; to come from a higher place. To fall spontaneously. To die. To come

to nothing.

DROP, drop', vt. To pour in drops. To let fall. To let go. To utter casually. To intermit; to cease.

let go. 10 utter casuany. 10 interints, to the To quit.

DROPLET, dròp-lèt, n. A little drop.

DROPPED, dròp-d', pp. Let fall. Distilled. Laid aside. Dismissed. Let go.

DROPPING, dròp-ing, ppr. Falling in globules. Distilling. Dismissing. Quitting. Suffering to rest.

DROPPING, dròp-ing, n. That which falls in drops.

DROPPINGLY, dròp-ing-lê, ad. By drops.

DROPSERENE, dròp-sê-rê'n, n. A disease of the even proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.
DROPSTONE, drop'stô'n, n Spar formed into the

shape of drops.

DROPSICAL, dròp'sé-kål, a. Tending to a dropsy.

DROPSIED, dròp'sé'd, a. Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSY, 2ròp'sè, n. A collection of water in the body.

DROPWORT, drop-odrt, n. A plant of various species. DROSS, dros, n. The recrement of metals; refuse. DROSS, dros', n. The recrement of m DROSSEL, dros'él. See DROTCHEL.

DROSSEL, drós-é. see DROTCHEL.
DROSSINESS, drós-é-nés, n. Foulness.
DROSSY, drós-é, n. Full of dross.
DROTCHEL, dróts-í-él, n. An idle wench; a sluggard.
DROUGHT, dráðt, n. Dry weather; thirst.
DROUGHTINESS, dráðt-é-nés, n. The state of want-

DROUGHTY, dråôt²ê, a. Wanting rain; thirsty. DROUMY, drå²mê, a. Troubled; dirty. DROUTH, dråôtħ'. See DROUGHT.

DROUTHINESS, draoth'é-nés, n. A state of dryness of the weather. [wanting rain. DROUTHY, dråðth'ê, a. Dry, as the weather; arid; DROVE, dråv, n. A body or number of cattle. A crowd. DROVEN, dro'vn, part. from Drive.

DROVER, dro'v-ur, n. One that fats oxen for sale,

and drives them to market.

DROWN, dråôn', vi. To suffocate in water; to deluge. DROWN, dråôn', vi. To be suffocated in the waters. DROWNED, dråônd', pp. Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid.

DROWNER, draon'dr, n. That which overwhelms. DROWNING, draon-ing, ppr. Destroying life by im-

mersion in a liquid.

DROWNING, dråön'ing, a. Perishing in water. DROWSE, dråöz', vt. To make heavy with sleep. DROWSE, dråöz', vi. To slumber; to grow weary with

sleep; to look heavy.
DROWSILY, dråðz-fl-ê, ad. Sleepily.
DROWSINESS, dråðz-ê-n-és, n. Sleepiness; inactivity.

DROWSY, dráðz-é, a. Sleepy; lethargick; stupid. DROWSYHEAD, dráðz-é-héd, n. A person inclined to

sleep. DROWSYHEADED, dràðz-ê-hêd-éd, a. Heavy.

DRUB, drůb', vt. To thresh; to beat; to bang.
DRUB, drůb', vt. A thump; a knock.
DRUBBED, drůbd', pp. Beat with a eudgel; beat

soundly.
DRUBBING, drub-ing, n. A beating; a chastisement.

DRUBBING, drub-ing, ppr. Beating with a cudgel;

beating soundly,
DRUDGE, drůj', vi. To labour in mean offices.
DRUDGE, drůj', vi. To work laboriously.
DRUDGE, drůj', n. One employed in mean labour.
DRUDGED, drůj'd', pp. Consumed tediously and laboDRUDGER, drůj'dr, n. A mean labourer. [riously.]

DRUDGING, drüj-ing, ppr. Labouring hard; toiling. DRUDGINGBOX, drüj-ing-böks, n. The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.

DRUDGINGLY, dråj'ing-lê, ad. Laboriously. DRUG, dråg', n. An ingredient used in physick. Any thing without worth or value.

DRUG, dråg', vt. To tincture with something offensive. DRUG, dråg', vi. To prescribe drugs.

DRUGGED, drågd', pp. Seasoned with ingredients.

Tinetured with something offensive.

DRUGGER, drug-fir, n. A druggist.
DRUGGERMAN, drug-fir, n. An interpreter.
DRUGGET, drug-fet, n. A slight kind of woollen stuff.
DRUGGING, drug-lng, ppr. Seasoning with ingredients of instance with a structure with a sweet bury of free instance.

ents, or tincturing with something offensive.
DRUGGIST, drug-list, n. One who sells physical drugs.
DRUGSTER, drugs-tur, n. One who sells physical

DRUID, dre-id, n. One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

DRUIDICAL, dro-îd-îk-âl, a. Pertaining to the druids. DRUIDISM, dro-îd-îk-âl, n. The philosophy or religion of the Druids. DRUM, drům', n. An instrument of military musick.

The tympanum of the ear. A rout.

DRUM, drum', vi. To beat a drum. To tingle.

DRUM, drum', vi. To cxpel with the sound of a drum:

a military expression, signifying the greatest igno-DRUMBLE, drimbl, vi. To drone. [minv. DRUMFISH, drim-fish, n. The name of a fish. DRUMLY, drim-fish, a. Thick; muddy. DRUMMAJOR, drim-fmil-jür, n. The chief drummer

of a regiment.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e, or i-i, u.

DRUMMAKER, drům'ma'k-er, n. He who deals in

DRUMMED, drumd', pp. Expelled with beat of drum. DRUMMER, drům'ůr, n. He whose office it is to beat the drum. DRUMMING, drum-ing, ppr. Expelling with beat of

[drum is beaten. DRUMSTICK, drům'stik, n. The stick with which a

DRUNK, drunk', a. Intoxicated; inebriated.

DRUNKARD, drunk-urd, n. One addicted to habitual inebriety.

DRUNKEN, drůnk'én, a. Intoxicated with liquor. DRUNKENLY, drůnk'én-lê, ad. In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drunk'-en-nes, n. Habitual intoxication. [as drupaceous trees. DRUPACEOUS, drő-på-shůs, a. Producing drupes;

DRUPE, dro'p, n. A pulpy pericarp, or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone, with a kernel; as, the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, &c. DRUSE, dro's, n. Among miners: a cavity in a rock,

having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRY, dri', a. Arid. Not rainy. Not juicy. Being without tears. Thirsty. Sneering.

DRY, dri', vt. To free from moisture.
DRY, dri', vt. To grow dry.
DRYAD, dri'ad, n. A wood-nymph.
DRYER, dri'er, n. That which has the quality of ab-

sorbing moisture. DRYEYED, dri-id, n. Without tears.

DRYFOOT, dri-fôt, n. A dog who pursues the game by the scent of the foot. for sap.

DRYING, dri'lng, ppr. Expelling, or losing moisture, DRYITE, dri'lr, n. Fragments of petrified, or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognised. DRYLY, dri'le, ad. Coldly.

DRYNESS, dri'nes, n. Want of moisture. Exhaustion. DRYNURSE, dri'nurs, n. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

DRYNURSE, dri'ndrs, vt. To feed without the breast. DRYRUB, dri'rdb, vt. To make clean without wetting. DRYRUBBED, dri-rubd', pp. Made clean without

DRYRUBBING, dri-rub-ing, ppr. Making clean without wetting

DRYSALTER, dri-salt-ur, n. A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other

DRYSHOD, dri'shod, a. Without wet feet.

DRYVAT, dri-vat, n. A large basket, or receiver, in which liquids are not put; in opposition to vat.

DUAL, du'al, a. Expressing the number two. DUALISTIC, du-al-ist'ik, a. Consisting of two. The dualistic system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are 2 principles, one active and the other passive. there are 2 principles, one active and the other passive, DUALITY, du-âl-ît-ê, n. That which expresses two in DUB, dâb', vt. To make a man a knight. [number. DUB, dâb', vi. To make a quick noise.

DUB, dâb', vi. To make a quick noise.

DUBBED, dâbd', a. Blunt.

DUBBED, dâbd', pp. Struck. Made a knight.

DUBBED, dâbd', pp. Struck. Made a knight.

DUBBING, dâb-îng, ppr. Striking. Making a knight.

DUBICTY, du-b-îs-ês, a. Doubtful.

DUBIOUS, du'b-ŷas, a. Doubtful.

DUBIOUSLY, du'b-ŷas-lê, ad. Uncertainty.

DUBIOUSLY, du'b-ŷus-lê, ad. Uncertainly,

DUBIOUSNESS, du'b-ŷās-nes, n. Uncertainty.
DUBIOUSNESS, du'b-ŷās-nes, n. Uncertainty.
DUBITABLE, du'bît-âbl, a. Doubtful.
DUBITANCY, du'bît-ân-sê, n. Uncertainty.
DUBITATION,'du'bît-â'-shūn, n. The act of doubting.
DUCAL, du'kâl, a. Pertaining to a duke.
DUCAT, du'kât, n. A coin struck by dukes: in silver worth four shillings and silvenses in said pine shill

worth four shillings and sixpence; in gold nine shillings and sixpence.

DUCATOON, dåk-å-to'n, n. A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about 4s. 8d. sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ducatoon of Holland is

worth 2 florins. [Court. DUTCHY COURT, dåtsh'é-kôr't, n. See DUTCHY DUCHESS, dåtsh'és, n. See DUTCHESS, DUCHY, dåtsh'é, n. See DUTCHY.

DUCK, dåk', n. A water fowl, both wild and tame. A word of endearment.

DUCK, důk', vi. To put under water.

DUCKCOY, då-kåé', vt. To entice to a snare.

DUCKCOY, då-kåé', n. Any means of enticing and

ensnaring.

DUCKED, dåkd', pp. Plunged; dipped in water.

A diver. A cringer.

DUCKING, dåking, ppr. Plunging; dipping in wa-

ter, and withdrawing. 19p. 1 ranging, upping in water, and withdrawing. 2puCKINGSTOOL, duk-ing-stol, n. A chair in which scolds are tied and put under water. A corruption of cucking-stool. See Cuckingstool.

DUCKLEGGED, důk'lågd, a. Short-legged.
DUCKLING, důk'lňg, n. A young duck.
DUCKMEAT, důk'mě't, n. A common plant growing in standing waters. [apple. DUCKSFOOT, dåks-fôt, n. Black snakeroot, or May-DUCKWEED, dåk-bê'd, n. The same with duckmeat. DUCT, dukt', n. A passage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, důk-tíl, a. Flexible; pliable. DUCTILENESS, důk-tíl-nės, n. Flexibility. DUCTILITY, duk-til-it-e, n. Extension; flexibility.

Obsequiousness.

DUCTURE, důkt-'yůr, n. Guidance.

DUDGEON, důj-'ûn, n. A small dagger. Malice.

DUDS, důdz', n. Old clothes; tattered garments.

DUE, du', a. The participle passive of owe. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. Proper; DUE, du', ad Exactly; duly.
DUE, du', n. Right; just title. Custom; tribute.

DUE, du', n. Right; just title. Custom; tribute.
DUE, du', vt. To pay as due.
DUE, du', pp. Owed; indebted.
DUEFUL, du'fôl, a. Fit; becoming.
DUEL, du'fôl, a. A combat between two; a single fight.
DUEL, du'fôl, vi. To fight a single combat.
DUEL, du'fôl, vi. To attack or fight with singly.
DUEL GU du'fôl, vm. Attacked. Fought, in single

DUELLED, du'éld, pp. Attacked. Fought in single

combat DUELLER, du'él-èr, n. A single combatant.

DUELLING, du'él-ing, a. The custom of fighting duels. DUELLING, da'él-ing, ppr. Fighting in single com

bat; attacking.

DUELLIST, du'él-îst, n. A single combatant.

DUELLO, du'él-îst, n. The duel; the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, du-ên-îs, n. An old woman kept to guard a

DUENESS, du'nès, n. Fitness. [younger.

DUET, du-êt', n. An air for two performers.

DUFFEL, ddi'f., n. A kind of coarse woollen cloth, having a thick nan or frieze.

ing a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, dug', pret. and pp. of Dug. DUG, dug', n. A pap; a nipple. DUKE, du'k, n. One of the highest order of nobility, next to the royal family. [of a duke. DUKEDOM, du'k-ddm, n. The seigniory or possessions DULBRAINED, důl-bra'nd, a. Stupid; doltish.

DULCET, důl-sét, a. Sweet to the taste, or the ear; meiodious.

DULCIFICATION, důl-sîf-îk-ā-shůn, n. [sweetening. The act of

DULCIFIED, důl'sif-i'd, pp. Sweetened; purified from DULCIFLUOUS, důl-sîf'lů-us, a. Flowing sweetly.

DULCIFY, důl'síf-i, vt. To sweeten. DULCIFYING, důl'síf-i'îng, vt. Sweetening; freeing

DULCIMER, důl'sím-éi, n. A musical instrument

DULCIMER, dül-sim-ei, n. A musical instrumer played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. DULCITUDE, dül-sé-tu'd, n. Sweetness. DULCORATE, dül-kő-rä't, vt. To sweeten. DULCORATION, důl-kő-rä'shůn, n. The act of DULCOUR, důl-kůr, n. Sweetness. [sweetening DULHEAD, důl-hêd, n. A blockhead. The act of [sweetening.

DULHAD, dul-ned, n. A blockhead.

DULIA, du'l-yà, n. An inferior kind of adoration.

DULL, dù'l, a. Stupid. Blunt; obtuse. Sad. Sluggish. Gross. Not bright. Not quick in hearing.

DÜLL, dù'l, vi. To become dull.

DULL, dù'l, vi. To stupify. To blunt. To sadden.

To damp. To sully brightness.

DULLARD, dùl-ûrd, n. A blockhead.

DULLARD, dùl-ûrd, a. Stupid.

DUODECENNIAL, du-8-dc-sen-yal, a. Occurring

DULLARDISM, důl'urd-izm, n. Doltishness; stupidity. DULLBRAINED, důl-brå/nd, α. See DULBRAINED. DULLBROWED, důl-bråô/d, α. Having a melancholy DULLDISPOSED, dål'dås-pô'zd, a. Inclined to sad-DULLDISPOSED, dål'dås-pô'zd, a. Inclined to sad-DULLED, dål'd', pp. Made dull; blunted. DULLER, dål'år, n. That which weakens. DULLEYED, dål'i'd, a. Having a melancholy look. DULLING, dål'ång, ppr. Making dull. DULLSIGHTED, dål'sit'-åd, a. Purblind. DULLWITTED, důl-26½-d, a. Gross; not quick.
DULLY, důl-26, ad. Stupidly; doltishly. Sluggishly.
DULNESS, důl-něs, n. Want of quick perception.
Drowsiness. Dimness. Bluntness.
DULOCRACY, du.-lòk-rå-sé, n. A predominance of DULY, du'lè, ad. Properly; fitly; exactly. DUMB, dům', a. Mute; silent. DUMB, dům', vt. To silence. DUMB-BELLS, důmb'běls, n. pl. Weights held in the hands, and swung to and fro for exercise. DUMBLY, dům'le, ad. Mutely; silently. DUMBNESS, dům-nes, n. Incapacity to speak. DUMFOUND, dům-faond, vt. To strike dumb. DUMFOUND, dam-taond, vt. 10 strike dumb.

DUMMED, dåmd', pp. Silenced. [man; a cheat.

DUMMERER, dåm-ur-år, n. A pretendedly dumb

DUMMING, dåm-lag, ppr. Silencing.

DUMMY, dåm-lag, n. One who is dumb.

DUMOSE, du-mb's, a. Full of briers, or bushes.

DUMP, dåmp', n. Sorrow; melancholy. A plaything.

DUMPISHLY, dåmp-lab, lå, ad. In a melancholy way.

DUMPISHLY, dåmp-lab, lå, n. la n. lag. n. Sad. pses. DUMPISHNESS, dump'ish-nes, n. Sadness. DUMPLING, dåmp-ling, n. A sort of pudding. DUMPS, dåmp-å, n. Melancholy; sullenness. DUMPY, dåmp-å, a. Short and thick. DUN, dun', n. A clamorous creditor. An eminence; a mound. DUN, dån, a. A colour partaking of brown and black. importunity. DUN, důn', vt. To claim a debt with vehemence and DUNCE, důns', n. A dullard; a dolt. DUNCERY, důns'ér-ê, n. Dulness; stupidity. DUNCIFIED, důns-lf-i'd, pp. Made stupid in intellect. DUNCIFY, důns-lf-i'd, pt. To make a dunce. DUNCIFYING, důns-lf-i-îng, ppr. Making stupid in [See Down. DUNE, du'n, n. A hill; vulgarly pronounced down. DUNG, dung', n. The excrement of animals used to DUNG, dung, n. The excrement of an analysis fatten ground.

DUNG, dung', vi. To void excrement.

DUNG, dung', vt. To manure with dung.

DUNGED, dungd', a. Covered with dung.

DUNGED, dungd', pp. Manured with dung.

DUNGEON, dun'jūn, n. A close prison; a prison dark or subterraneous. DUNGEON, důn-jůn, vt. To shut up as in a dungeon.

DUNGEONED, důn-jůnd, pp. Confined in a dungeon.

DUNGEONING, důn-jůn-ing, ppr. Confining in a dungeon.

[from stables.] dungeon. [from stables. DUNGFORK, dång-fårk, n. A fork to toss out dung DUNGHILL, dång-hil, n. An accumulation of dung. DUNGHILL, dång-hil, a. Mean; low; base. DUNGING, dång-fång, ppr. Manuring with dung. DUNGY, dång-fård, n. The place of the dunghill. DUNLIN, dån-lin, n. A species of sandpiper. DUNNAGE, dån-föj, n. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood, laid on the bottom of a ship, to raise heavy goods above the bottom. above the bottom. DUNNED, dånd', pp. Claimed with importunity. DUNNER, dun'ur, n. One employed in soliciting petty

DECAHEDRAL, DODECAHEDRON.

every ten years. [twelve parts. DUODECIMFID, du-ô-dês-îm-fi/d, a. Divided into DUODECIMO, du-ô-dês-ê-mô, n. A book is said to be in duodecimo, when a sheet is folded into twelve DUODECUPLE, du-8-dek-upl, a. Consisting of twelves. DUODENUM, du-od-e-num, n. The first of the small [letters only; biliteral. intestines. DUCLITERAL, du-6-llt-é-rål, a. Consisting of two DUP, dåp', vt. To open.
DUPE, du'p, n. A credulous man.
DUPE, du'p, vt. To trick; to cheat.
DUPED, du'pd, pp. Tricked; cheated.
DUPERY, du'p-ér-è, n. Imposition; cheating.
DUPING, du'p-ér-è, n. prosition; cheating. DUPING, du'p-lng, ppr. Tricking; cheating. DUPION, du'p-yun, n. A double cocoon, formed by. two or more silkworms. DUPLE, du'pl, a. Double; one repeated. DUPLICATE, du'plé-kå't, n. A second thing of the the proportion of squares. some kind. DUPLICATE, du'plê-kå't, a. Duplicate proportion is DUPLICATE, du'plê-kå't, vt. To double. DUPLICATED, du'plê-kå't-éd, pp. Doubled; folded. DUPLICATING, du-plé-kå't-ing, ppr. Folding; ionaca. DUPLICATING, du-plé-kå't-ing, ppr. Folding; doub-uplication, du-plé-kå'shûn, n. A fold.

DUPLICATURE, du-plé-kå't-ŷûr, n. A fold.

DUPLICITY, du-plis-it-ô, n. Doubleness. Deceit. DUPPED, důpd', pp. Opened.
DUPPED, důpd', pp. Opened.
DUPPENG, důpd'ing, ppr. Opening.
DURABILITY, dudrá-bill'it-è, n. The power of lastDURABLE, du'r-åbl, a. Lasting.
DURABLENESS, du'r-åbl-nès, n. Power of lasting.
DURABLY, du'r-åb-lè, ad. In a lasting manner.
DURANCE, du'r-åb-lè, ad. In a lasting manner.
DURANCE, du'r-åb-lè, ad. Juration.
DURANCE, du'r-åb-lè, ad. Jurated woollen stuff, called DURANT, du-rant', n. A glazed woollen stuff, ealled by some everlasting. DURATION, du-rå-shun, n. Power of continuance. Length of continuance. DURBAR, dår-bår, n. An audience-room in India. DURE, du'r, vi. To last; to endure. DUREFUL, du'r-fôl, a. Lasting. DURELESS, du'r-les, a. Fading. DURESSE, du'rès, n. Imprisonment. In law: a plea used by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. DURING, du'r-ing, pr. While any thing lasts.
DURITY, du'r-it-è, n. Hardness; hardness of mind.
DUROUS, du-ris, a. Hard. DURRA,dur'å, n. A kind of millet cultivated in Africa. DURRUMSALLA, dur-um-sål'å, n. An Indian inn. DURST, durst'. The preterite of Dare. DURST, dårst'. The preterite of Dare.

DUSK, dåsk', a. Tending to darkness.

DUSK, dåsk', v. Tendency to darkness.

DUSK, dåsk', vi. To grow dark.

DUSKED, dåskd', pp. Made dusky.

DUSKILY, dåsk'sl-ë, ad. With a tendency to darkness.

DUSKILY, dåsk'sl-ë, sp. Incipient obscurity.

DUSKING, dåsk'fang, ppr. Making dusky.

DUSKISH, dåsk'sh, a. Inclining to darkness.

DUSKISH, dåsk'sh-lè, ad. Darkly. [ness.

DUSKISHLY, dåsk'sh-lè, sh-nès, n. Approach to darkness.

DUSKISHNESS, dåsk'sh-nès, n. Approach to darkness. DUSKNESS, dåsk-nes, n. Dimness.

DUSKY, dåsk-e, a. Tending to darkness.

DUST, dåst', n. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

DUST, ddst', vt. To free from dust.

DUST-BRUSH, ddst'brdsh, n. A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture. portunity. DUSTED, dust-ed, pp. Freed from dust; brushed; DUNNING, dån-ing, ppr. Claiming a debt with im-DUNNISH, dån-ish, a. Inclined to a dun colour. DUNNY, dån-is, a. Deaf; dull of apprehension. DUO, du-in A piece of musick to be performed in wiped, or swept away. [so called. DUSTER, dust-ur, n. In making gunpowder, a sieve DUSTINESS, dust-e-nes, n. The state of being covered with dust. [ing; sweeping. two parts.

DUODECAHEDRAL, du-ô-dèk-à-hê-dràl, a. } See

DUODECAHEDRON, du-ô-dèk-à-hê-dròn, a. } Do-DUSTING, dust-ing, ppr. Freeing from dust; brush-DUSTMAN, dust-man, n. One whose employment is to carry away the dust. DUSTY, dust'é, a. Filled with dust.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e, or i-i, u.

DUTCH, důtsh, n. pl. The people of Holland. DUTCHESS, důtsh-és, n. The lady of a duke. lady raised to the rank of dutehess by the king. DUTCHY, důtsh-ê, n. A territory which gives title

to a duke. DUTCHY-COURT, dåtsh'é-kô'rt, n. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the Dutchy of Lancaster

are decided.

DUTEOUS, du't-yus, a. Obedient; obsequious. DUTIABLE, du'té-abl, a. Subject to the imposition

of duty, or customs; as, dutiable goods.
DUTIED, du-tê'd, a. Subject to duties, or customs.
DUTIFUL, du-tê-fôl, Obedient; submissive.
DUTIFULLY, du-tê-fôl-ê, ad. Submissively.

DUTIFULNESS, du'tê-fol-nes, n. Obedience.

DUTY, du'tè, n. Acts of forbearance, required by religion, morality, or law. Tax; impost; custom; toll. DUUMVIR, du-um'vir, n. One of two Roman officers, or magistrates, united in the same public functions.

DUUMVIRAL, du-um-vir-al, a. Pertaining to the

duumvirs, or duumvirate of Rome. DUUMVIRATE, du-um-vir-a/t, a. A government or

jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised by two. DWALE, doal, n. The deadly herb nightshade.

heraldry: sable or black colour.

DWARF, dôd'rf, vt. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARF, dôd'rf, vt. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFED, dôå/rd, pp. Hindered from growing to DWARFING, dôå/rf-ing, pp. Hindering from growing to the natural size.

DWARFISH, doå/rf-ish, a. Below the natural bulk. DWARFISHLY, dôå'rf-ish-lê, ad. Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dỗå/rf-fsh-nés, n. Littleness. DWAULE, dỗå/l, vi. To be delirious. DWELL, dỗå/l, vi. To live in a place. To hang to

To hang upon with care, fondness, or attention. To continue long speaking.

DWELLED, or DWELT, dåëld, or dåëlt, pp. Inha-DWELLER, dåël-ër, n. An inhabitant.

DWELLING, doeling, n. Habitation; abode.

DWELLING, döelting, ppr. Inhabiting. DWELLINGHOUSE, döelting-haö's, n. The house in which one lives. Lesidence. DWELLINGPLACE, dôel-ing-plass, n. The place of DWINDLE, doind'l, vi. To shrink. To wear away. To lose health. [disperse. DWINDLE, dåind'l, vt. To make less. To break; to

DWINDLED, döind'ld, part. a. Shrunk; fallen away. DWINDLED, döind'ld, pp. Shrunk; diminished in

DWINDLING, döind-ling, ppr. Falling away; pining. DYCHOPHYA, di-kôf-ya, n. A fault in the hair, when the ends split or grow double.

DYE, di', n. See DIE.

DYE, di', vt. See DIE.

DYED, di'd, pp. Tinged; coloured; stained. DYEING, di'ing, n. The art of tinging cloth, stuff, or

other matter, with a permanent colour.

DYEING, dising, ppr. Tinging; colouring.

DYER, dising, rp. Tinging; colouring.

DYING, dising, The ppr. of Die. Expiring.

DYINGLY, dising, lê, ad. As at the moment of givernments, but the state of the colour state of the col ing up the breath.

DYKE, di'k, n. See DIKE. DYNAMETER, di-nam-ê-têr, n. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

DYNAMETRICAL, di-nå-met-rik-ål, a. Pertaining

to a dynameter. or power. DYNAMICAL, di-nam-îk-âl, a. Pertaining to strength DYNAMICS, di-nam-îks, n. pl. That branch of mechanical philosophy, which treats of the force of moving

bodies DYNANOMETER, di-nå-nòm'-et-er, n. An instru-

ment for measuring the relative strength of men,

and other animals. DYNAST, di'nåst, n. A ruler; a governer. A dynasty; a government. [line of kings. DYNASTIC, di-nås-tik, a. Relating to a dynasty, or DYNASTY, di-nåst-e, n. A race or family of rulers. DYSÆTHESIA, dis-e-thês-ŷā, n. A defect in sen-

DYSCINESIA, dîs-ê-nê's-ŷå, n. Incapacity to move. DYSCRASY, dis'krå-se, n. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood.

DYSECOYA, dîs-ê-khê-ya, n. Dulness of hearing DYSENTERÍC, dis-en-ter-ik, a. Tending to a disentery. [looseness. DYSENTERY, dîs-én-tér-ê, or dîs-sén-tér-ê, n. A

DYSONY, dis-ca-ter-e, or dis-sen-ter-ê, n. A DYSNOMY, dis-nô-mê, n. The enacting of bad laws. DYSODYLE, dis-câ-di'l, n. A species of coal of a greenish, or yellowish gray colour; in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very feetid odour

DYSOPSY, dís-òp'sê, n. Dimness of sight. DYSOREXYA, dís-ò-rêks'ŷå, a. A bad, or depraved

appetite.
DYSPEPSY, dîs-pep-sê, n. A difficulty of digestion.
DYSPEPTIC, dîs-pep-tik, a. Having a difficulty of digestion.

digestion.
DYSPHAGIA, dis-få'j-ýå, n. Difficulty of digestion.
DYSPHONY, dis-fô-nè, n. A difficulty of speaking.
DYSPHORIA, dis-fôr-ýå, n. Impatience under affliction.
DYSPNEA, disp-nè-là, n. A difficulty of breathing.
DYSTHYMIA, dis-thim-ýå, n. An indisposition of

DYSTOCAIA, dîs-tô/k-ŷã, n. Preternatural birth. DYSTRIACHIASIS, dîs-trê-å-ki-å-sîs, n. A shedding or overflow of tears, occasioned by hairs growing under the eyelids.

DYSURY, dis-u-rê, n. A difficulty in voiding urine. DYTISCUS, dê-tîs'kůs, n. A genus of insects.

E.

E has two sounds; long, as scene, and short, as men. E is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel: as can, cane; man, mane.—Johnson. When it ends a word, or syllable, it is never sounded, unless it be accented, or form a syllable with a consonant preceding it in the same syllable; therefore, not being sounded in such syllables as cane, mane, it may be said that it shows, not makes, the preceding to be long .- J. K.

EA has the sound of e long. [number. EACH, ê'tsh, pr. Either of two. Every one of any EACH, é'tsh, pr. Either of two. Every one of any EACHWHERE, é'tsh-hôå'r, ad. Everywhere. EAD, è'd. In the compound, and eadig in the simple

names, denotes happiness, or blessedness.

EAGER, ê'gêr, a. Ardently wishing. Vehement; impetuous. Quick.
EAGERLY, ê'gêr-lê, ad. With great ardour of desire.

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EAGERNESS, ê'ger-nes, n. Keenness of desire; ar-[ancient Romans. EAGLE, ê'gl, n. A bird of prey. The standard of the EAGLE-EYED, ê'gl-i'd, a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle. EAGLESIGHTED, ê'gl-si't-èd, a. Having quick sight. EAGLESPEED, c'gl-spèd, n. Swiftness like that of an EAGLESS, é'glès, n. The hen eagle. [eagle. EAGLESTONE, c'gl-stô'n, n. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make

their nests. The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil with a nucleus in it has obtained the name.

EAGLET, ê'glêt, n. A young eagle. EAGLEWINGED, ê'gl-ôingd', a. Having the wings,

as it were, of an eagle. EAGRE, ê-grê, n. A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Seven.

EALDERMAN, êl'dêr-man, n. The name of a Saxon magistrate. Alderman.

EAME, ê'm, n. Uncle.
EAN, ê'n, vi. To bring forth young: used of sheep.
EANLING, ê'n-ling, n. A lamb just dropped.

EAR, e'r, n. The whole organ of hearing. That part of the ear that stands prominent. The sense of hearing. The spike of corn. To fight; to scuffle. To make

strife; to quarrel.

EAR, ê'r, vt. To till; to plough.

EAR, ê'r, vi. To shoot into ears.

EARABLE, ê'r-abl, a. Used to be tilled.

EARACHE, ê'r-â'k, n. A violent pain in the ear.

EARAL, 6'r-ål, a. Receiving by the ear.
EARBORED, 6'r-b6'rd, a. Having the ears perforated.
EARDEAFENING, 6'r-d6f-nîng, a. Stunning the ear with noise. fas corn. Plowed.

EARED, é'rd, pp. Having ears. Having spikes formed, EARED, è'rd, a. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

Having ripe corn.

EARERECTING, e'r-e-rekt-ing, a. Setting up the ears. EARING, ê'r-ing, n. A plowing of land. In seamen's language, a small rope, employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.

EARING, &'r-ing, ppr. Forming into ears.
EARLA, &'r-ing, pr. Forming into ears.
EARLAP, &'r-lap, n. The tip of the ear.
EARLDOM, &rl-ddm, n. The seignory of an earl.
EARLES-PENNY, &rlz-p&r-&, n. Money given in part

of payment. [any ears. EARLESS, &r-les, a. Not inclined to hear. Without EARLINESS, &r-le-nes, n. Quickness of any action. EARLMARSHAL, érl'mår'shål, n. He that has chief care of military solemnities. One of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cogni-

zance of all matters respecting honour and arms. EARLOCK, ê'r-lok, n. A curl or twist of the hair, formerly called a love-lock.

EARLY, er'le, a. Soon. EARLY, er'le, ad. Soon; betimes.

EARMARK, ê'r-mâ'rk, n. A mark on the ear, by which

shepherds know their sheep.

EARMARK, é'r-må'rk, vt. To mark cattle on the ear.

EARMARKED, é'r-må'rkd, pp. Marked on the ear.

EARMARKING, é'r-må'rk-'lng, ppr. Marking on the

EARN, érn', vt. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. EARN, érn', vi. To curdle. To long for: See YEARN. EARNED, érnd', pp. Merited by labour or perfor-

mance; gained. [Serious. EARNEST, er-nest, a. Warm; zealous. Intent; fixed. EARNEST, er-nest, n. Pledge; handsel. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. EARNESTLY, &r'nest-le, ad. Warmly; eagerly.

EARNESTNESS, ér-nest-nes, n. Eagerness; zeal. Seriousness; care.

EARNFUL, ern'fôl, a. Full of anxiety.

EARNING, erining, n. That which is gained as the reward of any labour.

EARNING, er-ning, ppr. Mcriting by services; gaining by labour.

EARPICK, ê'r-pik, n. An instrument by which the ears are cleaned.

EARPIERCING, c'r-pc'rs-ing, a. Affecting the ear with shrill vibrations of sound. EARRING, ê'r-rîng, n. Jewels set in a ring. Orna-

ment of a woman's ear.

EARSHOT, é'r-shôt, n. A plowed field.
EARSHOT, é'r-shôt, n. Reach of the ear. Within hearing. Space heard in. The distance at which words may be heard.

EARTH, eth, n. The element distinct from air, fire, or water. Soil; terrene matter. The terraqueous globe. EARWAX, e'r-ôaks', n. The cerumen or exudation

which smears the inside of the ear. EARWIG, ê'r-ôlg, n. A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear. A whisperer; a prying informer. [thing as heard by himself. EARWITNESS, ê'r-ôît-nês, n. One who attests any

EARTH, erth, vt. To bury; to inter. EARTH, erth, vi. To retire under ground.

EARTHBAG, erth-bag, n. In fortification, a sack filled with sand or earth, to keep off the shot of the enemy. EARTHBANK, erth-bank, n. A fence made of earth

and turf. [that shakes off the earth. EARTHBOARD, erth-bo'rd, n. The board of the plow EARTHBORN, erth-bd'rn, a. Born of the earth;

EARTHBOUND, erth-baond, a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHBRED, erth-bred, a. Grovelling; abject. EARTHCREATED, erth-kre-a't-ed, a. Formed of EARTHED, érthd', pp. Hid in the earth. EARTHEN, érth-én, n. Made of earth. [earth.

EARTHENGENDERED, erth-en-jen-derd, a. Bred of earth.

EARTHERED, erth-erd, a. Grovelling; low; abject.

EARTHFED, érth-féd, a. Low; abject. EARTHFLAX, érth-fláks, n. A kind of fibrous fossil. EARTHINESS, érth-é-nés, vt. Grossness.

EARTHING, erth-ing, ppr. Hiding in the earth; co-

EARTHLINESS, érth-lè-nès, n. Worldliness. EARTHLING, èrth-ling, n. An inhabitant of the earth. EARTHLY, erth-le, ad. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. Corporeal; not mental. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole. EARTHLYMINDED, erth-le-mi'nd-ed, a. Having a

Sensuality. sensual mind. EARTHLYMINDEDNESS, erth-le-mi'nd-ed-nes, n.

EARTHNUT, erth-nut, n. A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut. EARTHQUAKE, erthicked'k, n. Tremor or convul-

sion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, erth'sha'k-ing, a. Having power to raise earthquakes. EARTHWORM, êrth-8årm, n. A worm bred under EARTHY, êrth-2ê, a. Consisting of earth. Not men-

EARTHY, erune, at tal; gross; not refined.
EASE, 6'2, n. Quiet; rest. Freedom from pain. [that offends.]

WILDOUT ANXIETY. [Linat offends. EASE, ê'z, vt. To assuage. To relieve from any thing EASED, ê'z4, pp. Freed from pain; relieved; assuaged. EASEFUL, ê'z-fôl, a. Quiet. EASEFULLY, ê'z-fôl-ê, ad. In a quiet manner. EASEL, ê'zl, n. The frame on which painters strain

their canvass.

EASELPIECE, ê'zl-pê's, n. A painting which is painted on the easel, in contradistinction to those which are painted on the wall or ceiling.

EASELESS, é'z-lés, a. Wanting ease. EASEMENT, é'z-ment, n. Evacuation. Assistance. Relief from any evil.

EASILY, ê'z-fl-ê, ad. Without difficulty.
pain. Without disturbance. Readily.

EASINESS, ê'z-ê-nes, n. Freedom from difficulty. Rest; tranquillity. EASING, ê'z-îng, ppr. Freeing from pain; relieving,

mitigating; assuaging. EAST, &st, n. The quarter where the sun rises: op-

posite to the West.

EAST, ê'st, a. From or towards the rising sun. EASTER, ê's-têr, n. The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLING, e's-ter-ling, n. A native of some coun-

try eastward. A species of waterfowl. EASTERLING, ê's-têr-lîng, a. See Sterling. EASTERLY, ê's-têr-lê, ad. Lying towards the East.

Looking towards the East. EASTERN, é's-tern, a. Lying or being towards the East. Going towards the East. Looking towards

the East. EASTLANDISH, é'st-lånd-ish, a. Lying or being to-

wards the East.

EASTWARD, é'st-bard, ad. Towards the East. EASY, é'z-ê, a. Quiet; at rest. Free from pain. Complying; eredulous. Ready. Not formal. EAT, et, vt. pret. ate, or eat; pp. eat, or eaten. To

consume; to corrode.

EAT, ê't, vi. To take food. To be maintained in food. EATABLE, ê't-åbl, a. That may be eaten. EATABLE, ê't-åbl, n. Any thing that may be eater.

EATEN, ê'tn, pp. Chewed, and swallowed. Corroded. EATER, ê't-ûr, n. A corrosive. EATH, ê'th, a. Easy. EATH, ê'th, ad. Easily. EATING, ê't-lng, n. Manducation. [roding. EATING at the green Chapting and available for the statement of the statemen

EATING, et-lng, np. Chewing and swallowing. Cor-EATINGHOUSE, et-lng-habs, n. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. EAVES, e'vz. n. The edges of the roof which over-

hang the house.

EAVESDROP, é'vz-drop, vi. In common phrase, to listen under windows. EAVESDROPPER, ê'vz-dròp'ůr, n. An insidious listen-EBB, êb', n. The reflux of the tide towards the sea:

opposed to flow. Decline; decay. EBB, éb/, vi. To flow back towards the sea. To decline. EBBING, ébing, n. The reflux of the tide towards caying.

EBBING, éb²ing, ppr. Flowing back. Declining; de-EBBTIDE, éb²ti'd, n. The reflux of tide water; the

retiring tide. EBIONITE, ěb'ýůn-i't, n. One of a sect of hereticks who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and asserted that he was a mere man; and who rejected many [the Ebionites. arts of Scripture.

EBIONITE, éb⁴yûn-i't, a. Relating to the heresy of EBON, éb⁴ûn, n. A hard, heavy, black, valuable EBONY, éb⁴ûn-ê, n. wood, which admits a fine gloss. EBON, éb⁴ûn, n. Dark; black. Made of ebony. EBONIZE, éb⁴ûn-i'z, vt. To make black, or tawny;

to tinge with the colour of ebony.

EBONIZED, éb'ůn-iz'd, pp. Made black, or tawny; tinged with the colour of ebony.

EBONIZING, éb'un-i'z-ing, ppr. Making black, or

tawny; like ebony. EBONY-TREE, éb-ûn-ê-trê', n. The ebenus: a small tree, constituting a genus, growing in Crete, and other isles of the Archipelago.

EBRACTEATE, ê-bråk²tê-å't, a. Without a bractea,

or floral leaf.

EBRIETY, ê-bri'ît-ê, n. Drunkenness. EBRILLADE, ê-brîl'â'd, n. A check of the bridle, which a horseman gives a horse by a jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY, ê-brê-ôs-ît-ê, n. Habitual drunkenness. EBULLIENCY, ê-bôl-ŷ-ên-sê, n. A boiling over. EBULLIENT, ê-bôl-ŷ-ênt, a. Boiling over. EBULLITION, ê-bôl-îsh-ân, n. Any intestine motion.

That effervescence which arises from the mingling to-

gether any alkalizate and acid liquor. EBURNEAN, ê-bûr'-nê-ân, a. Made of ivory. ECAUDATE, ê-kà-dåt, a. In botany, without a tail,

ECCATHARTIC, ék-å-thå/r-tlk, a. Purgative. ECCENTRICK, ék-sén/trlk, a. Deviating from ECCENTRICAL, ék-sén/trlk-ål, a. the centre. Irre-

gular; anomalous. ECCENTRICITY, ek-sen-tris-it-ê, n. Deviation from a centre; irregularity.

ECCENTRICK, ék-sén'trik, n. A circle not having the same centre with another circle. That which deviates from usual or common occurrence.

ECCHYMOSIS, ék-klm-6-sls,n. Livid spots or blotches

in the skin, made by extravasated blood. ECCLESIARCH, ek-klê'zê-årk, n. A ruler of the church.

ECCLESIASTES, êk-klê-zê-ås-tês, n. One of the ca-

nonical books of Holy Scripture.

ECCLESIASTICAL, čk-klė-zė-ås'tik-å, a. Relating
ECCLESIASTICK, čk-klė-zė-ås'tik, a. to the church.

ECCLESIASTICUS, ěk-klê-zê-ås-tê-kůs, n. One of

the books which form the Apocrypha. ECCOPROTICKS, êk. & poti-lks, n. Gentle purgatives. ECHELON, êsh-êl-ô'ng, n. In military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps; or, with one division more advanced than another.

ECHINATE, &k-l'n-å't, a. Bristled like an hedge-ECHINATED, &k-l'n-å't-åd, a. hog. ECHINITE, &k-l'n-å't-, A fossil found in chalk pits, called centronia, a petrified shell, set with prickles, or points; a calcareous petrefaction of the echinus, or sea

hedge-hog.
ECHINUS, č-ki'nůs, or čk'în-ůs, n. A hedgehog. A shell-fish set with prickles. The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.

the seed, or top of any plant.

ECHO, êk-ô, n. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. The return or repercussion of any sound. The sound returned.

ECHO, êk-ô, vi. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

ECHO, êk-ô, vi. To send back a voice.

ECHOED, êk-ô'd, pp. Reverberated, as sound.

ECHOING, êk-ô-Îng, ppr. Sending back sound.

ECHOMETER, ê-kôm-êt-êr, n. In musick, a kind of scale, serving to measure the duration of sounds.

scale, serving to measure the duration of sounds. ECHOMETRY, ê-kôm-'ê-trê, n. The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo. ECLAIRCISE, ék-la/r-si/z, vt. To make clear; to ex-

plain; to clear up what is not understood. ECLAIRCISED, ek-la'r-si'zd, pp. Making clear; ex-

plaining; clearing up. ECLAIRCISING, ck-lå'r-si'z-lng, ppr. Making clear;

explaining; clearing up. ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ék-lå'r-sis-mong', or ék-lå'r-sis-mont, n. Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. tom of epilepsy.

ECLAMPSY, ê-klâmp-sê, n. A flashing light; a symp-ECLAT, êk-lâ, n. Splendour; show; lustre. ECLECTICALLY, êk-lêk-tîk-âl-ê, ad. By way of choosing, or selecting, in the manner of the eclectical

philosophers.

ECLECTICK, ěk-lěk'tik, a. One of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good. One of a sect in the Christian church who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the Christian. One of a sect of physicians among the an-ECLECTICK, êk-lêk-tîk, a. Selecting. [tients. ECLEGM, êk-lêm', or ê-klêm, n. A form of medicine

made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.
ECLIPSAREON, é-klip-så/r-ŷûn, n. An instrument

for explaining the phenomena of eclipses. ECLIPSE, ê'klîps, n. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. Darkness. ECLIPSE, ê-klîps', vt. To darken a luminary. To

cloud; to disgrace.
ECLIPSE, è-klips', vi. To suffer an eclipse.
ECLIPSED, è-klips', pp. Concealed; darkened; ob-

scured; disgraced.
ECLIPSING, e-klips'ing, ppr. Concealing; obscur-

ing; darkening; clouding.

ECLIPTICK, e-kllp-tlk, n. A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the

sun's greatest declination. ECLIPTICK, é-klip-tik, a. Described by the ecliptick

line. Suffering an eclipse.

ECLOGUE, ėk-lòg, n. A pastoral poem.

ECONOMICAL, ė-kô-nòm-ik-āl, a. Frugal.

ECONOMICK, ė-kô-nòm-ik, a. With eco-

nomy; with frugality. ECONOMICKS, ê-kô-nôm'iks, n. What apply to the management of household affairs. [affairs. ECONOMIST, ê-kôn'ô-mîst, n. A good manager of ECONOMIZE, ê-kôn'ô-mi'z, vt. To employ with economize to the conomize of the conomize

nomý. [gality. ECONOMIZED, ĉ-kôn-ĉ-mi'zd, pp. Used with fru-ECONOMIZING, ĉ-kôn-ĉ-mi'z-lng, ppr. Using with frugality. [things; regulation. ECONOMY, ĉ-kôn-ĉ-mĉ, n. Frugality. Disposition of ECPHASIS, ĉk-fâ-śls, n. An explicit declaration. ECPHONESIS, ĉk-fô-nĉ-sŝs, n. A passionate exclamation

ECPHRACTICKS, ek-frak-tiks, n. Such medicines

as render tough humours more thin. ECRITHMUS, ék-rith-můs, n. An irregular pulse. ECSTASIED, eks-ta-se'd, a. Ravished; filled with

enthusiasm. ECSTASY, éks'tå-sé, n. Excessive joy; rapture. En-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

thusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind. Excessive grief or anxiety. ECSTASY, ėks-tåt-sė, vt. To fill with rapture. ECSTATICAL, ėks-tåt-tk-al, a. } Raised to the high-ECSTATICK, ėks-tåt-tk, a. } est degree of joy. ECTYPAL, ėk-ti-pāl, a. Taken from the original. ECTYPE, ėk-ti-pāl, a. Taken from the original. ECTYPE, ėk-ti-pāl, a. A copy. ECUMENIC, ė-ku-mėn-tk, a. } General; uni-guumanial convenius
ecumenical council.

ECURIE, é'ku-rê, or ěk'u-rê, n. A place covered for

the lodging or housing of horses.

EDACIOUS, &-d&'shûs, a. Voracious.

EDACITY, &-d&s^it-ê, n. Ravenousness.

EDDER, &d'êr, vt. To bind a fence.

EDDER, &d'êr, n. Such fencewood as is commonly put

upon the top of fences. EDDERED, ed-erd, pp. Made tight, or bound by edder;

fastened, by interweaving edder. A viper.
EDDERING, éd-ér-ing, ppr. Binding, or making tight
by edder; fastening the tops of hedge-stakes by inter-

weaving edder. EDDIED, éd²é'd, pp. Kept together in a whirl. EDDISH, éd²ish, n. The aftermath.

EDDOES, or EDDERS, éd-6/z, or éd-érz, n. A name given to a variety of the Arum esculentum, an esculent root.

EDDY, éd-é, n. Whirlpool; circular motion. EDDY, éd-é, a. Whirling; moving circularly. EDDYING, éd-é-lng, ppr. Keeping together in a whirl. EDDYWATER, éd-é-ôd-têr, n. The dead water; the wake.

DDYWIND, ed-e-bind', n. The wind returned or beat back from a sail by a mountain, or any thing that

back from a sail by a modified hinders its passage. [colour. EDELITE, édéh-l't, n. A siliceous stone of a light gray EDEMATOSE, ê-dêm-â-tô's, a. Full of humours. EDEN, ê-dên, n. (Hebrew.) Paradise. EDENIZED, ê-dên-l'zd, a. Admitted into paradise. EDENTATED, ê-dên-tâ'shûn, n. A pulling out of teeth. [Brink; extremity. and the straight of the straigh

EDGE, éj', n. The thin or cutting part of a blade. EDGE, éj', vt. To sharpen. To border; to fringe. To

EDGE, ej', vt. 10 snarpen. 10 botter, a stranger exasperate.

EDGE, ej', vi. To move forward against any power.

EDGED, ejd', pp. Furnished with an edge, or border. Incited; instigated.

EDGELESS, ej'les, a. Blunt; obtuse.

EDGETOOL, ej'tbl, n. A tool made sharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, ej'b's, ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

particular direction.

EDGING, éj-ing, n. A border. A narrow lace.

EDGING, éj-ing, ppr. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimu-

EDIBLE, ed-fbl, a. Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ê-dîkt, n. A law promulgated. EDIFICANT, ê-d-st-ê-kānt, a. Constructing. EDIFICATION, ê-d-st-ê-kā-shun, n. Improvement in

Instruction.

EDIFICATORY, éd-fr.ê-kâ-tůr-ê, a. Tending to edifi-EDIFICE, éd-f-f is, n. A fabrick; a building. EDIFICIAL, éd-ê-f ish-âl, a. Respecting the appear-

ance of an edifice. EDIFIED, éd-é-fi'd, pp. Instructed; improved in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.

EDIFIER, ěd-ê-fi-ůr, n. A builder. One that im-

proves or instructs another.

EDIFY, êd-ê-fi', vt. To build. To instruct.

EDIFYING, êd-ê-fi-Îng, n. Instruction.

EDIFYING, êd-ê-fi-Îng, ppr. Building up in Christian

knowledge; instructing. [manner. EDIFYINGLY, êd-ê-fi-îng-lê, ad. In an instructing EDILE, ê-di/l, n. The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office, in some particulars, resembled that of

onr justices of peace.

EDIT, éd-tt, vt. To revise or prepare a work for publiEDITED, éd-tt-éd, pp. Published; corrected, prepared, and published.

thusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the | EDITING, ed-it-ing, ppr. Publishing; preparing for publication. EDITION, ê-dîsh-ûn, n. Publication of a book. EDITIONER, ê-dîsh-ûn-ûr, n. A publisher.

EDITOR, ed-it-ur, n. He that revises any work for publication. of an editor. EDITORIAL, ed-it-o'r-yal, a. Belonging to the office

EDITORSHIP, ed-it-ur-ship, n. The office and duty [house or temple. EDITUATE, ê-dît-u-â't, vt. To defend or govern the

EDITUATED, é-dit-u-å't-éd, pp. Defended, or go-verned: as, the house, or temple. EDITUATING, é-dit-u-å't-ing, ppr. Defending or

governing the house or temple.

EDUCATE, ėd-u-kå't, vt. To instruct youth.

EDUCATED, ėd-u-kå't-ėd, pp. Instructed; furnished

with knowledge and principles. [derstanding, &c. EDUCATING, &d'u-kâ't-lng, ppr. Instructing the un-EDUCATION, &d-u-kâ'shûn, n. Formation of manners in youth; nurture. [education. EDUCATIONAL, éd-u-kå/shån-ål, a. Pertaining to EDUCATOR, éd-u-kå/t-år, n. One that instructs EDUCE, ê-du's, vt. To bring out.

EDUCED, é-dusd', pp. Brought out; extracted. EDUCING, é-du's-ing, ppr. Bringing out; extracting; drawing forth. [thing into view. EDUCTION, ê-důk-shun, n. The act of bringing any EDUCTOR, ê-důk-tur, n. That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

EDULCORATE, ê-důl'kô-rå't, vt. To sweeten. EDULCORATED, é-důl'kô-rå't-éd, pp. Sweetened; purified from acid, or saline substances.

EDULCORATING, ê-důl'kô-rå't-ing, ppr. Sweetening; rendering more mild.

EDULCORATION, é-důl-kô-rå-shun, n. The act of sweetening. In chymistry, the freshening or purging any thing of its salts, by repeated lotions. In metallurgy, the separating the salts that have been left ad-

hering to a body after any operation. EDULCORATIVE, ê-důl-kô-rå't-iv, a. Having the

quality of sweetening. EDULIOUS, ê-dûl-yûs, a. Eatable. [ther piece. EEK, ê'k, vt. To make bigger by the addition of ano-EEKED, &'kd, pp. Supplied; made bigger by the addition of another piece.

EEKING, &k-lng, n. Augmentation.

EEKING, ê'k-îng, ppr. Making bigger by the addition

of another piece.

EEL, &I, n. A serpentine slimy fish.

EEL-FISHING, &I-fish-ing, n. The act, or art of catching eels. [ing eels. EEL-POT, & Pot, n. A kind of basket used for catch-EEL-POUT, & pl-påöt, n. A fish of the eel kind. EEL-SKIN, & pl-skin, n. The skin of an eel. EEL-SPEAR, & pl-sp&r, n. A forked instrument used

for stabbing cels.
E'EN, &'n, ad. Contracted from even.
EFF, &'f', n. A small lizard.
EFFABLE, &'f'&bl, a. Expressive.
EFFACE, &'f-fa's, vt. To blot out. To destroy.

EFFACED, éf-få'sd, pp. Rubbed, or worn out. EFFACING, éf-få's-ing, ppr. Destroying a figure,

character, or impression, on any thing. EFFASCINATE, ef-fas-in-a't, vt. To charm. EFFASCINATED, ef-fas-in-a't-ed, pp. Bewitched;

charmed. charming. EFFASCINATING, ef-fas-in-a/t-ing, ppr. Bewitching; EFFASCINATION, êf-fås-în-å-shun, n. The state of

being deluded.

EFFECT, &f-f&kt', n. Consequence; event. Purpose, meaning. Reality. In the plural: goods; moveables.

EFFECT, &f-f&kt', vt. To bring to pass.

EFFECTED, &f-f&kt'&d, pp. Done; performed.

EFFECTER, &f-f&kt'&n. See EFFECTOR.

EFFECTIBLE, éf-fékt-fbl, a. Practicable. EFFECTING, éf-fékt-fing, ppr. Accomplishing. EFFECTION, éf-fékt-shûn, n. In geometry: a construc-

tion; a proposition; a problem, or praxis, drawn from some general proposition.

EFFECTIVE, ef-fekt-iv, a. Having the power to pro-

duce effects. Operative. 237

EGOISM, 6-go-lzm, n. The opinion of those who EGOMISM, 6-gom-fzm, n. profess themselves uncertain of every thing but their own existence.

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EFFECTIVELY, éf-fékt'îv-lé, ad. Powerfully.
EFFECTLESS, éf-fékt'lés, a. Without effect.
EFFECTOR, éf-fékt'ůr, n. Performer; maker; creator.
                                                                                                                                                     EFFLUVIA, éf-flu'v-ŷå, π.
EFFLUVIUM, éf-flu'v-ŷům n.

ally flying off from bodies.
                                                                                                                                                    ally flying on from bodies.

EFFLUX, éf-flůks, n. Effusion; flow.

EFFLUX, éf-flůks', vi. To flow away.

EFFLUXION, éf-flůks'-ýån, n. Effluvium; emanation.

EFFORCE, éf-fô'rs, vt. To force. To violate by force.

EFFORCED, éf-fôrsd', pp. Broken through; violated;

[Straining]
 EFFECTS, ef-fekts', n. pl. Goods; moveables.
 EFFECTUAL, ef-fek-tu-al, a. Productive of effects.
       Veracious.
EFFECTUALLY, éf-fék-tu-ål-é, ad. In a manner productive of the consequence intended. EFFECTUALNESS, éf-fék-tu-ål-nés, n. The quality
                                                                                                                                                           strained.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        straining.
                                                                                                                                                     EFFORCING, &f-f8'rs-ing, ppr. Foreing; violating; EFFORM, &f-f8'rm, vt. To shape; to fashion.
of being effectual.
EFFECTUATE, ef-fek-tu-å't, vt. To bring to pass.
                                                                                                                                                     EFFORMED, & f-fa'rmd, pp. Shaped; fashioned.
EFFORMING, & f-fa'r-ming, ppr. Fashioning; shaping.
EFFORMATION, & forma'shun, n. Fashioning.
EFFORT, & fa'rt, n. Struggle; strain.
 EFFECTUATED, ef-fek tu-å/t-ed, pp. Accomplished.
 EFFECTUATING, ef-fek-tu-a/t-ing, ppr. Achieving;
       performing to effect.
EFFECTUOUS, ôf-fêk-tu-us, a. Effectual.
EFFECTUOUSLY, ôf-fêk-tu-us-lê, ad. Effectually.
EFFEMINACY, ôf-fêm-în-a-sê, n. Softness; unmanly
                                                                                                                                                    delicacy. [tuous; tender. EFFEMINATE, éf-fém-in-å/t, a. Womanish; volup-EFFEMINATE, éf-fém-in-å/t, vi. To grow woman-
 ish; to melt into weakness.
EFFEMINATE, ef-fem-in-a/t, vt. To make womanish;
                                                                                                                                                    EFFULGE, &f-fûlj', vi. To send forth lustre.
EFFULGENCE, &f-fûlj', vi. To send forth lustre.
EFFULGENCE, &f-fûlj'ins, n. Lustre.
EFFULGENT, &f-fûlj'ins, ppr. Sending out a flood of
      to weaken; to unman.
 EFFEMINATED, ef-fem-in-å/t-ed, pp. Made woman-
                                                                                                                             softly.
      ish; unmanned.
 EFFEMINATELY,
                                                          ěf-fěm-in-å/t-lê, ad.
                                                                                                                         Weakly;
 EFFEMINATENESS, éf-fém-in-a/t-nes, n. Unmanly
                                                                                                                                                     EFFUMABILITY, éf-fu<sup>m</sup>-á-bil-ît-ê, n.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    The quality
                                                                                                                                                   of flying away in fumes.

EFFUMED, éf-fu'm, vt. To puff out.

EFFUMED, éf-fu'md, pp. Breathed, or puffed out.

EFFUMING, éf-fu'm-ing, ppr. Breathing, or puffing out.

EFFUND, éf-fûnd', vt. To pour out.

EFFUNDED, éf-fûnd'éd, pp. Poured out.
      softness.
                                                                           [womanish; emasculating.
EFFEMINATING, éf-fém-în-å/t-îng, ppr. Making
EFFEMINATION, éf-fém-în-å/shûn, n. The state of
       one emasculated or unmanned.
one emascuacte of unimaritation of the property of the propert
                                                                                                                                                     EFFUNDING, ef-fund-ing, ppr. Pouring out.
                                                                                                                                                   EFFUNDING, &f-fand&ing, ppr. Pouring out.
EFFUSE, &f-fu'z, n. Waste; effusion.
EFFUSE, &f-fu'z, vt. To pour out.
EFFUSE, &f-fu'z, a. Dissipated; extravagant.
EFFUSED, &f-fu'z, a. Dissipated; extravagant.
EFFUSING, &f-fu'z-ing, ppr. Pouring out; shedding.
EFFUSION, &f-fu'z-ing, ppr. Pouring out; shedding.
EFFUSIVE, &f-fu'shun, n. Waste. The thing poured
EFFUSIVE, &f-fu'siv, a. Pouring out.
EFFUTITIOUS, &f-u-tish-us, a. Foolishly uttered.
EFT. &ft', n. A newt.
EFFERVESCENCE, éf-ér-vés-éns, n. Production of EFFERVESCENT, éf-ér-vés-ént, a. Gently boiling,
      or bubbling.
                                                                                      ducing effervescence.
EFFERVESCIBLE, éf-ér-vés-fbl, a. Capable of pro-
EFFERVESCING, éf-ér-vés-fng, ppr. Boiling; bub-
ling, by means of an elastic fluid, extricated in the
      dissolution of bodies.
EFFETE, ef-fe't, a. Barren, disabled from generation.
Worn out with age.
EFFICACIOUS, 61-ê-kå-shus, a. Productive of effects.
EFFICACIOUSLY, 61-ê-kå-shus-lê, ad. Effectually.
                                                                                                                                                    EFT, &t', n. A newt.
EFT, &t', ad. Soon; quickly.
EFTSOONS, &tt-s&ns, ad. Soon afterwards.
E. G. [exempli gratia.] For the sake of an instance or
EFFICACIOUSNESS, ef-e-ka-shus-nes, n. The qua-
                                                                                                                                                           example.
     lity of being efficacious.
EFFICIENTLY, &f-fish-ent. a. Causing effects.

                                                                                                                                                   EGER, ê-gêr, n. An impetuous or irregular flood or EGERMINATE, ê-jêr-mîn-å/t, vi. To bud out. EGERMINATION, ê-jêr-mîn-å/shûn, n. The act of
                                                                                                                                                    EGEST, ê-jêst', vt. To throw out food at the natural EGESTED, ê-jêst-êd, pp. Cast, or thrown out. EGESTING, ê-jêst-îng, pp. Throwing out. EGESTION, ê-jêst-ŷûn, n. Throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.
 EFFIERCE, ef-fe'rs, vt. To make fierce.
EFFIERCED, éf-fé'rsd, pp. Made furious.
EFFIERCING, éf-fé'rs-ing, ppr. Making fierce.
EFFIGIATE, éf-îj-ê-â't, vt. To image.
EFFIGIATED, éf-îj-ê-â't-êd, pp. Formed in
                                                                                                                                                    EGESTUOSE, ė-jėst/u-ūs, a.
EGESTUOUS, ė-jėst/u-ūs, a.
EGESTUOSITY, ė-jėst-u-os'īt-ė, n. Extreme poverty.
                                                                                                  Formed in sem-
blance; imaged. [blance; imaging. EFFIGIATING, &f-$j-$e-$d't-ing, ppr. Forming in sem-EFFIGIATION, &f-$j-$e-$d'shun, n. The act of imaging.
                                                                                                                                                     EGG, eg', n. That which is laid by feathered and some
                                                                                                                                                           other animals, from which their young is produced.
EFFIGIES, 6f<sup>2</sup>ij-é's, n. Image in painting or sculp-
EFFIGY, 6f<sup>2</sup>ij-é, n. ture.
EFFLAGITATE, éf-flaj<sup>2</sup>ét-å't, vt. To demand a thing
                                                                                                                                                           The spawn or sperm.
                                                                                                                                                     EGG, ég', vt. To incite; to instigate.
EGGBIRD, ég'bûrd, n. A species of tern. A fows.
                                                                                                                                                    EGGED, égd', pp. Incited; instigated.
EGGER, ég'ér, n. One who incites.
EGGERY, ég'ér-é, n. See Eyry.
       earnestly
earnesty.

EFFLAGITATED, éf-flåj-st-å/t-éd, pp. Demanded earnestly.

[ing a thing earnestly.

EFFLAGITATING, éf-flåj-st-å/t-ing, ppr. DemandeFFLATE, éf-flå/t, vt. To fill with the breath.

EFFLATED, éf-flå/t-éd, pp. Filled with breath; puffed
                                                                                                                                                    EGGING, ég-fing, n. Incitement.
EGGING, ég-fing, ppr. Inciting; instigating.
EGILOPICAL, éj-fi-òp-é-kål, a. Affected with the
                                                                                                                                                     ægilops.
EGILOPS, éj-îl-ops, n. See Ægilors.
                                                                                                                 [puffing up.
EFFLATION, &f-flå'shun, n. The act of belching.
                                                                                                                                                     EGIS, ĉ-jfs, n. See Ægis.
EGLANDULOUS, ĉ-gland-u-lus, a. Destitute of
 EFFLORESCENCE, éf-lô-rés-éns, n. Production EFFLORESCENCY, éf-lô-rés-éns-é, n. of flowers;
                                                                                                                                                           glands. See GLAND.
                                                                                                                                                    GLANTINE, ég-lan-ti'n, n. A species of sweet-briar. EGLOGUE, ég-la'g. See ÆGLOGUE. EGLOMERATE, é-glom-ér-å't, vi. To unwind itself.
 and of humours in the skin.
EFFLORESCENT, ef-flo-res'ent, a. Shooting out in
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some other principle.

EFFLUENT, éf-lu-ént, a. Inflammatory.

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EFFLUENCE, éfflu-éns, n. That which issues from

form of flowers.

EGOIST, é-gô-ist, n. A sceptick; one who pretends to doubt of every thing but his own existence. EGOITY, é-gô-it-é, n. Personality.

EGOTISM, ê-gô-tîzm, n. The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word ego, or I. Two frequent mention of a man's self.

EGOTIST, ê'gô-tist, n. A talker of himself. EGOTISTICAL, ê-gô-tist'îk-al, a. Self-conceited. EGOTISTICK, ë-gō-tist-ik, a. Addicted to egotism. EGOTIZE, é'gō-tist-ik, a. Addicted to egotism. EGOTIZE, é'gō-ti'z, vi. To talk much of one's self. EGREGIOUS, é-gré-jûs, a. Eminently bad EGREGIOUSI.Y, è-gré-jûs-lê, ad. Shamefully. EGREGIOUSNESS, é-grê-jûs-nês, n. The state of

being eminent.

EGRESS, ê'grês, n. Departure. EGRESSION, ê-grêsh'ûn, n. The act of going out. EGRET, ê'grêt, n. A fowl of the heron kind. A feather of the fowl.

EGRETTE, ê-grét, n. An ornament of ribbands. EGRIMONY, êg-rê-mûn-ê, n. Great sorrow; grief. EGRIOT, ê-grê-ôt, n. A species of cherry.

EGYPTIANS, ė-jip-shans, n. Gipsies.

EH, a', a. A word used interrogatively, denoting a desire to hear again that which had been before imperfeetly heard, or not properly understood.

EIDER, i'der, n.

EIDERDOWN, i'der-daon', n.

The down of a Goth-land duck, called eider.

EIDOURANION, i-dô-rầ/n-yun, n. An exhibition of the heavenly bodies, and their motions.

EIGH, &', interj. An expression of sudden delight. EIGHT, &'t, n. An island in a river. EIGHT, &'t, a. Twice four.

EIGHTH, å'th, a. The ordinal of eight. EIGHTEEN, å'tê'n, a. Twice nine. EIGHTEENTH, å'tê'nth, a. Ten and eight.

EIGHTFOLD, åt-fôld, a. Eight times the number or quantity. EIGHTHLY, å'tħ-lê, ad. In the eighth place. EIGHTIETH, å'tĉ-ĉtħ, a. The next in order to the

seventy-ninth. EIGHTSCORE, å't-sk'ôr, a. Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, å'tê, a. Eight times ten. EIGNE, ê'n, a. In law: The eldest or first born.

EILD, ê'ld, or êld'. See Eld. EISEL, ê'zel, n. Vinegar; verjuice.

EISENRAHM, i'sen-ram, n. The red and brown ei-

senrahm; the scaly red hematite. EITHER, ether, pro. One, or which of the two. EITHER, ê-thêr. A distributive adverb, answered by

or; either the one or the other.

EJACULATE, ê-jāk-u-lā't, vi. To dart out.

EJACULATED, ê-jāk-u-la't-ēd, pp. Shot; thrown; [shooting; darting. EJACULATING, é-ják-u-lå't-ing, ppr. Throwing; EJACULATION, é-ják-u-lå'shun, n. The act of dart-

ing out. A short prayer darted out occasionally. EJACULATORY, ê-jâk-u-lâ't-u-c, a. Throw Throwing out. Uttered in short sentences. [expel. EJECT, ê-jêkt', vt. To throw out; to cast forth; to EJECTED, ê-jêkt'êd, pp. Thrown out; dispossessed.

EJECTING, ê-jêkt'lng, ppr. Casting out; dispossessing. EJECTION, ê-jêk'shun, n Casting out.

EJECTMENT, ê-jekt-ment, n. A legal writ, by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EJECTOR, ê-jěkt²űr, n. One who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land.

EJULATION, êj-u-lå'shun, n. Outcry; a wailing; a mourning; lamentation.

EKE, ê'k, vt. See EEK.

EKE, ê'k, conj Also; likewise; beside.

An addition.

EKEBERGITE, ê/k-ê-berg'i't, n. A mineral supposed to be a variety of scapolite.

EKING, é'k-ing, n. Increase. E-LA, é'là', n. The highest note in the scale of musick. ELABORATE, ê-lab-ô-ra't, vt. To produce with la-

ELABORATE, ê-lâb'ô-rå't, a. Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATED, ē-låb'-ô-rå't-èd, pp. Produced with labour, or study; improved. ELABORATELY, ê-lab-ô-ra't-lê, ad. Laboriously.

ELABORATENESS, ĉ-låb-ĉ-rå/t-nċs, n. Great labour ELABORATING, ĉ-låb-ĉ-rå/t-ng, ppr. Producing

labour; improving. ELABORATION, é-lāb-ô-rā'shun, n. Improvement by successive operations. [work room. ELABORATORY, ê-lāb-ô-rā't-ēr-ê, a. A chymist's ELAIN, ê-lā'n, n. The oily or liquid principle of oils

and fats.

ELAMPING, é-làmp-ing, a. Shining.

ELANCING, e-namp-ing, to Gamma, ELANCE, é-lâns', vt. To throw out; to dart. ELANCED, é-lânsd', pp. Thrown; darted. ELANCING, é-lâns-ing, pp. Throwing; shooting;

hurling. ELAND, é-lând, n. A species of heavy, clumsy ante-lope, in Africa.

ELAOLITE, ê-là-ô-li't, n. A mineral, called also fett-

stein (fat stone) from its greasy appearance. ELAPIDATION, ê-lâp-id-â/shûn, n. The clearing ELAPSE, ê-lâps', vi. To pass away. [away stones. ELAPSED, ê-lâpsd', pp. Slid, or passed away, as time. ELAPSING, ê-lâpsding, ppr. Sliding, or passing away silently, as time.

ELAQUEATE, ĉ-lå-kôĉ-å't, vt. To disentangle. ELAQUEATED, ĉ-lå-kôĉ-å't-èd, pp. Disentangled. ELAQUEATING, ĉ-lå-kôĉ-å/t-ing,ppr. Disentangling. ELAQUEATION, ĉ-lå-kôĉ-å-shūn, n. The act of set-

ting free.

ELASTICAL, ê-lâs-tîk-âl, a. Springy; having the ELASTICK, ê-lâs-tîk, a. power of a spring.

ELASTICALLY, ê-lâs-tîk-āl-ê, ad. In an elastic man-

ner; by an elastic power; with a spring. ELASTICITY, ê-lås-tås-tås-tå, n. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture whence they were displaced by any external force.

ELATE, ê-la't, a. Flushed with success. ELATE, ê-lâ't, vt. To elevate with success.

ELATED, ê-la't-éd, pp. Elevated in mind, or spirits,

with honour, success, or prosperity.

ELATEDLY, ê-là/t-êd-lê, ad. In a conceited manner.

ELATERIUM, ěl-å-tê/r-ŷům, n. An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent purge

ELATERY, el'a-ter-e, n. Acting force, or elasticity; as the elatery of the air.

ELATIN, el'a-tin, n. The active principle of the elaterium, from which the latter is supposed to derive its cathartic power.

ELATING, ê-lât-îng, ppr. Elevating in spirits; puf-ELATION, ê-lât-shûn, n. Haughtiness. ELAXATE, ê-lâks-ât, vt. To loose; to widen.

ELAXATION, ê-lâks-â'-shůn, n. The act of loosing. ELBOW, êl'-bô, n. The next joint or curvature of the

ELBOW, 6!-bo, n. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. Any flexure.

ELBOW, 6!-bô, vi. To push with the elbow.

ELBOW, 6!-bô, vi. To jut out in angles. To justle.

ELBOWCHAIR, 6!-bô-tshā/r, n. A chair with arms to

support the elbows. ELBOWED, el'bo'd, pp. Pushed with the elbow; dri-

ven to a distance. ELBOWING, él'bô-ing, ppr. Pushing with the elbow; driving to a distance. the elbows.

ELBOWROOM, el-bô-rôm, n. Room to stretch out ELD, éld', n. Old age. ELDER, éld'ér, a. Surpassing another in years. ELDER, éld'ér, n. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, čld-čr-lè, a. Bordering upon old age. ELDERS, čld-črz, n. pl. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence. Ancestors. Laymen

introduced into the kirk-polity.

ELDERSHIP, êld-ér-shîp, n. Seniority. Presbytery.

ELDEST, êld-ést, a. The oldest.

ELDING, êld-îng, n. Wood and sticks for burning; fuel.

ELDING, éld-ing, n. wood and sucks for burning; such: ELEATIC, é-lê-ât-îk, a. An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from Elea, or Velia, a town of Lucani, as, the Eleatic sect or philosophy. ELECAMPANE, él-ê-kâm-pã'n, n. A plant; starwort, ELECT ê-lêkt', vt. To choose for any office or use.

ELECT, é-lékt', a. Chosen. Chosen to an office, not

yet in possession. ELECTANT, ê-lêk²tant, n. One who has the power of choosing.

ELECTED, ĉ-lėkt-ėd, pp. Chosen; preferred; designated to office by choice or preference.

ELECTING, ĉ-lėkt-ing, ppr. Choosing; selecting from [a nublick choice.]

a number. [a publick choice. ELECTION, ê-lêk-shûn, n. Choice. The ceremony of ELECTIONEER, ê-lêk-shûn-ê'r, vi. To make interest for a candidate at an election.

ELECTIONEERING, é -lék - shun - é'r - ing, n. The practices used at the election of a member for parlia-

ELECTIONEERING, ê-lêk-shûn-ê'r-îng, ppr. Using

influence to procure the election of a person.

ELECTIVE, ê-lêkt-îv, a. Regulated by choice.

ELECTIVELY, ê-lêkt-îv-lê, ad. By choice.

ELECTOR, ê-lêkt-ûr, n. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. [an elector. ELECTORAL, ė-lėkt-ar-al, a. Having the dignity of ELECTORALITY, ê-lêkt'ůr-âl'ît-ê, n. The territory

of an elector. ELECTORESS, é-lékt-ár-és, n. The territory of an ELECTORESS, é-lékt-ár-és, n. The wife or widow of an elector.

ELECTRESS, é-lékt-ár, n. Amber; which, having the

quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of electricity: and, to the bodies that so attract, the epithet electrick. A mineral metal. ELECTRIC, ê-lêk-trîk, n. Any body, or substance ca-

pable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction, or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one

body to another.

ELECTRICAL, ê-lêk-trîk-âl, a. Produced byan elec-ELECTRICK, ê-lêk-trîk, a. trick body. ELECTRICALLY, ê-lêk'trîk-âl-ê, ad. In the manner

of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRICIAN, è-lèk-trish-ûn, n. One who is skilled in the theory of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, è-lèk-trīs-ît-ê, n. The name of an unknown natural power, which produces a great variet of possible and any mich produces a great variet of possible and any mich produces a great variet of possible and any mich produces a great variet of possible and any mich possi riety of peculiar and surprising phenomena. See Amber ELECTRIFICATION, ê-lêk-trîf-îk-â-shûn, n. The

act of electrifying, or state of being charged with elec-

tricity. ELECTRIFIED, ê-lek-trif-i'd, pp. Charged with elec-Ttricity.

ELECTRIFY, é-lék'trif-i, vt. To communicate elec-ELECTRIFYING, é-lék'trif-i-ing, ppr. Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden

ELECTRINE, é-lék'trin, a. Belonging to amber. ELECTRISE, é-lék'tri'z, vt. To attract by a peculiar property. [nar property. ELECTRISED, ê-lêk²tri'zd, pp. Attracted by a pecu-ELECTRISING, ê-lêk²tri'z-îng, ppr. Attracting by a felectrising.

peculiar property. ELECTRIZATION, é-lék-triz-å-shun, n. [electrising. The act of ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, & lek'trô-kim'is-trê, n.
The science which treats of the agency of electricity

and galvanism, in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, ĉ-lêk-trô-mag-nět-îk, a.

Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected

with electricity, or affected by it. ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, ė-lėk-trô-måg-nėt-izm, n.

That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism, in communicating magnetic properties. ELECTROMETER, e-lek-trom-et-er, n. An instrument for measuring the quantity, and determining the

quality, of electricity in any electrified body. ELECTROMETRICAL, ê-lêk-trô-mêt-rîk-âl, a. Pertaining to an electronometer; made by an electrono-

ELECTRO-MOTION, é-lék-trô-mô'shun, n. The motion of electricity or galvanism: or, the passing it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another. ELECTRO-MOTIVE, ê-lêk-trô-mô'-tîv, a. Producing

electro-motion, as electro-motive power.

ELECTROMOTOR, ê-lêk-trô-mô-tôr, n. A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called. ELECTRON, ê-lêk4tròn, n. Amber; also a mixture of gold, with a fifth part of silver. ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, ê-lêk-trò-nêg-a-tiv, a. Re-

pelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. ELECTROPHOR, é-lěk-trô-för, n. An instru-ELECTROPHORUS, é-lěk-trôf-ô-rās, n. ment for

preserving electricity a long time. ELECTRO-POSITIVE, é-lék-trô-pòz-ît-îv, a. At-

tracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the ne-

gative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

ELECTRUM, ĉ-lĉk-trům, n. In mineralogy: an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yel-

low colour. ELECTUARY, ê-lêk⁴tu-êr-ê, n. A form of medicine. ELEEMOSYNARY, êl-ê-mòz⁴in-êr-ê, a. Living upon

alms. Given in charity. ELEEMOSYNARY, él-é-mòz'in-ér-é, n. One who subsists upon alms.

ELEGANCE, êl-ê-gâns, n. Beauty without gran-ELEGANCY, êl-ê-gân-sê, n. deur. Any thing that pleases by its nicety.

ELEGANT, el-e-gant, a. Nice; accurate in discern-

ing. Pleasing by minuter beauties. Not coarse; not

gross.

ELEGANTLY, él-é-gànt-lê, ad. In such a manner as to please. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.

ELEGIACAL, êl-é-jé-â-kâl, a. Belonging to an elegy.

ELEGIACK, êl-é-jé-âk, a. Used in elegies. Mournful.

ELEGIACK, êl-é-jé-âk, n. Elegiack verse.

ELEGIAST, él-é-jé-âk, n. A writer of elegies.

ELEGIST, él-é-jist, n.

ELEGIST, él-é-jist, n. A writer of elegies.

ELEGIT, é-lé-jit, n. In law, a writ so called.

ELEGY, él-é-jé, n. A mournful song. A funeral song.

ELEMENT, él-é-mênt, n. The four elements, usually

so called, are earth, fire, air, water. An ingredient; a constituent part. The letters of any language. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENT, él-é-mént, vt. To compound of elements. ELEMENTAL, él-é-ment-él, a. Produced by some of the four elements. Arising from first principles. ELEMENTALITY, êl-ê-mênt-âl-ît-ê, n. Composition;

combination of ingredients. elements. ELEMENTALLY, él-é-mént-ál-é, ad. According to ELEMENTARITY, él-é-mént-ár-ílt-é, n. The simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded. [Initial; rude.

ELEMENTARY, él-é-mént-ér-é, a. Uncompounded. ELEMENTED, él-é-mént-éd, pp. Compounded of Compounded of elements; constituted; made as a first principle.

ELEMENTING, él'é-ment-ing, ppr. Compounding of elements; constituting.

ELEMI, è-lè-mè, n. A drug brought from Ethiopia. ELENCH, è-lèntsh', n. An argument. [elench. ELENCHICAL, è-lèntsh-'ik-àl, a. Pertaining to an ELENCHICALLY, è-lèntsh-'ik-àl-è, ad. By means of an elench.

ELENCHIZE, é-léntsh-iz, vi. To dispute. ELENCHTICAL, é-léntsh-té-kål, a. Serving to con-ELENGE, él-énj. See Ellinge. [countries. ELEOTS, ê-lê-ôts, n. Apples in request in the cyder ELEPHANT, êl-ê-fant, n. The largest of quadrupeds, ELEPHANT, ěl-é-fant, n. of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding,

many surprising relations are given. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. ELEPHANT-BEETLE, el'e-fant-be'tl, n.

species of Scarabæus, or beetle found in South America. It is of a black colour, the body covered with a hard shell, as thick as that of a crab.

ELEPHANTIASIS, él-é-fân-ti-å-sis, n. A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like the hide of an elephant. ELEPHANTINE, ěl-ê-fån-tfin, α. [elephant.

Pertaining to the ELEPHANTS-FOOT, el'é-fants-fôt, n. A plant the Elephantopus ELEUSINIAN, ê-lu-sîn-ŷan, a. Belonging to the rites

of Ceres. [to dignify, ELEVATE, &l-c-vå't, vt. To raise up aloft. To exalt; ELEVATE, &l-c-vå't, part. a. Exalted; raised aloft.

ELEVATED, čl-ć-vå/t-čd, pp. Raised; exalted; dig- ELLIPSOGRAPH, čl-lip-sô-gråf, n. An instrument nifed. Made more acute or more loud. ELEVATING, ěl-ê-vå/t-ing, ppr. Raising; exalting;

dignifying; elating; cheering. ELEVATION, ěl-ê-vå-shůn, n. Exaltation. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. Exaltation of style. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the

ELEVATOR, čl´e-vå't-år, n. A raiser up. ELEVATORY, čl´e-vå't-år-ê, n. An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

ELEVE, êl-lå'v, n. Literally, a scholar or disciple. One

brought up, or protected, by another. ELEVEN, e-lev'n, n. Ten and one. [tenth. ELEVENTH, ê-lev-enth, a. The next in order to the ELF, elf, n. Pl. elfs and elves. A devil. A dwarf; a fairy. ELF, elf, vt. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. ELF-ARROW, elf-ar-ô, n. A name given to flints in

the shape of arrow heads, vulgarly supposed to be by

fairies.

ELFED, elf-ed, pp. Applied to hair entangled or matted, so that it is not to be separated.

ELFIN, élf'in, a. Relating to fairies. ELFIN, élf'in, n. A child; an urchin.

ELFING, & f-ing, ppr. Entangling hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be disentangled.

ELFISH, elf-ish, a. Relating to elves. ELICIT, ê-lîs-ît, vt. To strike out.

ELICIT, ê-lîs-ît, a. Brought into act.

ELICITATE, ê-lîs-ît-â't, vt. To elicit.

ELICITATED, ê-lîs-ît-â't-êd, pp. Brought out.

ELICITATING, ê-lîs-ît-â/t-ing, ppr. Bringing out. ELICITATION, ê-lis-ît-ā-shun, n. A deducing of the

power of the will into act. ELICITED, ê-lîs-ît-ēd, pp. Brought, or drawn out;

struck out.

ELICITING, ê-lîs-ît-îng, ppr. Drawing out; bringing [syllable. to light; striking out.

to light; striking out.

ELIDE, ê-li'd, vt. To break in pieces. To cut off a ELIDED, ê-li'd-êd, pp. Broken in pieces; crushed.

ELIDING, ê-li'd-ing, ppr. Breaking in pieces; crushing.

ELIGIBILITY, êl-îj-îb-lî-ît-ê, n. Worthiness to be ELIGIBLE, êl-îj-îbl, a. Fit to be chosen. [chosen. ELIGIBLENESS, êl-îj-îbl-nês, n. Preferableness ELIGIBLY, êl-îj-îb-lê, ad. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitable.

of choice; suitably. ELIGURITION, é-lig-u-rish'an, n. The act of de-ELIMINATE, ê-lim'in-a't, vt. To open; to release

from confinement; to put out of doors. ELIMINATED, ê-lîm-în-å/t-èd, pp. Thrown off; ex-

pelled; discharged. ELIMINATING, ê-lîm-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Expelling;

discharging; throwing off. [nishing, ELIMINATION, ê-lîm-în-ā'shůn, n. The act of ba-ELINGUID, ê-lîng'gổid, a. Tongue tied; speechless,

ELIQUATION, él-é-kóå-shun, n. In metallurgy, a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by

the different degrees of fire required to melt them. ELISION, ê-lîzh-an, n. The act of cutting off. Division. ELISOR, ê-li-zar, n. In law, a sheriff's substitute for

returning a jury.

ELIXATE, ê-lîks-â't, vt. To seeth or boil.

ELIXATION, ê-lîks-â-shûn, n. The act of boiling or

stewing any thing.

ELIXIR, ė-liks-ur, n. A medicine. The liquor with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold. The extract or quintessence of any thing. Any cordial. ELK, člk', n. A large and stately animal of the stag ELKE, člk', n. A wild swan. [kind. ELKNUT, člk'uůt. n. A plant; the Hamiltonia, called

also oil-nut.

ELL, êl', n. A measure containing a yard and a quarter. ELLINGE, êl-înj, a. Cheerless; sad. ELLIPSIS, êl-lîp-sîs, n. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out. In geometry, an oval figure, generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced.

to measure ellipses.

ELLIPSOID, čl-lip'såĉ'd, u. In conics, a solid or fi-gure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. An elliptic conoid; a spheroid. [ellipsoid. ELLIPSOIDAL, &l-lip-she'd-al, a. Pertaining to an ELLIPTICAL, &l-lip-tik-al, a.] Oval. ELLIPTICAL, &l-lip-tik, a.

ELLIPTICALLY, el-lip-tik-al-e, ad. According to the

ELLIPTICALLY, et-11p-tix-a1-e, aa. According to the rhetorical figure.

ELLIPTICITY, et-11p-tix-at-e, n. Elliptical form.

ELM, etm', n. The name of a tree.

ELMINTHES, et-11p-tithes, n. pl. Small intestinal

ELMY, et-af, a. Abounding with elm trees.

ELOCATION, et-5-kā'-shān, n. A removal from the

usual place of residence, or method. An ecstacy. ELOCUTION, el-ô-ku'shun, n. The power of expres-

ELOCUTIVE, ěl-ô-ku't-îv, or čl-ô-ku't-îv, a. Having

the power of eloquent expression.

ELOGE, êl-ô-jê, n. A funeral oration. [gyrick. ELOGIST, êl-ô-jîst, n. One who pronounces a pane-

ELOGIUM, e-18 j-yum, n. The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric.

ELOGY, él-őjé, a. Praise; panegyrick. ELOIGNATE, él-őåé'n-å't, v. To remove. ELOIGNATED, él-őåé'n-å't-éd, pp. Removed.

ELOIGNATING, êl-ôdê'n-â't-îng, ppr. Removing. ELOIGNE, êl-ôdê'n, vt. To put at a distance. ELOIGNMENT, êl-ôdê'n-mông', n. Remoteness.

ELOIN, êl-ôdê'n, vt. To separate and remove to a distance. [ried far off

tance. [ried far of ELOINED, êl-ôåê'nd, pp. Removed to a distance; car ELOINING, êl-ôåê'n-îng, ppr. Removing to a distance from another; or to a place unknown. ELONG, êl-lòng', vt. To retard. ELONGATE, ê-lòng'gå't, vt. To lengthen. ELONGATE, ê-lòng'gå't, vi. To go off to a distance. ELONGATED, ê-lòng'gå't-èd, pp. Lengthened; removed to a distance.

moved to a distance. ELONGATING, ê-long'gå't-ing, ppr. Lengthening;

extending; receding to a greater distance.

ELONGATION, & long-gal-shun, n. An imperfect luxation. Distance; space. Departure; removal.

ELOPE, & lo'p, vi. To run away.

ELOPEMENT, & lo'p-ment, n. Departure from just

restraint.

ELOPING, ê-lô'p-îng, ppr. Running away privately, or without permission from a husband, father, or mas-ELOPS, ê-lôps, n. A fish; also a serpent. [ter. ELOQUENCE, êl-ô-kôens, n. The power of speaking

ELISIN, êl-sîn, n. A shoe-maker's awl. ELUCIDATE, ê-lu-sîd-â't, vt. To clear. ELUCIDATED, ê-lu-sîd-â't-èd, pp. Explained; made

plain, clear, or intelligible. ELUCIDATING, ê-lu-sid-å't-ing, ppr. Explaining:

making clear, or intelligible.

ELUCIDATION, ê-lu-sid-â/shûn, n. Explanation.

ELUCIDATIVE, ê-lu-sid-â/shûn, n. Throwing light.

ELUCIDATOR, ê-lu-sid-â/t-îv, n. An explainer.

ELUCTATION, è-lük-tâl-shûn, n. Escape.
ELUDE, ê-lu'd, vt. To escape by stratagem.
ELUDIBLE, ê-lu'd-îbl, a. Possible to be defeated.
ELUMBATED, ê-lûm-bâl-t-êd, a. Weakened in the

ELUSION, ê-lu-sîv, a. Fallacious.

ELUSORINESS, ê-lu-sûr, e. The state of being

ELUSORY, ê-lu-sur-ê, a. Tending to deceive. ELUTE, ê-lu't, vt. To wash off.

ELUTED, e-lu't-ed, pp. Washed off; cleansed. ELUTING, ê-lu't-îng, ppr. Washing off; cleansing. ELUTRIATE, ê-lu'trê-â't, vt. To strain out.

ELUTRIATED, ê-lu-trê-a/t-êd, pp. Cleansed by wash

ing, and decantation.

9 6 1 2 3 4 6 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, hit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ELUTRIATING, ê-lu'trê-å't-ing, ppr. Purifying by washing, and decanting. ELUTRIATION, ê-lu-trê-â-shûn, n. Straining off the

lighter matters from the ores of metals by water.

ELUXATE, ê-lûks-å't, vt. To strain or put out of joint; to dislocate. [joint. ELUXATED, ê-lůks-å/t-ěd, pp. Strained, or put out of ELUXATING, é-lůks'å't-ing, ppr. Dislocating; strain-

ing; putting out of joint.

ELVELOCKS, elv-loks, n. Knots in the hair, super-

stitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies. ELVERS, čl-vérz, n. Small eels. ELVES, čl-vérz, n. The plural of elf. ELVISH, čl-vísh, a. Relating to elves. ELYSIAN, č-lėzíyan, a. Exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ê-lê'zh-ŷům, n. The place assigned by the

heathens to happy souls. EM ém, n. A contraction of them. [emaciate. EMACERATE, ê-mås'ér-å't, vi. Our old word for EMACERATION, ê-mås'ér-å'shån, n. Leannesss. EMACIATE, ê-må's-ê-å't, vt. To waste. EMACIATE, ê-må's-ê-â't, vt. To lose flesh. EMACIATE, ê-må's-ê-â't, a. Sunk; wasted. EMACIATED, ê-mà's-ê-â't, a. Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh. thin: leaa.

by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean. EMACIATING, ê-mā-sê-ā/t-ing, ppr. Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean. [lean. EMACIATION, ê-mā-sē-ā-sh n. The act of making EMACULATE, ê-māk-u-lā't, vt. To make clean. EMACULATED, ê-māk-u-lā't-ē-d pp. Freed from

spots; made clean.

EMACULATING, ê-mak'u-la't-ing, ppr. Restoring to cleanness; making white.

EMACULATION, ê-måk'u-lå'shun, n. Freeing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, êm²å-nånt, a. Issuing from something else. EMANATE, êm²å-nå't, vi. To issue from something

EMANATED, čm-å-nå/t-čd, pp. Issued as from a spring. EMANATING, čm-å-nå/t-ing, ppr. Issuing, or flow-

ing, as from a fountain. EMANATION, êm'å-nå'shun, n. That which issues

from another substance; an efflux; effluvinm. EMANATIVE, ėmė-a-na-tiv, a. Issuing from another. EMANCIPATE, ė-mān'sip-ā't, vt. To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATED, ė-mān'sip-ā't-ēd, pp. Set free from EMANCIPATING, ė-mān'sip-ā't-ing, ppr. Setting free from bonday: e servitude. free from bondage; servitude. Setting free. EMANCIPATION, é-mån'-sip-å'-shån, n. The act of EMANCIPATOR, é-mån'-sip-å'-t-år, n. One who re-

leases.

EMANE, ê-må'n, vi. To issue or flow from.

EMARGINATE, è-må'r-jîn-å't, vt. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

[edge, or margin. EMARGINATED, é-mår-jîn-å/t-éd, pp. Deprived of EMARGINATED, é-må/r-jin-å/t-éd, a. In botany: notched at the end; applied to the leaf, coral, or stigma. EMARGINATELY, é-må'r-jin-å't-lĉ, ad. In the form of notches.

EMARGINATING, ê-må/r-jin-å/t-ing, pp. Taking away the edge, or margin of any thing.

EMASCULATE, ê-mås-ku-lå't, vt. To castrate; to deprive of virility. [minate. EMÁSCULATE, ê-mãs-ku-lấ/t, a. Unmanned; effe-EMASCULATED, ê-mãs-ku-lấ/t-éd, pp. Castrated; weakened.

EMASCULATING, ê-mås-ku-lä/t-ing, ppr. Castrat-

ing; gelding; depriving of vigor. EMASCULATION, ê-mâz-ku-la-shûn, n. Castration. EMBALE, ém-bå'l, vt. To bind up; to enclose. EMBALED, ém-bå'ld, pp. Made up into a bundle;

bound up; cnclosed.
EMBALING, em-ball-ing, ppr. Making up into a

bundle; binding up; enclosing. EMBALM, em-ba'm, vt. To impregnate a body with

aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

EMBALMED, ém-bā'md, pp. Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; preserved from loss, or de-[art of embalming. EMBALMER, em-ba/m-ur, n. One that practises the

EMBALMING, em'ba'm-ing, ppr. Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay, or destruction.
EMBAR, ém-bå'r, vt. To shut; to enclose.
EMBARCATION, ém-bå'rk-å-shun, n. The act ot

going on shipboard. EMBARGO, ém-bå'r-gå, n. A stop put to trade. EMBARGO, ém-bå'r-gå, vt. To lay an embargo upon. EMBARGOED, ém-bå'r-gå'd, pp. Stopped from sail-

ing by public authority. EMBARGOING, ém-bå/r-gô-ing, pp. Restraining from

sailing by public authority.

EMBARK, ém-bå'rk, vt. To put on shipboard.

EMBARK, ém-bå'rk, vi. To engage in any affair.

EMBARKATION, ém-bå'rk-å'-shun, n. See EMBARCATION.

ATION. [engaged in any affair. EMBARKED, ėm-bå/rkd, pp. Put on ship-board; EMBARKING, ėm-bå/rk-ing, pp. Putting on board of a ship or boar. of a ship or boat. Going on ship-board. EMBARRASS, em-bår-ås, vt. To perplex.

EMBARRASSED, ém-bar-asd, pp. Perplexed; distressed. [confusing, EMBARRASSING, ém-bår'ås-ing, ppr. Perplexing; EMBARRASSMENT, ém-bår'ås-mént, n. Perplexity. EMBARRED, em-bå'rd, pp. Shut; closed; fastened; made fast.

EMBARRING, êm-bå'r-ing, ppr. Shutting; closing;

fastening with a bar; making fast.

EMBASE, ėm-bå's, vt. To vitiate; to depauperate.

EMBASED, ėm-bå'sd, pp. Vitiated; depauperated.

EMBASEMENT, ėm-bå's-mėnt, n. Deterioration. EMBASING, em-ba's-ing, ppr. Vitiating; depauperating; depraving. EMBASSADE, ém-bå-så'd, n. An embassy.

EMBASSADOR, ém-bås'å-dår, n. One sent on a publick message. ambassador. EMBASSADRES, ém-bås'å-drés, n. The wife of an EMBASSAGE, ém-bå-så'j, n. A public message. Any EMBASSY, ém-bå-sé, n. solemn message. EMBATHE, ém-bå'th. See IMBATHE.

EMBATTLE, em-båt'l, vt. To arrange in order or

array of battle.

EMBATTLE, čm-båt'l, vi. To range in battle array.

EMBATTLED, čm-båt'ld, a. Indented like a battlement. Ranged in order of battle.

EMBATTLED, ém-båt'ld, pp. Arrayed in order or battle. array. EMBATTLING, êm-bât'ling, ppr. Ranging in battle EMBAY, êm-bâ', vt. To bathe. To enclose in a bay. EMBAYED, êm-bâ'd, pp. Enclosed in a bay; as, a

[points of land. Enclosing between

EMBAYING, ém-bål'ng, ppr. Enclosing between EMBED, ém-běd', vt. To lay as in a bed. EMBEDDED, ém-béd'éd, vs. Sunk in another substance. EMBEDDED, ém-béd'éd, pp. Laid as in a bed.

EMBEDDING, em-bed-ing, ppr. Laying; depositing; or forming, as in a bed.

EMBELLISH, ém-bél-ish, vt. To adorn.

EMBELLISHED, ém-bél-ishd, pp. Adorned; beauti-

fied; decorated. [decorating. EMBELLISHING, êm-bêl'ish-ing, ppr. Adorning; EMBELLISHMENT, êm-bêl'ish-mênt, n. Ornament. EMBER, êm'ber, a. Ember days. Ember weeks.

The former are days returning at certain seasons; as, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday; after Whitsunday; after Holyroodday, in September; and after St. Lucia's day, in December. Ember weeks: the weeks in which these days fall.

EMBERGOOSE, ember-gos, n. A fowl of the genus Colymbus, and order of ansers. It is larger than the common goose: the head is dusky; the back coverts of the wings and tail clouded with darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions about Iceland and the Orkneys.

EMBERING, ôm²bêr²ng, n. The ember days.

EMBERS, ôm²bêr², n. Hot cinders.

EMBERWEEK, êm²bêr-ôgk, n. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons.

ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the

first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, Septemof trust. ber 14, December 13. EMBEZZLE, em-bez'l, vt. To appropriate by breach EMBEZZLED, em-bez'ld, pp. Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ém-béz'l-ment, n. The appropriating that which is received in trust for another.

EMBEZZLER, em-bez-ler, n. One who appropriates to himself what is received in trust for another.

EMBEZZLING, em-bez'ling, ppr. Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care. EMBIBE, ém-bi'b. See Inbibe. EMBLAZE, ém-blå'z, vt. To adorn; to blazon. EMBLAZED, ém-blå'zd, pp. Adorned with shining

ornaments, or figures armorial.

EMBLAZING, em-bla'z-ing, ppr. Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLAZON, em-bla'z-un, vt. To adorn with figures

of heraldry EMBLAZONED, em-blå'z-ånd, pp. Adorned with figures, or ensigns armorial set out pompously.

EMBLAZONER, ém-blaz-un-ur, n. A herald; a blazoner.

EMBLAZONING, em-blå zån-ing, ppr. Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial. Displaying with pomp. EMBLAZONMENT, em-blaz-un-ment, n. An em An emblazoning. shields.

EMBLAZONRY, êm-blå'z-dn-rê, n. Pictures upon EMBLEM, ěm'blèm, n. Inlay; enamel; an illusive

EMBLEM, em'blem, vt. To present in an illusive man-EMBLEMATICAL, ém-blém-åt-îk-ål, a. Compris-EMBLEMATICK, ém-blém-åt'ik, a.

emblem; allusive. EMBLEMATICALLY, em-blem-åt-ik-ål-e, ad. Allusively. [venter of emblems. EMBLEMATIST, ém-blém-å-tist, n. A writer or in-EMBLEMATIZE, ém-blém-å-tiz, vt. To represent by an emblem.

by an emblem. EMBLEMATIZED, ém-blém'å-ti'zd, pp. Represented EMBLEMATIZING, em-blem-a-ti/z-ing, ppr. Repre-

senting by an emblem. EMBLEMENTS, ém-blê-ments, n. pl. Profits arising

from land sown. EMBLEMIZE, ém'blém-i'z, vt. To represent by an emblem. femblem. EMBLEMIZED, ém-blém-i'zd, pp. Represented by an EMBLEMIZING, em'blem-i'z-ing, n. A making of

emblems. [by an emblem. EMBLEMIZING, em-blem-i/z-fng, ppr. Representing EMBLOOM, em-blom, vt. To cover, or enrich with [with bloom.

EMBLOOMED, em-blomd, pp. Covered, or enriched EMBLOOMING, em-blom-ing, ppr. Covering, or enriching with bloom.

EMBODIED, ém-bòd'é'd, pp. Collected or formed into EMBODY, ém-bòd'ê, vt. See IMBODY. [a body. EMBODYING, ém-bòd'ê-fing, ppr. Collecting, or forming into a body.

EMBOGUING, em-bo'g-ing, n. Of a river emptying itself into the sea.

EMBOLL, ém-båél, vt. Sce Imboll. EMBOLDEN, ém-båld-én, vt. Sce Imbolden. EMBOLDENED, ém-båld-énd, pp. Encouraged.

EMBOLDENING, êm-bô'ld-ên-îng, ppr. Encouraging. EMBOLISM, êm-bô-lizm, n. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

EMBOLISMAL, em-bô-līs-mal, a. Pertaining to in-

tercalation, intercalated; inserted.
EMBOLISMIC, ém-bô-lîs-mîk, a.
EMBOLISMICAL, ém-bô-lîs-mîk-âl, a. } Intercalary.

EMBOLUS, & m-bo-lus, n. Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump. [der. EMBORDER, & m-bd'r-dür, vt. To adorn with a bor-EMBORDERED, em-ba'r-dard, pp. Adorned with a with a border.

EMBORDERING, ém-bà/r-důr-îng, ppr. Adorning EMBOSK, ém-bòsk', vt. Sec IMBOSK. EMBOSS, ém-bòs', vt. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

EMBOSSED, èm-bòsd', pp. Formed with bosses, or raised figures. [figures in relievo; embroidery. EMBOSSING, èm-bòsd'ing, n. The art of forming EMBOSSING, em-bos'ing, ppr. Forming with figures

in relievo. EMBOSSMENT, ém-bos'ment, n. Relief; rising work.

EMBOTTLE, ėm-bòt'l, vt. To bottle. EMBOTTLED, ėm-bòt'ld, pp. Put in, or included in

bottles. [cluding in bottles. EMBOUTHING, ém-bôt'ling, ppr. Putting in, or in-EMBOUCHURE, à'ng-bôt'shôt'r, n. The aperture of a

wind instrument; the mouth of a river. EMBOUND, em-baond', vt. See Imbound.

EMBOW, ém-bô', vt. To bend; to arch. [vaulted. EMBOWED, ém-bô'd, pp. Bent like a bow; arched; EMBOWEL, ém-båô-él, vt. To deprive of the entrails.

To bury within any other substance.

EMBOWELED, ém-båő-éld, pp. Deprived of intestines. EMBOWELLING, ém-båő-él-ing, ppr. Depriving of entrails.

EMBOWELLER, ém-båő-űl-űr, n. One who embalms. EMBOWER, ém-båő-űr, vi. To lodge in a bower.

EMBOWING, em-bd'ing, ppr. Forming like a bow;

arching.

EMBOX, čm-bòks', vt. See IMBOX.

[arms.

EMBRACE, čm-brå's, n. Clasp; fond pressure in the

EMBRACE, čm-brå's, vi. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, čm-brå's, vt. To hold fondly in the arms.

To seize eagerly. To comprise; to encircle. To ad-

mit. [clasped fondly to the bosom; included. EMBRACED, em-bra'sd, pp. Inclosed in the arms; EMBRACEMENT, em-bra's-ment, n. Clasp in the

arms. Admission: reception.

EMBRACER, ém-brå/s-år, n. The person embracing.

EMBRACERY, ém-brå/s-år-å, n. In law: an attempt
to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises,

persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the EMBRACING, em-bra's-ing, n. An embrace. [like. EMBRACING, em-bra's-ing, ppr. Clasping in the arms; comprehending; including. [terms. EMBRAID, ém-brå'd, vt. To censure in opprobrious EMBRAIDED, ém-brå'd-éd, pp. Censured in oppro-

brious terms. braiding. EMBRAIDING, ém-brå/d-ing, ppr. Censuring; up-EMBRASURE, ém-brå-zhu'r, n. An aperture in the

wall, through which the cannon is pointed. EMBRAVE, em-brav, vt. To inspire with fortitude.

EMBRAVED, em-bravd, pp. Decorated. Inspired with fortitude. EMBRAVING, em-brav-ing, ppr. Decorating. In-

spiring with fortitude. EMBROCATE, em-bro-ka/t, vt. To rub any part di-

seased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATED, em'bro-ka't-ed, pp. Rubbed with medicinal liquors. EMBROCATING, em'bro-ka't-ing, ppr. Rubbing

any diseased part with medicinal liquors. EMBROCATION, em-bro-ka'shun, n. The lotion

with which any diseased part is rubbed. EMBROIDER, em-braê-dûr, vt. To decorate with

figured work. EMBROIDERED, em-braê'durd, pp. Bordered with

ornaments; decorated with figures of needle-work. EMBROIDERER, ém-braé-dur-ur, n. One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, ém-bràé'ddr-ê, n. Variegated with needlework.

EMBROIDERING, em-braé-dur-ing, ppr. Bordering with ornaments; decorating with figures of needle-

EMBROIL, ém-bràél, vt. To disturb; to confuse, EMBROILED, ém-bràéld, pp. Perplexed; entangled, mixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EMBROILING, em-brae'l-ing, ppr. Perplexing; en-

tangling; involving iu trouble.

EMBROILMENT, ém-bràé'l-mênt, n. Confusion.

EMBROTHEL, ém-bròth'él, vt. To enclose in a brothel. EMBROTHELING, em-broth-el-ing, ppr. Inclosing

in a brothel. EMBROWN, em-bråb'n. See Imbrown.

EMBRUE, ém-bro'. Sec IMBRUE. R 2

EMBRUTED, êm-brô't-êd, a. Reduced to a state of EMMEW, êm-mu', vt. To mew or coop up. brutality.

EMBRYO, ém'bré-å, n. The offspring yet unfi-EMBRYON, ém'bré-ån, n. Inished in the womb. EMBRYON, ém'bré-ån, a. Yet unfinished. EMBRYOTOMY, ém-bré-ðt-ð-mê, n. The dissecting

of an embryo.

EMBURSE, ém-bůrs'. See IMBURSE. EMBUSIED, ém-bìz-éd, pp. Employed. EMBUSY, ém-bīz-é, vt. To employ.

EMBUSY, ėm-biz-ė, vt. To employ. EMBUSYING, ėm-biz-ė-ing, ppr. Employing. EME, ė'm, n. Unele. See EAME.

[marrow. EMEDULLATE, ê-měd'ůl-å't, vt. To take out the EMEND, ê-měnd', vt. To amend.

EMENDATELY, ê-mênd-âlt, a. Corrigible. EMENDATELY, ê-mênd-âlt-lê, ad. Correctly. EMENDATION, ê-mên då-shůn, n. Correction from

worse to better. EMENDATOR, ê-mend'a't-ur, n. A corrector.

EMENDATORY, ê-mend-a-tur-ê, a. Contributing correction.

EMENDICATE, é-mendé-kat, vt. To beg. EMENDICATED, ê-mênd²lk-âlt-êd, pp. Begged. EMENDICATING, ê-mênd²lk-âlt-îng, ppr. Begging. EMERALD, êm²er-âld, n. A green precious stone.

EMERGE, ê-mêrj', vi. To rise out of any thing in

which it is covered.

EMERGENCE, ê-mêrj'ênz, n. } The act of rising EMERGENCY, ê-mêrj'ênz-ê, n. } out of any fluid by which any thing is covered. Any unexpected easualty. EMERGENT, ê-mêrj'ênt, a. Rising into view. EMERITED, ê-mêr'ît-êd, a. Allowed to have done

sufficient publick service. EMERODS, ém-êr-àdz, n. Painful swellings of the EMEROIDS, ém-ér-àdd'z, n. hemorrhoidalveins; piles. EMERSION, é-mérsh-ûn, n. The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, ap-

pears again. EMERY, ém'ér-é, n. An iron ore, useful in cleaning

and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, é-météîk, a. \ Having the quality of EMETICALLY, é-météîk, a. \ provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, é-météik, a. d. In such a manner

as to provoke to vomit.

EMETICK, ê-mêt-lk, n. A medicine provoking vomits. EMETIN, êm-ê-tîn, n. A substance obtained from the root of the ipecacuanha; half a grain of which is a powerful emetic.

EMEU, or EMEW, ê'mu, n. The name of a very large bird, the cassowary, whose wings unfit him for flying; but the name has been misapplied, by the Brazilians,

to the rhea, or South American ostrich. EMICATION, ém .ê-kâ-shûn, n. Sparkling. EMICTION, ê-mîk-shûn, n. Urine; what is voided by

the urinary passages.
EMIGRANT, émé-grånt, n. One who emigrates.
EMIGRATE, émé-gråt, part. a. Wandering; roving.
EMIGRATE, émé-gråt, vi. To remove from one place

or country to another.

EMIGRATING, ¿m-te-grā/t-ing, ppr. Removing from one country to another for residence.

EMIGRATION, ém-é-gra-shun, n. Change of country. EMINENCE, em-e-nens, n. Loftiness, height. Sum-EMINENCY, em-e-nens-e, n. mit. Fame. A title mit. Fame. A title given to eardinals.

EMINENT, ė́m²ė-nėnt, a. Dignified; exalted. EMINENTLY, ė́m²ė-nėnt-lė, ad. Conspicuously. EMIR. ė́mir, n. A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians.

EMISSARY, ém-is-èr-è, n. A spy; a secret agent. EMISSARY, ém-is-èr-è, a. Looking about prying. EMISSION, è-mish-àn, n. Vent. EMISSITIOUS, ém-is-ish-àn, a. Prying.

EMIT, ê-mît', vt. To let fly; to dart. To issue out juridically. EMITTED, ê-mit'êd, pp. Sent forth; let go; let fly; EMITTING, ê-mit'îng, ppr. Sending forth; letting

go; throwing out; darting. EMMENAGOGUES, ém-men-a-gogs, n. Medicines

that promote the courses in women. EMMET, cm-et, n. An ant; a pismire.

EMMEWED, em-mu'd, pp. Mewed; cooped up; confined in a coop, or cage. EMMEWING, em-mu-ing, ppr. Mewing up; cooping

up; confining in a coop or eage.
EMMOVE, ém-mô/v, vt. To excite; to rouse.
EMMOVED, ém-mô/vd, pp. Moved; roused; excited.
EMMOVING, ém-mô/v-ing, ppr. Moving; rousing; exciting.

EMOLESCENCE, ê-mô-les'ens, n. In metallurgy, that degree of softness in a fusible body, which alters its shape; the first, or lowest degree of fusibility. EMOLLIATE, ê-mòl-ê-å/t, or ê-mòl-ŷå/t, vt. To soft-

en; to render effeminate.

EMOLLIATED, ê-môl'ŷå't-èd, pp. Softened; rendered effeminate.

EMOLLIATING, ê-mòl-ŷă/t-îng, ppr. Softening; rendering effeminate.

EMOLLIENT, ê-mòl-yènt, a. Softening; suppling. EMOLLIENTS, ê-mòl-yènts, n. Medicines which have the power of relaxing or softening the fibres when too

EMOLLIMENT, é-mòl-é-mènt, n. An assuaging.
EMOLLITION, é-mòl-ish-ún, n. The act of softening.
EMOLUMENT, é-mòl-u-mènt, a. Profit; advantage.
EMOLUMENTAL, é-mòl-u-mènt-ial, a. Yielding pro-EMONGST, ê-mongst', prep. Among.

EMOTION, è-mô'shūn, n. Disturbance of mind. EMPAIR, èm-pa'r, vi. To become less. EMPAIR, èm-pa'r, vt. To injure. EMPALE, èm-pa'l, vt. To fence with a pale. To put

to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.
EMPALED, em-pa'ld, pp. Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut up in; fixed on a stake. EMPALEMENT, em-på'l-ment, n. The punishment of

empaling. A conjunction of coats of arms; pale-ways.

The cup or outermost part of the flower of a plant. EMPALING, em-paT-ing, ppr. Fortifying with pales, or stakes; inclosing. Putting to death on a stake. EMPANNEL, em-pan-ei, vt. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff. EMPANNEL, em-pan-ei, n. To summon to serve on a increase.

jury. EMPARADISE, ėm-pår'a-di's, vt. See Imparadise. EMPARK, em-på/rk, vt. To enclose as with a fence or for pale; shut in.

EMPARKED, ém-på'rkd, pp. Inclosed as with a fence, EMPARKING, ém-på'rk-ing, ppr. Inclosing as with a fence; shutting in.

EMPARLANCE, êm-på/r-lans, n. In common law, a desire or petition in court, of a day to pause what is to do. Parley.

EMPASM, em-paz'm, n. A powder to correct the bad seent of the body.

EMPASSION, ém-påsh-ån, vt. To move with passion. EMPASSIONATE, ém-påsh-ån-å/t, a. Strongly affected.

EMPAST, em-pa'st, vt. See IMPAST.

EMPEACH, ém-pê'tsh, vt. To hinder.
EMPEIRAL, ém-pi'râl, a. See Empiric. [nity.
EMPEOPLE, ém-pê'pl, vt. To form into a commuEMPEOPLED, ém-pê'pld, pp. Formed into a people, or community

EMPEOPLING, em-pê/p-ling, ppr. Forming into a

people, or community.

EMPERESS, ém-prés, n. See EMPRESS.

EMPERIL, ém-pér-il, vt. To endanger.

EMPERISHED, ém-pér-ishd, part. a. Decayed.

EMPEROR, ém-pér-dr, n. A monarch of title and

dignity superior to a king.
dignity superior to a king.
EMPERY, ém²få-sīz, n. A particular force on a
word, impressed by pronunciation.
EMPHASIZE, ém²fà-si'z, vt. To utter or pronounce with a particular, or more foreible stress, and inflec-

tion of voice.

EMPHASIZED, em'få-si'zd, pp. Uttered or pronounced, in a more foreible manner, with intonations expressive of the feelings and emotions generated by the subject.

EMPHASIZING, em-fa-si'z-ing, ppr. Uttering or

EMP ENA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a.d/l, a/rt, a/ce, e/ve, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

pronouncing with a particular, or more forcible stress and inflection of voice.

EMPHATICAL, êm-fât-îk-âl, a. Foreibly; strikingly. EMPHATICK, ém-fåt'ik, a. Forcibly; striking EMPHATICALLY, ém-fåt'ik-ål-ê, ad. Strongly.

EMPHYSEMA, em-fe-se-ma, n. A light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, rising again the instant you take it off.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, cm-fe-scm-a-tus, a. Bloated;

puffed up

EMPIERCE, èm-pê'rs, vt. To pierce into.

EMPIGHT, ém-pi't, part. a. Set; fixed; fastened. EMPIRE, ém-pi'r, n. Imperial power. EMPIRICAL, ém-pir-îk-âl, a. Versed in experi EMPIRICK, ém-pir-îk, a. ments. Know experionly by experience. EMPIRICALLY, em-pir'ik-ål-ê, ad. Experimentally;

Charlatanically.

EMPIRICISM, em-pir-is-izm, n. Dependence on ex-

perience without knowledge or art; quackery. EMPIRICK, em-pir-ik, or em-pir-ik, n. A quack; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice.

EMPLASTER, em-pla's-ter, n. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. [plaster. EMPLASTER, em-pla's-ter, vt. To cover with a

EMPLASTERED, em-pla's-terd, pp. Covered with a

plaster; hidden.
EMPLASTERING, čm-plå's-tčr-Ing, ppr. Covering with a plaster. Figuratively: hiding.
EMPLASTICK, čm-plå's-tåk, a. Viscous; glutinous.

EMPLEAD, ém-plê'd, vt. To indict. EMPLOY, ém-plê'd, vt. To busy; to exercise. To use as an instrument.

EMPLOYABLE, ém-plåé', n. Business.
EMPLOYABLE, ém-plåé'ábl, a. Capable to be used.
EMPLOYED, ém-plåé'd, pp. Occupied. Fixed or engaged. Applied in business. Used in agency.

EMPLOYER, em-plae'ur, n. One that sets others to [Keeping busy. EMPLOYING, ém-plåê-ing, n. Occupying. Using. EMPLOYMENT, ém-plåê-ment, n. Business. Office.

EMPLUNGE, ėm-plůnj, vt. To force suddenly. EMPOISON, ėm-plů-zůn, vt. To destroy by poison. EMPOISONED, em-paé-zund, pp. Poisoned. Taint-

ed with venom; embittered. EMPOISONER, ém-påé-zůn-ůr, n. One who de-

stroys by poison.
EMPOISONING, em-påé-zůn-ing, n. Empoisonment. EMPOISONING, em-påé'zůn-ing, ppr. Poisoning.

Imbittering. EMPOISONMENT, ém-påé-zůn-ment, n. The prac-

tice of destroying by poison.

EMPORETICK, em-pô-rêt-îk, a. That which is used EMPORIUM, ém-pô/r-ŷûm, n. A mart; a commer-EMPOVERISH, ém-pov-ûr-îsh, vt. To make poor. EMPOVERISHED, ém-pov-ûr-îshd, pp. Made poor;

reduced to indigence.

EMPOVERISHER, ém-pòv-år-ish-år, n. One that makes others poor. That which impairs fertility. EMPOVERISHING, ém-pòv-år-ish-ing, ppr. Making

poor; reducing to indigence. EMPOVERISHMENT, ém - pôv - ůr - ish - ment, n.

Cause of poverty.

EMPOWER, čm-påč-ur, vt. To authorize.

EMPOWERED, em-påč-urd, pp. Authorized. Having legal, or moral right.

EMPOWERING, em-pab-ur-ing, ppr. Authorizing; giving power. EMPRESS, ém-prés, n. The wife of an emperor.

A female invested with imperial dignity.

EMPRISE, ėm-priz, n. An attempt of danger. EMPRISON, ėm-priz-in, vt. See Imprison. EMPTIED, ėmp-tėd, pp. Poured out; discharged;

EMPTIER, ¿mp'tê-år, n. One that empties. EMPTINESS, ¿mp'tê-ncs, n. A void space; vacuum. Want of knowledge.

EMPTION, emp'shun, n. The act of purchasing; a purchase.

EMPTY, émp'tê, a. Void. Evacuated. Unfurnished. Unfreighted. Ignorant. Unfruitful. Wanting sub-

stance. Vain.
EMPTY, emp-te, vt. To evacuate.
EMPTY, emp-te, vi. To become empty.

EMPTYING, emp-te-ing, ppr. Pouring out the con-

tents; making void. [colour. EMPURPLE, em-purple, vt. To make of a purple EMPURPLED, em-purp'ld, pp. Stained with a purple

colour.
EMPURPLING, êm-půrp'ding, ppr. Tinging or dye-EMPUSE, êm-pu's, n. A phantom.
EMPUZZLE, ém-půz'l, vt. To perplex.
EMPYEMA, êm-pê-ê'-mâ, n. A collection of purulent

matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to matter in any part whatsever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

EMPYREAL, êm-pê-rê-lâl, a. Formed of the elements of fire. Refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, êm-pê-rê-lân, a. Empyreal.

EMPYREAN, êm-pê-rê-lân, n. The highest heaven,

where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. EMPYREUM, êm-pê-rê-ûm, n. The burning of EMPYREUM, êm-pê-rê-dm, n. The burning of EMPYREUMA, êm-pîr-êu-mã, n. any matter in

boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMATICAL,êm-pê/r-u-mât-îk-âl,) EMPYREUMATICK, em-pê'r-u-måt-ik, a. ∫ing the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYRICAL, em-pir-ik-al, a. Containing the combustible principle of coal. EMPYROSIS, ém-pê-rô-sîs, n. Conflagration; gene-EMU, ê-mu, n. See EMEW.

EMULATE, em-u-lat, vt. To imitate with hope of

equality, or superior excellence. EMULATE, em²u-la²t, a. Ambitious.

EMULATION, em'u-la'shun, n. Rivalry; desire of

superiority.

EMULATIVE, ė̃m-u-lå/t-sv, a. Inclined to emulation.

EMULATOR, ė̃m-u-lå/t-dr, n. A competitor.

EMULATRESS, ė̃m-u-lå/t-rės, n. She who is de-

sirous to equal or excel. EMULE, ĉm-u'l, pp. Emulate.
EMULED, ĉm-u'ld, pp. Emulated.
EMULGE, ĉ-m-u'ld, pp. Emulated.
EMULGE, ĉ-m-u'ld, pp. Milked out.
EMULGED, ĉ-m-u'ld', pp. Milked out.
EMULGENT, ĉ-m-u'ld-ent, a. Milking or draining out.

Enulgent vessels, are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava.

EMULGING, é-můlj-fing, ppr. Milking out. EMULING, êm-u-ling, ppr. Emulating.

EMULOUS, ém-u-lůs, a. Rivalling. EMULOUSLY, ém-u-lůs-lê, ad. With desire of ex-

celling or outdoing another.

EMULSION, ĉ-mul-shun, n. A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes

EMULSIVE, ê-mûls-îv, a. Softening; like milk; producing, or yielding a milk-like substance. EMUNCTORIES, ê-mangk-tar-êz, n. Those parts

of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

EMUSCATION, é-můs-kå'shůn, n. The act of clearing from moss.

EN, en'. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin in. Many words are uncertainly written en or in. In many words en is changed into em, for

more easy pronunciation.

EN, en'. The plural number, in our old language, of the verb; as, I escape, they escapen: and of the sub-

stantive: as, children.

stantive: as, children.

ENABLE, &n-å'bl, vt. To make able.

ENABLED, &n-å'bld, pp. Supplied with sufficient means or power, physical, moral, or legal.

ENABLEMENT, &n-å'bl-ment, n. Ability.

ENABLING, &n-å'b-ling, ppr. Giving power to.

ENACT, &n-åkt', vt. To establish by law.

ENACT, &u-åkt', n. Determination.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ENACTED, én-åkt-éd, pp. Passed into a law. ENACTING, én-åkt'ing, ppr. Passing into a law. ENACTOR, én-åkt'år, n. One that forms decrees, or

performs any thing.

ENACTURE, én-åkt-u'r, n. Purpose; determination.

ENALLAGE, én-ål-å-jê, n. A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made of the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another. [intention. ENAMBUSH, en-am-bash, vt. To hide with hostile

ENAMBUSHED, én-åm'bushd, pp. Concealed in am-[in ambush.

ENAMBUSHING, én-åm'bůsh-îng, ppr. Coneealing ENAMEL, én-åm'él, vt. To inlay. To variegate with colours fixed by fire.

ENAMEL, en-am'el, vi. To practise the use of enamel. ENAMEL, en-am'el, n. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLED, en-am-éld, pp. Overlaid with enamel. ENAMELLER, en-am'él-ur, n. One that practises the art of enamelling.

ENAMELLING, en-am'él-ing, n. The art of applying enamels on metals.

ENAMELLING, ên-âm-él-îng, ppr. Laying enamels. ENAMORADO, ên-âm-ô-rå-dô, n. One deeply in

ENAMOUR, ên-âm-dr, vt. To inflame with love. ENAMOURED, ên-âm-drd, pp. Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

ENAMOURING, en-am'ar-ing, ppr. Inflaming with

love; charming; captivating.

ENARMED, ên-â'rmd, a. A term of heraldry, signifying that the horns, hoofs, &c. of any beast or bird of prey, being their arms or weapons, are of a dif-

ferent colour from that of the body.

ENARRATION, ėn-år-rå-shån, n. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, ėn-år-thrô-sls, n. The insertion of

one bone into another, to form a joint. ENATATION, ên-å-tå-shun, n. Escape by swimming.

ENATATION, ên-à-tâ'shân, n. Escape by swimming. ENATE, ê-nâ'rt, a. Growing out. ENAUNTER, ê-nâ'n-têr, ad. Less that. ENAUNTER, ê-nâv'-ê-gâ't, vt. To sail over. ENAVIGATED, ê-nâv'-ê-gâ't-êd, pp. Sailed over. ENAVIGATING, ê-nâv'-ê-gâ't-îng, ppr. Sailing over. ENCÆNIA, ên-sê'n-ŷ'â. See ENCENIA. ENCAGE, ên-kâ'jî, vt. To shut up in a cage. ENCAGED, ên-kâ'jî, pp. Shut up, or confined in a cage.

a cage. ENCAGING, ên-kê/j-îng, ppr. Cooping; confining in ENCAMP, ên-kâmp', vi. To pitch tents. ENCAMP, ên-kâmp', vt. To form an army into a

regular camp.

ENCAMPED, én-kåmpd', pp. Settled in tents, or huts for lodging, or temporary habitation.

ENCAMPING, én-kåmpling, n. The place where

tents are pitched.
ENCAMPING, en-kamp'ing, ppr. Pitching tents, or forming huts, as an army, or travelling company. ENCAMPMENT, en-kamp-ment, n. The act of en-

camping, or pitching tents. A camp; tents pitched in order.

ENCANKER, en-kångk-år, vt. To eorrode.

ENCANKERED, en-kångk-ård, pp. Corroded; cor-[corrupting. ENCANKERING, en-kångk-år-ing, ppr. Corroding;

ENCAUSTICE, ėn-kà's, vt. To enclose in a case. ENCAUSTICE, ėn-kà's-tis, n. The art of enamelling

or painting by fire. ENCAUSTICK, en-ka's-tik, a. Belonging to the art of painting with burnt wax; sometimes applied to enamelling. Encaustick painting was practised by

the ancients, and lately revived. ENCAVE, en-kå'v, vt. To hide as in a cave.

ENCAVED, en-kå'vd, pp. Hidden, as in a cave or recess.

ENCAVING, én-kå/v-ing, ppr. Hiding, as in a eave or ENCEINTE, ån/g-sêént', n. Enclosure. With child: a law term.

ENCENIA, en - se'n - ya, n. pl. Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the eelebrations of founders and benefactors.

ENCHAFE, én-tshå'f, vt. To enrage. ENCHAFED, én-tshå'fd, pp. Irritated; enraged. ENCHAFING, én-tshå'n-ing, ppr. Fretting; enraging. ENCHAIN, én-tshå'n, vt. To fasten with a chain. ENCHAINED, én-tshå'nd, pp. Fastened with a chain. ENCHAINING, én-tshå'n-ing, ppr. Making fast with

a chain.

ENCHANT, en-tshant', vt. To subdue by charms or spells. To delight in a high degree. ENCHANTED, en-tshant'ed, pp. Fascinated; sub-

dued by charms; delighted beyond measure. ENCHANTER, en-tshant-ur, n. A magician.

ENCHANTING, en-tshant-ing, ppr. Faseinating with charms.

ENCHANTINGLY, en-tshanting-le, ad. With the force of enchantment. fluence. ENCHANTMENT, en-tshant'ment, n. Irresistible in-

ENCHANTRESS, én-tshånt-rés, n. A woman whose beauty or excellence gives irresistible influence. ENCHARGE, en-tshå'rj, vt. To intrust with.

ENCHARGED, en-tshå/rjd, pp. Intrusted with;

given in charge to. ENCHARGING, en-tsha/rj-ing, ppr. Intrusting with;

giving in charge to. ENCHASE, en-tsha's, vt. To infix; to inclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. To adorn by raised or embossed work. To engrave.

ENCHASED, en-tshå'sd, pp. Inclosed as in a frame, or in another body; adorned with embossed work. ENCHASING, en-tsha's-ing, ppr. Inclosing in another

body; adorning with embossed work.

ENCHESON, en-tshê'sŭn, n. Cause; oceasion. ENCHIRIDION, cn-kir-id-yūn, n. A little book, which one may carry in his hand; a manual. ENCHISEL, en-tshiz'l, vt. To carve with a chisel.

ENCHISELED, én-tshlz'ld, pp. Carved with a chiscl. ENCHISELING, én-tshlz'él-ing, ppr. Carving with

ENCINDERED, en sin'durd, a. Burnt to a einder. ENCIRCLE, en-serk'l, vt. To surround; to enclose

in a ring. [circle; encompassed. ENCIRCLED, en-serk'ld, pp. Surrounded with a ENCIRCLET, en-serk'let, n. A circle; a ring. ENCIRCLING, en-serk'ling, ppr. Surrounding with a circle; embracing.

ENCLITICALLY, en-klît-îk-al-e, ad. In an enclitic

manner; by throwing the accent back. ENCLITICK, en-klitzik, n. A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLITICS, en-kliteiks, n. in grammar, the art of declining and conjugating words.
ENCLOISTER, en-kliteit, vt. To shut up as in a

ENCLOISTERED, én-kláé's-térd, pp. Shut up as in a ENCLOISTERING, én-kláé's-tér-ing, ppr. Shutting

round. up as in a cloister. ENCLOSE, én-klô'z, vt. To environ; eneircle; sur-ENCLOSER, én-klô'z-år, n. One that eneloses. ENCLOSURE, én-klô'z-årdr, n. The separation of com-

mon grounds into distinct possessions. The space enclosed.

ENCLOUDED, ên-klâb'd-êd, a. Covered with clouds. ENCOACH, en-kô'tsh, vt. To earry in a coach.

ENCOACHED, ên-kô'tshd, pp. Carried in a coach. ENCOACHING, ên-kô'tsh-ling, ppr. Carrying in a

eoach. ENCOFFIN, en-koffin, vt. To enclose in a coffin.

ENCOFFINED, čn-kôf-ind, pp. Enclosed in a coffin. ENCOFFINING, čn-kôf-in-ing, ppr. Enclosing in a

ENCOMBER, en-kum'bur, vt. See Encumber. ENCOMBERMENT, en-kům-bůr-ment, n. Disturb-

ENCOMIAST, ên-kô'm-ŷāst, n. A praiser. ENCOMIASTICAL, ên-kô-mê-â'st-îk-âl, a. } ENCOMIASTICK, ên-kô-mê-â'st-îk, a. Pane-

eontaining praise. ENCOMIASTICK, én-kô-mê-å'st-ik, n. The panegyrick itself.

ENCOMIUM, ėn-kở/m-ýòn, n. Panegyrick. ENCOMION, ėn-kở/m-yům, n. Panegyrick. ENCOMPASS, ėn-kům-půs, vt. To enclose; to encircle.

ENCOMPASSED, en-kum'pusd, pp. Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in. [surrounding; confining, ENCOMPASSING, ên-kům²-půs-ing, ppr. Encircling; ENCOMPASSMENT, ên-kům²-půs-m nt, n. Circum-ENCORE, ong'kô'r, ad. Again; once more. [locution. ENCORE, ong'kô'r, vt. To call on a singer or speaker

ENCORE, ông'kô'r, vt. To call on a singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech.

ENCORED, ông-kô'rd, pp. Called up to repeat a song, &c. by an audience. [to repeat a song or speech.

ENCORING, ông-kô'r-îng, ppr. Calling upon a singer ENCOUNTER, ên-kàôn-tûr, n. Duel; single fight; battle. Sudden meeting. Unexpected address.

ENCOUNTER, ên-kàôn-tûr, vi. To engage; to fight. ENCOUNTER, ên-kàôn-tûr, vi. To meet face to face in a hostile manner. To oppose.

ENCOUNTERED. ên-kàôn-térd, pp. Met face to face;

ENCOUNTERED, en-kaon-terd, pp. Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed. [enemy. ENCOUNTERER, en-kåön²tůr-ůr, n. Opponent; ENCOUNTERING, en-kåön²tůr-îng, ppr. Meeting in

opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting. ENCOURAGE, en-kdr-ej, vt. To animate; to incite

to any thing. ENCOURAGED, en-kur-ijd, pp. Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited. ENCOURAGEMENT, én-kůr' j-měnt, n. Incitement

to any action or practice. ENCOURAGER, én-kůr-fj-ůr, n. A favourer.

ENCOURAGING, en-kur-lj-ing, ppr. Inspiring with

hope and confidence; exciting courage. ENCOURAGINGLY, en-kdr-ij-ing-le, ad. In a man-

ner that gives encouragement. ENCRADLE, en-krå/dl, vt. To lay in a cradle.

ENCRADLED, en-krå/dld, pp. Laid in a cradle. ENCRADLING, en-krå/d-ling, ppr. Laying in a cradle. ENCREASE, en-kre's, vt. See Increase.

ENCRIMSON, en-krim'zůn, vt. To cover with a crimson colour. [colour. ENCRIMSONED, én-krim-zand, a. Having a crimson ENCRIMSONED, én-krim-zand, pp. Covered with a

[with crimson. crimson colour. ENCRIMSONING, én-krim-zůn-ing, ppr. Covering ENCRINITE, én-krin-i't, n. Stone lily, a fossil zoophite, formed of many joints, all perforated by some

starry form.

ENCRISPED, en-krispd', a. Curling.

ENCROACH, ču-krô'tsh, n. Gradual advance. ENCROACH, čn-krô'tsh, vi. To pass bounds. ENCROACH, čn-krô'tsh, vt. To advance gradually

and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. ENCROACHED, en-krô'tshd, pp. Invaded; trespassed

ENCROACHER, en-krô'tsh-ur, n. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. ENCROACHING, en-krô'tsh-ing, ppr. Entering on,

and taking possession of what belongs to another. ENCROACHINGLY, en-krôtsh-ing-le, ad. By way

of encroachment. ENCROACHMENT, en-krô'tsh-ment, n. An unlaw-

ful gathering in upon another man.

ful gathering in upon another man.

ENCRUST, én-krůst', vt. To cover as with a crust.

ENCRUSTED, én-krůst-éd, pp. Covered over with a skin, or crust.

[with a crust or skin. ENCRUSTING, en-kråst'ing, ppr. Covering over ENCUMBER, en-kåm'hår, vt. To clog. To load with

ENCUMBERED, en-kam-bard, pp. Loaded; impeded in motion; by a burden, or with difficulties; loaded

with debts.

ENCUMBERING, en-kům-bůr-ing, ppr. Loading; rendering motion, or operation difficult; loading with Burthen upon an estate. ENCUMBRANCE, en-kům-brans, n. Clog; load. ENCYCLICAL, en-sik-le-kål, a. Circular. [learning. ENCYCLOPEDE, čn-sík-lô-pửd, n. The round of ENCYCLOPEDIA, čn-sík-lô-pửd, n. The circle ENCYCLOPEDIA, čn-sík-lô-pửd, n. } The circle ENCYCLOPEDIA, čn-sík-lô-pửd, n. } of sciences. ENCYCLOPEDIAN, čn-sík-lô-pửd-ŷần, a. Embracing the whole round of learning. ENCYCLOPEDIST, en-sik-lô-pé-dist, n. One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole

round of learning.

[bag. ENCYSTED, én-sist-éd, a. Enclosed in a vesicle or END, énd', n. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Last part in general. The conclusion or cessation of any action. Final doom. Death. Cessation; period. Consequence. Fragment. Intention. Thing intended.

ment. Intention. Ining intended. END, ėnd', vi. To come to an end; to die. [death. END, ėnd', vi. To terminate; to finish. To put to END-ALL, ėnd-a'l, vi. To mente termination. ENDAMAGE, ėn-dam-l'j, vi. To prejudice. ENDAMAGED, ėn-dam-l'j, pp. Harmed; injured. ENDAMAGEMENT, ėn-dam-l'j-ment, v. Damage.

ENDAMAGING, én-dåm-lj-ing, n. Injury. ENDAMAGING, én-dåm-lj-ing, ppr. Harming; in-

juring.
ENDANGER, čn-då'n-jčr, vt. To put into hazard.
ENDANGERED, čn-då'n-jčrd, pp. Exposed to loss or ENDANGERING, en-da'n-jer-ing, ppr. Putting in

hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

ENDANGERMENT, čn-då/n-jer-ment, n. Hazard;

peril. ENDEAR, en-dê'r, vt. To make dear; to make beloved. ENDEARED, en-de'rd, pp. Rendered dear; beloved, [beloved. or more beloved.

ENDEARING, en-de'r-ing, ppr. Making dear or more ENDED, end-ed, pp. Finished; closed; concluded; terminated.

ENDEARMENT, en-de'r-ment, n. The state of being certain end. ENDEAVOUR, en-dev-år, n. Labour directed to some ENDEAVOUR, en-dev-år, vi. To labour to a certain

purpose.
ENDEAVOUR, én-dév-år, vt. To attempt.
ENDEAVOURED, én-dév-ård, pp. Essayed; attempted. ENDEAVOURER, en-dev'ur-ur, n. One who labours to a certain end.

ENDEAVOURING, en-dev-år-ing, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting. ENDECAGON, en-dek-a-gon, n. A plain figure of

eleven sides and angles.

ENDERICTIC, én-dé-îk-tîk, a. In dialogue, as Plato's is; showing, exhibiting a specimen of skill.

ENDEMIAL, én-dém-ŷal, a.

ENDEMICAL, én-dém-îk-âl, a.

Peculiar to a country show the sease proceeding from some angular to the country where it maintained.

some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns. ENDENIZE, en-den-i'z, vt. To make free. ENDENIZED, en-den-i'zd, pp. Made free; naturalized.

ENDENIZEN, en-den iz-en, vt. To naturalize. ENDENIZING, en-den iz-ing, ppr. Making free;

naturalizing. ENDER, ender, n. A finisher.

ENDING, end-ing, n. Conclusion; consequence. [ing. ENDING, end-ling, n. Conclusion; consequence. Ing. ENDING, end-ling, ppr. Terminating; closing; conclud-ENDICT, en-di't, vt. } To charge any man by a written ENDITE, en-di't, vt. } accusation before a court of ENDITE, en-di't, vt. To compose. [justice. ENDICTMENT, en-di't-ment, n. } A bill or declara-ENDITEMENT, en-di't-ment, n. } tion made in form

of law; or an accusation for some offence.

ENDITER, én-di't-dr, n. An accuser. A composer.

ENDIVE, én-dîv, n. A plant. ENDLESS, énd-lés, a. Having no end; perpetual;

incessant.

ENDLESSLY, end-les-le, ad. Incessantly. ENDLESSNESS, end-les-nes, n. Extension without limit. Perpetuity.

ENDLONG, énd-lòng, a. In a strait line. ENDMOST, énd-mò'st, a. Remotest; furthest. ENDOCTRINE, én-dòk-trîn, vt. To instruct.

ENDOCTRINED, en-dok-trind, pp. Instructed; taught. ENDOCTRINING, en-dok-trin-ing, ppr. Instructing; teaching.

ENDORSE, en-da'rs, vt. To register on the back of a writing. To write on the back of a bill of exchange. ENDORSED, en-da'rsd, pp. Registered on the back; superscribed.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ENDORSEMENT, en-da'rs-ment, n. Superscription; writing on the back

ENDORSER, en-da'rs-ur, n. The proprietor of a bill of exchange, who, transferring it to some other, writes his name on the back of it.

ENDORSING, en-da'rs-ing, ppr. Writing on the back

of a bill of exchange; registering on the back. ENDOSS, én-doś, vt. To engrave. ENDOSSING, én-dośd, pp. Engraved, or carved. NNDOSSING, én-dośd, pp. Engraving; carving. ENDOW, én-dòśd, vt. To enrich with a portion. To enrich with any excellence. enrich with any excellence. ENDOWED, en-daod', pp. Furnished with a portion

of estate; having dower settled on. portion. ENDOWER, én-dàô'ůr, n. One who enriches with a ENDOWING, én-dàô'îng, ppr. Settling a dower en ;

furnishing with a permanent fund.

ENDOWMENT, 'ch-dàô'-mênt, n. Wealth bestowed to any person or use. Dower. Gifts of nature.

ENDRUDGE, 'ch-drùj', vt. To make a slave or drudge

of. drudge. ENDRUDGED, en-drujd', pp. Made a slave of, er a ENDRUDGING, en-drujding, ppr. Making a slave,

er a drudge of. ENDUE, en-du', vt. To supply with mental excellencies. ENDUED, en-du'd, pp. Supplied with mental and other excellencies of the mind.

ENDUING, en-duing, ppr. Supplying with mental

and other excellencies.

ENDURABLE, en-du'r-abl, α. Sufferable. ENDURANCE, én-du'r-ans, n. Centinuance. Pa-[underge. ence. To

tience; sufferance. [underge. ENDURE, én-du'r, vt. To bear with patience. To ENDURE, én-du'r, vi. To last. To bear. ENDURED, én-du'rd, pp. Borne; suffered; sustained. ENDURER, en-du'r-ur, n. One that can endure.

ENDURING, en-du'r-ing, ppr. Lasting. Bearing;

supporting with patience.

ENDWISE, énd-6/c, a. Erectly; on end.

ENECATE, én-6-kå't, vt. To kill.

ENECATED, én-6-kå't-kd, pp. Killed; destroyed. ENECATING, én-ê-kå/t-ing, ppr. Killing; destroying. ENEID, ê-nê-îd, n. An heroic poem, written by Vir-

gil, in which Æneas is the hero.
ENEMY, ė̃n-ė̃n-mė, n. A public foe. A private opponent.
ENERGETICAL, ė̃n-ė̃r-jė́t-s̃k-āl, a. Forcible.
ENERGETICALLY, ė̃n-ė̃r-jė̃t-sk-āl-ė, ad. In an operative manner.

ENERGETICK, én-ér-jét-îk, a. Forcible. ENERGICK, &-ne'-ji'z, vt. To give energy.
ENERGIZED, &ne'-ji'z, vt. To give energy.
ENERGIZED, &ne'-ji'zd, pp. Invigorated.
ENERGIZER, &ne'-ji'zd, pp. Invigorated.

or causes. [force, or vigour. ENERGIZING, ėn-'ėr-ji'z-¹ng, ppr. Giving energy, ENERGY, ėn-'ėr-jė, n. Force; strength of expression; force of signification; spirit, ENERVATE, ė-n-ėrv-'à't, vt. To weaken. ENERVATE, ė-n-èrv-'à't, -èd, pp. Weakened; emasculated.

culated. [strength or vigour. ENERVATING, ê-nêrv-'â't-îng, ppr. Depriving of ENERVATION, ê-nêrv-'â'shûn, n. The act of weakening; emasculation. Effeminaey. ENERVE, ĉ-nerv', vt. To weaken; to crush.

ENERVED, ê-nêrvd', pp. Weakened; crushed; deprived of force.
ENERVING, é-néry-ing, ppr. Weakening, erushing; depriving of force.
ENFAMISH, én-fâm-ish, vt. To starve.
ENFEEBLE, én-fâ-bl, vt. To enervate.

ENFEEBLED, en-fe'bld, pp. Weakened; deprived of strength, or vigour. [litating. ENFEEBLING, én-fé'b-ling, ppr. Weakening; debi-ENFELONED, én-fé'l-únd, a. Full of fierceness. ENFEOFF, én-fé'f, or én-fé'f, rt. To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term: to give up

ENFEOFFED, čn-fč'fd, pp. Invesced with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFEOFFMENT, čn-fč'f-měnt čn-fč'f'mčn.

The instrument or deed by which one is invested with

ENFEOFFING, en-feffing, or en-feffing, ppr. Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament. ENFETTER, én-fet-ar, vt. To bind in fetters. ENFETTERED, én-fet-ard, pp. Fettered; bound in

ENFETTERING, en-fet-ur-ing, ppr. Fettering; bind-

ENFEVER, én-fê'vůr, vt. To produce fever. ENFEVERED, én-fê'vůrd, pp. Rendered feverish;

excited to fever.

exeited to fever.

ENFEVERING, ôn-fê'vûr-îng, ppr. Exciting to fever.

ENFIERCE, ôn-fê'rs, vt. To make fierce.

ENFIERCED, ên-fê'rs-îng, ppr. Made fierce.

ENFIERCING, ên-fê'rs-îng, ppr. Making fierce.

ENFILADE, ên-fîl-â'd, or ông-fê-lâ'd, n. A strait passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. [a right line. ENFILADE, en-fil-å/d, or ong/fe-lå/d, vt. To pierce in

ENFILADED, én'fil-å'd-éd, or ong'fê-lå'd-éd, pp. Pierced, or raked in a line. ENFILADING, en'fil-a'd-ing, or ong'fe-lad-ing, ppr.

Piercing, or sweeping in a line. ENFIRE, en-fi/r, vt. To fire; to kindle. ENFIRED, en-fi/rd, pp. Inflamed; set on fire.

ENFIRING, ên-fir'ing, ppr. Inflaming; setting on fire. ENFOLD, en-fô'ld. See INFOLD.

ENFORCE, én-fô'rs, n. Power; strength. ENFORCE, én-fô'rs, vt. To give strength to. To urge To compel.

ENFORCE, én-fô'rs, vi. To attempt by force. To show beyond contradiction. ENFORCEABLE, en-fô'rs-abl, a. Having power to

compelled. ENFORCED, én-fő'rsd, pp. Strengthened; urged; ENFORCEDLY, én-fő'rs-éd-lê, ad. By violence. ENFORCEMENT, én-fő'rs-mént, n. An act of vio-

lence; compulsion.

ENFORCER, én-fő/rs-űr, n. Compeller. ENFORCING, en-fo'rs-ing, pp. Giving force or strength; compelling.

ENFORM, ên-fa'rm, vt. To fashion; to direct. ENFORMED, ên-fa'rmd, pp. Formed; fashioned. ENFORMING, en-fa'r-ming, ppr. Fashioning; forming. ENFOULDRED, en-fa'dl-durd, a. Mixed with light-

ENFRANCHISE, en-fran-tshi'z, vt. To set free from slavery; to denizen. [leased from bendage. slavery; to denizen. [leased from bendage. ENFRANCHISED, en-från tshizd, pp. Set free. Re-

ENFRANCHISEMENT, én-från'tshiz-ment, n. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. Release from [gives freedom. slavery. ENFRANCHISER, en-från-tshiz-år, n. One who ENFRANCHISING, en-från-tshiz-ing, ppr. Setting

free frem slavery. Admitting to the rights and privileges of free citizens in a state, or of a free man in a corporation.

ENFROWARD, én-frô-bård, vt. To make perverse. ENFROWARDED, én-frô-bård-éd, pp. Made perverse er ungovernable. [perverse er ungovernable ENFROWARDING, čn-frô'dård-ing, ppr. Making ENFROZEN, čn-frô'zn, ppr. d. Congealed with cold ENGAGE, čn-gå'j, vt. To make liable for a debt to a

ENGAGE, én-gå'j, vt. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. To unite. To induce. To bind by any contract. To employ. To encounter. ENGAGE, én-gå'j, vi. To fight. To embark in any business. To enlist in any party. ENGAGED, én-gå'jd, pp. Pledged; promised; enlisted. ENGAGED, én-gå'jd-delé, ad. In a way bespeaking attachment to a party.

attachment to a party. ENGAGEMENT, en-ga'j-ment, n. The act of engag-Adherence to a party. Employment. Fight. Motive. [lar engagement. ENGAGER, en-gå/j-ur, n. One who signs a particu-

ENGAGING, en-ga'j-ing, a. Winning the affections by pleasing manners and ways. ENGAGING, én-ga'j-ing, ppr. Pawning; making liable for debt. Enlisting. Promising. Winning; at-Pawning; making

taching. Encountering. ENGAGINGLY, du-ga'j-ing-lê, ad. In a winning or obliging manner.

ENGAOL, en-jäl, vt. To imprison. ENGAOLED, en-ja'ld, pp. Imprisoned; confined. ENGAOLED, en-la a, pp. Imprisoning; confined. ENGAOLING, en-la a, pp. Imprisoning; confining. ENGALLANT, en-gâl-ânt, et. To make a gallant of. ENGALLANTED, en-gâl-ânt-éd, pp. Made a gallant of. ENGALLANTING, en-gâl-ânt-ing, ppr. Making a

gallant of.
ENGARBOIL, én-gå'r-båél, vt. To disorder.
ENGARBOILED, én-gå'r-båéld, pp. Disordered.
ENGARBOILING, én-gå'r båél-ing, ppr. Disordering.
ENGARBOILING, én-gå'r-lånd, vt. To encircle with a Twith a garland. garland. ENGARLANDED, en-gå'r-lånd-ed, pp. Encircled ENGARLANDING, en-gå'r-lånd-ing, ppr. Encircling with a garland. [garrison. cling with a garland. [garrison. ENGARRISON. én-går-is-un, vt. To protect by a ENGARRISONED, en-går-is-und, pp. Protected by a garrison. [ing by a garrison. ENGARRISONING, ên-går-ís-ån-ing, ppr. Protect-ENGASTRIMUTH, én-gås-trè-můth, n. A ventriloquist-ENGENDER, én-jén-dér, vt. To beget between different sexes. To produce. To form. ENGENDER, én-jén-dér, vt. To cause to be produced.

ENGENDERED, en-jen'derd, pp. Begotten; caused;

produced. ENGENDERER, én-jén-dér-ůr, n. One who begets. ENGENDERING, én-jén'dér-ing, ppr. Begetting; causing to be; producing.
ENGILD, én-gild', vt. To brighten.

ENGILDED, en-gild-éd, pp. Gilded; brightened. ENGILDING, en-gild-ing, ppr. Gilding; brightening. ENGINE, en'jin, n. Any mechanical complication in which various movements and parts concur to one effect. A military machine. Any instrument to throw

water upon burning houses. ENGINEER, en-jin-er', n. An officer in the army or fortified place, whose business is to contrive and inspect attacks, defences, works. There are corps of them in the English army. Civil engineer: one who constructs canals, docks, harbours, &c. A maker of

engines. ENGINERY, en'gin-er-e, n. The act of managing

artillery. Engines of war; artillery. ENGIRD, én-gérd', vt. To encircle. ENGIRD ED, én-gérd'éd, pp. Surrounded; encom-

ENGIRDED, en-gerded, pp.
passed. [cling, ppr. Surrounding; eneirENGIRT, én-gérd', vt. To surround. See ENGIRD.
ENGISCOPE, én-jis-kô'p, n. A microscope.
ENGLADED, én-glàd', vt. To make glad.
ENGLADED, én-glàd'ed, pp. Made glad.
ENGLADING, én-glàd'ing, ppr. Making glad.
ENGLAIMED, én-glàd'ind, a. Furred; clammy.
ENGLAND, ing'glànd, n. The southern division of Great Britain.

ENGLISH, ing'lish, n. The people of England. The language of England.

ENGLISH, ingʻglish, a. Belonging to England.
ENGLISH, ingʻglish, vt. To translate into English.
ENGLISHED, ingʻglishd, pp. Rendered into English.
ENGLISHING, ingʻglish-ing, ppr. Rendering into
English.

ENGLISHEV (ngʻglish-ing, the state or privilege

ENGLISHRY, İngʻglish-rê, n. The state or privilege ENGLUT, ên-glůt', vt. To swallow up. ENGLUTTED, ên-glůt'-èd, pp. Swallowed; filled.

ENGLUTTING, en-glateling, ppr. Swallowing; filling. ENGORE, én-gô'r, vt. To pierce; to prick. ENGORED, én-gô'rd, pp. Pierced; gored; pricked. ENGORING, én-gô'r-ling, ppr. Piercing; goring;

ENGORING, en-gor-ing, ppr. Piereing; goring; pricking.

ENGORGE, in-ga'ri, vi. To devour.

ENGORGE, in-ga'ri, vi. To feed with voracity.

ENGORGED, en-ga'ri-ing, ppr. Swallowing with ENGORGING, en-ga'ri-ing, ppr. Swallowing with ENGRAFF, en-graff, vi. To fix deeply. I voracity.

ENGRAFFED, en-graff'ing, ppr. Fixed deeply.

ENGRAFFING, en-graff'ing, ppr. Fixing deeply.

ENGRAFFING, en-graff'ing, ppr. Fixing deeply.

ENGRAFFING, en-graff'ing, ppr. Fixing deeply.

ENGRAFTED, én-gra ft-éd, part. a. Planted. ENGRAIL, én-gra l, vt. To indent in curve lines. ENGRAILED, en-gra'ld, pp. Variegated: spotted. ENGRAILING, en-gra'l-ing, ppr. Variegating: spot-ENGRAIN, en-gra'n, vt. To die in grain. ting. ENGRAINED, en-gra'nd, pp. Dyed in the grain; as engrained carpets.

ENGRAINING, ên-grå'n-îng, ppr. Dying in the grain.
ENGRAPPLE, ên-grå'p'l, vi. To contend with hold on
ENGRASP, ên-grå'sp, vt. To sieze. [each other.
ENGRAVE, ên-grå'v, vt. To mark wood or stone. To impress deeply.

ENGRAVED, én-grā'vd, pp. Cut or marked as with a chisel or graver. Deeply impressed.

ENGRAVEMENT, én-grā'v-ment, n. The work of

an engraver.

ENGRÄVER, en-grå'v-år, n. A cutter in stone or other matter. ENGRAVERY, en-grå/v-år-e, n. The work of an en-

graver. [engraved. ENGRAVING, én-grå/v-ing, n. The picture or mark ENGRAVING, én-grå/v-ing, ppr. Cutting or marking stones or metals with a chisel or graver. Imprinting.

ENGRIEVE, ên-grê'v, vt. To pain; to vex.

ENGRIEVED, ên-grê'v, vt. To pain; to vex.

ENGRIEVED, ên-grê'v-îng, pp. Grieved; pained.

ENGRIEVING, ên-grê'v-îng, ppr. Grieving; paining.

ENGROSS, ên-grê's, vt. To sieze the whole of any

thing. To purchase any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price. To copy in a large hand. ENGROSSED, én-grô'sd, pp. Purchased in large quantities for sale. Written in large, fair characters. ENGROSSER, én-grô's-ůr, n. He that purchases

large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it at a high price. ENGROSSING, en-gre's-ing, n. The buying up of

any commodity in the gross, or forestalling the mar-ket. In law: the copying of any written instrument. ENGROSSING, en-gro's-ing, ppr. Taking the whole. Buying commodities in quantities, so as to raise the price in market.

ENGROSSMENT, én-grô's-ment, n. Appropriation of things in the gross. Exorbitant acquisition. Copy of a written instrument.

ENGUARD, én-gå'rd, vi. To protect; to defend. ENGUARDED, én-gå'rd-éd, pp. Protected; defended. ENGUARDING, en-gå'rd-ing, ppr. Protecting; de-

ENGULF, én-gůlf', vt. To cast into a gulf. ENGULFED, én-gůlfd', pp. Absorbed in a whirlpool.

ENGULFING, en-gulf-ing, ppr. Absorbing in a deep

ENHANCE, én-håns', vt. To raise in esteem, ENHANCED, én-hånsd', pp. Raised; advanced. ENHANCEMENT, én-hånsdmént, n. Augmentation of value. Aggravation of ill. [of a thing. ENHANCER, en-hans' ur, n. One who raises the price ENHANCING, en-hansing, ppr. Raising the price of

any thing. ENHARBOUR, én-hầ/r-bůr, vt. To inhabit. ENHARBOURED, én-hằr-bǔrd, pp. Dwelt in; inhabited; harboured; protected. ENHARBOURING, en-ha/r-bur-ing, ppr. Dwelling

in; inhabiting. ENHARDEN, én-hå/rd-én, vt. To encourage. ENHARDENED, én-hår'd-énd, pp. Hardened; en-

conraged. ENHARDENING, en-har'd-en-ing, ppr. Encouraging. ENHARMONICK, en-hår-mon'ik, a. A term applied to the last of the three divisions of musick by the ancients; and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more ENIGMA, ê-nig-mã, n. A riddle.

ENIGMATICAL, ê-nig-māt-īk-āl, n. Obscure; am-

biguous. ENIGMATICALLY, ê-nîg-mât-îk-âl-ê, ad. In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar

acceptation imply.

ENIGMATICK, & nig-måt-tik, a. Obscure.

ENIGMATIST, é-nig-måt-tikt, n. A maker of riddles.

ENIGMATIZE, é-nig-måt-titz, vi. To deal in enigmas.

ENIGMATOGRAPHY, é-nig-måt-tog-råf-t, The art

ENIGMATOLOGY, ê-nîg-mâ-tòl-ô-jê, n. } of making riddles, or of solving them.

ENJOIN, en-jåe'n, vt. To direct; to order.

6 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ENJOINED, en-jae'nd, pp. Ordered; directed; with ENNEWED, en-nu'd, pp. Made new.

authority.

ENJOINER, čn-jàč'n-ūr, n. One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINING, čn-jàč'n-ing, ppr. Ordering; directing.

ENJOINMENT, čn-jàč'n-mėnt, n. Direction.

ENJOY, čn-jàč', vt. To perceive with pleasure. To obtain fruition of. To delight.

ENJOY, čn-jàč', vi. To live in happiness.

ENJOYABLE, čn-jàč'ahl, a. Capable of enjoyment.

ENJOYED, čn-jàč'd, pp. Possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

sure; occupied with content.
ENJOYING, en-jae-ing, ppr. Feeling with pleasure;

possessing with satisfaction.
ENJOYMENT, en-jac-ment, n. Pleasure. [sions.
ENKINDLE, en-kindl, vt, To inflame. To rouse pas-ENKINDLED, en-kind'ld, pp. Set on fire. Roused

into action; excited. ENKINDLING, en-kind-ling, ppr. Setting on fire.

Inflaming; rousing.

ENLARD, ėn-là'rd, vt. To grease; to baste.
ENLARDED, ėn-là'rd-ėd, pp. Greased; basted.
ENLARDING, ėn-là'rd-ing, ppr. Greasing; basting.
ENLARGE, ėn-là'rj, vt. To increase any thing in magnitude. To release from confinement.

ENLARGE, ėn-là'rj, vi. To speak in many words. ENLARGED, ėn-là'rjd, pp. Increased in bulk or di-

mensions; released from confinement.

ENLARGING, ên-lâ'rj-îng, ppr. Increasing in bulk. ENLARGING, én-là'rj-ing, ppr. Increasing ENLARGING, én-là'rj-ing, n. Enlargement. ENLIGHT, én-li't, vt. To illuminate.

ENLIGHTEN, en-li'tn, vt. To supply with light. To furnish with increase of knowledge. To illuminate [ed; informed. with divine knowledge. ENLIGHTENED, en-li'tnd, pp. Illumined; instruct-ENLIGHTENER, en-li't-en-ur, n. One that gives [giving light to. light.

ENLIGHTENING, én-li'tn-îng, ppr. Illuminating; ENLINK, én-lîngk', vt. To chain to; to connect. ENLINKED, én-lîngkd', pp. Chained to; connected. ENLINKING, én-lingk-îng, ppr. Chaining to; consected.

necting.
ENLIST, én-lîst', vt. To enrol or register.
ENLISTED, én-lîst'éd, pp. Enrolled; registered. ENLISTING, en-list-ing, ppr. Enrolling; registering.

ENLIVE, ėn-li'v, vt. To animate. ENLIVEN, ėn-li'vn, vt. To make quick. To animate. To make gay. [Made cheerful. ENLIVENED, čn-li'v-čnd, pp. ENLIVENER, čn-li'včn-ůr, n. That which animates. ENLIVENING, en-li'v-en-ing, ppr. Giving life, spirit, or animation. cheerful.,

ENLIVENING, ėn-li'vėn-ing, n. That which makes ENLUMINE, ėn-lu'min, vt. To illumine. ENLUMINED, ėn-lu'mind, pp. Illumined; enlightened. That which makes

ENLUMINING, en-lu'min-ing, ppr. Illumining; en-

ENMARBLE, én-må'rbl, vt. To harden. ENMARBLED, én-må'rbld, pp. Made hard like marble; turned to marble. [turning to marble. ENMARBLING, en-må'rb-ling, ppr. Making hard; ENMESH, en-mesh', vt. To net; to entangle. ENMESHED, en-mesh'd, pp. Netted; entangled; en-

trapped.

ENMESHING, én-mésh'îng, ppr. Entangling; en-ENMEW, én-mu'. See EMMEW.

ENMITY, én-mit-ê, n. State of opposition. Malice.

ENMOVE, én-möv. See EMMOVE.

Having ninety faces.

ENNEAGON, én-né-4-gòn, n. A figure of nine faces.

ENNEANDER, én-é-an-dèr, n. A plant having nine stamens.

ENNEANDRIAN, én-é-ân-dré-ân, a. Having nine ENNEAPETELOUS, én-é-â-pêt-âl-ûs, a. Having nine petals, or flower leaves.

ENNEATICAL, én-é-åt-ik-ål, a. Enneatical days are every ninth day of a sickness; and enneatical years every ninth year of one's life. ENNEW, en-neb, vt. To make new.

ENNEWED, einfatt, pp. Making new.
ENNEWING, ein-no'hl, vt. To raise from commonalty to
nobility. To dignify; to exalt.
ENNOBLED, ein-no'bld, pp. Raised to the rank of no-

ENR

bility; dignified.

ENNOBLEMENT, én-nô'bl-ment, n. The act of rais-

ing to the rank of nobility. ENNOBLING, en-nô'b-ling, ppr. Advancing to the

rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying. ENNUI, ong-5ê, n. Wearisomeness. ENODATION, ên-ô-dā-shūn, n. Solution ENODE, ê-nô'd, nt. To declare. [enlty. Solution of a diffi-

ENODED, é-nô'd-éd, pp. Declared.

ENODING, ê-nô'd-ling, ppr. Declaring. ENOMOTARCH, ê-nôm-ô-tark, n. The commander of an enomoty.

ENOMOTY, é-nôm-ô-tê, n. In Lacedæmon, anciently a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two; but the precise number is uncertain. ENORM, ê-na/rm, a. Irregular. Wicked.

ENORMITY, é-na'r-mît-é, n. Atrocious crime ; flagitious villany.

ENORMOUS, é-nà/r-mûs, a. Irregular. Wicked be-yond the common measure. Exceeding in bulk. ENORMOUSLY, é-nà/r-můs-lê, ad. Beyond measure. ENORMOUSNESS, é-na'r-mus-nés, n. Immeasurable

ENOUGH, ê-nůf, a. In a sufficient measure. ENOUGH, ê-nůf, n. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. or satiety. ENOUNCE, ê-nào'ns, vt. To declare.
ENOUNCED, ê-nào'ns, vt. To declare.
ENOUNCED, ê-nào'nsd, pp. Uttered; declared.

ENOUNCING, ê-nàb'ns-ing, ppr. Uttering; pronumber or quantity. ENOW, ê-nàb', n. The plural of enough. In a sufficient ENPASSANT, âng-pàs-âng, ad. By the way. ENPIERCE, ên-pê'rs, vt. See EMPIERCE. ENQUICKEN, ên-kôîk'n, vt. To make alive.

ENQICKENED, čn-kôlk'nd, pp. Quickened; made

[making alive. alive. ENQUICKENING, en-konké-en-ing, ppr. Quickening; ENQUIRE, en-qui'r, vi. This word, with all its dependants, is more usually written with in. But perhaps it ought to be written with en. See INQUIRE.

it ought to be written with en. See INQUIRE ENRACE, én-rå's, vt. To implant; to enroot. ENRACED, én-rå'sd, pp. Implanted. ENRACING, én-rå's-fing, ppr. Implanting. ENRAGE, én-rå'j, vt. To irritate. ENRAGED, én-rå'j-ing, pp. Made furious. ENRAGING, én-rå'j-ing, pp. Exasperating. ENRANGE, én-rå'nj, vt. To place regularly. ENRANGED, én-rå'njd, pp. Pnt in order. over. [Rovi

over.

[Roving over. ENRANGING, én-rå/nj-îng, ppr. Putting in order. ENRANK, én-rångk', et. To place in orderly ranks. ENRANKED, én-rångk'd, pp. Placed in orderly ranks. ENRANKING, én-rångk'fing, ppr. Placing in orderly ranks.

Roved

ranks.
ENRAPTURE, én-råpt', vt. To throw into an eestasy;
ENRAPTURED, én-råpt'yrn, vt. To delight highly.
ENRAPTURED, én-råpt'yrn, pp.
Transported with

pleasure. [lignung. ENRAPTURING, én-råpt-'ş'ûr-îng, ppr. Highly de-ENRAVISH, én-råv-'ish, vt. To throw into ecstasy. ENRAVISHED, én-råv-'ishd, pp. Transported with [ecstasy. delight. [ecstasy.

ENRAVISHING, én-råv'fsh-fng, ppr. Throwing into ENRAVISHMENT, én-råv'fsh-ment, n. Ectasy.

ENREGISTER, én-réj-is-tér, vt. To enrol. ENREGISTERED, én-réj-is-térd, pp. E Enrolled, or recorded.

ENREGISTERING, en-rej: 1s-ter-ing, ppr. Enrolling, ENRHEUM, en-rem, vi. To have rheum through cold. ENRICH, en-ritsh', vt. To make wealthy. To make

ENRICHED, en-ritshd', pp. Made wealthy; fertilized. ENRICHING, en-ritshing, ppr. Making opulent; fertilizing. [wealth. ENRICHMENT, én-rîtsh-ment, n. Augmentation of

ENRIDGE, én-rij', vt. To form with ridges. ENRIDGED, én-rijd', pp. Formed into ridges. ENRIDGING, én-rij'ing, ppr. Forming into ridges. ENRING, én-ring', vt. To bind round. ENRINGED, en-ring'd, pp. Bound round with a ring-ENRINGING, en-ring'ing, ppr. Encircling; binding. ENRIPEN, en-ri'pn, vt. To ripen. ENRIPENED, én-ri'p-énd, pp. Brought to perfection. ENRIPENING, én-ri'p-én-ing, ppr. Bringing to per-ENRIVE, én-ri'v, vt. To cleave. fection. ENRIVE, ėn-ri'v, vt. To cleave. [1ector ENRIVED, ėn-ri'v-d, pp. Cleaved; rived. ENRIVING, ėn-ri'v-ling, ppr. Cleaving; riving. ENROBE, ėn-rô'b, vt. To dress. ENROBED, ėn-rô'b-d, pp. Attired; invested. ENROBING, ėn-rô'l-ling, ppr. Attiring; investing. ENROL, ėn-rô'l, vt. To insert in a roll, or register. ENROLLED, ėn-rô'l-d, pp. Inserted in a roll. ENROLLER, ėn-rô'l-d, rp. Inserted in a roll. ENROLLING, ėn-rô'l-ling, vpr. Inserting in a registe ENROLLING, en-rô'l-ling, ppr. Inserting in a register. ENROLMENT, en-rô'l-ment, n. Register; writing in which any thing is recorded.

ENROOT, en-rot, vt. To fix by the root.

ENROOTED, en-rot ed, pp. Fixed by the root. ENROOTING, ên-rô't-ing, ppr. Fixing by the root. ENROUND, ên-râô'nd, vt. To surround. ENROUNDED, ên-râô'nd-éd, pp. Environed. ENROUNDING, en-raond'ing, ppr. Surrounding. ENS, ens', n. Any being or existence. In chymistry: some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from, in a little room. ENSAMPLE, ėn-såmp'l, n. Example; pattern.
ENSAMPLE, ėn-såmp'l, vt. To exemplify.
ENSAMPLED, ėn-såmp'ld, pp. Exemplified.
ENSAMPLING, ėn-såmp'lling, ppr. Exemplifying.
ENSANGUINE, ėn-sång'-göin, vt. To suffuse with blood.
ENSANGUINED, ėn-sång'-göin, vt. To suffuse with blood. Suffused with [with blood. ENSANGUINING, ên-sâng-gôin-îng, ppr. Suffusing ENSCHEDULE, ên-shêd-u'l, vt. To insert in a schedule. ENSCHEDULED, en-shed-u'ld, pp. Inserted in a sche-[schedule. ENSCHEDULING, en-shed-u-ling, ppr. Inserting in a ENSCONCE, en-skons', vt. To cover as with a fort; to secure ENSCONSED, en-skonsd, pp. Covered; sheltered. ENSCONSING, en-skonsding, ppr. Covering; secur-ENSEAL, en-se'l, vt. To impress. ENSEALED, én-sé'ld, pp. Impressed with a seal.

ENSEALING, én-sé'l-ing, ppr. Impressing with a seal.

ENSEAM, én-sé'm, vt. To sew up. [seam. ENSEAMED, én-sé'md, pp. Sewn up; enclosed by a ENSEAMED, én-sé'md, a. Greasy. ENSEAMING, én-sé'm-îng, ppr. Sewing up; enclosing by a seam. ENSEAR, en-sê'r, vt. To cauterise. ENSEARCH, én-sértsh', vi. To try to find. ENSEARED, én-sértd, pp. Cauterised; stopped by fire. ENSEARING, én-sé'r-ing, ppr. Cauterising; stopping by burning to hardness.
ENSEMBLE, ang-sa'mbl, n. One with another; considered together, and not in parts.

ENSHIELD, en-she'ld, vt. To cover; to protect.

ENSHIELDED, en-she'ld-ed, pp. Covered; protected. ENSHIELDING, en-she'ld-lng, ppr. Covering, pro-tecting. ENSHRINE, én-shri'n, vt. To preserve as a thing sa-ENSHRINED, én-shri'nd, pp. Inclosed in a shrine or or cabinet. ENSHRINING, en-shri'n-ing, ppr. Inclosing in a shrine ENSIFEROUS, én-sîf-ér-us, a. Bearing or carrying a sword. ENSIFORM, ensée-farm, a. Having the shape of a ENSIGN, enési'n, n. The flag or standard of a regiment. The officer of foot who carries a flag.

ENSIGN, en-si'n, vt. To mark with some sign.

ENSIGNBNARER, en-si'n-ba'r-er, n. He that carries

the flag; the ensign.
ENSIGNCY, en'sin-se, n. The
the officer who carries the flag.

ENSIGNED, cn-si'nd, pp. Marked with some sign.

ENSIGNING, en-si'n-ing, ppr. Marking with some sign.
ENSKIED, ėn-skėi'd, part. a. Placed in heaven.
ENSLAVE, ėn-slå'v, vt. To reduce to servitude.
ENSLAVED, ėn-slå'vd, pp. Reduced to slavery.
ENSLAVEMENT, ėn-slå'v-mėnt, n. The state of slavery. ENSLAVER, en-slave, n. He that enslaves. ENSLAVER, en-slav-ur, n. He that enslaves. ENSLAVER, én-slav-ur, ppr. Reducing to bondage. ENSLAVING, én-slav-ur, vv. See Insnare. ENSNARL, én-snarl, vv. To entangle. ENSNARL, én-snarl, vi. To snarl; to gnash the teeth. ENSNARLED, én-snarl'd, pp. Entangled. ENSNARLING, én-snarl'ling, ppr. Entangling. ENSOBER, én-sô-bûr, vv. To make sober. ENSOBER, én-sô-bûr, vv. To make sober. ENSOBERED, én-ső-bård, pp. Made sober. ENSOBERING, én-ső-bår-ing, ppr. Making sober; composing.

ENSPHERE, ėn-sfė'r, vi. To form into roundness.

ENSPHERED, ėn-sfè'rd, pp. Placed in a sphere.

ENSPHERING, ėn-sfèrding, ppr. Placing in a sphere.

ENSTAMP, ėn-ståmp, vt. To fix a stamp.

ENSTAMPED, ėn-ståmpd, pp. Impressed deeply.

ENSTAMPING, ėn-ståmpd'ng, ppr. Impressing. ENSTAMPTING, en-statup-ing, ppr.

ENSTEEP, ên-stê'p. See Insteep.

ENSTYLE, ên-stê'l, vt. To name.

ENSTYLED, ên-stê'ld, pp. Styled; named; called.

ENSTYLING, ên-stê'l-ing, ppr.

Styling; naming; ENSUE, en-su', vi. To follow as a consequence to pre-ENSEED, én-su'd, pp. Followed as a consequence. ENSUING, én-su'ing, ppr. Following as a consequence; succeeding. ENSURABLE, en-shor-abl. See Insurable. ENSURANCE, en-shor-ans, n. Exemption from hazard. The sum paid for security. ENSURANCER, en-shô'r-an-ser, n. He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. ENSURE, en-shor, vt. To make certain. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum. promise reimbursement of any miscarriage. ENSURER, en-shô'r-ur, n. One who makes contracts of ensurance. ENSWEEP, én-sôé'p, vt. To pass over with swiftness. ENSWEEPED, én-sôé'pd, pp. Sweeped over; passed over rapidly. [passing over rapidly. ENSWEEPING, en-sôeping, ppr. Sweeping over; ENTABLATURE, en-tablatur, n.] The architrave, ENTABLEMENT, en-tablament, n.] frise, and corresponding to the same of nice of a pillar. [of sailing. ENTACKLE, en-tåkl', vt. To supply with instruments ENTACKLED, en-tåkl'd, pp. Supplied with instruments for sailing.
ENTACKLING, én-tåk'llng, ppr. Supplying with tackle, or instruments for sailing.
ENTAIL, én-tål', vt. The rule of descent settled for any estate. Engraver's work; inlay. ENTAIL, en-tal, vt. To settle the descent of any estate. ENTAIL, en-tal, vi. To cut. ENTAILED, en-ta/ld, pp. Settled on a man, and certain heirs specified. [on a person. ENTAILING, én-tål'n, pp. Settling unalienably ENTAILING, én-tål'n, vi. To tame; to subdue. ENTAMED, én-tål'md, pp. Tamed; subdued. ENTAMING, én-tål'm-ing, ppr. Taming; subduing. ENTANGLE, én-tångl', vt. To inwrap or ensnare. To twist the bowels. ENTANGLED, én-tångg'ld, pp. Twisted together; ENTANGLEMENT, én-tångg'l-mént, n. Perplexity. ENTANGLER, én-tångg'ldr, n. One that entangles. interwoven in a confused manner. ENTANGLING, en-tangg-ling, ppr. Interweaving. Perplexing; cnsnaring.
ENTENDER, én-tén-dér, vt. To protect.
ENTENDERED, én-ténd-érd, pp. Treated with tenderness, or kindness ENTENDERING, en-tendering, ppr. Treating with tenderness, or kindness.
ENTER, en'ter, vt. To go or come into any place, or society. To set down in a writing. [in. ENTER, čn-těr, vi. To come in; to go in. To engage The place and quality of

ENTERDEAL, en'ter-de'l, n. Reciprocal transactions.

ENTERED, en'terd, pp. Moved in; come in; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing. ENTERER, én-tér-år, n. One who is making a beginning.

ENTERING, én'tér-îng, n. Entrance into a place.

ENTERING, en'ter-ing, ppr. Coming, or going in; flowing in. Piescing; penetrating. Setting down in writing.

[of the intestines. ENTERITIS, ên-têr-ît-îs, n. A violent inflammation ENTERLACE, ên-têr-lâ's, vt. To interweave. ENTEROCELE, ên-têr-ôs-êl-ê, n. A rupture from

the bowels pressing through the peritonæum so as to fall down into the groin.

ENTEROLOGY, en-ter-ol'o-je, n. The anatomical

account of the bowels and internal parts. ENTEROMPHALOS, en-ter-om-få-los, n. An umbi-Conference. lical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE, én-tér-på'r-låns, n. Parley; ENTERPLEADER, én-tér-plê'd-år, n. The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end.

ENTERPRISE, én'tér-pri'z, n. An undertaking of ha-ENTERPRISED, en'ter-pri'zd, pp. Undertaken; at-[a bold design. ENTERPRISING, én'tér-pri'z-ing, ppr. Undertaking

ENTERTAIN, en'ter-ta'n, n. Entertainment. ENTERTAINED, ên-têr-tâ'nd, pp. Received with hospitality as a guest. Amused; pleased. ENTERTAINER, ên-têr-tâ'n-år, n. He that keeps

others in his service; that treats others at his table; that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINING, én-tér-tä'n-ing, ppr. Receiving

with hospitality; amusing. ENTERTAININGLY, en-ter-ta'n-ing-le, ad. In an

amusing manner.

ENTERTAINMENT, en-ter-ta'n-ment, n. Conversation. Treatment at the table. Hospitable reception. Amusement; diversion. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSÜED, en-ter-tish-u'd, a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

ENTHEAL, ENTHEASTICAL, en-the-al, en-theå'st-ik-ål, a. Divinely inspired. ENTHEASTICALLY, en-the-å'st-ik-ål-e, ad. Accor-

ENTHRANTIOALL 1, a. Enthusiastick.
ENTHRAL, én-thèlt, a. Enthusiastick.
ENTHRAL, én-thràl. See ÎNTHRAL.
ENTHRIL, én-thròln, vt. To pierce; to penetrate.
ENTHRONE, én-thròln, vt. To place on a regal seat.
ENTHRONED, én-thròln, pp. Seated on a throne.
ENTHRONING, én-thròln-ing, ppr. Seating on a

ENTHRONIZE, en-thrô'n-i'z, vt. To enthrone. ENTHRONIZED, en-thrô'n-i'zd, pp. Enthroned,

ENTHRONIZING, ên-thrờ/n-lz-ling, ppr. Enthroning. ENTHUNDER, ên-thần-dễr, vi. To make a noise like thunder.

ENTHUSIASM, én-thu'zê-åzm, n. Heat of imagination; violence of passion.

ENTIIUSIAST, en-thu-ze-ast, n. One who vainly

of some communication with the Deity. Vehemently

or some communication with the Dety. Venemently hot in any cause. Elevated in fancy. [siast. ENTHUSIASTICK, én-thu-zê-å/st-îk, n. An enthu-ENTHUSIASTICALLY, én-thu-zê-å/st-îk-âl-ê, ad. With very great zeal and warmth of mind. ENTHYMEM, or ENTHYMEME, én-thé-mêm, n.

An argument consisting only of an an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

ENTHÝMEMATICAL, én-thć-měm'át'ík-ål, a Per-

taining to an enthymeme. ENTICE, en-ti's, vt. To allure; to attract.

ENTICED, en-ti'sd, pp. Incited; instigated to evil. ENTICEMENT, en-ti's-ment, n. The act of alluring to ill.

ENTICER, en-ti's-ur, n. One that allures to ill. ENTICING, en-ti's-ing, n. The act of alluring to evil. ENTICING, en-ti's-ing, ppr. Inciting to evil; urging

ENTICINGLY, ên-ti's-Îng-lê, ad. Charmingly. ENTIERTY, ên-ti'er-tê, n. The whole. ENTIRE, ên-ti'r, a. Whole; undivided. Unbroken;

complete in its parts. Unmingled. ENTIRELY, en-ti'r-le, ad. Completely; fully.

ENTIRENESS, en-ti'r-nes, n. Totality; completeness. Fulness.

ENTIRETY, én-ti-ér-tê, n. Completeness. ENTITATIVE, én-tê-tâ-tîv, a. Considered by itself. ENTITATIVELY, en-tê-tâ-tîv-lê, ad. Considered nakedly, and precisely, according to what it is in itself. Considered ENTITLE, en-ti'tl, vt. To grace or dignify with a title.

To prefix as a title. To give a claim to any thing.

ENTITLED, en-ti'tld, pp. Dignified, or distinguished

by a title; having a claim.
ENTITLING, en-ti't-ling, ppr. Dignifying by a title;

giving a claim. ENTITY, én-tit-é, n. A real being. ENTOIL, én-tiél, vt. To ensnare.

ENTOMATOGRAPHY, én'tô-må-tôg'råf-é, n. discourse, or treatise on the nature and habits of in-ENTOMB, en-tô/m, vt. To bury. ENTOMBED, en-to/md, pp. Deposited in a tomb; bu-

ried; interred. ENTOMBING, en-tb/m-ing, ppr. Depositing in a

tomb; burying; interring. ENTOMBMENT, en-tom-ment, n. Burial.

ENTOMOLITE, én-tôm-cô-li't, n. A fossil substance bearing the figure of an insect; or, a petrified insect, ENTOMOLOGICAL, én-tô-mô-lôj-îk-âl, a. Pertaining to the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGIST, en-tô-môl-ô-jist, n. One conversant with the habits and properties of insects. ENTOMOLOGY, en-tô-môl-ô-jê, n. Natural history

ENTORTILATION, en-tar-til-a-shun, n. A turning into a circle.

ENTRAIL, en-tra'l, vt. To interweave. ENTRAILED, en-tra'ld, pp. Interwoven; diversified

mingled. ENTRAILING, en-tralling, ppr. Diversifying; ming. ENTRAILS, en'tralz, n. The bowels.

ENTRAMMELED, én-trâm'éld, a. Curled.

ENTRANCE, en'trans, n. The act of entering. Ave-Initiation; commencement. ENTRANCE, én-trâns', vt. To put into an ecstacy. ENTRANCED, én-trânsd', pp. Put in a trance; eu-

raptured; delighted. [lighting. ENTRANCING, en-trans'ing, ppr. Enrapturing; de-ENTRAP, en-trap', vt. To insnare; to eatch in a trap.

ENTRAPPED, én-trapd', pp. Insnared; entangled. ENTRAPPING, én-trap'ing, ppr. Insnaring; involving in difficulties.
ENTREASURE, ên-trêzh-ûr, vt. See Intreasure.

ENTREAT, én-trê't, n. Entreaty. ENTREAT, én-trê't, vi. To treat; to discourse.

make a petition.

ENTREAT, en-trê't, vt. To petition; to solicit. ENTREATABLE, en-trê't-abl, a. That may be entreated.

ENTREATANCE, en-tre't-ans, n. Petition. ENTREATED, en-tre't-ed, pp. Earnestly supplicated; besought.

ENTREATER, én-tré't-ur, n. One who makes a pe-ENTREATING, én-tré't-ung, ppr. Earnestly asking; importuning.

ENTREATIVE, en-tre't-ive, a. Treating; pleading. ENTREATIVE, en-tre't-ive, a. Ireating; pleading.
ENTREATY, én-tre't-ê, n. Petition; prayer; solicitation; request. [tween the main dishes.
ENTREMETS, ång-têr-må', n. Small plates set be-ENTREPOT, ång-têr-pô', n. A magazine; a ware-

ENTRICK, čn-trík', vt. To deceive; to perplex. ENTRICKED, čn-tríkd', pp. Tricked; deceived. ENTRICKING, čn-tríkd'ng, ppr. Tricking; deceiving. ENTROCHITE, čn-trô-ki't, n. A kind of extraneous

fossil, about an inch in length, made up of round joints; which, when separated, are called trochites. ENTRY, énétré, n. The act of taking possession of any

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ee, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

property; of writing down any thing. The passage by which any one enters a house. Ingress.

NTUNE, én-tu'n, vt. To tune; to chant.

NTUNED, én-tu'nd, pp. Tuned; chanted.

NTUNING, én-tu'n-lng, ppr. Tuning; chanting.

NTWINE, én-ti'n-lng, ppr. Tuning; chanting.

NTWIST, én-tôist, vt. To wreath round.

NTWISTED, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisted round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Twining; twisting round.

NTWISTING, én-tôist-lng, ppr. Feeling uncasiness at the superior condition or happiness of another.

ENWALLOWED, én-tôi-dl-qd, ppr. Encircled.

ENWHEELING, én-hôél-lng, ppr. Encircled.

ENWIDEN, én-tôi-dl-ng, ppr. Encircled.

ENWIDEN, én-tôi-dl-ng, ppr. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Made wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. To encompass.

ENWIDEN, én-tôi-dn, pp. Encircled.

ENWIDEN, én-tôi-dn, pp. Made wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWONED, én-tôi-dn, pp. Encircled.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Made wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Encircled.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider.

ENWIDENING, én-tôi-dn, pp. Making wider. by which any one enters a house. Ingress.
ENTUNE, èn-tu'n, vt. To tune; to chant.
ENTUNED, èn-tu'nd, pp. Tuned; chanted.
ENTUNING, èn-tu'n-îng, ppr. Tuning; chanting.
ENTWINE, én-tôist', vt. See INTWINE.
ENTWISTED, èn-tôist', vt. To wreath round.
ENTWISTED, èn-tôist'èd, pp. Twined; twisted round.

ENTWISTING, en-toist-ing, ppr. Twining; twisting

ENUBILATE, ê-nu'bîl-ā't, vt. To clear from clouds. ENUBILOUS, e-nu'bil-us, a. Clear from fog, mist, or

ENUCLEATE, ê-nu²klê-â²t, vt. To solve; to clear.
ENUCLEATED, ê-nu²klê-â²t-ĕd, pp. Cleared from knots. Disclosed; explained.

ENUCLEATING, ê-nu'klê-â't-îng, ppr. Clearing from knots. Explaining.

ENUCLEATION, ĉ-nu-klê-å-shun, n. Explanation. ENUMERATE, é-nu-mèr-å't, vt. To reckon up singly. ENUMERATED, é-nu-mèr-å't-èd, pp. Counted, or told, number by number.

ENUMERATING, ê-nu'mer-a't-ing, ppr. Counting, or reekoning by the particulars. [numbering. ENUMERATION, ê-nu-mêr-å'shůn, n. The act of ENUMERATIVE, ê-nu-mêr-å't-iv, a. Reckoning up. ENUNCIATE, ê-nun'sê-å't, vt. To declare.

ENUNCIATED, ê-nůn-sê-å/t-èd, pp. Uttered; declared; pronounced. [declaring; pronouncing. ENUNCIATING, ê-nůn-sê-å't-îng, ppr. Uttering; ENUNCIATION, ê-nůn-sê-å'shůn, n. Declaration.

Manner of utterance.

ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nůn'-sê-ā't-īv, a. Declarative. ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nůn'-sê-ā't-īv-lê, ad. Declara-[utterance, or sound. ENUNCIATORY, ê-nûn'sé-å't-ûr-è, a. Containing ENURE, ên-u'r, vt. See INURE. ENVASSAL, ên-vås-ål, vt. To make over to another

ther as his slave. as his slave. ENVASSALLED, en-vås-åld, pp. Made over to ano-ENVASSALLING, en-vås-ål-ing, ppr. Making over

to another as his slave.

ENVELOPE, ên-vê/sl, vt. Sce Inveigle.
ENVELOPE, ên-vê/sl, vt. Sce Inveigle.
ENVELOPE, ên-vê/sl, vt. To hide; to cover on the ENVELOPE, ên-vê/slp, vt. To cover by wrappend to the third of the standard of the [on all sides; inclosed.

ENVELOPED, én-vél'ápd, pp. Inwrapped; covered ENVELOPEMENT, én-vél'áp-mént, n. Perplexity. ENVELOPING, én-vél'áp-ing, ppr. Inwrapping; folding around; covering, or surrounding on all sides.

ENVENOM, én-vén-ûm, vt. To taint with poison.

ENVENOMED, én-vén-ûmd, pp. Tainted with

ENVENOMED, én-vén-amd, pp. Tainted with poison; poisoned.
ENVENOMING, én-vén-am-ing, ppr. Tainting with ENVERMEIL, én-vér-mil, ang-vár-mél, vt. To dye red.

ENVERMEILED, én-vér'mîld, pp. Dyed red. ENVERMEILING, én-vér'mîl-îng, ppr. Dyeing red. ENVIABLE, čnívě-åbl, a. Deserving envy. ENVIED, čnívě'd, pp. Subjected to envy. ENVIER, čnívě-ůr, n. A maligner.

ENVIOUS, env-yas, a. Pained by the excellence or

happiness of another.
ENVIOUSLY, env'oùs-lê, ad. With envy.
ENVIRON, en-vi-rûn, vt. To surround; to besiege; to hem in. [sieged; involved. ENVIRONED, én-vi-rund, pp. Surrounded; be-ENVIRONING, én-vi-run-lng, ppr. Encircling; be-sieging; inclusive.

sieging; inclusing. ENVIRONS, ång-vê-rô/nz, or ěn-vi-růnz, n. pl. Neigh-

bouring places round about; the country.

ENVOY, en-vae, n. A public minister sent from one

power to another. ENVOYSHIP, en'vae-ship, n. The office of an envoy. ENVY, ¿n-²vè, n. Pain felt, and malignity conceived, at the sight of excellence or happiness.

ENVY, én-²vè, vi. To feel envy.

ENVY, én-²vè, vt. To hate another for excellence, hap-

piness, or success. ENVYING and ing, n. Ill-will; malice.

a deep gulf or cavern. ENWOMBED, en-86'md, pp. Impregnated; buried in ENWOMBING, en-86'm-ing, ppr. Impregnating; burying in a deep gulf or cavern.

ENWRAP, én-råp', vt. See Inwrap. [wrapper. ENWRAPMENT, én-råp'-mént, n. A covering; a EOLIAN, é-ô1-ŷån, a. } Denoting one of the five dia-EOLICK, é-ô1-îk, a. } lects of the Greek tongue. Also a particular kind of verse; in musick, one of the modes of the particular kind of verse;

modes of the ancients.

EOLIAN Harp, ê-ô'l-ŷån-hå'rp, n. An instrument so called from Æolus, the heathen deity of winds; as it produces its wild and often exquisite strains merely by the action of the wind.

EOLOPILE, ê-ôl-ô-pi'l, n. A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

EON, ê'on, n. In the platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of Eons. The Gnostics considered Eons as certain substantial powers, or divine natures, emanating from the supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the [nifies on.

EP, EPI, ep', ep'i, prefix. In composition, usually sig-EPACT, e'pakt, n. A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. EPÆNETICK, ép-ê-nét'ik, a. Laudatory; panegyrical. EPARCH, ép-ark, n. The governor or prefect of a

province. EPARCHY, ep-ark-e, n. A province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch, or go-

vernor.

EPAULEMENT, ê-pô'l-mang, ê-pô'l-ment, fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. EPAULET, ép-ül-ét', or ép-ül-ét, n. A shoulder-knot. EPENTHESIS, é-pénéthé-sis, n. The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPENTHETIC, ê-pên-thêt'lk, a. Inserted in the middle of a word.

EPERGNE, ê-pern-et', n. An ornamental stand, for a large glass dish, with branches, &c. &c. EPHA, ê-ra, n. A measure among the Jews, containing

fifteen solid inches.

EPHEMERA, ê-fêm-êr-å, n. A fever that terminates

in one day. An insect that lives only one day. EPHEMERAL, ê-fêm²er-âl, n. \ Diurnal; beginning EPHEMERICK, ê-fêm²er-îlk, n. \ and ending in a day. EPHEMERIDES, ê-fê-mêr²fd-ê·z, n. Astronomical tables, showing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon.

EPHEMERIS, é-fém'ér-is, n. A journal. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, ê-fèm'ér-ist, n. One who consults the planets.

EPHÉMERON-WORM, ê-fém-ér-un-our'm, n. A sort of worm that lives but a day. [ing in a day. EPHEMEROUS, ê-fem-er-us, a. Beginning and end-EPHESIAN, ê-fê'z-yan, n. In the time of Shakspearc, a vulgar appellation, or familiar phrase, probably derived from the dissolute manners of the Ephesians.

EPHIALTES, ef-e-al'te'z, n. The disease called the Hebrew priests. nightmare.

EPHOD, effect, n. A sort of ornament worn by the EPHOR, effor, n. In ancient Sparta, a magistrate chosen by the people. The ephors were five; and they were intended as a check on the regal power; or, according to some writers, on the senate.

6 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'vc, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

office of an ephor. EPHORI, éf²ò²ri', n. pl. The magistrates established

by Lycurgus, to balance the regal power.

EPICEDE, ėp²ė-sė'd, n. A funeral discourse or song.

EPICEDIAN, ėp-ė-sė'd-yan, a. Elegiack; mournful.

EPICEDIUM, ėp-ė-sė'd-yan, n. An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

EPICENE, ep-e-se'n, a. Common; the term, in gram-

mar, of one of the Latin genders.

mar, of one of the Latin genuers.

EPICERASTIC, ép-é-sé-ras-tik, a. Lenient; assuaging.

EPICK, ép-ík, a. Narrative; not acted, but rehearsed.

EPICK, ép-ík, n. An epick poem.

EPICTETIAN, ép-ík-té-s-ýán, a. Pertaining to Epic-

tetus, the Grecian writer.

EPICURE, ép-é-ku'r, n. A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ép-é-ku-ré-án, n. One of the sect of EPICUREAN, ép-é-ku-ré-án, a. Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus. Luxurious. EPICUREANISM, ép-ê-ku-re-ân-îzm, n. Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICURISM, ép-é-ku-rizm, n. Luxury; sensual en-joyment; gross pleasure. The doctrine of Epicurus. EPICURIZE, ép-é-ku-ri'z, vi. To devour like an epicure.

EPICYCLE, ep-ê-si'kl, n. A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened

to it round about its proper centre.

EPICYCLOID, ep-e-si-klaed, a. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPICYCLOIDAL, ép-é-si-kláé'd-ål, a. Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

EPIDEMIA, or EPIDEMIC, ép-é-dé'm-ŷå, or ép-é-

dėmilk, n. A contagious disease. EPIDEMICAL, ėp.ė-dėmilk-al, a. EPIDEMICK, ėp-ė-dėmilk, a. Generally pre-vailing; affecting

great numbers. EPIDERMAL, ép-é-dér-mål, a. Pertaining to the skin or bark.

EPIDERMIC, ép-ê-der-mik, α. Pertaining to EPIDERMIDAL, ép-ê-der-mid-âl, α. Pertaining to cuticle; covering the skin.

EPIDERMIS, ep-ê-der'mis, n. The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIDOTE, ép'é-dô't, n. A mineral: its colour green yellowish, bluish, or blackish green. Two varieties: zoisite, and arenaceous, or granular epidote. EPIGASTRICK, ep-e-gas-trik, a. The epigastrick

region is a name given to the upper part of the abdomen.

EPIGEUM, ê-pê-jê'um, n. That part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth.

EPIGLOTTIS, ép-é-glót-is, n. The thin moveable cartilage, in form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the windpipe.

EPÎGRAM, ep-ê-gram, n. A short poem terminating

in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, èp-è-gram-mat'lk-al, a. Deal-EPIGRAMMATICK, ép-é-grám-måt-ik, a. ∫ing in

epigrams; writing epigrams. EPIGRAMMATIST, ép-é-gråm'å-tist, n. One who

writes epigrams.
EPIGRAPH, čp-će-gråf, n. A title; an inscription.
EPIGRAPHE, čp-će-gråf-ĉ, n. An inscription on a

EPILEPSY, ép-îl-ép-sê, n. A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.

EPILEPTIC, ép-îl-ép-tik, n. One affected with epi-

lepsy.

EPILEPTICAL, ép-îl-čp²tîk-ål, a. } Diseased with an EPILEPTICK, ép²ll-čp²tîk, a. } epilepsy.

EPILOGISE, ép²d-dog-i²z. Sec Epiloguize.

EPILOGISM, ép²ll-ő-jizm, a. Computation.

EPILOGISTICK, ép-îl-ő-jist²ík, a. Having the na-

ture of an epilogue. 954

EPHORALTY, ef-6-rål-te, n. The office, or term of EPILOGUE, ep-é-log, n. The poem or speech at the

end of a play.

EPILOGUIZE, ép-é-lòg-iz, vi. To speak an epilogue.

To add to in the man-EPILOGUIZE, ep'e-lòg-i'z, vt. To add to in the man-

ner of an epilogue. EPILOGUIZED, čp'ĉ-lòg-i'zd, pp. Added to in the

manner of an epilogue. EPILOGUIZING, ep-ê-lòg-i'z-ing, ppr. Adding to in

the manner of an epilogue.

EPINICION, ép-ê-nê's-ŷûn, n. A song of triumph.

EPINYCTIS, ép-ê-nîk'-tîs, n. A sore at the corner of the eye.

EPIPEDOMETRY, êp-ê-pê-dôm'ét-rê, n. The mensuration of figures that stand on the same base.

EPIPHANY, ê-pif-ân-ê, n. A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in comme-moration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. EPIPHONEMA, ĉp-ĉ-fô-nĉ-mã, n. An exclamation. EPIPHORA, ĉ-pŝf-ô-rã, n. A defluxion of humours on

the eyes. EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, ep-e-fil-o-sper-mus, a. Bearing their seed on the back part of their leaves. EPIPHYSIS, ê-pif's-is, n. Accretion; the part

added by accretion. EPIPLOČE, ê-pîp-lô-sê, n. A figure in rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added to another.

EPIPLOCELE, é-pîp'lô-sé'l, n. A rupture of the caul, or omentum.

EPIPLOON, ĉ-pĥp-lồn, n. The caul, or omentum. EPISCOPACY, ĉ-pĥs-kô-pås-ĉ, n. The government

of bishops. EPISCOPAL, é-pls-kô-pål, a. Belonging to a bishop. EPISCOPALIAN, é-pls-kô-pål-yån, a. Pertaining to bishops; government by bishops. EPISCOPALIANS, ê-pis-kò-pā'l-yans, n. pl. Those

who adhere to the established church of England. EPISCOPALLY, ê-pîs'kô-pål-ĉ, ad. In an episcopal manner

EPISCOPATE, ê-pîs-kô-på't, n. A bishoprick. EPISCOPICIDE, ê-pîs-kôp-ê-si'd, n. The murderer

of a bishop. EPISCOPATE, ĉ-pŝs'kô-på't, vi. To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

EPISCOPY, ê-pîs-kô-pê, n. Survey; search. EPISODE, êp-ê-sd'd, n. An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main sub-

ject, yet rising naturally from it. EPISODICAL, ép-é-sôd-ík-ál, a. Contained in an EPISODICK, ép-é-sôd-ík, a. to an episode.

EPISODICALLY, ep-e-so'd-ik-al-e, ad. By way of episode.

episoue.

EPISPASTIC, ép-îs-păs'tîk, a. A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body.

EPISPASTICK, ép-ê-spās'tîk, a. Drawing; blistering.

EPISTLE, ê-pīst'î, n. A letter.

EPISTILBITE, ép-îs-tîl'bi't, n. A mineral, said to be

the same as the heulandite.

EPISTLER, ê-pîst'lêr, n. A writer of letters. EPISTOLARY, ê-pîs'tê-lêr-ê, a. Transacted by letters. EPISTOLICAL, ê-pîs-têl'îk-âl, a. Having the form

and manner of an epistle.

EPISTOLIZE, &-pîs-tô-li'z, vi. To write letters.

EPISTOLOGRAPHIC, ê-pîs-tô-lô-grāf-lk, a. Per-

taining to the writing of letters. EPISTROPHE, ê-pis-trô-fê, n. In rhetorick: a figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation.

EPISTYLE, ép-é-sti/l, n. An architravc. EPITAPH, ép-é-tåf, n. An inscription upon a tomb. EPITAPHIAN, ép-é-tå/f-ŷån, a. Pertaining to an epitaph.

EPITASIS, ê-pît-a-sîs, n. In the ancient drama: the EPITHASAS, e-pit-a-sis, n. All progress of the plot. [song. EPITHALAMIUM, é-pith-à-là/m-yûm, n. A nuptial EPITHALAMY, ép-é-thàl/à-mé, n. A nuptial song. EPITHEM, ép-é-thèm, n. A liquid predicament ex-

ternally applied.

EPITHET, ép-é-thét, n. An adjective denoting any

quality, good or bad. EPITHET, ép'é-thét', vt. To describe the quality of. EPITHETED, ép'é-thét-éd, pp. Described in quality.

scribing in quality. EPITHETING, ép-é-thét-îng, ppr. Entitling; de-EPITHUMETIC, ép-é-thu-mét'îk, a. Inclin-EPITHUMETICAL, ép-é-thu-mét'îk-ål, a. ed to

lust; pertaining to the animal passion.
EPITOME, é-pît-ô-mê, n. Abridgement.
EPITOMIZE, é-pît-ô-mi'z, vt. To contract into a nar-

EPITOMIZED, é-pît-ô-mi'zd, pp. Abridged; contracted into a smaller compass.

EPITOMIZER, é-pît-ô-mi'z-ûr, n.

EPITOMIST, é-pît-ô-mist, n.

An abridger.

EPITOMIST, é-pít-é-mist, n. An abridger. EPITOMIZING, é-pít-é-miz-ing, ppr. Abridging;

shortening. Making a summary. EPITRITE, ep-ê-tri't, n. In prosody: a foot, consisting of three long syllables and one short one: as,

salutantes, concitati, incantare.

EPITROPE, ĉ-pît'-rô-pĉ, n. In rhetoric: concessions,

EPITROPY, ĉ-pît-rô-pĉ, n. a figure by which one
thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage: as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact; but it overthrows our own argument.

EPIZOOTIC, ep-é-zô-ôt'îk, a. In geology: an epithet given to such mountains as contain animal remains in their natural or in a petrified state, or in the im-

pressions of animal substances.

EPIZOOTY, ép-ê-zô-òt-ê, n. A murrain or pestilence

among irrational animals.

EPOCH, ėp'ok, n. \ The time at which a new comEPOCHA, ėp'ok, n. \ putation is begun.

EPODE, ėp'od, n. The stanza following the strophe

and antistrophe. EPOPEE, ep-o-pe, n. An epic or heroick poem.

EPO'R.E., ép-o-pe, n. An epic or nerous poem. EPO'S, é-pés, n. An epic poem, or its fable or subject. EPULARY, ép-u-lèr-è, a. Belonging to feasts. EPULOSE, ép-u-lòs-shún, n. Banquet; feast. EPULOSITY, ép-u-lòs-sh. Excessive banqueting. EPULOTICK, ép-u-lòt-sh. n. A cicatrising medica-EQUABILITY, é-k-sà-bîl-st-è, n. Evenness. [ment. EQUABILITY, é-k-sà-bîl-st-è, n. Evenness. [ment. EQUABILITY, é-k-sà-bîl-st-è, n. Evenness. [ment.

EQUABLE A. (c. kóżbi), a. Equal; even.
EQUABLY, c. kóżbi, a. Equal; even.
EQUAL, c. kóżbi, a. One not inferior, or superior to
EQUAL, c. kóżdi, a. One not inferior, or superior to
EQUAL, c. kóżdi, a. Like another in bulk, or any quality. Impartial. Being upon the same terms.

EQUAL, ê-kôal, vt. To make one thing or person equal to another.

EQUALISATION, é-kőál-iz-á-shun, n. State of

equality.

EQUALISE, ĉ'kôål-i'z, vt. To make equal.

EQUALISED, ĉ-kôål-i'zd, pp. Made equal; reduced to equality

EQUALISING, é'kôål-i'z-ing, ppr. Making equal. EQUALITY, é-kôål'it-ê, n. Likeness. The same degree of dignity. EQUALLED, é-kőäld, pp. Made equal in dimensions

or quality as another. EQUALLING, ê-kôāl-lng, ppr. Making equal in quan-

tity, quality, or dimensions, as another.

EQUALLY, ê'kôâl-ê, ad. In the same degree with another. In just proportion.

EQUALNESS, ê'kôâl-nês, n. Equality.

EQUANIMITY, é-kőå-ním-ít-é, n. Evenness of mind. EQUANIMOUS, é-kőån-é-műs, a. Even; not elated. EQUANT, é-kőånt, n. An imaginary circle in astro-

nomy, used to determine the motion of the planets, EQUATION, ê-kôā'-shûn, n. The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole. Equation, in algebra: is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value. Equation, in astronomy: the difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

EQUATOR, ê-kôả-tår, n. A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. EQUATORIAL, ĉ-koa-to'r-ŷal, a. Pertaining to the

equator. Taken at the equator. EQUERY, or EQUERRY, čk-čò-č-, ĉ-kò-č-ĉ, or ĉ k-č-ĉ, n. A grand lodge or stable for horses. An officer who has the care of horses. EQUESTRIAN, ê-kôês-trê-ân, a. Being on horseback.

EQUIANGULAR, ê-kôê-ångg'u-lêr, a. See EQUAN-GULAR.

EQUIBALANCE, ê-kôê-bâl²âns, n. Equal weight. EQUIBALANCE, ê-kôê-bâl²âns, vt. To have equal weight with something. EQUIBALANCED, ê-kôê-bâl²ânsd, pp. Giving equal

weight with something. EQUIBALANCING, ê-kôê-bål-åns-ing, ppr. Having

equal weight with something.

EQUICRURAL, ê-kôê-krô²-rêl, a. Having the legs of EQUICRURE, ê-kôê-krô²-rê, a. an equal length, and longer than the base. Isosceles.

EQUIDIFFERENT, ê-kôê-dîf'êr-ênt, a. Having equal

differences, arithmetically proportional.

EQUIDISTANCE, ê-kôé-dîs'tâns, n. Equal distance.

EQUIDISTANT, ê-kôé-dîs'tânt, a. At the same distance. [same distance. EQUIDISTANTLY, ĉ-kôĉ-dis-tant-lĉ, ad. At the EQUIFORMITY,ĉ-kôĉ-fa/r-mit-ĉ,n. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, ê-kôê-låt-er-ål, n. A side exactly

corresponding to others. [equal. EQUILATERAL, ê-kôê-lât-êr-āl, a. Having all sides EQUILIBRATE, ê-kôê-lî-brât, v. To balance equally. EQUILIBRATED, ê-kôê-lê-brât-êd, pp. Balanced equally on both sides are order. equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATING, ê-kôê-lê-brā't-îng, ppr. Balanc-ing equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATION, ê-kôê-li'bra'shun, n. Equipoise. EQUILIBRIOUS, ê-kôê-lê'brê-ủs, a. Equally poised. EQUILIBRIOUSLY, ê-kôê-lê'brê-ủs-lê, ad. In equi-

poise. [thing equally EQUILIBRIST, ê-kôîl'îb-rîst, n. One that balances a EQUILIBRITY, ê-kôê-lîb-rît-ê, n. Equality of weight. EQUILIBRIUM, ê-kôê-lê-brê-ûm, n. Equipoise; Equality of any kind.

EQUIMULTIPLE, ê-kôê-můl'tîpl, n. In arithmetic and geometry: a number multiplied by the same

number or quantity. EQUIMULTIPLE, ê-kôê-můl-třpl, a. Multiplied by

the same number or quantity.
EQUINE, ê'kôi'n, a. Pertaining to horses.
EQUINECESSARY, ê-kôê-nès-ès-sèr-ê, a. Needful

in the same degree. EQUINOCTIAL, ê-kôê-nòk-shål, n. The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle, when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the same

with the equator. [the equinox. EQUINOCTIAL, ê-kôê-nòk-shål, a. Pertaining to EQUINOCTIALLY, ê-kôê-nòk-shål-lê, ad. In the

direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, ê'kôê-nôks, n. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving directly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. Equality. Even measure. Equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, ê-kôê-nu-mèr-ant, a. Having the same number.

EQUANGULAR, ê-kôāng²gu-lèr, a. Consisting of EQUIP, ê-kôip', vt. To fit a ship for sea-equal angles. for a horseman. To accoutre. To dress. To furnish

EQUIPAGE, ék-bê-på/j, n. Carriage retinue. Accoutrements.

EQUIPAGED, ék-bê-på/jd, a. Accoutred. EQUIPENDENCY, ê-kbê-pên-dên-sê, n. Equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, ê-kőip-ment, n. Accourrement. EQUIPOISE, ê-kôe-paê'z, n. Equilibration. EQUIPOISE, ê-kôe-paê'z, vt. To balance or poise two

or more things, two or more opinions, &c., in order to ascertain whether they are of equal weight, equal force, &c. I have taken the liberty of coining this verb, because we frequently use the participles equipoised, and equipoising, in discourse and composition; which

naturally belong to a verb, not to a pure noun, from which they cannot grammatically be said to be taken, as having a grammatical existence in it, though in fact, every verb, as well as every other part of speech, is a noun. I have, therefore, only given a word which ought naturally to have an existence, "a local habitation and a name," in our language. J. K. EQUIPOISED, ĉ-kôĉ-påĉzd, pp. Balanced; poised;

made of equal weight.

EQUIPOISÎNG, ê-kôê-påê'z-ing, ppr. Balancing;

poising; proving to be of equal weight.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ê-kôê-pôl²ēns, n. Equality of power.

EQUIPOLLENCY, ê-kôê-pôl²ēns, n. Equipollence.

EQUIPOLLENT, ê-kôê-pôl²ēnt, a. Having equal power.

EQUIPOLLENTLY, ê-kôê-pôl²ēnt, a. Having equal power.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ê-kôê-pôl²ēnt-lê, ad. Equivalently,

EQUIPONDERANCY, ê-kôê-pôl²der-lans, n. } Equi
EQUIPONDERANCY, ê-kôê-pôl²der-lans, a. The same

EQUIPONDERANT, e-kôê-pôl²der-lans, a. The same

EQUIPONDERANT weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, ĉ-kôĉ-pònd-rå't, vi. To weigh
EQUIPONDIOUS, ĉ-kôĉ-pònd-rå't, a. Equilibrated.
EQUIPED, ĉ-kôĵpd, pp. Furnished. Fitted for sea.

Accourred; dressed out.

EQUIPPING, é-kôlp-ing, ppr. Furnishing. Fitting for sea. Furnishing for a horseman.

EQUITABLE, ék-éőt-ábl, a. Just; impartial. EQUITABLENESS, ék-éőt-ábl-nés, n. Justness.

EQUITABLY, ék-őít-áb-lé, ad. Justly. EQUITANGENTIAL, é-kőé-tán-jén-shál, a. In geometry: the tangent of a curve, equal to a constant line. EQUITANT, êk-ôê-tant, a. In botany: riding; as equitant leaves; a term of leafing, or foliation: when two opposite leaves converge so with their edges that one incloses the other; or, when the inner leaves are inclosed by the outer ones.

EQUITATION, ék-őít-å-shûn, n. Riding on horseback.

EQUITA HON, ek-oit-a-snun, n. riuning on norsenack.
EQUITY, ék-őit-é, Justice; right. The rules of the
court of Chancery.
EQUIVALENCE, é-kőiv-á-léns, n.
EQUIVALENCE, é-kőiv-á-léns, n.
EQUIVALENCE, é-kőiv-á-léns, n. To be equal.
EQUIVALENCED, é-kőiv-á-lénsd', pp. Equiponderatod : equalled

ated; equalled. EQUIVALENCING, ê-kôiv-â-lêns-îng, pp. Equipon-

derating; being equal to.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kôîv-â-lênt, a. Equal in value.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kôîv-â-lênt, n. A thing of the same

weight, dignity, or value. [manner. EQUIVALENTLY, ê-kôîv-â-lênt-lê, ad. In an equal EQUIVOCACY, ê-kôîv-ê-kâs-ê, n. Equivocalness;

ambiguity of language.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kôiv-ô-kâl, a. Uncertain; doubtful.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kôiv-ô-kâl, n. Ambiguity.

EQUIVOCALLY, ê-kôiv-ô-kâl-ê, ad. Ambiguously.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ê-kôiv-ô-kâl-nês, n. Ambiguity. EQUIVOCATE, ê-kôîv-ô-kå't, vi. To render capable

of a double interpretation. EQUIVOCATING, é-kőlv-ő-kä/t-ing, ppr. Using am-

biguous words, or phrases. EQUIVOCATION, ê-kôlv-ô-kã-shun, n. Double

EQUIVOCATOR, é-kőiv-c-kä/t-ur, n. One who uses

ambiguous language.
EQUIVOKE, ἐκ-ἐδἐ-νδ'k, n. A quibble.
EQUIVOQUE, ἐκ-ἐδἐ-νδ'k. See Equivoke.
EQUIVOROUS, ἐ-κδιν-ἐδ-rūs, α. Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

ER, er', n. A syllable in the middle of names or places,

comes from the Saxon papa, dwellers. ER, er', n. A syllable at the end of the word, signifying

the inhabitants of a place; as, Londoner. ERA, ê-ra, n. The account of time from any particular

date or epoch.

ERADIATE, ĉ-rā-dĉ-ā/t, vi. To shoot like a ray.

ERADIATION, ĉ-rā-dĉ-ā/shûn, n. Emission of ra-

ERADICATE, é-råd'é-kå't, vt. To pull up by the root. ERADICATED, é-råd'é-kå't- d, pp. Flucked up by

the roots; extirpated. ERADICATING, ê-råd-6-kå/t-ång, ppr. Pulling up by the roots. Destroying.

ERADICATION, ê-råd-ê-kå-shun, n. The act of tear-

ing up by the root.

ERADICATIVE, ê-råd-ê-kā't-īv, a. Curing radicallyERADICATIVE, ê-råd-ê-kā't-īv, n. A medicine which cures radically.

ERASABLE, ê-râ's-âbl, a. That may or can be erased. ERASE, ê-râ's, or ê-râ'z, vt. To expunge.

ERASED, ê-rā'sd, or ê-rā'zd, pp. Rubbed, or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

ERASEMENT, ê-rå/s-ment, n. Expunction. ERASING, ê-rå/s-ing, or ê-rå/z-ing, ppr. Rubbing, cr

scraping out; obliterating; destroying. [out. ERASION, ê-rå-zhůn, n. The act of erasing or rubbing ERASTIAN, ê-råst-yan, n. One of a religious sect, thus called from their leader Thomas Erastus, whose distinguishing doctrine it was, that the church had no right to discipline, that is, no regular power to excommunicate, exclude, censure, absolve, decree, or

ERASTIANISM, ê-râst-yan-izm, n. The doctrine or

principles of Erastians.

ERASURE, ê-rå-zhur, n. Rasure.

EREASURE, e-ra-znur, n. rasure.
ERE, å'r, ad. Before; sooner than.
ERE, å'r, prep. Before.
EREBUS, ér-tê-būs, n. In mythology: darkness; hence
the region of the dead, a deep and gloomy place; hell.
ERECT, é-rêkt', vt. To place perpendicularly to the
horizon. To erect a perpendicular: To cross one line
by another at right angles. To raise; to build. To elevate; to exalt; to lift up.

ERECT, ê-rêkt', vi. To rise upright. ERECT, ê-rêkt', a. Upright; not leaning; not prone. Bold; confident.

ERECTABLE, é-rékt'abl, a. That can be erected; as an erectable feather. ERECTED, ê-rekt-ed, a. Aspiring; generous; noble.

ERECTED, é-rékt-éd, pp. Set in a straight, and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised.

ERECTING, ê-rêkt-ing, ppr. Raising, and setting up-ERECTING, 6-rekt-ing, ppr. Raising, and setting upright; building; founding.

ERECTION, 6-rekt-shûn, n. The act of raising. Esta-ERECTIVE, 6-rekt-iv, a. Raising; advancing.

ERECTLY, 6-rekt-iv, ad. In an erect posture.

ERECTNESS, 6-rekt-iv, n. Uprightness of posture.

ERECTOR, 6-rekt-iv, n. One who raises.

ERELONG, å'r-long', ad. Before a long time.

EREMITE, 6r-6-mi't, n. A hermit.

[mit. EREMITAGE & 4-th and the first through a post of a hermit and the strength and the stre

EREMITAGE, er-e-mit-aj, n. The residence of a her-EREMITICAL, er-e-mit-ak-al, a. Religiously solitary.

EREMOW, & T-nåó', ad. Before this time.
EREPTATION, & rép-tå'shån, n. A creeping forth.
EREPTION, & rép'shån, n. A taking away by force.
EREWHILE, å'r-hôi'l, ad. \ Some time ago; before
EREWHILES, å'r-hôi'ls, ad. \ a little while.

ERGAT, er'ga't, vi. To draw conclusions according to the forms of logick. ERGO, er'go, ad. Therefore; consequently.

ERGOT, er-got, n. A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint. ERIGOTISM, er-ge-tizm, n. A conclusion logically de-ERIGOTISM, er-ge-tizm, n. A conclusion logically de-ERIACH, er-é-ak, n. A pecuniary fine. ERIGIBLE, er-éij-fbl, a. That may be erected. ERINGO, er-fiug-go, n. Sea-holly. A plant. ERISTICAL, er-fist-fk-ål, a. Controversial.

ERISTICK, ê-rîst'îk, a. Contro ERKE, êrk', a. Idle; lazy; slothful. ERMELIN, êr'mê-lîn, n. An ermine.

ERMINE, er'min, n. An animal in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasle in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur.

ERMINED, er'mind, a. Clothed with ermine.

ERNE, ér'n, n. From the Saxon, a cottage, or ERON, ér'on, n. place of retirement. ERODE, é-rô'd, vt. To canker.

ERODED, é-rô'd-éd, pp. Eaten; gnawed; corroded.

ERODING, ĉ-rô'd-îng, ppr. Eating into; eating away. EROGATE, ĉr-ĉ-gā't, vt. To bestow; to give. EROGATION, ĉr-ĉ-gā'shdu, n. Bestowing.

i 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

[away. the margin, as if gnawed. [away. EROSION, ê-rô-zhun, n. The state of being eaten

EROTICAL, ê-rôt-îk.-îl, a. Relating to the passion EROTICK, ê-rôt-îk, a. of love.

ERPETOLOGIST, êr-pê-tôl-ô-jîst, n. One who writes on the subject of reptiles; or is versed in the natural history of cortiles. history of reptiles. ERPETOLOGY, er-pé-tèl-é-jé, n. That part of natu-

ral history which treats of reptiles.

ERR, ėr', vi. To wander. To commit errors.

ERR, ėr', vi. To mislead.

ERRABLE, ėr'abl, a. Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ėr'abl-nės, n. Liableness to error. ERRAND, èr-and, n. A message. [completely bad. ERRANT, èr-ant, a. Wandering. Vile; abandoned; ERRANTRY, èr-ant-rè, n. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, er-ratta, n. The singular, erratum, is sometimes used. The faults of the printer inserted in the

beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICAL, ér-råt²lk-ål, a. \ Uncertain. Wand ERRATICK, ér-råt²lk, a. \ ing. Irregular. ERRATICALLY, ér-råt²lk-ål-å, ad. Without rule. Wander-ERRATICK, ér-råt-ik, n. A rogue. ERRATION, ér-rå-shun, n. A wandering to and fro. ERRATUM, ér-rå-tum, n. See Errata.

ERRED, erd', pp. Mistaken; caused to err; departed from the truth.

ERRHINE, er'in, n. What is snuffed up the nose. ERRHINE, er'in, a. Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from

the nose.

ERRING, ér'ing, a. Erratick; uncertain. ERRING, ér'ing, ppr. Wandering from the truth, or

ERROR, ér-'ûr, n. Mistake. A blunder; irregular ERS, or Bitter Vetch, érs', n. A plant. ERSE, or EARSE, érs', n. The language of the Highiands of Scotland. [after corn is cut.

ERSH, or EARSH, ersh', or e'rsh, n. The stubble ERST, erst', ad. First. At first. Formerly. ERSTWHILE, erst'hôil, ad. Till then; till now; afore-

ERUBESCENCE, ér-u-bés-éns, n. Redness. ERUBESCENCY, ér-u-bés-én-sê, n. Reddish.

ERUCT, ê-rûkt', vt. To belch.
ERUCTATE, ê-rûk'tử't, vt. To belch.
ERUCTATED, ê-růk'tử't-éd, pp. Belched; ejected from the stomach, as wind. [ing from the stomach.

rom the stomach, as wind. Ing from the stomach. ERUCTATING, ê-rûk-tâ't-îng, ppr. Belching; eject-ERUCTATION, ê-rûk-tâ'shûn, n. The act of belch-ERUDITE, êr'u-di't, a. Learned. [ing. ERUDITION, êr-u-dish'dn, n. Learning. ERUGINOUS, êr-u-jin-îs, a. Partaking of the nature ERUPT, ê-rûpt, vi. To burst forth. ERUPTION, e-rop-shun, a. Burst; emission. Sudden excursion. Violent exclamation. Efflorescence; pustules. [diseased cruption.

ERUPTIVE, ê-rûpt'iv, a. Bursting forth. Exhibiting ERYNGO, ê-rîng-gê, n. See ERINGO. ERYSIPELAS, êr-ê-alp-êl-âs, n. A disease which

affects the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour; spreading from one place to another. ERYSIPELATOUS, er-ê-sip-êl-a-tus, a. Having the

nature of an erysipelas. ERYTHACE, er-e-thā's, n. The honey-suckle. ERYTIEMA, e-rith-e-mā, n. A pustular affection of

the skin. [tular disease. ERYTHEMATIC, ê-rîth-ê-mât-îk, a. Having a pus-ESCALADE, ês-kâ-lâ'd, n. The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

ESCALADE, es-ka-la'd, vt. To scale; to mount, and enter by means of ladders : as, to escalade a wall.

EROSE, ê-rô's, a. An erose leaf has small sinuses in and entered by ladders. [ing, and entering. and entered by ladders. [ing, and entering. ESCALADING, čs-kå-lå'd-ing, ppr. Scaling; mount-ESCALOP, čs-kòl-up, or skol-up, n. A shellfish, whose

shell is regularly indented. An inequality of margin; indenture.

ESCAPADE, és-kå-på'd, n. Irregular motion of a horse. ESCAPE, és-kå'p, n. Flight; the act of getting out of

ESCAPE, ės-kå'p, vi. To fly; to get out of danger. ESCAPE, ės-kå'p, vi. To fly; to avoid. To pass unob-

served. [served; evaded, ESCAPED, čs.kå/pd, pp. Exempted; avoided; unob-ESCAPEMENT, čs.kå/p-měnt, n. That part of a clock,

or watch, which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

ESCAPING, es-ka'p-ing, n. Avoidance of danger.

ESCAPING, és-kå'p-ing, ppr. Fleeing from and avoiding danger, or evil; evading. [snails. ESCARGATOIRE, és-kår-gå-töå'r, n. A nursery of ESCARP, és-kå'rp, vt. To slope down. ESCARPED, és-kå'rpd, pp. Cut to a slope; formed

ESCARPED, es-aarpa, pp. [into a slope.
ESCARPING, ès-kā'rp-îng, ppr. Sloping; forming
ESCHALOT, shā-lòt', n. A plant. [applications.
ESCHAR, ès-kā-r, n. A hard crust or scar made by hot
ESCHAROTICK, ès-kā-ròt-îk, n. A caustick applications.
ESCHAROTICK, ès-kā-ròt-îk, n. Acustick. [cation.

ESCHEAT, és-tshé't, n. Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or

that fail to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir.

ESCHEAT, és-tshé't, vi. To forfeit. [manor.

ESCHEAT, és-tshé't, vi. To fall to the lord of the ESCHEATABLE, és-tshé't-åbl, a. Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATAGE, és-tshé't-éj, n. The right of succession to an escheat.

ESCHEATED, és-tshé't-éd, pp. Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of

an owner, or by forfeiture.
ESCHEATING, es-tshe't-ing, ppr. Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, es-tshe't-ur, n. An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

ESCHEWED, és-tshô', vt. To fly; to avoid; to shun.
ESCHEWED, és-tshô'd, pp. Shunned; avoided.
ESCHEWING, és-tshô'fing, ppr. Shunning; avoiding.
ESCOCHEON, és-kûtshô'nn, n. The shield of the family. ESCORT, es'kart, n. Guard from place to place. ESCORT, es-ka'rt, vt. To convey.

ESCORTED, es-kå'rt-ed, pp. Attended and guarded by land.

[guarding by land.

ESCORTING, es-kå'rt-ing, ppr. Attending and

by land. [guarding by land. ESCORTING, és-kh'rt-ing, ppr. Attending and ESCOT, és-kòt, n. A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which

is called scot and lot. [support. ESCOT, és-kót', vt. To pay a man's reckoning; to ESCOTTED, és-kót'éd, pp. Paid for; supported. ESCOTTING, és-kót'îng, ppr. Paying a man's reck-

oning; supporting.

ESCOUADE, és-ködd'. See Squad.

ESCOUT, és-káðt', n. A spy. Now Scout.

ESCRIPT, és-krípt', n. A writing; a schedule.

ESCRITOIRE, és-krő-tőá'r, n. A box with all the

implements necessary for writing. ESCROW, es-kro, n. In law: a deed of lands, or tenements, delivered to a third person to hold, till some condition is performed by the grantee. the shield. ESCULAPIAN, ės-ku-lå/p, yan. Escuage, that is, service of ESCULAPIAN, ės-ku-lå/p-yan, a. Medical. ESCULENT, ės-ku-lėnt, a. Good for food.

ESCULENT, es-ku-ient, a. Groot for food.

ESCULENT, es-ku-ient, n. Something fit for food.

ESCURIAL, es-ku-r-ŷāl, n. The palace, or residence
of the king of Spain, about 15 miles north-west of

Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot; and the name itself is said to signify a place full of rocks. The Escurial is a famous monastery, built by Philip II., in the shape of a gridiron, in honour of St. Laurence.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It con- ! tains the king's palace; St. Laurence's church; the monastery of Jerenomites; and the free schools. ESCUTCHEON, es-kutsh-un, n. The shield of the

[cutcheon.

ESCUTCHEONED, és-kůtsh'ůnd, a. Having an es-ESLOIN, és-làé'n, vt. To remove; to banish. ESLOINED, és-làé'nd, pp. Removed. ESLOINING, és-làé'nd, pp. Removing. ESOPHAGOTOMY, é-sôf-å-gôt'ó-mê, n. In sur-

gery: the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

ESOPHAGUS, é-sóf-á-gůs, n. The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

ESOPIAN, ê-zô'p-ŷan, a. Applied generally to fables,

as to Æsop's. ESOTERICK, és-ô-tér'ik, a. A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or exoterick; the secret, or esoterick. EŚOTERY, és'd-ter-ê, n. Mystery; secrecy.

ESPALIER, és-pål'ýér, n. A tree planted and cut so [form espaliers. as to join others. ESPALIER, és-pål'ýér, vt. To plant trees so as to ESPALIERED, és-pal-yerd, pp. Formed as an espalier; protected by an espalier.

ESPALIERING, és-pål'ýér-ing, ppr. Forming an es-

ESPANCET, és-pêi-yér-ing, ppr. Forming an espalier, protecting by an espalier.
ESPARCET, és-pés-l-âl, a. Principal.
ESPECIALLY, és-pés-l-âl-â, ad. Chiefly.
ESPECIALLY, és-pés-l-âl-â, n. State of being
ESPECIALNESS, és-pès-l-âl-nès, n. State of being
ESPERANCE, és-pâ-râns, n. Hope.
[especial. ESPIAL, és-pi'al, n. Detection.

ESPIED, &s-pi'(d, pp. Watched narrowly. Seen at a distance. Discovered. Examined.

ESPIER, és-pi-ér, n. One that watches like a spy.

ESPINEL, és-'pin-él, n. A kind of ruby. ESPIONAGE, és-pê-'ô-nā'zh, n. The act of procuring and giving intelligence.

ESPLANADE, és-plå-nå'd, or és-plå-nå'd, n. The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of a town. In modern gardening: a grass-plot.

ESPOUSAL, és-påő'z-ål, n. Adoption. ESPOUSAL, és-påő'z-ål, a. Used in the act of es-pousing or betrothing.

ESPOUSALS, és-på8'z-åls, n. The act of contracting

or affiancing a man and woman to each other. ESPOUSE, es-påő/z, vt. To betroth. To marry. ESPOUSED, es-påő/zd', pp. Betrothed; promised in

marriage by contract. ESPOUSER, &s-pa&z-ur, n. One that maintains or defends a point. [ing.

ESPOUSING, és-pà&z-ing, ppr. Betrothing; marry-ESPY, és-pi', vt. To see things at a distance. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

ESPY, és-pi', v. A scout; a spy.
ESPYING, és-pi', n. A scout; a spy.
ESPYING, és-pi'fing, ppr. Discovering something intended to be hid. Discovered unexpectedly.

ESQUIRE, és'kôir, n. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

ESQUIRE, és'kôir, vt. To attend as an exquire. ESQUIRED, és'kôird, pp. Attended; waited on. ESQUIRING, és 'köir-ing, ppr. Attending; waiting on. ESSAY, es-sa, vt. To attempt. To try the value and

purity of metals. ESSAY, čs-å, n. Attempt. A loose sally of the mind. A trial. In metallurgy: the proof of the purity and

value of metals.

ESSAYED, és-så'd, pp. Attempted; tried. ESSAYER, és-á-år, n. One who writes essays. ESSAYING, és-á-ìng, ppr. Trying; making an ef-

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fort; attempting.

ESSAYIST, es-a-ist, n. A writer of essays.

ESSENCE, es-dens, n. The nature of any being. Constituent substance. The cause of existence. The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass. odour; scent. Perfume;

ESSENCE, ės²ė́ns, vt. To perfume; to scent. ESSENCED, ės²ė́nsd, pp. Perfumed, as essenced fops. ESSENCING, ės²ė́ns-i̇ng, ppr. Perfuming; scenting. ESSENES, ės-sė²nės, n. Jews, who lived a very strict

life, abstaining from wine, flesh, and women. ESSENTIAL, es-sen shal, a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. Principal. Pure; highly rectified.

ESSENTIAL, és-sén'shål, n. Existence; being. Nature. The chief point. ESSENTIALITY, és-sén-shê-ål'ît-ê, n. Nature. Con-

stituent principles.

ESSENTIALLY, és-sén-shål-é, ad. Really. ESSENTIATE, és-séns-é-å/t, vi. To become of the

same essence. ESSENTIATE, és-séns'é-å't, vt. To form or consti-

tute the essence, or being of any thing. ESSENTIATED, és-séns-é-å't-éd, pp. Formed into, or made to assume the same essential existence, or

ESSENTIATING, és-séns-é-â/t-ing, ppr. Causing one thing to become like another in its essential qualities ESSENTIFICAL, és-én-tif-ik-ål, a. Causing to es-

ESSOIN, és-sôlé'n, n. He that has his presence excused upon any just cause; as sickness. ESSOIN, és-soaé'n, vt. To excuse; to release.

ESSOINER, és-sőáé'n-ůr, n. An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

ESTABLISH, és-tåb'lish, vt. To settle firmly. form or model. To found.

ESTABLISHED, és-tåb'lishd, pp. Set. Fixed firmly. rounged. Enacted. [lishes. ESTABLISHER, és-tåb4lish-år, n. He who estab-ESTABLISHING, és-tåb4lish-ång, ppr. Fixing; set-tling: confirming

tling; confirming. ESTABLISHMENT, čs-tåb-lish-ment, n. Settlement.

Ratification. Foundation; fundamental principle. Allowance; income: salary. ESTACADE, es-ta-ka'd, n. A dyke constructed with piles, in the sea, a river, or morass, to oppose the

entrance of an enemy. ESTAFET, és-tå-fét', n. A military curier. ESTATE, és-tå't, n. Circumstances in general. For-

tune; possession in land. ESTATE, és-tå't, vt. To settle as a fortune.

ESTATED, és-tå't-éd, pp. or a. Possessing an estate. ESTATING, és-tå't-ing, ppr. Settling an estate as a fortune; establishing. ESTEEM, és-tê'm, vt. To set a value upon any thing;

to regard with reverence.

to regard with reverence.

ESTEEM, &s-tê'm, vi. To consider as to value.

ESTEEM, &s-tê'm, n. High value. Account.

ESTEEMABLE, &s-tê'm-åbl, a. That may be esteemed.

ESTEEMER, &s-tê'm-dr, n. One that highly values.

ESTEEMING, &s-tê'm-dr, n. One that highly values.

ESTIFEROUS, &s-tê'm-ling, ppr. Valuing highly.

ESTIMABLE, &s-tê'm-ling, a. Producing heat.

ESTIMABLE, &s-tê'm-åbl, a. Worthy of esteem, honour respect. [deserving regard.] nour, respect. [deserving regard. ESTIMABLENESS, és-tim-åbl-nés, n. The quality of ESTIMATE, és-ti'm-å't, vt. To judge of any thing by

its proportion to something else.
ESTIMATE, ės-tim-å't, n. Computation; calculation.
ESTIMATED, ėst-ė-må't-ėd, pp. Valued; rated highly in opinion.
ESTIMATING, est-ê-mâ/t-îng, ppr. Valuing; rating

ESTIMATION, es'tim-a'shun, n. Opinion; judgment. Esteem; honour.
ESTIMATIVE, &stim-d't-iv, a. Imaginative.

ESTIMATOR, és'tim-å't-ur, n. A valuer.

ESTIVAL, és'tiv-al, a. Pertaining to the summer. ESTIVATE, és'tiv-al't, vi. To pass the summer in a place.

ESTIVATION, és-tiv-ā-shun, n. A place in which to ESTOP, és-tôp', vt. To impede, or bar by one's own [cess.

ESTOPEL, és-tóp/él, n. Such as bars any legal pro-ESTOPPED, és-tóp/d', a. Under an estopel. ESTOPPED, és-tóp/d', pp. Hindered ; barred by one's

own act.

ESTOPPING, és-tôp-ing, ppr. Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ESTOVERS, ės-tô-vers, n. Necessaries allowed by law. ESTRADE, és-trade, or és-trad, n. An even or level

space. [alienate from affection. ESTRANGE, és-trá'nj', vt. To keep at a distance. To ESTRANGED, és-trá'njd, pp. Withdrawn; withheld; alienated.

ESTRANGEMENT, és-trà/nj-ment, n. Alienation. ESTRANGING, és-trà/nj-ing, ppr. Alienating; with-

drawing. ESTRAPADE, és-trå-på'd, or és-trå-påd', n. The de-

fence of a horse that will not obey, who rises mightily before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs. ESTRAY, es-tra, vi. To stray; to wander. ESTRAY, es-tra, n. A creature wandered beyond its

limits; astray. [writing. ESTREAT, &s-trê't, n. The true copy of an original ESTREAT, &s-trê't, vt. To extract by way of fine.

ESTREATED, és-trê't-éd, pp. Extracted; copied. ESTREATING, es-tre't-ing, ppr. Copying. from by way of fine.

ESTREPEMENT, és-tré'p-mênt, n. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon lands or woods. ESTRICH, es'tritsh, n. The largest of birds.

ESTRIDGE, és-tridj, n. See Estrich. ESTUANCE, és'tū-ans, n. Heat; warmth. ESTUARY, és'tu-er-e, n. The mouth of a lake or river

in which the tide reciprocates; a frith. ESTUATE, es-tu-a/t, vt. To swell and fall; to boil.

ESTUATED, és'tu-å't-èd, pp. Boiled; swelled; agiand falling. tated.

ESTUATING, és-tu-å/t-ång, ppr. Boiling; swelling, ESTUATION, és-tu-å-shån, n. The state of boiling;

agitation; commotion.
ESTURE, és-tur, n. Violence: commotion.
ESURIENT, é-shô/r-ŷ-ent, a. Hungry; voracious.
ESURINE, és-u-rin, a. Corroding; eating.

ET CÆTERA, ét-sét-ér-å, A kind of expression denoting others of the like kind.

ETC, etc, n. A contraction of the above. ETCH, etsh', vt. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c., and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which, having its back side tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken outlines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper, quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well-tempered aqua fortis, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. To sketch; to draw. To move forwards towards one side.

ETCH, or EDDISH, êtsh', or êd'ish, n. Ground from

which a crop has been taken. [acid. ETCHED, étshd', pp. Marked and corroded by nitric ETCHING, étshd'ng, ppr. Marking or making prints with nitric acid.

ETCHING, étsh-Ing, n. An impression of a copperplate, taken after the manner described in the verb to etch. [composition.

ETEOSTICK, ĉ-tĉ-cos-tŝk, n. A chronogrammatical ETERNAL, ĉ-tĉ-cnal, n. Without beginning or cnd. ETERNAL, ê-têr-nâl, n. Perpetual.

ETERNAL, ê-ter-nal, n. One of the appellations of the Godhead. That which is endless and immortal.

ETERNALIST, ê-ter-nal-ist, n. One that holds the

past existence of the world infinite.

ETERNALIZE, ê-ter-nal-i/z, vt. To make eternal.

ETERNALIZED, ê-ter-nal-i/zd, pp. Made eternal.

ETERNALIZING, ê-têr-nål-i'z-ing, ppr. Making end. ETERNALLY, ê-têr-nal-ê, ad. Without beginning or

ETERNE, ê-térn', a. Eternal; perpetual. ETERNIFIED, ê-têr'nîf-i'd, pp. Made famous; immortalized. mortalize.

ETERNIFY, ê-ter'nif-i', vt. To make famous ; to im-ETERNIFYING, ê-ter'nîf-i'-îng, ppr. Making famous; immortalizing. [for ever famous. ETERNIZE, é-tér-ni'z, et. To make endless. To make

ETERNIZED, ê-têr'ni'zd, pp. Made endless; immor

talized. [perpetuating. ETERNIZING, ê-têr-niz-ing, ppr. Making endless; ETESIAN, ê-tê'z-ŷān, a. Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, from what part soever of the compass they come; such as our seamen call monsoons and trade-winds.

ETHE, é'th, a. Easy. ETHEL, é'thèl, a. Noble.

ETHER, é-thèr, n. An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed. The matter of the highest regions above. ETHEREAL, é-thé'r-yal, a. Formed of ether. Heavenly.

ETHEREALIZE, ê-thê'r-ŷâl-i'z, vt. To convert into ether; or, into a very subtile fluid.
ETHEREALIZED, ê-thê'r-ŷâl-fzd, pp. Converted into

ether, or, a very subtile fluid. ETHEREALIZING, ê-thê'r-ŷâl-i'z-îng, ppr. Con-

verting into ether, or a very subtil fluid.

ETHEREOUS, è-thèr-yus, a. Formed of ether.

ETHERIZE, è-thèr-i'z, vt. To convert into ether.

ETHERIZED, è-thèr-i'zd, pp. Converted into ether.

ETHERIZING, è-thèr-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting into

ETHICAL, êth-îk-âl, n. Treating on morality. ETHICALLY, êth-îk-âl-ê, ad. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, éth'ik, a. Moral; delivering precepts of mo-ETHICKS, éth'iks, n. pl. The doctrine of morality. ETHIOP, é'thé-åp, n. A native of Ethiopia. ETHIOPS MINERAL, é'thé-ûp's-min'ér-ål, n. See

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.

ETHMOID, eth-maed, n. A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETHMOIDAL, éth-måé-dål, a. The denomination given to one of the sutures of the human cranium. ETHMOIDES, êth-maê-dê'z, n. The name of the

bone situate in the middle of the basis of the forehead or os frontis, filling almost the whole cavity of the ETHNIC, éth-nik, n. A heathen. nostrils.

ETHNICAL, éth-nik-al, a. Heathen. ETHNICISM, eth-nis-izm, n. Paganism.

ETHNICK, eth-nik, a. Heathen. Pagan. ETHNOLOGY, éth-nôl-ô-jê, n. A treatise on nations. ETHOLOGICAL, éth-ô-loj-fik-ål, a. Treating of morality. [the subject of morality. ETHOLOGIST, ê-thôl-ô-jîst, n. One who writes on

ETHOLOGY, ê-thôl-ô-je, n. A discourse on morals. ETIOLATE, ê-tê-ô-la't, vi. To become white by ex-

cluding the light of the sun; as plants. ETIOLATE, ê-tê'ô-lå't, vt. To blanch. To whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLATED, ê-tê-'ô-la't-èd, pp. Blanched; whitened. ETIOLATING, ê-tê-ô-låt-"ing, ppr. Blanching; whit-

ETIOLATION, é-té-ô-lå'shun, n. The operation of whitening, by excluding the light of the sun. ETIOLOGICAL, ê-tê-ô-lòj-îk-âl, a. Pertaining to

ETIOLOGY, ê-tê-ôl-ô-jê, n. An account of the causes

of any thing. ETIQUETTE, ét-ê-kêt', n. Ceremony.

ETITE, ê'ti't, n. Eagle-stone, a variety of bog-iron.

ETITE, 6-tr', n. Lagge-stone, a variety of log-iron.

ETNEAN, êt-în-ân, a. Pertaining to Etna; a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ETTIN, êt-în, n. A giant.

ETTLE, êt-î, vî. To earn by working.

ETU, êt-ôt-, n. A case for tweezers.

ETYMOLOGICAL, êt-ê-mô-lôj-îk-âl, a. Relating to

etymology. ETYMOLOGICALLY, ět-ê-mô-lòj-îk-ål-lê, ad. According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ét-ê-môl-ò-jîst, n. One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGIZE, et-ê-môl-ô-ji'z, vt. To give the etymology of a word. ETYMOLOGY, êt-ê-môl-ô-jê, n. The derivation of a

word from its original. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs. ETYMON, ét'é-mon, n. Primitive word.

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EUCHARIST, u'kå-rist, n. The sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance.

EUCHARISTICAL, u-kā-rīst-fik-āl, a. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHARISTICK, u-kā-rīst'īk, a. Relating to the

sacrament of the supper of the Lord.
EUCHLORINE, u'klo-ri'n, n. Protoxyde of chlorine. EUCHOLOGY, u-kôl-ĉ-jê, n. A formulary of prayers. EUCHYMY, u-kĥm-ê, n. A good temper of the blood. EUCHYSIDERITE, u-kê-sìd-ĕr-i't, n. A mineral,

considered, as a variety of augite. EUCLASE, u'kla's, n. A mineral; a species of emcrald, of a greenish white, remarkably brittle: whence

its name.

EUCRASY, u'krå-se, n. An agreeable well-proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health.

EUDIALYTE, u-di'al-i't, n. A mineral, of a brownish red colour.

EUDIOMETER, u-dé-ôm'ét-ůr, n. An instrument to

determine the salubrity of the air.

EUDIOMETRIC, u-dê-ô-mêt-rîk, a. Pertain-EUDIOMETRICAL, u-dê-ô-mêt-rîk-âl, a. Pertainan eudiometer. EUDIOMETRY, u-dê-òm-ê-trê, n. The art of ascer-

taining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

EUGE, u'jė, n. Applause. EUGENY, u'jėn-ė, n. Nobleness of birth.

EUGH, u', n. A tree; the yew. EUHARMONIC, u-har-mon-fik, a. Producing har-

EUKAIRITE, u-kå/r-i/t, n. Cupreus seleniuret of silver; a mineral of a shining lead gray colour, and granular structure.

EULOGICAL, u-lòj²k-ål, a. Containing praise. EULOGICALLY, u-lòj²k-ål-ê, ad. In a manner which

conveys praise. [mends another. EULOGIST, u-lô-jist, n. One who praises, and com-EULOGIUM, u-lô-j-yūm, n. An eulogy. EULOGIZE, u-lô-ji'z, v. t. To praise. EULOGIZED, u-lô-ji'zd, pp. Praised; commended. EULOGIZING, u-lô-ji'zd, pp. Praised; commending, writing, or speaking in praise of. EULOGY, u-lô-jé, n. Praise; encomium. EUNOMY, u-lô-jé, n. Praise; encomium. EUNOMY, u-lô-mê, n. Equal law; or, a well-adjusted constitution of government.

constitution of government.

EUNUCH, u-nůk, n. One that is castrated. EUNUCH, u-nůk, vt. To make an eunuch.

EUNUCHATE, u'nåk-å't, vt. To make an eunuch. EUNUCHATED, u'nåk-å't-å'd, pp. Made an eunuch.

EUNUCHATING, u'nůk-å't-ing, ppr. Making an eunuch. EUNUCHISM, u'nůk-izm, n. The state of an eunuch.

EUONYMUS, u-ôn'ê-mus, n. A shrub called spindle-EUPATHY, u-pà-the, n. A right feeling. [tree. EUPATORY, u-pà-tur-e, n. The hemp plant; agri-[stomach; good digestion.

mony. [stomach; good arges. EUPEPSY, u-pėp'sė, n. Good concoction in EUPEPTIC, u-pėp'tik, a. Having good digestion. EUPHEISM, u-fe-lam, n. Substituting a delicate onc. Good concoction in the Substituting a delicate

word in the place of an indelicate onc. EUPHEMISM, u-fem-izm, n. In rhetorick: a way of

describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive ex-

pression.

EUPHONIC, u-fôn-îk, a.

EUPHONICAL, u-fôn-îk-âl, a.

Sweetly sounding agreeably.

EUPHONIOUS, u-f8/n-yus, a. Sweetly sounding; musical. [agreeably. EUPHONIZE, u-fô-ni'z, vt. To cause to sound EUPHONIZED, u-fô-ni'zd, pp. Caused to sound agreeably.

agreeably. EUPHONIZING, u-fô-ni'z-ing, ppr. Causing to sound

EUPHONIZING, u-fō-n'z-mg, ppr. Causing to sound EUPHONY, u-fō-nō, n. An agreeable sound. EUPHORBIA,u-fờ'rb-pà, n. Spurge; or bastard spurge. EUPHORBIUM, u-fò'rb-pàm, n. A plant of a gummy resinous substance, and sharp biting taste, ulcerating the fauces. It exudes from an oriental tree. EUPHOTIDE, u-fō-ti'd, n. A name given by the

French to the aggregate of diallage saussurite.

EUPHRASY, u-fra-se, n. The herb, eye-bright.

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EURIPUS, u'rîp-ûs, n. Any strait, where the water is in much agitation; from the ancient frith between

Beeotia and Eubee, called Euripus. EURITE. u'ri't, n. The white stone of Werner; a very small-grained granite.

EUROCLYDON, u-rôk-lê-dûn, n. A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EÜROPEAN, u-rô-pê-an, a. Belonging to Europe. EURUS, u-ras, n. The East wind.

EURYTHMY, u'rîth-mê, n. Harmony. EUSEBIAN, u-sê'b-ŷân, n. An Arian; so called from their favourer Eusebius, bishop of Cesarea.

EUSTYLE, u'sti'l, n. In architecture, the position of columns in an edifice at a most convenient and grace-

ful distance one from anomals, n. EUTHANASIA, u-thā-nā's-yā, n. An easy death. EUTHANASY, u-than-a-s-ya, ... An easy death.
EUTYCHIAN, u-tik-ŷan, n. One of those ancient

hereticks, who denied the two natures of our Lord Christ; so called from their founder Eutyches.

EUTYCHIAN, u-tîk-'ŷan, a. Denoting the hereticks called Eutychians. EUTYCHIANIZM, u-tik-yan-izm, n. The doctrine

of Eutychius, who denied the nature of Christ. EVACATE, ê-vå-kå/t, vt. To empty out.

EVACUANT, ê-vak-u-ant, n. Medicine that procures

evacuation by any passage. EVACUANT, é-vak-u-ant, a. Emptying; freeing fro a. EVACUATE, ê-våk-u-å/t, vt. To make empty. '70

withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUATE, ê-ve-'-u a't, vi. To let blood. EVACUATED, ê-vâk'-u-a't-êd, pp. Emptied; freed [withdrawing. from the contents. EVACUATING, ê-våk'u-ā't-ing, ppr. Emptying; EVACUATION, ê-våk-u-ā'shun, n. Discharges of

the body by any vent. natural or artificial.

EVACUATIVE, ê-våk-u-a't-¹v, a. Purgative.

EVACUATOR, ê-våk-u-a't-ūr, n. One who makes

EVADE, ê-våd, vt. To elude; to avoid.

[void.

EVADE, ê-vå'd, vi. To escape. EVADED, é-vå'd-éd, pp. Avoided; eluded.

EVADING, é-vå'd-"ing, ppr. Escaping; avoiding. EVAGATION, év-å-gå-shån, n. Wandering. Ramble. sheathing. EVAGINATION, ê-vaj-în-a-shun, n. The act of un-EVAL, ĉ'vål, a. Respecting the duration of time.

EVANESCENCE, é-vå-nés-éns, n. Disappearance. End of appearance. [ceptible. EVANESCENT, ê-vā-nestênt, a. Vanishing. Imper-EVANGEL, ê-vā-jêl, n. The gospel. Good tidings. ceptible.

An evangelist. EVANGELIAN, ê-văn-jê'l-ŷan, a. Rendering thanks

for the mercies of Gcd. EVANGELICAL, ê-văn-jêl-îk-âl, a. Agrecable to

Christian law, revealed in the holy gospel. VANGELICALLY, ê-van-jêl-îk-al-lê, ad. Accord-

ing to the revelation of the gospel. EVANGELICK, ê-van-jêl⁴k, a. Consonant to the

doctrine of the gospel. EVANGELISM, ê-van-jel-izm, n. The promulgation

of the blessed gospel. EVANGELIST, ê-vân'-jêl-îst, n. A writer of the his-

tory of our Lord Jesus. EVANGELISTARY, ė-vån'jė-lis'ter-ė, n. A selection

from the gospels, to be read as a lesson in divine service. EVANGELIZATION, é-van-jél-i-za-shun, n. The act of evangelizing. [gospel. EVANGELIZE, ê-vân'jêl-i'z, vt. To instruct in the EVANGELIZE, ê-vân'jêl-i'z, vi. To preach the gospel. EVANGELIZED, ê-vân'gêl-i'zd, pp. Instructed in Chwistianity.

the gospel. Converted to Christianity. EVANGELIZING, e-van-jel-i/z-ing, ppr. Instructing

in the doctrines of the gospel.

EVANGELY, ê-van-jèl-è, n. The holy gospel.

EVANID, ê-van-id, a. Faint; weak; evanescent.

EVANISH, ê-van-ish, vi. To vanish.

EVANISHMENT, ê-vân-îsh-ment, n. A vanishment; disappearance. [vapours, EVAPORABLE, ê-vāp-6-rābl, a. Easily dissipated in EVAPORATE, ê-vāp-6-rābl, v.t. To drive away in fumes. EVAPORATE, ê-våp-6-rå't, vi. To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit. EVAPORATE, ê-vāp-ô-rā't, a. Dispersed in vapour. EVAPORATED, ê-vāp-ô-rā't-ēd, pp. Converted into vapour or steam. EVAPORATING, ê-văp'ô-rå't-ing, pp. Resolving

into vapour; dissipating as a fluid.

EVAPORATION, é-våp-d-rå-shun, n. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours.

EVAPOROMETER, e vap-o-rom-et-ur, n. strument for ascertaining the quantity of fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

EVASION, ê-va-zhun, n. Excuse; subterfuge. EVASIVE, ê-vā'-sīv, a. Practising evasion; clusive. EVASIVENESS, ê-vā's-īv-nes, n. The state of being

evasive EVASIVELY, ê-và'sîv-lê, ad. By evasion.

EVECTION, ê-vêk-shun, n. Exaltation.

EVE, é'v, n. The close of the day. The vigil or fast EVEN, év'n, n. to be observed before an holiday. EVEN, év'n, a. Level; not rugged. Uniform. Fair. Not odd. Calm.

EVEN, Evn, vt. To make even; to level. EVEN, evn, vi. To be equal to.

EVEN, e'vn, ad. Verily. Notwithstanding. Like-

wise. So much as.

EVENE, ê-ve'n, vi. To happen; to come to pass.

EVENED, ê've'n, vi. To happen; to come to pass.

EVENED, ê'vnd, pp. Made level, or even.

EVENER, ê-vên-êr, n. One that makes even.

EVENHANDED, ê'vn-hând, n. Parity of rank.

EVENHANDED, ê'vn-hând-êd, a. Impartial.

EVENHANDED, ê'vn-hând-êd, a. Impartial.

EVENIAG, é'v-nîng, n. The close of the day.
EVENING, é'v-nîng, a. The close of day.
EVENING, é'v-nîng, a. The close of day.
EVENING, é'ven-ning, ppr. Making level, or even.
EVENING-HYMN, é'v-nîng-him, n. \ A hymn or song
EVENING-SONG, é'v-nîng-song, n. \ to be sung at

evening. EVENING-STAR, e'v-ning-star, n. The Vesper, or

Hesperus, of the ancients.

EVENLY, é'vn-lè, ad. Equally; uniformly.

EVENNESS, é'vn-nès, n. Uniformity; regularity. Calmness.

EVENSONG, ê'vn-sông, n. A song for the evening. A form of worship for the evening.

EVENT, ê-vênt', n. An incident; any thing that hap-

pens, good or bad.

EVENT, ê-vênt', vî. To break fortn.

EVENTERATE, ê-vênt'-êr-â't, vî. To open the belly.

EVENTERATED, ê-vênt'-êr-â't-êd, pp. Having the

bowels opened, ripped up. EVENTERATING, e-vent-er-å/t-ing, ppr. Opening the bowels.

EVENTFUL, ê-vênt-fôl, a. Full of incidents. EVENTIDE, ê/vn-ti'd, n. The time of evening. EVENTILATE, ê-vên-tîll-â/t, vt. To winnow. To examine; to discuss. [ventilating. EVENTILATION, é-vén-tíl-å-shôn, n. The act of

EVENTUAL, é-vént-u-âl, a. Consequential. EVENTUALLY, é-vént-u-âl-ê, ad. In the event. EVENTUATE, é-vént-u-âl-ê, vi. To issue; to come to

an end. [minating.

EVENTUATING, ê-vênt-u-ā't-lng, ppr. Issuing; ter-EVER, êv-ur, ad. At any time; at all times, always;

EVERBUBBLING, ev'ur-bub'ling, a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, év'dr-bår'ning, a. Unextinguished. EVERBURNING, év-ár-du'r-ing, a. Eternal. EVERDURING, év-ár-grên, a. Verdant throughout

[verdure through all the seasons. the year. EVERGREEN, év-år-grén, n. A plant that retains its EVERHONOURED, év-år-òn-ård, a. Always held in honour or esteem.

EVERLASTING, ev-ur-la/st-ing, a. Enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. EVERLASTING, ev-ur-last-ing, n. Eternity.

Eternal Being.

EVERLASTINGLY, ev-ůr-lå/st-ing-lê, ad. Eternally. EVERLASTINGNESS, ev-ur-la'st-ing-nes, n. Eter-

EVERLASTING-PEA, ev-ur-lå/st-ing-pe/,n. A flower.

EVERLIVING, èv-ûr-lîv-îng, a. Immortal; etemal. EVERMORE, èv-ûr-mö'r, ad. Always. EVEROPEN, èv-ûr-ô'pn, a. Never closed.

EVERPLEASING, ev-ur-ple's-ing, a. Delighting at

all times. EVERSE, ê-vêrs', vt. To subvert; to destroy.

EVERSED, ê-vêrsd', pp. Overthrown; subverted. EVERSING, ê-vêrseng, ppr. Overthrowing; sub-

EVERSION, ê-vêr'shûn, n. Overthrow. EVERT, ê-vêrt', vt. To destroy; to overthrow. EVERTED, ê-vêrt'êd, pp. Overturned.

EVERTING, ê-vêrt²ing, ppr. Overturning. EVERTUATE, ê-vêrt²u-â't, vt. To deprive of virtue. EVERTUATED,ê-vêrt²u-â't-êd,pp. Deprived of virtue.

EVERTUATING, ê-vêrt'u-å't-ing, ppr. Depriving of

EVERWATCHFUL, év-ár-őátsh-ífől, a. Always vigi-EVERY, év-ár-é, a. Each one of all. EVERYDAY, év-ár-é-dá', n. Occurring daily.

EVERYOUNG, ev-er-pang, a. Not subject to old age. EVERYWHERE, ev-er-e-hoa, ad. In every place;

in all places. EVESDROP, évz-drop, vi. To listen.

EVESDROPPER, ê'vz-dròp'ůr, n. A fellow that skulks about to listen.

EVESTIGATE, ê-ves-tig-a/t, vt. To search out. EVESTIGATION, ê-vêst-îg-å-shun, n. An investi-EVET, ê-vê-t. See Eff. [gation

gation EVIBRATE, ê-vi'bra't, vt. To shake.

EVIBRATION, ėv-ė-brå'shūn, n. The act of shaking. EVICT, ė-vikt', vt. To dispossess of by a judicial course EVICTED, ė-vikt'ed, pp. Dispossessed by sentence of

EVICTING, ê-vîkt'îng, ppr. Dispossessing by course EVICTION, ê-vîk'shûn, n. Dispossession by a definitive sentence of a court. Proof; evidence.

EVIDENCE, év-é-déns, n. Clearness. proof. Witness. proof. Witness. EVIDENCE, ev-e-dens, vt. To prove. To show.

EVIDENCED, évé-densd, pp. Made clear to the mind; proved. EVIDENCING, év-é-déns-ing, ppr. Proving clearly;

manifesting.

EVIDENT, év-é-dént, a. Apparent.

EVIDENTIAL, év-é-dén-éshál, a. Affording evidence. EVIDENTLY, évé-dent-lê, ad. Apparently. EVIGILATE, ê-vîj-îl-å't, vt. To watch, or study dili-

EVIGILATION, ê-vîj-îl-â'-shûn, n. A waking. EVIL, ê'vl, a. Wicked; corrupt. EVIL, ê'vl, n. Wickedness. Injury. Misfortune. Disease EVIL, ê'vl, ad. Not well; not virtuously; not happily. EVILAFFECTED, ê'vl-åf-fêkt'éd, a. Not kind.

EVILDOER, é'vl-dô-dr, n. Malefactor. EVILEYED é'vl-i'd, a. Having a malignant look. EVILFAVOURED, &vl-få'vurd, a. Ill countenanced.

EVILFA VOUREDNESS, é'vl-fâ-vård-nès, n. Defor-EVILLY, é'v-fl-lè, ad. Not well. EVILMINDED, é'vl-mi'nd-èd, a. Malicious.

EVILMINDED, é'vl-ni'n d-éd, a. Malicious.

EVILNESS, é'vl-nés, n. Badness.

EVILSPEAKING, é'vl-spè'k-ing, n. Slander.

EVILWISHING, é'vl-ôish-ing, a. Wishing evil to.

EVILWORKER, é'vl-ôūrk-in, n. A wicked person.

EVINCE, é-vins, v. t. To prove.

EVINCE, é-vins', vt. To prove; to show.

EVINCED, é-vins'd, pp. Made evident; proved.

EVINCIBLE, é-vins-ibl, a. Capable of proof. [tion.

EVINCIBLY, é-vins-ib-lè, ad. So as to force convic
EVINCING, é-vins-ing, ppr. Making evident; prov
EVIRATE, é-vir-â't, vt. To emasculate.

EVIRATED. é-vir-â't-èd, pp. Deprived of manhood; EVIRATED, e-vir-a't-ed, pp. Deprived of manhood;

[hood; emasculating. emasculated. EVIRATING, ê-vîr-â/t-îng, ppr. Depriving of man-EVIRATION, ê-vîr-â/shūn, n. Castration. EVISCERATE, ê-vîs-ér-â/t, vt. To embowel.

EVISCERATED, ê-vîs'ér-å't-èd, pp. Deprived of the bowels. EVISCERATING, ê-vîs'êr-â't-îng, ppr. Depriving of

EVITABLE, ev-ît-abl, a. Avoidable. EVITATE, ev-ît-a't, vt. To avoid; to shun.

EXA EXA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

EVITATED, ev-e-ta/t-ed, pp. Shunned; avoided; [ing; escaping. EVITATING, ev-e-ta-t-ing, ppr. Shunning; avoid-EVITATION, ev-it-a-shun, n. The act of avoiding.

EVITE, e-vi't, vt. To avoid.

EVITER, e-v/t-è-d, pp. Shunned; avoided. EVITERNAL, èv-è-tèr-'nàl, a. Indefinitely long. EVITERNITY, èv-è-tèr-'n\t-è, n. A period indefinitely

EVITING, ê-vit-îng, ppr. Shunning; avoiding. [long. EVOCATE, êv-ô-kå't, vt. To call forth. EVOCATED, ê-vô'k-å't-êd, pp. Called forth.

EVOCATING, ê-vô/k-å/t-ing, ppr. Calling forth. EVOCATION, év-ô-kā-shun, n. The act of calling EVOKE, ê-vô'k, vt. To call forth. [out.

EVOKED, ê-vô'kd, pp. Called forth. EVOKING, ê-vô'k-îng, ppr. Calling forth. EVOLATIC, ê-vô-lāt-lk, a. Apt to fly off.

EVOLATION; ê-vê-lak-shûn, n. The act of flying away. EVOLUTE, êv-tê-lu't, n. An original curve, from which another curve is described; the original of the

evolvent.

EVOLUTION, êv-ô-lu-shun, n. In geometry: the equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. In tacticks: the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. In algebra: extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution.

EVOLVE, ê-vôlv', vi. To open itself. EVOLVE, ê-vôlv', vt. To unfold.

EVOLVED, ĉ-vôlvd, pp. Unfolded; opened; expanded. E. LVING, ĉ-vôlvding, ppr. Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

EVOMITION, ev-o-mish'dn, n. The act of vomiting EVULGATE, e-vdl'gg't, vt. To publish.

EVULGATED, ê-vůl-gå't-éd, pp. Published; spread abroad. [spreading abroad. EVULGATING, é-vůl-gå/t-îng, ppr. Publishing; EVULGATION, é-vůl-gå/shůn, n. The act of divulging publication.

EVULSION, ê-vůl-shun, n. The act of plucking out.

EWE, u, or êô', n. The she-sheep EWER, u'er, n. A vessel in which water is brought

for washing the hands.

EWRY, u're, n. An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.

EX, éks'. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning out; as, exhaust, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning; and sometimes producing little alteration.

EXACERBATE, éks-å-sér'bå't, vt. To imbitter. EXACERBATED, éks-å-sér'bå't-éd, pp. Imbittered;

exasperated; increased.'
EXACERBATING, éks-å-sér-bå/t-ång, ppr. Increasing the violence of a disease; exasperating; imbit-

EXACERBATION, éks-å-sér-bå-shån, n. Increase of

malignity. Height of a disease; paroxysm. EXACERBESCENCE, éks-å-sér-bés-éns, n. Increase of irritation, or violence; particularly the increase of a fever, or disease. [heaping up.

EXACERVATION, éks-å-sérv-å-shun, n. The act of EXACINATE, eks-as-in-a't, vt. To take out the ker-

the kernel. EXACINATED, éks-ås-in-å/t-éd, pp. Deprived of EXACINATING, éks-ås-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Taking out

the kernel of any thing. [kernels out of fruit. EXACINATION, éks-ås-in-å-shön, n. Taking the EXACT, égz-åkt/, a. Nice; not deviating from rule. Careful; strict; punctual.

EXACT, égz-åkt/, vi. To practise extortion. [join. EXACT, égz-åkt/, vi. To demand of right. To em-

EXACTED, égz-åkt-éd, pp. Demanded by authority; extorted. EXACTER, égz-åkt-år, n. An extortioner. One who

EXACTING, egz-akt-ing, ppr. Demanding, or com-

pelling to pay.

EXACTION, egz-ak-shun, n. The act of levying by force. Extortion ; unjust demand.

EXACTITUDE, égz-åkt-lt-u'd, n. Exactness; nicety. EXACTLY, égz-åkt-lê, ad. Accurately; nicely. EXACTNESS, égz-åkt-nès, n. Accuracy; nicety.

Regularity; strictness. EXACTOR, égz-åkt'dr, n. An extortioner.

EXACTRESS, égz-åkt-res, n. She who is severe in her injunctions.

EXACUATE, egz-ak-u-a't, vt. To whet; to sharpen. EXACUATED, égz-åk'u-å't-éd, pp. Whetted; sharp-[sharpening.

EXACUATING, égz-åk-u-å't-ing, ppr. Whetting; EXACUATION, égz-åk-u-å'shun, n. Whetting. EXAGGERATE, égz-åj-ér-å't, vt. To heighten by

EAAGGERATED, égz-aj-ér-a't, vt. To heighten by representation.

EXÁGGERATED, égz-aj-ér-a't-éd, pp. Enlarged EXAGGERATING, égz-aj-ér-a't-ing, ppr. A multiplying beyond the truth. [lical amplification. EXAGGERATION, égz-aj-ér-a't-ind, n. Hyperbo-EXAGGERATORY, égz-aj-ér-a't-úr-ê, a. Enlarging by hyperbolical expressions.

by hyperbolical expressions.

EXAGITATE, ¿gz-áj-ít-ð/t, vt. To shake. To reproach. EXAGITATED, égz-åj-ît-å/t-éd, pp. Shaken; re-

proached. EXAGITATING, egz-åj-it-å/t-ing, ppr. Agitating; reproaching ; pursuing.

EXALT, égz-k'lt, vt. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. To praise; to extol; to magnify. EXALTATION, égz-al-tå-shun, n. Elevation to power

or dignity. Elevated state. In pharmacy: raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. The operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body,

its principles, or parts.

EXALTED, égz-à'lt-èd, pp. Honoured. Extolled.

Magnified. Refined. Dignified. Sublime.

EXALTEDNESS, égz-à'lt-èd-nès, n. State of dignified. nity or greatness. [or extols. EXALTER, egz-alt-ur, n. One that highly praises EXALTING, egz-alt-urg, ppr. Elevating to an high

station. Praising.
EXAMEN, égz-åm-én, n. Disquisition. Inquiry.
EXAMINABLE, égz-åm-én-åbl, a. Proper to be infexamined. quired into. [examined. EXAMINANT, egz-am'in-ant, n. One who is to be EXAMINATE, egz-am'in-a't, n. The person exa-

mined. [examining by questions. EXAMINATION, egz-am-in-a'shun, n. The act of EXAMINATOR, egz-am-in-a't-ur, n. An examiner.

EXAMINE, égz-åm-in, vt. To interrogate a witness.
To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize. EXAMINED, égz-åm-ind, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated.

EXAMINER, égz-åm-in-år, n. One who interrogates

a criminal or evidence. One who scrutinizes.

EXAMINING, égz-åm'in-ing, ppr. Inspecting carefully; searching. EXAMINING, egz-am-in-ing, a. Having power to

examine; appointed to examine. EXAMPLARY, égz-åm-plér-é, a. Serving for ex-

ample or pattern.

EXAMPLE, égz-amp/l, n. Copy or pattern. Precedent; the like. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. One punished for the admonition of others. Influence which disposes to imitation. Instance.

EXAMPLE, égz-amp'l, vt. To give an instance of EXAMPLED, égz-amp'ld, pp. Examplified. Set as

an example. EXAMPLER, égz-åmp'lèr, n. A pattern. [ple. EXAMPLELESS, égz-åmp'l-lès, a. Having no exam-EXAMPLING, égz-åmp'ling, ppr. Exampling. Setting an example.

EXANGUIOUS, ¿gz-ång¹gôĉ-ås, a. Formed with animal juices; not sanguineous. EXANGULOUS, ¿ks-ång²gu-lùs,a. Having no corners.

EXANIMATE, čks-ån-ĉ-må't, vt. To dishearten; to discourage. To deprive of life. [spiritless. EXANIMATE, čks-ån-ĉ-må't, vt. Lifeless; dead; EXANIMATED, eks-ån'é-må't-ed, pp. Disheartened; discouraged.

EXC 61 2 6 -y, e, or i-i, u. a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e'vc, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o-

EXANIMATING, eks-ån-e-må't-ing, ppr. Disheartening; discouraging. EXANIMATION, éks-ån-ê-må'shun, n. Deprivation

of life; an amazement, a disheartening.

EXANIMOUS, eks-an-e-mus, a. Lifeless; dead; killed. EXANTHEMATA, éks-ån-thém-á-tå, n. Eruptions. EXANTHEMATIC, éks-ån-thé-måt-ík, a. Erup Erup-EXANTHEM ATOUS, éks-án-thèm-å-tůs, a. f tive; noting morbid redness of the skin.

EXANTLATE, eks-ant'la't, vt. To draw out. EXANTLATED, éks-ånt-lå't-éd, pp. Drawn out; exhausting. EXANTLATING, eks-ant'la't-ing, ppr. Drawing out; EXANTLATION, eks-ant-la-shun, n. The act of

drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION, čks-år-år-shån, n. The act of writing.

EXARCH, čks-år-k, n. A viceroy.

[arch.

EXARCHATE, čks-år-kå't, n. The dignity of an ex
EXARTICULATION, čks-år-tk-å-lå-shån, n. The dislocation of a joint. [enrage.

EXASPERATE. éks-ås'pér-å't, vt. To provoke; to EXASPERATE, éks-ås'pér-å't, a. Provoked.

EXASPERATED, éks-ås'-pêr-å't-éd, pp. Highly provokes. voked. EXASPERATER, ěks-ås-per-å/t-ůr, n. He that pro-

EXASPERATING, eks-as-per-a/t-ing, ppr. Exciting keen resentment.

EXASPERATION, éks-ås-pér-å-shun, n. Aggravation; provocation; irritation. EXAUCTORATE, eks-å/k-tůr-å/t, vt. To deprive of

a benefice.

EXAUCTORATED, éks-å/k-tůr-å/t-éd, pp. Dismissed from a benefice.

EXAUCTORATING, eks-å/k-tår-å/t-ing, ppr. Dismissing from service. [sion from service. EXAUCTORATION, éks-å/k-tůr-å-shůn, n. Dismis-

EXAUTHORATE, éks-à-thô-råt, vt. To dismiss from service. tion of office. EXAUTHORATION, éks-á-thô-rå-shun, n. Depriva-

EXAUTHORIZE, eks-a-thô-ri'z, vt. To deprive of authority authority.

EXAUTHORIZED, eks-a-tho-ri'zd, pp. Deprived of EXAUTHORIZING, eks-a-thô-ri/z-ing, ppr. Depriving of authority. [shoes; barefooted. EXCALCEATED, eks-kål-se-å/t-ed, a. Deprived of

EXCANDESCENCE, éks-kån-dés-éns, n. Heat. EXCANDESCENCY, éks-kån-dés-én-sê, n. Anger. EXCANDESCENT, éks-kån-dés-én-se, n. White with

heat. [ment by a counter-charm. EXCANTATION, éks-kån-tå'shun, n. Disenchant-EXCARNATE, ěks-kå/r-nå/t, vt. To clear from flesh. EXCARNATED, êks-kå/r-nå/t-êd, pp. Deprived, or

cleared of flesh. EXCARNATING, ěks-kå'r-nå't-ing, ppr. Depriving, or cleansing of flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ěks-kar-níf-ik-a-shun, n. The

act of taking away the flesh. EXCAVATE, éks-kå'v-å't, vt. To hollow.

EXCAVATED, éks-kå'v-å't-éd, pp. Hollowed; made EXCAVATING, éks-kå'v-åt-ing, ppr. Making hollow. EXCAVATION, éks-kå-vå'shun, n. The act of cutting into hollows; the cavity. EXCAVATOR, ěks-kå-vå't-år, n. A digger.

EXCAVATOR, eks-ka'va't-ur, n. A digger.

EXCAVE, éks-kâ'v, et. To hollow.

EXCAVED, éks-kâ'v-fng, ppr. Hollowed.

EXCEATING, éks-kâ'v-fng, ppr. Hollowing.

EXCECATE, éks-sé-kâ'v-t-d, pp. Made blind.

EXCECATED, éks-sé-kâ'v-fng, ppr. Making blind.

EXCECATING, éks-sé-kâ'v-fng, ppr. Making blind. EXCECATION, éks-sê-kå-shun, n. Blindness.

EXCEED, ék-sé'd, vt. To excel; to surpass. EXCEED, ék-sé'd, vi. To go too far; to go beyond.

EXCEEDABLE, ek-se'd-abl, a. That may surmount. EXCEEDED, ék-sé'd-éd, pp. Excelled; out-done. EXCEEDER, ék-sé'd-år, n. One that passes the bounds of fitness

EXCEEDING, ek-se'd-ing, ppr. Going beyond; surpassing. insual limits. EXCEEDING, &k4se'd-ing, n. That which passes the

EXCEEDING, ek-se'd-ing, part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDING, ék-sé'd-ing, ad. Eminently. EXCEEDINGLY, ék-sé'd-ing-lê, ad. To a great dugree. [quantity, extent, or duration. EXCEEDINGNESS, ěk-sê'd-îng-nês, n. Greatness in

EXCEL, ék-sél', vt. To outgo in good qualities; to sur-EXCEL, ék-sél', vi. To be eminent. [pass. EXCELLED, ék-séld', pp. Surpassed; exceeded in

good qualities.

EXCELLENCE, ék-sél-éns, n. Dignity. Purity; EXCELLENCY, ék-sél-én-sé, n. goodness. A title of honour. EXCELLENT, ék'sél-ént, a. Eminent in any good EXCELLENTLY, ék'sél-ént-lê, ad. Well; in a high

degree.

EXCELLING, ek-set'ing, ppr. Surpassing; going beyond in laudable deeds. EXCENTRICK, ék-sén-trik. See Eccentrick.

EXCEPT, èk-sept', vt. To leave out.
EXCEPT, èk-sept', vi. To object.
EXCEPT, èk-sept', prep. Exclusively of.
EXCEPT, èk-sept', pp. Contracted from excepted.
Taken out; not included.

EXCEPTED, ék-sépt'éd, pp. See Except.

EXCEPTING, ek-septing, prep. Without inclusion of; with exception of.

EXCEPTING, ek-sept-ing, ppr. Taking or leaving

out; excluding. EXCEPTION, ék-sép-shun, n. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position. Objection; cavil. Exception is a stop or stay to an action, both in the civil and common law. [objection.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ek-sep-shun abl, α. Liable to EXCEPTIONER, čk-sép-shun-ur, n. One who makes objections. full of objections.

EXČEPTIOUS, ék-sép-shůs, a. Peevish; froward; EXCEPTIOUSNESS, ék-sép-shůs-nés, n. Peevish-

EXCEPTIVE, êk-sépt-îv, a. Including an exception. EXCEPTLESS, êk-sépt-lés, a. Omitting or neglecting all exception. EXCEPTOR, ék-sépt'dr, n. Objector.

EXCEREBRATED, ek-ser-e-bra/t-ed, α. Having the brains dashed out. ing out of the brains. EXCEREBRATION, ek-ser-ê-bra-shûn, n. The beat-EXCEREBROSE, ék-sér-é-bros, a. Deficient of brains.

EXCERN, ěk-sérn', vt. To strain out.

EXCERNED, &k-sernd', pp. Excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body. EXCERNING, &k-ser-ning, ppr. Emitting through

the small passages; exercting.

EXCERP, ék-sérp', vt. To pick out.

EXCERPED, ék-sérp'd, pp. Picked out.

EXCERPING, ék-sérp'd, pp. Picking out.

EXCERPING, ék-sérp'd, pp. Picking out.

EXCERPTED, ék-sérp'd, vt. To select.

EXCERPTED, ék-sérp'd, pp. Selected.

EXCERPTING, ék-sérpt-ing, ppr. Selecting. EXCERPTION, ék-sérp-shun, n. The act of gleaning;

selecting. The thing gleaned or selected.
EXCERPTOR, ék-sérp'tůr, n. A picker or culler.
EXCERPTS, ék'sérpts, n. pl. Passages selected from

authors; extracts.

EXCESS, &k-sés', n. Superfluity. Intemperance. Violence of passion. Transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, &k-sés'iv, a. Vehement beyond measure

in kindness or dislike. EXCESSIVELY, ék-sés-ív-lê, ad. Exceedingly; emi-

EXCESSIVENESS, êk-sés'iv-nés, n. Exceedingness. EXCHANGE, eks-tsha'nj, vt. To give and take re-

ciprocally. EXCHANGE, eks-tsha'nj, n. The balance of the mo-

The thing given in return ney of different nations. for something received. The place where the merchants meet.

EXCHANGEABILITY, eks-tshå/nj-å-bîl-ît-e, n. The quality or state of being exchanged.

EXCHANGEABLE, eks-tsha'nj-abl, a. That may be exchanged. XCHANGED, êks-tshå'njd', pp. Given or received

for something else. EXCHANGER, êks-tshå/nj-år, n. One who practises exchange.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 2 6 7 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, o

EXCHANGING, éks-tshå'nj-ing, ppr. Giving and re-

EXCHEATOR, eks-tshé't, n. See Escheat.

EXCHEATOR, éks-tshé't, n. See Escheat.

EXCHEAUR, éks-tshé't-år, n. The court to which are brought all the revennes belonging to the crown, and in which all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.

EXCHEQUER, éks-tshék-úr, vt. To institute a pro-

cess against a person in the court of exchequer. EXCHEQUERED, éks-tshék-ård, pp. Prodagainst in the court of exchequer. Proceeded

EXCHEQUERING, éks-tshék'ůr-îng, ppr. Instituting a process against a person in the court of exchequer. EXCISABLE, ek-siz-åbl, a. Liable to the duty of excise. EXCISE, ék-si'z, n. A tax levied upon various commodities by several acts of parliament; and collected by

officers appointed for that purpose. [thing. EXCISE, ek-si'z, vt. To levy excise upon a person or EXCISED, ek-si'zd, pp. Charged with the duty of exeise. [commodities, and rates their excise. EXCISEMAN, ék-si'z-mån, n. An officer who intpects EXCISING, ék-si'z-ing, ppr. Imposing the duty of

EXCISION, ėk-sizh-un, n. Extirpation. EXCITABILITY, ėk-si/t-a-bil-ut-e, n. Capability of

being excited. EXCITABLE, ék-si't-åbl, a. Easy to be excited.

EXCITANT, êk-si't-ånt, n. A stimulant. EXCITATE, êk-si'tā't, vt. To stir up. EXCITATED, êk-si'tā't-ēd, pp. Excited.

EXCITATING, ék-si'ttå't-ing, ppr. Exciting. EXCITATION, ék-sît-å'shun, n. The act of exciting, of rousing, or awakening.

EXCITATIVE, êk-si't-å-tîv.a. Having power to excite. EXCITATORY, êk-si't-å-tîr-ê, a. Tending to excite. EXCITE, êk-si't, vt. To rouse; to animate; to encou-

EXCITED, ék-si't-éd, pp. Roused; awakened. EXCITEMENT, ék-si't-mént, n. The motive by which

one is stirred up. EXCITER, ék-si't-år, n. One that stirs up another. EXCITING, ek-si't-ing, ppr. Calling, or rousing into action.

EXCITING, &k-si't-ing, n. Excitation. EXCLAIM, &ks-klå'm, vi. To cry out with vehemence; To make an outcry.

EXCLAIM, êks²klå'm, n. Clamour; outcry. EXCLAIMER, êks-klå'm-ůr, n. One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAIMING, eks-klam-ing, ppr. Crying out; vociferating with passion. EXCLAMATION, éks-klå-må-shun, n.

Vehement outery. An emphatical utterance.

EXCLAMATIVE, éks-klam'a-tiv, a. Relating to exclamation exclamation.

EXCLAMATORY, éks-klám'ā-tůr-ċ, a. Practising EXCLUDE, éks-klu'd, vt. To shut out. To debar. EXCLUSION, éks-klu'zhůn, n. The act of shutting

out. Rejection. L'XCLUSIONIST, éks-klu-zhun-ist, n. One who

would debar another from any privilege. EXCLUSIVE, éks-klu'sïv, a. Having the power of ex-

cluding or denying admission. EXCLUSIVELY, éks-klu'sîv-lê, ad. Without admis-

sion of another to participation.

EXCLUSIVENESS, éks-klu-sîv-nês, n. The state of being exclusive. Clude. EXCLUSORY, éks-klu'sůr-é, a. Having power to ex-EXCOCT, éks-kòkt', vt. To boil up. EXCOCTED, éks-kòkt'éd, pp. Boiled up; made by

boiling. by boiling.

EXCOCTING, čks-kókt-ing, ppr. Boiling up: making EXCOGITATE, čks-kój-it-it, rt. To invent. EXCOGITATE, čks-kój-it-it-it, vi. To think.

EXCOGITATED, éks-kój-ít-a't-éd, pp. Contrived; struck out by thinking.

EXCOGITATING, éks-kój-ít-å/t-ing, ppr. Contriv-

ing; inventing; striking out.

EXCOGITATION, êks-kôj-ît-å/shån, n. Invention. EXCOMMUNE, éks-kům-mu'n, vt. To exclude.

EXCOMMUNED, čks-kům-mu'nd, pp. Excluded. EXCOMMUNICABLE, éks-kům-mu'n-é-kåbl, a. Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. EXCOMMUNICATE, ěks-kům-mu'n-ê-kå't, vt.

eject from the communion of the church by an eccle-

siastical censure. EXCOMMUNICATE, éks-kům-mu'n-é-kå't, a. Ex-

cluded from the fellowship of the church. EXCOMMUNICATE, éks-kům-mn/n-ê-kå't, n. who is excluded from the fellowship of the church. EXCOMMUNICATED, éks-kům-mu-né-kå/t-éd, p

Expelled or separated from communion of the church. EXCOMMUNICATING, éks-kům-mu'nê-kå/t-ing, éks-kům-mu'nê-kå/t-ing,

ppr. Expelling from the communion of a church. EXCOMMUNICATION, êks-kům-mu-nê-kå-shůn, n. An ecclesiastical interdict. [ing

EXCOMMUNING, êks-kům-mu'n-îng, ppr. Exclud EXCORIATE, êks-kô-rê-â't, vt. To flay. EXCORIATED, êks-kô-rê-â't-êd, pp. Flayed; galled;

stripped of skin. EXCORIATING, éks-kô'rê-å't-ing, ppr. Flaying;

galling; stripping of the cuticle. EXCORIATION, éks-kô-rê-å'shůn, n. Loss of skin. EXCORTICATION, éks-kôr-tîk-å'shůn, n. Pulling

the bark off any thing.

EXCREABLE, éks-kré-åbl, a. Which may be spit out.

EXCREATE, éks-kré-å't, vt. To eject at the mouth by hawking

EXCREATED, éks-kré-ä't-éd, pp. Discharged fron. the throat by hawking and spitting. EXCREATING, eks-krê-å/t-ing, ppr. Discharging

from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EXCREATION, &ks-krê-å-shån, n. A spitting out.

EXCREMENT, &ks-krê-ment, n. That which is thrown out as noxious, or corrupted, from the natural pas-

sages of the body. EXCREMENTAL, éks-kré-mént-ål, a. That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIAL, êks-krê-mên-tîsh'âl, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of excrement. EXCREMENTITIOUS, éks-krê-mên-tîsh'ûs, a. Con-

taining excrements. EXCRESCENCE, éks-krés-éns, n. \ Somewhat grow-

EXCRESCENCY, êk-krês'êns-ê,n.) ing out of another without use.

EXCRESCENT, éks-krês-ént, a. That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. EXCRETE, éks-krê't, vt. To pass by excretion. EXCRETED, éks-krê't-êd, pp. Passed by excretion

from the body.

EXCRETING, eks-kré't-ing, ppr. Discharging, throwing off; separating by the natural ducts.

EXCRETION, eks-kré'shen, n. Ejecting somewhat quite out of the body. The thing excerned.

EXCRETIVE, čks-krč'tiv, a. Having the power of

ejecting excrements. EXCRETORY, eks-krê'tůr-ê, a. Having the quality

of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. EXCRETORY, éks-kré-tur-é, n. The instrument of excretion.

EXCRUCIABLE, čks-kró-se-åbl, a. Liable to torment. EXCRUCIATE, ĉks-kró-se-å/t, vt. To torture. EXCRUCIATED, éks-krő'sê-å't-èd, pp. Tortured,

racked; tormented. ling; tormenting EXCRUCIATING, čks-krő-sê-å't-ing, ppr. Tortu EXCRUCIATION, čks-krő-sê-å'shûn, n. Torment. [ing; tormenting. Tortur-EXCUBATION, eks-ku-ba-shun, n. The act of watch-

ing all night.
EXCULPATE, čks-kůl-på/t, vt. To clear from the

EXCULPATED, čks-kůl'pă't-èd, pp. Cleared from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EXCULPATING, eks-kůl'på't-ing, ppr. Clearing from

the charge of fault or crime.

EXCULPATION, éks-kůl-på-shun, n. The act o. clearing from alleged blame. EXCULPATORY, éks-kůl-på-tůr-ê, a. Clearing from

imputed fault. EXCUR, eks-kur', vi. To pass beyond limits.

EXCURSION, éks-kůr-shůn, n. A rarable Au expedition into some distant part.

EXCURSIVE, éks-kůrs-ílv, a. Rambling. EXCURSIVELY, éks-kůrs-ílv-lê, ad. In a wandering

manner. [passing beyond usual bounds. EXCURSIVENESS, éks-kürs-iv-nés, n. The act of EXCUSABLE, êks-ku'z-åbl, a. Pardonable. [ness. EXCUSABLENESS, êks-ku'z-åbl-nes, n. Pardonable-EXCUSATION, ěks-ku'z-å-shůn, n. Plea; apology.

EXCUSATOR, éks-ku'z-å-tůr, a. One who is autho-

rized to make an excuse.

EXCUSATORY, ěks-ku'z-å-tůr-é, a. Pleading excuse. EXCUSE, eks-ku'z, vt. To disengage from an obliga-tion. To remit. To pardon by allowing an apology. To justify.

EXCUSE, čks-ku's, n. Plea. Apology.

EXCUSED, čks-ku'zd, pp. Pardoned; forgiven; over-

looked.

EXCUSELESS, éks-kus-lés, n. That for which no ex-

cuse can be given.

EXCUSER, eks-ku'z-ur, n. One who pleads for another. EXCUSING, eks-ku'z-ing, ppr. Acquitting of fault; forgiving. [shake off. EXCUSS, éks-kůs', vt. To seize and detain by law. To EXCUSSED, éks-kůsd', pp. Shaken off; also, seized,

and detained by law

and detained by law.

EXCUSSING, éks-khśr⁶ng, ppr. Shaking off; seizing and detaining by law.

EXCUSSION, éks-khśh⁶n, n. Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, éks-ék-kråb, a. Hateful.

EXECRABLY, éks-ék-kråb-lé, ad. Cursedly.

EXECRATE, éks-ék-kråt, vt. To imprecate ill upon. EXECRATED, ěks'ê-krå't-ěd, pp. Cursed; denounced; imprecated.

EXECRATING, eks'e-krå't-ing, ppr. Cursing; de-

nouncing evil against. [evil. EXECRATION, éks-é-krå-shůn, n. Imprecation of EXECRATORY, éks-é-krå-t-ůr-é, n. A tormulary of execrations.

EXECT, čks-čkt', vt. To cut out; to cut away.

EXECTED, čks-čkt-čd, pp. Cut out; cut away.

EXECTICAL, čks-čkt-řk-ål, a. Explanatory.

EXECTING, čks-čkt-řng, ppr. Cutting out; cutting

away. EXECTION, éks-ék-shûn, n. The act of cutting out. EXECUTE, éks-é-ku't, vt. To perform; to practise. To put to death according to form of justice; to pu-

nish capitally.

EXECUTE, čks-ć-ku't, vi. To performthe proper office.

EXECUTED, čks-ć-ku't-čd, pp. Done; performed.

Put to death.

EXECUTER, ěks-é-ku't-ůr, or ěks-ék-u-tůr, n. He that performs or executes any thing. He that is in-

trusted to perform the will of a testator.

EXECUTERSHIP, &ks-&k-'u-tår-ship, n. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the [into effect.

EXECUTING, èks-tê-ku't-îng, ppr. Doing; carrying EXECUTION, èks-ê-ku-shûn, n. Performance. The last act of the law in civil causes. Capital punishment. Slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, éks-é-ku-shun-ur, n. He that exe-

eutes. He that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, égz-ék-u-tűr, a. Having the power of executing. Active. Not legislative.

EXECUTOR, éks-ék-u-tűr, n. See EXECUTER.

EXECUTORIAL, éks-ék-u-tőr-yål, a. Pertaining to

Executive. an executor.

EXECUTORSHIP, éks-ék-u-tůr-ship, n. **ECUTERSHIP**

EXECUTORY, eks-ek-u-tur-e, a. Having authority to put the laws in force.

EXECUTRESS, éks-ék-u-très, n. An executrix. EXECUTRIX, éks-ék-u-triks, n. A woman intrusted

to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, êks-ê-jê-sîs, n. An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, êks-ê-jêt-îk-âl, a. Explanatory; ex-

pository. [explanat EXEGETICALLY, égz-é-jét-îk-å-lê, a. By wa EXEMPLAR, éks-émp-lér, a. A pattern. EXEMPLAR, éks-émp-lér, a. See EXEMPLARY. [explanation.

EXEMPLARILY, éks-émp'lér-il-é, ad. So as to deserve imitation.

EXEMPLARINESS, éks-émp'lér'é-nés, n. State or

standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARITY, éks-ém-plår-ît-ê, n. A pattern worthy of imitation. Goodness.

EXEMPLARY, éks-émp-lér-ê, n. A copy of a book

or writing.

EXEMPLARY, éks-émp'lér-é, a. Such as may deserve to be proposed in imitation. [copy. EXEMPLIFICATION, éks-émp-líf-ík-å-shûn, n. A EXEMPLIFIED, éks-émp-lê-fi'd, pp. Illustrated by

example or copy. EXEMPLIFIER, éks-émp'lê-fi-ůr, n. He that fol-

loweth the example of others.

EXEMPLIFY, éks-émpélif-i, vt. To illustrate by example. To transcribe. [ing by example. EXEMPLIFYING, éks-émpélif-i-ing, ppr. Illustrat-EXEMPT, éks-émpt/, vt. To privilege. EXEMPT, éks-émpt/, a. Not subject. Not liable to. EXEMPT. éks-émpt/, a. Not subject. Not liable to.

EXEMPTED, éks-émpt-éd, pp. Freed from charge, duty, tax, or evils. Privileged.

EXEMPTING, éks-émpt-lng, ppr. Freeing from

charge, duty, tax, or evil. EXEMPTION, éks-émp'shån, n. Immunity. EXEMPTIBLE, éks-émp'tibl, a. Quit. Free.

EXEMPTITIOUS, éks-émp-tish-ás, a. Separable. EXENTERATE, éks-én-ter-å/t, vt. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, éks-én-ter-å-shun, n. The act of

taking out the bowels. EXEQUATUR, éks-é-kôā-tur, n. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or com-

mercial agent. EXEQUIAL, êks-ê-kôê-âl, a. Funeral. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, éks'é-kôês, n. Funeral rites; the cere-

mony of burial. The procession of burial. EXEQUY, êks-ê-kôê. See EXEQUES. EXERCENT, êks-êr-sênt, a. Practising.

ereised or employed.

EXERCISE, éks-ér-si'z, n. Labour of the body. Practice. Employment. Task.

To train. To make skil-EXERCISABLE, éks'ér-si'z-åbl, a. That may be ex-

tice. Employment. Task.

EXERCISE, ėks-er-si/z, vt. To train. To make skilful. To busy. To exert. To practise.

EXERCISE, ėks-er-si/z, vi. To use exercise.

EXERCISED, éks'ér-si'zd, pp. Exerted. Used. Trained. Disciplined. Accustomed.

EXERCISER, éks'ér-si'z-år, n. He that uses exercise. EXERCISING, eks'er-si'z-Ing, ppr. Exerting. Using.

Practising.

EXERCITATION, éks-ér-sit-å-shun, n. Exercise.

EXERGUE, éks-érg', n. That part of the medal which belongs not to the general device, or subject of it, but which contains in a corner of it, or under a line or figure, the name of the author or some collateral circumstance. enforce.

EXERT, eks-ert', vt. To put forth. To perform. To

EXERTLD, &&s-ert, vt. 10 put forth. 10 perform. EXERTED, &&s-ért-éd, pp. Put in action. EXERTING, &&s-ért-élng, ppr. Putting in action. EXERTION, &&s-ér-éshûn, n. Effort. EXESION, &&s-éz-fañn, n. Eating through. EXESTUATION, &&s-éz-faña, n. Ebullition.

EXFOLIATE, eks-fô-lê-å't, vi. To shell off; as a cor-

rupt bone from the sound part. EXFOLIATED, éks-fô-lê-å't-éd, pp. Separated in

thin scales; as a carious bone, EXFOLIATING, eks-fô-lê-å't-ing, pp. Separating

and coming off in scales. EXFOLIATION, éks-fő-lé-å-shůn, n. The process by

which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. EXFOLIATIVE, eks-fo-le-a/t-iv, a. That has the

power of procuring exfoliation. [rated. EXHALABLE, èks-hå'l-åbl, \alpha. That may be evapo-EXHALANT, èks-hå'l-ånt, \alpha. Sending forth vapours. EXHALATION, èks-hå-lå'shun, \n. That which rises

in vapours. EXHALE, čks-hå'l, vt. To draw out.

EXHALED, êks-hâ'ld, pp. Sent out. Emitted as va-pour. Evaporated. EXHALEMENT, éks-hå'l-ment, n. Vapour

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 3 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

out in vapour or effluvia. EXHALING, éks-hå'l-ing, a. Serving to exhale; pro-

moting exhalation.

EXHAUST, éks-há'st, vt. To draw till nothing is left. EXHAUST, éks-há'st, a. Drained. EXHAUSTED, éks-há'st-éd, pp. Drawn off. Drained

off. Emptied by drawing.

EXHAUSTER, éks-há'st-år, n. One who draws out totally.

EXHAUSTIBLE, eks-ha/st-fbl, a. Capable of being exhausted.

EXHAUSTING, eks-ha'st-ing, ppr. Drawing out.

Emptying. Using the whole.

EXHAUSTION, čks-há'st-'ýůn, n. The act of draining.

EXHAUSTNENT, čks-há'st-mént, n. Drain.

EXHAUSTLESS, čks-há'st-lčs, a. Inexhaustible.

EXHERDATE, čks-hé'-'íd-å't, vt. To disinherit.

EXHEREDATED, êks-hêr-îd-â't-êd, pp. Disinherited. EXHEREDATING, eks-her-id-a't-ing, ppr. Disinheriting [heriting.

EXHEREDATION, éks-bér-id-å-shûn, n. A disin-EXHIBIT, éks-hîb-ît, vt. To offer to view. EXHIBIT, éks-hîb-ît, n. Any paper formally exhibited

in a court of law or equity.

EXHIBITED, čks-hib-it-ed, pp. Offered to view. Pre-[public view. sented for inspection.

EXHIBITER, éks-híb-it-år, n. He that displays to EXHIBITING, éks-híb-it-ång, ppr. Offering to view. Displaying.

EXHIBITION, éks-hib-ish-ún, n. The act of exhibiting. Display. Allowance. Salary. Pension. Recompence.

EXHIBITIONER, ěks-hib-ish'ůn-ůr, n. One who, in our English universities, receives a pension or allowance, bequeathed by benefactors for the encouragement of learning.

EXHIBITIVE, éks-hib'it-iv, a. Displaying. EXHIBITIVELY, éks-hib'it-iv-lê, ad. Representa-

tively.

EXHIBITOR, ék-hîb-ît-ûr, n. See EXHIBITER. EXHIBITORY, éks-hîb-ît-ûr-ê, a. Showing. EXHILARATE, éks-hîl-êr-â/t, vt. To become glad. EXHILARATED, éks-bil'ér-å't-éd, pp. Enlivened;

animated; cheered. EXHILARATING, čks-hil'-čr-å't-ing, ppr. Enliven-

ing. Giving vigour to the spirits. EXHILARATION, éks-hil-ér-ä-shån, n. The act of

giving gayety.

EXHOR1, êks-hâ/rt, n. Exhortation.

EXHORT, êks-hâ/rt, vt. To ineite to any good action.

EXHORTATION, êks-hâ/rt-â-shůn, n. Ineitement Incitement to good. The form of words by which one is exhorted. EXHORTATIVE, eks-ha'rt-a-tiv, a. Containing ex-

EXHORTATORY, éks-há/rt-å-tůr-ê, a. Tending to EXHORTED, éks-há/rt-éd, pp. Incited to good deeds.

Advised. EXHORTER, ěks-há/rt-år, n. One who exhorts.

EXHORTING, eks-ha/rt-ing, ppr. Inciting to good burying. EXHUMATION, éks-hu-må'shån, n. The act of un-

EXICCATE, éks-îk-å't, vi. To dry. See Exsiccate. EXICCATION, éks-îk-å'shûn, n. Act of drying up. EXICCATIVE, éks-îk-å-tîv, a. Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ėks-ė-jėns, n. EXIGENCY, ėks-ė-jėns-ė, n. EXIGENT, ėks-ė-jėnt, n. Pressing business. A writ sucd when the defendant is not to be found. End.

EXIGENT, èks-è-jent, a. Pressing. EXIGENTER, èks-ij-ent-år, n. An officer in the court of common pleas who makes out exigents and procla-

mations in cases of outlawry.

EXIGIBLE, éks-ij-lbl, a. That may be exacted. Demandable. Requirable.

EXIGUITY, éks-îg-u-ît-ê, n. Smallness.
EXIGUOUS, éks-îg-u-ås, a. Diminutive.
EXILE, éks-îr], n. Banishment. The person banished.
EXILE, éks-îr], vt. To banish.
EXILE, éks-îr], a. Small. Slender.

EXHALING, eks-hall-ing, pp. Sending or drawing EXILED, eks-i'ld, pp. Banished; expelled from one's

country by law, ediet, &c.

EXILEMENT, èks-i'l-ment, n. Banishment.

EXILING, èks-i'l-ing, ppr. Banishing; expelling from one's country. Voluntarily departing from one's coun-

EXILITION, eks-il-ish-un, n. The act of rushing out EXILITY, éks-l¹/₂tè-, n. Slenderness. | sudde EXIMIOUS, éks-lⁿ/₂tès, a. Famous. Eminent. EXINANITE, éks-lⁿ/₂an-i't, vt. To make empty.

weaken. EXINANITION, eks-în-ân-îsh-ûn, n. Privation. Losa.

EXIST, èks-îst', vi. To be. To have a being.
EXISTENCE, èks-îst'-êns, n. State of being. AcEXISTENCY, èks-îst'-êns-ê, n. tual possession o

being. A being.

EXISTENT, čks-lšt-čnt, a. Having being.

EXISTENTIAL, čks-lšt-čnt-shål, a. Having existence.

EXISTIMATION, čks-lšt-lm-åt-shån, n. Esteem.

EXIT, eks'it, n. The term set in the margin of plays te mark the time at which the player goes off. Departure. Act of quiting the theatre of life. Passage out of any place. EXITIAL, ěks-ish-al, a.

EXITIAL, ēks-īsh'āl, a. } Destructive. Fatal. EXITIOUS, ēks-īsh'ās, a. } Mortal. EX-LEGISLATOR, ēks-lēj'īs-lā't-nr, n. One who

has been a legislator, but is not at present. EX-MINISTER, eks-min-is-ter, n. One who has beer

minister, but is not in office. EXODE, eks-o'd, n. An interlude or farce at the end

EXODE, eks-ou, n. of a tragedy.

EXODUS, êks-ô-dås, n. Departure; the second book EXODY, êks-ô-då, n. of Mores is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOFFICIAL, êks-ôf-ish-âl, a. Authentic; proceed-

EXOGLOSS, eks'd'glos, n. A genus of fishes, found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed; and the middle lobe protruded, performs the office of

a tongue. EXOLETE, êks-'ô-lê't, a. Obselete.

EXOLUTION, éks-ô-lu'shun, n. Laxation of the nerves

EXOLVE, &ks-olv', vt. To loose; to pay. EXOMPHALOS, &ks-om-f\(\beta\). A navel rupture.

EXONERATE, eks-on-dr-a/t, vt. To unload; to disburden.

EXONERATED, ěks-ôn'ůr-å't-éd, pp. Unloaded; freed from a charge.

EXONERATING, éks-on-úr-á't-ing, ppr. Disburdening; freeing from any imputation.

EXONERATION, éks-ón-úr-á-shún, n. The act of

disburdening. EXONERATIVE, ěks-on'ůr-å/t-iv, a. Freeing from

any charge or burden. EXOPTABLE, éks-opt-abl, a. Desirable.

EXOPTATION, éks-op-ta-shun, n. An earnest wish. or desire.

EXORABLE, èks-\delta-r\delta\ldots, a. To be moved by intreaty EXORATE, \(\delta\ks-\delta-r\delta'\t, vt.\) To obtain by request. EXORBITANCE, \(\delta\ks-\delta'\tr-b\t\delta-\delta\s, n.\) Enormity. EXORBITANCY, \(\delta\ks-\delta'\tr-b\t\delta-\delta\s-\delta, n.\) Boundless demands the proportion of excession.

depravity. [yond due proportion; excessive EXORBITANT, éks-á'r-bit-ånt, a. Enormous; be EXORBITANTLY, éks-á'r-bit-ånt-lê, ad. Beyond al bound or rule.

EXORBITATE, éks-à'r-bit-à't, vi. To deviate out of the track prescribed. [name. EXORCISE, eks-o'r'siz, vt. To abjure by some holy EXORCISED, eks-or'si'zd, pp. Expelled from a per-

son, or place, by prayers. EXORCISER, eks-or-si'z-er, n. One who pretends to

drive away evil spirits. EXORCISING, éks-ór-si'z-lng, ppr. Expelling evil

spirits by prayera.

EXORCISM, éks-òr'sizm, n. The form of abjuration.

EXORCIST, éks-òr'sist, n. A conjuror.

EXORDIAL, éks-à'rd-ŷāl, a. Introductory.

EXORDIUM, éks-à'rd-ŷām, n. The proemial part of

a composition. EXORNATION, éks-ár-ná-shun, n. Ornament.

EXORTIVE, eks-or'tiv, a. Rising; relating to the east.

EXOSSATED, êks-ôs'ā't-êd, a. Deprived of bones. EXOSSEOUS, êks-ôs'ŷůs, a. Wanting bones; boneless. EXOSTOSIS, éks-ós-tô-sis, n. Any protuberance of a

bone that is not natural.

EXOTERICAL, &&s-ô-tér-îk-âl, a. A term applied EXOTERICK, &&s-ô-tér-îk, a. to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or exoterick; the secret, or esoterick. [mon. EXOTERY, &ks-6-têr-ê, n. What is obvious or com-EXOTICAL, &ks-6t-lk-âl, a. Foreign. EXOTICK, &ks-6t-lk, a. Foreign.

EXOTICK, eks-ot-ik, n. A foreign plant. EXPAND, eks-pand, vt. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

EXPANDED, eks-pand'ed, pp. Opened; spread; di-

lated; enlarged. EXPANDING, eks-pånd-ing, ppr. Opening; spread-

ing; extending.

EXPANSE, čks-påns', n. A body widely extended.

EXPANSIBILITY, čks-påns-ïb-īl-īt-č, n. Capacity of tended. extension.

EXPANSIBLE. &ks-påns-ibl, a. Capable to be ex-EXPANSILE, &ks-påns-irl, a. Capable of being ex-panded, or of being dilated. EXPANSION, &ks-pån-shn, n. The state of being

expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

EXPANSIVE, eks-pans-iv, a. Having the power to [of being expansive. spread. EXPANSIVENESS, eks-pans-iv-nes, n. The quality EX PARTE, éks-på/r-té, n. Of the one part.

term, signifying what is executed by one side only; what is related on one part only of the matter. EXPATIATE, eks-på'se-å't, vt. To enlarge upon in

language.

EXPATIATING, éks-på'-sé-å't-ing, ppr. Roving at large; enlarging in discourse, or writing. EXPATIATOR, éks-på'-sê-å't-ir, n. One who en-

larges upon in language. EXPATRIATE, ěks-på-tré-å/t, vt. To banish from

one's native country; to leave it.

EXPATRIATED, eks-på'trê-å't-éd, pp. Banished; removed from one's native country.

EXPATRIATING, éks-på-trê-å/t-ing, ppr. Banishing; abandoning one's country. EXPATRIATION, éks-på-tré-å-shån, n. Banishment,

voluntary or compulsory; emigration.

EXPECT, čks-pčkť, vi. To wait; to stay.

EXPECT, čks-pčkť, vt. To wait for; to attend the

coming.

EXPECTABLE, éks-pékt-âbl, a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, éks-pékt-âns, n. } The act of ex
EXPECTANCY, éks-pékt-âns-ê, n. } pecting. Something expected.

EXPECTANT, éks-pékt-ant, n. One who waits in ex-

pectation of any thing. EXPECTANT, éks-pékt'ant, a. Waiting in expecta-

EXPECTATION, éks-pék-tå'shun, n. Prospect of

any thing good to come; as: the Messiah expected. EXPECTATIVE, éks-pékt-á-tiv, n. The object of

expectation.

EXPECTATIVE, &ks-p&kt-a-tiv, a. Expecting.

EXPECTED, &ks-p&kt-a-d, pp. Waited, or looked for;

EXPECTER, éks-pékt-úr, n. One who has hopes of One who waits for another. something. One who waits for another. of a sect who had no determinate religion.

EXPECTING, eks-pekt-ing, ppr. Waiting, or looking

for the coming arrival of. EXPECTORANTS, éks-pék-tô-rants, n. Medicines which promote expectoration.

EXPECTORATE, èks-pèk-tô-rā/t, vt. To eject from EXPECTORATED, èks-pèk-tô-rā/t-éd, pp. Discharged from the lungs.

[ing from the lungs. EXPECTORATION, èks-pèk-tô-rā/t-ing, ppr. Throw-EXPECTORATION, èks-pèk-tô-rā/t-ing, ppr. Throw-EXPECTORATION, èks-pèk-tô-rā/t-ing, ppr. Throw-expectoration, pp. Throw-expectoration,

is made by coughing. EXPECTORATIVE, eks-pek-to-rat-iv, a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration. EXPEDIATE, cks-pe-de-a-t, vt. To expedite.

EXPEDIATED, éks-pê'dê-å't-éd, pp. Expedited; dis-

patched.

EXPEDIATING, éks-pê'd-ê-â't-îng, ppr. Expediting, EXPEDIENCE, êks-pê'd-ŷ-îns, n. Fitness; pro-EXPEDIENCY, êks-pê'd-ŷ-îns-ê, n. priety; suitableness to an end.

EXPEDIENT, êks-pê'd-ŷênt, n. That which helps for-EXPEDIENT, êks-pê'd-ŷênt, a. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

EXPEDIENTLY, &ks-pé/d-yent-le, ad. Suitably. EXPEDITATE, &ks-pé/d-it-a/t, vt. To cut off the balls, or certain claws of great dogs' feet, that they may not harm the king's deer.

EXPEDITATED, eks-ped-ft-a/t-ed, pp. Deprived of the balls, or claws, for the preservation of the king's

game, applied to dogs. EXPEDITATING, eks-pêd-ît-â/t-îng, ppr. Cutting off the balls, or claws of dogs' feet, that they may not harm the king's deer.

EXPEDITATION, eks-ped-it-a'shun, n. In the forest

laws, the mutilation of dogs' feet.

EXPEDITE, ěks'pê-di't, a. Quick; hasty.

EXPEDITE, ěks'pê-di't, vt. To facilitate.

EXPEDITED, éks-pê-di/t-éd, pp. Facilitated; freed

from impediment; quickened.

EXPEDITELY, eks-pe-di't-le, ad. With haste.

EXPEDITING, eks-pe-di't-lng, ppr. Facilitating;

hastening. EXPEDITION, éks-pê-dîsh-ûn, n. Haste; speed. EXPEDITIOUS, éks-pê-dîsh-ûs, a. Speedy; quick. EXPEDITIOUSLY, éks-pê-dîsh-ûs-lê, ad. Speedily;

nimbly

EXPEDITIVE, éks-pê-di't-lv, a. With speed. EXPEL, éks-pêl', vt. To eject; to throw out. banish.

EXPELLED, éks-péld', pp. Driven out; banished. EXPELLER, éks-péld', n. One that expels.

EXPELLING, éks-példing, ppr. Driving out; forcing EXPENCE, éks-péns', n. See Expense. [away. EXPENDED, éks-pénd'éd, pp. Laid out; spent; sed : occupand

used; consumed. [wasting. EXPENDING, éks-pénd-fing, ppr. Using; employing; EXPENDITURE, éks-pénd-fit-u'r, n. Cost. EXPENSE, éks-péns', n. Costs; charges. EXPENSEFIII. Aks-péns-fill. a. Costly. [way.

EXPENSEFUL, éks-péns-fől, a. Costly. [way. EXPENSEFULLY, éks-péns-fől-é, ad. In a costly EXPENSEFULLY, éks-péns-fől-é, ad. Without cost. EXPENSIVE, éks-péns-fv. a. Extravagant; costly. EXPENSIVELY, éks-péns-fv.-lè, ad. With great exense

EXPENSIVENESS, éks-péns'iv-nés, n. Costliness. EXPERIENCE, éks-pê'r-ŷens, n. Practice. Know-

ledge gained by practice.

EXPERIENCE, čks-pė'r-yėns, vt. To try; to practise. To know by practice. [experience.

EXPERIENCED, čks-pė'r-yėnsd, a. Made skiful by EXPERIENCED, čks-pė'r-yėnsd', pp. Tried; practice.

EXPERIENCER, éks-pé'r-yèns-ûr, n. One who makes EXPERIENCING, éks-pé'r-yèns-îng, ppr. Making trial; suffering, or enjoying.

EXPERIENT, eks-pe'r-yent, a. Having experience. EXPERIMENT, eks-pe'r-e-ment, n. Trial in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENT, êks-pêr-e-ment, vi. To make experiment.

EXPERIMENT, éks-pér-é-ment, vt. To search out EXPERIMENTAL, éks-pér-é-ment-ál, a. Built upon

experiment. [who makes experiments. EXPERIMBNTALIST, éks-pér-é-mént-ál-és, ad. By trial. [searched out by trial; known. EXPERIMENTED, éks-pér-é-mént-éd, pp. Tried; EXPERIMENTER, éks-pér-é-mént-ér, n. One who can a characterise out.

makes experiments. searching out. EXPERIMENTING, èks-pêr-lê-ment-ling, ppr. Trying, EXPERT, eks-pêrt', a. Skilful; dexterous. EXPERTLY, èks-pêrt', vt. To experience. EXPERTLY, èks-pêrt', eks-pêrt', ad. In a ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, éks-pért-nés, n. Skill.

EXP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-

EXPETIBLE, éks-pét-fbl, a. To be wished for, or de-

sired.

EXPIABLE, čks-pē-åth, a. Capable to be expiated.

EXPIATE, čks-pē-åt, vt. To atone for. To make reparation for.

[faction offered, and accepted.

EXPIATED, čks-pē-åt-čd, pp. Atoned for by satis
EXPIATING, čks-pē-åt-šng, ppr. Making atonement

for; removing guilt. [for any crime. Atonement.

EXPIATION, čks-pē-å-šhūn, n. The act of atoning

EXPIATORY, čks-pē-å't-ūr-ē, a. Having the power
of expiation.

of expiation.

EXPILATION, ěks-píl-å-shûn, n. Robbery. Waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRABLE, cks-pi-råbl, a. That may expire.

EXPIRABLE, cks-pi-råbl, a. That may expire.

EXPIRATION, cks-pi-rå-shûn, or cks-pê-rå-shûn, n.

That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of
the lungs. The last emission of breath; death. The
cessation of any thing. The conclusion.

EXPIRATORY, cks-pi-rå-tûr-å, a. Tending towards
the conclusion of a term.

the conclusion of a term.

EXPIRE, ėks-pi'r, vi. To breathe out. To exhale. To EXPIRE, ėks-pi'r, vi. To make an emission of the breath. To die; to breathe the last. To perish; to fall. EXPIRED, éks-pi'rd, pp. Breathed out; concluded.

EXPIRING, &ks-pi-ring, ppr. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid. Dying.

EXPISCATION, &ks-pis-k&sdin, n. A fishing.

EXPLAIN, &ks-plå/n, vt. To expound.

EXPLAINABLE, &ks-plå/n-abl, a. Capable of being

explained. EXPLAINED, eks-pla'nd, pp. Made clear, or obvious

to the understanding.

EXPLAINER, éks-pla'n-ůr, n. An expositor.

EXPLAINING, eks-pla'n-ing, ppr. Expounding; illustrating; interpreting. EXPLANATION, ėks-plå-nå'shůn, n. The sense given

by an explainer.

EXPLANATORINESS, éks-plan'a-tur-ê-nes, n. The being explanatory. [explanation. EXPLANATORY, éks-plån²å-tůr-ê, a. Containing EXPLETION, éks-plé-shůn, n. Accomplishment. EXPLETIVE, éks-plé-tův, n. Something used only to

take up room.

EXPLETIVE, čks²plė-tiv, a. Added for supply.

EXPLETORY, čks²plė-tir-ė, a. Filling up.

EXPLICABLE, čks²plė-kåbl, a. Explainable.

EXPLICATE, čks²plė-kåbl, a. Upraldod. av.

EXPLICATED, ěks'-plê-kå't-èd, pp. Unfolded; explained; interpreted; solved.

EXPLICATING, eks'ple-ka't-ing, ppr. Unfolding; explaining; interpreting. [explanation. EXPLICATION, éks-plé-kå'shůn, n. Interpretation; EXPLICATIVE, éks-plé-kå't-iv, a. Having a ten-

dency to explain. EXPLICATOR, éks-plê-kå/t-år, n. An expounder.

EXPLICATORY, éks-plê-kå/t-år-ê, a. Explicative. EXPLICIT, éks-plis-ît, n. A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying the end, or it is

finished; as we now find finis.

EXPLICIT, éks-plisélt, a. Plain; clear.

EXPLICITLY, éks-plisélt-lé, ad. Plainly; directly.

EXPLICITNESS, eks-plis-it-nes, n. Plainness; clearviolence.

EXPLODE, eks-plod, vt. To drive out with noise and EXPLODED, čks-plo'd-čd, pp. Driven away, by hisses or noise; rejected.

EXPLODER, eks-plô'd-ur, n. One who condemns with open contempt.

open contempt.

EXPLODING, čks-plô'd-Ing, ppr. Bursting and expanding with a violent report; rejecting.

EXPLOIT, čks-plåc't, n. An achievement.

EXPLOIT, čks-plåc't, vt. To perform.

EXPLOITED, čks-plåc't-čd, pp. Achieved.

EXPLOITABLE, čks-plåc't-åbl, a. Capable of being

achieved.

EXPLOITING, éks-plàê't-îng, ppr. Achieving.

EXPLOITING, exs-pacet-ing, ppr. Achievement.

EXPLORATE, èks-plà*t-dr, n. Achievement.

EXPLORATED, èks-plò*r-åt, vi. To search out.

EXPLORATED, èks-plò*r-åt-èd, pp. Searched out; explored.

EXPLORATING, èks-plò*r-åt-ing, ppr. Searching

EXPLORATION, éks-plő/r-å/shůn, n. Search. EXPLORATOR, éks-plő/r-å/t-ůr, n. One who searches. EXPLORATORY, ěks-plô/r-å-tůr-ê, a. Examining.

EXPLORE, eks-plô'r, vt. To try; to search into. EXPLORED, eks-plô'rd, pp. Searched; examined closely.

EXPLOREMENT, éks-plőr-ment, n. Search; trial. EXPLORING, éks-plőr-ing, ppr. Searching; examining with care.

EXPLOSION, eks-plo-zhun, n. The act of driving out

any thing with noise and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, ėks-plò'sı̈v, a. Driving out with noise.

EXPOLIATION, ėks-pò-lė-å'shūn, n. A spoiling or

wasting.
EXPOLISH, eks-pôl-ish, vt. To polish exquisitely.
EXPONE, eks-pô'n, vt. To set forth; to expound.

EXPONED, éks-pô'nd, pp. Set forth.

EXPONENT, eks-po-nent, n. Exponent of the ratio. or proportion between any two numbers or quantities: thus six is the exponent of the ratio which 30 hath to five.

EXPONENTIAL, éks-pô'nén-shål, a. Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of al-

gebraic and transcendental ones.

EXPONING, éks-pô'n-îng, ppr. Setting forth.

EXPORT, éks-pô'rt, vt. To carry out of a country. EXPORT, éks-pô'rt, vt. To carry out of a country.

EXPORT, éks-pô'rt, vt. Commodity carried out in traffick

[ported.] [ported.

EXPORTABLE, êks-pô'rt-åbl, a. Which may be ex-EXPORTATION, êks-pôr-tå-shån, n. The act of carrying out commodities into other countries.

EXPORTED, éks-pô'rt-éd, pp. Carried out of a country, in traffick. [commodities. EXPORTER, êks-pô/rt-år, n. He that carries out EXPORTING, eks-pô/rt-ång, ppr. Conveying goods to

a foreign country. EXPORT-TRADE, eks'port-tra'd, n. The trade in the exportation of commodities.

EXPOSAL, éks-pő/z-ål, n. Exposure. EXPOSE, éks-pő/z, vt. To lay open to censure, rididicule, or examination. EXPOSED, éks-pô/zd, pp. Laid open; uncovered; un-EXPOSER, eks-pô'z-ur, n. One who lays open to con-

tempt or ridicule.

EXPOSING, &ks-pô'z-îng, ppr. Lying, or laying open; making bare; putting in danger. [torpretation. EXPOSITION, &ks-pô-zish-fan, n. Explanation; in-EXPOSITIVE, eks-poz-it-iv, a. Explanatory.

EXPOSITOR, éks-pôz-it-år, n. An explainer, EXPOSITORY, éks-pôz-it-år-ê, Explanatory. EXPOSTULATE, eks-pos'tu-la't, vt. To discuss. To inquire into.

EXPOSTULATE, ěks-pos-tu-lat, vi. To altercate to inquire into. [examined. EXPOSTULATED, čks-pos-tu-lå/t-èd, pp. Discussed; EXPOSTULATING, éks-pos-tu-la/t-ing, ppr.

soning, or urging arguments against.

EXPOSTULATION, éks-pôsétu-låéshun, n. Discussion of an affair without rupture.

EXPOSTULATOR, ěks-pôs'tu-lå't-ůr, n. One that debates without open rupture. EXPOSTULATORY, êks-pòs-tu-la/t--ur--ê, a. Con-

taining expostulation. EXPOSURE, čks-pô-zhůr, n. The state of being open

to observation. The state of being in danger.

EXPOUND, éks-påônd', vt. To explain. EXPOUNDED, éks-påônd'ed, pp. Explained; laid

open; interpreted. [preter. EXPOUNDER, ěks-påönd-år, n. Explainer; inter-EXPOUNDING, ěks-påönd-årg, ppr. Explaining;

laying open; making clear.

EXPRESS, éks-prés, n. A messenger sent on purpose.

EXPRESS, éks-prés', vt. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as, poetry, sculpture, painting. To represent in words; to utter. To squeeze out.

EXPRESS, eks-prés', a. Copied; resembling; exactly
like. Plain; in direct terms. Clear.

EXPRESSED, éks-présd', pp. Squeezed out, as juice.

uttered in words; set down in writing.
EXPRESSING, eks-pressing, ppr. Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, ua

EXPRESSION, éks-présh'ûn, n. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered. phrase; a mode of speech. EXPRESSIVE, eks-preselv, a. Having the power of

utterance.

EXPRESSIVELY, éks-prés-îv-lé, ai na clear way. EXPRESSIVENESS, eks-pres-iv-nes, n. The power of expression by words. EXPRESSLY, éks-présélé, ad. In direct terms.

EXPRESSNESS, éks-prés-nes, n. The power of ex-

pression. EXPRESSURE, éks-présh'ár, a. Expression; utter-with blame.

[with blame. EXPROBRATE, ěks-prô-brå't, vt. To impute openly

EXPROBRATION, éks-prô-brå-shun, n. Reproachful aecusation.

EXPROBRATIVE, éks-prô-brå't-iv, a. Upbraiding. EXPROPRIATE, éks-prô-prê-å't, vt. To make no longer our own.

EXPROPRIATED, éks-prô-prê-å/t-èd, pp. Held no

longer as one's own; given up to another. EXPROPRIATING, éks-prô-prê-å't-ing, ppr. Holding no longer as one's own; giving up a claim to ex-

clusive property. EXPROPRIATION, čks-prô-prê-å'shůn, n. The act of making no longer one's own.

EXPUGN, eks-pu'n, vt. To take by assault.

EXPUGNABLE, ěks-pu'n-åbl, a. That may be won by force.

EXPUGNATION, eks-påg-nå'shån, n. Conquest. EXPUGNER, éks-pu'n-år, n. A forcer; a subduer. EXPULSE, éks-půls', vt. To drive out; to expel.

EXPULSED, eks-pulsd', pp. Driven out; expelled;

EXPULSING, éks-půls'ing, ppr. Driving out; ex-EXPULSION, čks-půl'shůn, n. The act of expelling. The state of being driven out. pulsion. EXPULSIVE, eks-puls-iv, a. Having the power of ex-

EXPUNCTION, éks-půnk'shůn, n. Abolition. EXPUNGE, éks-půnj', vt. To blot out.

EXPUNGED, eks-punjd', pp. Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EXPUNGING, éks-půnjáng, n. The act of blotting

EXPUNGING, eks-punj-ing, ppr. Blotting out; erasing; effacing; destroying.

EXPURGATE, eks-pur-ga't, vt. To purge away.

EXPURGATED, eks-par'ga't-ed, pp. Purged; cleaned; purified. EXPURGATING, êks-půr'gå't-ing, ppr. Purging;

eleansing; purifying.

EXPURGATION, éks-půr-gå/shůn, n. The act of purging or cleansing. Purification from bad mixture.

EXPURGATOR, éks-půr-gåt-ůr, n. One who corrects

by expunging. EXPURGATORIOUS, éks-půr-gå-tô'r-ŷůs, a. Ex-

punging. EXPURGATORY, eks-pår'gå-tår-e, a. Employed in

purging away what is noxious.

EXPURGE, eks-purj', vt. To purge away.

EXPURGED, eks-purjd', pp. Purged away.

EXPURGING, éks-půrj-ing, ppr. Purging away. EXQUIRE, éks-kôi'r, vt. To inquire after. EXQUIRED, éks-kôi'rd, pp. Searched into, or out.

EXQUIRING, eks-kői'ring, ppr. Searching into, or EXQUISITE, eks-kois-it, a. Excellent: consummate;

complete. Very sensibly felt. Curious.

EXQUISITELY, éks-kőis-ít-lé, ad. Perfectly.

EXQUISITENESS, éks-kőis-ít-nés, n. Nicety.

EXQUISITIVE, éks-kőis-ít-iv, a. Curious.
EXQUISITIVELY, éks-kőis-ít-iv-lé, ad. Minutely.
EXREPRESENTATIVE, éks-rép-ré-zént-á-tiv, 7 One who has been formerly a representative, but is

one no longer. EXSANGUIOUS, éks-sång-gôê-ůs, a. Destitute of blood, or rather red blood, as an animal.

EXSCIND, éks-slnd', vt. To cut off. EXSCRIBE, éks-skri'b, vt. To copy. EXSCRIPT, éks-skri'pt, n. A copy.

EXPRESSIBLE, ěks-prés-fibl, a. That may be uttered [EXSECRETARY, ěks-sčk-rĉ-têr-ĉ, n. One who has

ben secretary, but is no longer in office.

EXSECTION, éks-sék-shůn, n. A cutting off, or cutting out.

[senator, but is no longer one.

EXSENATOR, éks-sén-å-tůr, n. One who has been a

EXSERT, EXSERTED, éks-sért', éks-sért-éd, a.

Standing out; protruded from the corol.

EXSERTILE, éks-sért-îl, a. That may be thrust out.

or protruded.

EXSICCANT, éks-sîk²ânt, a. Drying.

EXSICCATE, éks-sîk²â't, vt. To dry.

EXSICCATED, éks-sîk²kå't-fd, pp. Dried.

EXSICCATING, ek-sik-ka't-ing, ppr. Drying; evaporating moisture.

EXSICCATION, ėks-sik-kā'shūn, n. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ėks-sik'ā-tiv, a. Having the power

of drying. [by spitting. EXSPUITION, éks-pu-ish-án, n. A discharge of saliva EXSUCCOUS, éks-sůk-ás, a. Destitute of juice; dry. EXSUCTION, éks-sůk-šhůn, n. The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, éks-u-då'shun, n. A sweating out. EXSUDE, éks-u'd, vt. To discharge the juices, or

moisture of a living body, through the pores.

EXSUDE, eks-u'd, vi. To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

EXSUDED, eks-u'd-éd, pp. Emitted; as juice.

EXSUDED, eks-u'd-éd, pp. Emitted; as juice.

EXSUDING, éks-u'd-ing, ppr. Discharging. EXSUFFLATION, éks-súf-flå'shůn, n. A blast work

ing underneath.

EXSUFFLICATE, ėks-sůf-fle-kå/t, a. See Exsuffo EXSUFFOLATE, ėks-sůf-fle-kå/t, a. Contemptible despicable.
EXSUSCITATE, éks-sůs-ît-å/t, vt. To stir up.

EXSUSCITATED, éks-sůs-it-å/t-èd, pp. Roused. EXSUSCITATING, eks-sus-"t-a't-ing, ppr. Rousing: exciting. EXSUSCITATION, čks'sůs-it-å'shůn, n. A stirring

EXTANCE, êks-tâns, n. Outward existence. EXTANCY, êks-tân-sê, n. The state of rising above

the rest. EXTANT, éks-tânt, a. Standing out to view. Public EXTASIED, éks-tâ-sê'd, pp. Overcome with joy.

EXTASY, éks-tå-sê, n. See Ectasy. EXTASY, éks-tå-sê, vi. To overcome with joy. EXTASYING, éks-tå-sê-ing, ppr. Overcoming with

joy.

EXTATICAL, éks-tåt²lk-ål, a.

EXTATICK, éks-tåt²lk, a.

EXTEMPORAL, éks-tém²pô-rål, a. Speaking without remeditation. premeditation. [without premeditation. EXTEMPORALLY, éks-tém-pô-rål-ê, ad. Quickly; EXTEMPORANEAN, éks-tém-pô-rå'n-ŷån, a. Un-

premeditated. [premeditated. EXTEMPORANEOUS, ěks-těm-pô-rā/n-yůs, a. Un-

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ess-tem-po-rain-yas-le, ad. Without previous study. [out previous study. EXTEMPORARILY, &ss-tem-po-rain-il-e, ad. Without previous study. [out previous study. EXTEMPORARILY, &ss-tem-po-rain-il-e, ad. Without previous provided by the standard of the stand EXTEMPORARY, éks-tém-pô-rår-ê, a. Uttered or

performed without premeditation. EXTEMPORE, êks-têm-pô-rê, ad. Without premedi-

tation; suddenly; readily. EXTEMPORINESS, éks-tém'půr-ê-něs,n. The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

EXTEMPORIZE, éks-tém-pô-ri'z, vi. To speak ex-

[speaks without premeditation. tempore. [speaks without premeditation. EXTEMPORISER, éks-tém-pô-ri/z-ůr, n. One who EXTEMPORIZING, éks-tém-pô-ri/z-ing, ppr. Speak-

ing without previous study or preparation by writing. EXTEND, eks-tend', vt. To stretch out in any direction. Opposed to contract. To enlarge; to continue.

To increase in force or duration. To impart.

EXTEND, eks-tend', vi. To reach.

EXTENDED, eks-tend'ed, pp. Stretched; spread; bestowed. Valued under a writ of extendifacias. Levied.

EXTENDER, eks-tend'ür, n. That by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, eks-tend-ibl, a. Capable of extension. EXTENDING, eks-tend-ing, ppr. Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging. EXTENDLESSNESS, eks-tend-les-nes, n. Ut. im and

extension.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', but', but', but', was', at', good', w, o, y, e, or i—i, u.

EXTENSIBILITY, êks-têns-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, éks-téns-fbl, a. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

EXTENSIBLENESS, éks-téns-ibl-nés, n. Capacity of

being extended.

EXTENSILE, éks-tén-sil, a. Capabie of being extended.

EXTENSION, éks-tén-shin, n. The act of extending.

EXTENSIONAL, éks-tén-shin-âl, a. Long drawn out.

EXTENSIVE, éks-téns'iv, a. Wide; large. EXTENSIVELY, éks-téns'iv-lê, ad. Widely; largely. EXTENSIVENESS, éks-téns-ív-nés, n. Largeness; wideness.

EXTENSOR, éks-téns-űr, n. The muscle by which

any limb is extended.

EXTENT, éks-tént', part. a. Extended.

EXTENT, éks-tént', n. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

EXTENUATE, éks-tén-u-å't, vt. To lessen; to dinicial in any quality.

To degrade.

To palliate.

EXTENUATE, &ks-tén-u-a't, v. .

minish in any quality. To degrade. To palliate.

EXTENUATE, &ks-tén-u-â't, a. Small; thin.

EXTENUATED, &ks-tén-u-a't-éd, pp. Made thin,

lander: made smaller. Palliated.

Making

lean, or slender; made smaller. Palliated.
EXTENUATING, čks-tčn-u-å't-ing, ppr.
thin, or slender; lessening. Palliating.
EXTENUATION, čks-tčn-u-å'shūn, n. Th The act of representing things less ill than they are. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

EXTERIOR, éks-têr-yûr, a. Outward; external. EXTERIOR, éks-têr-yûr, n. Any outward appearance.

EXTERIORITY, ěks-tê-rê-dr-it-ê, or ěks-têr-ýdr-it-ê, n. The superficies.

EXTERIORLY, êks-têr-ŷûr-lê, ad. Ontwardly.

EXTERIORS, êks-têr-ŷûrz, n. pl. The outward parts

of a thing.

EXTERMINATE, eks-ter-min-at, vt. To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

EXTERMINATED, éks-tér-min-a/t-éd, pp. Utterly driven away or destroyed. EXTERMINATING, eks-ter-min-a/t-ing, ppr. Driv-

ing away, or totally destroying. [tion. EXTERMINATION, éks-tér-mîn-å-shůn, n. Destruc-EXTERMINATOR, éks-tér-mîn-å-tůr, n. That by

which any thing is destroyed. EXTERMINATORY, éks-tér-min-å-tůr-é, a. Con-

signing to destruction.
EXTERMINE, ěks-těr-min, vt. To exterminate.

EXTERN, éks-térn', a. External; outward; visible. EXTERNAL, éks-tér-nal, a. Outward; opposite to internal. ception.

EXTERNALITY, éks-tér-nål-ît-ê, n. External per-EXTERNALLY, éks-tér-nål-ê, ad. Outwardly. EXTERNALS, éks-tér-nålz, n. pl. The outward parts;

exterior form. EXTERSION, éks-tér-shun, n. The act of wiping, or rubbing out.

EXTERRANEOUS, éks-tér-rá/n-ýds, a. Foreign;

belonging to, or coming from abroad.

EXTIL, &ks't'll, a. To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, &ks-t'll-la'shun, n. The act of falling in drops.

EXTILLED, eks-tild', pp. Dropped, or distilled.

EXTILLING, eks-tilling, ppr. Dropping; or distilling plation.

EXTIMULATE, ěks-tîm'u-lå't, vt. To incite by stim-EXTIMULATION, éks-tîm'u-lå'shun, n. Pungency.

EXTINCT, &ks-tingkt, a. Extinguished; quenched; put out. At a stop. Abolished.

EXTINCT, &ks-tingkt, vt. To make extinct.

EXTINCTION, &ks-tingk'shån, n. The act of quenching or extinguishing. Destruction. Suppression.

EXTINGUISH, &ks-ting'gőish, vt. To put out; to quench. To suppress.

quench. To suppress; to destroy. EXTINGUISHABLE, čks-ting-goish-abl, a.

may be quenched.

EXTINGUISHED, čks ting'góishd, pp. Put out; quenched. Stifled. Suppressed.

EXTINGUISHER, čks-ting'góish-ér, n. A hollow

cone to place upon a candle, to quench it.

EXTINGUISHING, éks-ting-gölsh-ing, ppr. Putting
out; quenching. Destroying.

EXTINGUISHMENT, éks-ting/gôish-mént, a. Extinction; act of quenching. Destruction.

EXTIRP, éks-térp/, vt. To eradicate. [cated. EXTIRPABLE, éks-térp-åbl, a. That may be eradi-EXTIRPATE, éks-térp-åbl, vt. To root out. EXTIRPATED, éks-térp-åbl-éd, pp. Plucked up by the roots; eradicated. Totally destroyed. EXTIRPATING, éks-térp-åbl-ing, ppr. Pulling up, or out by the roots; eradicating.

or out by the roots; eradicating.

EXTIRPATION, éks-térp-å'shûn, n. Eradication.

EXTIRPATOR, éks-térp-å'tůr, n. A destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS, eks-tis-pish-us, a. Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prog-

nostication.

EXTOL, éks-tól', vt. To praise; to magnify; to laud. EXTOLLED, éks-tóld', pp. Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.

EXTOLLER, éks-tól-úr, n. A praiser.

EXTOLLING, éks-tól-íng, ppr. Praising; exalting

by praise; magnifying.

EXTORSIVE, ėks-tors-lv, a. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ėks-tors-lv-lė, ad. By violence.

EXTORT, éks-tå'rt, vt. To draw by force. by violence or oppression. [violence. EXTORT, &ks-ta'rt, vi. To practice oppression and EXTORT, &ks-ta'rt, vart. a. For extorted. EXTORTED, &ks-ta'rt-dd, pp. Drawn from by comtortion.

pulsion; wrested from. [tortion. EXTORTER, éks-tá/rt-ůr, n. One who practises ex-EXTORTING, éks-tá/rt-ůng, ppr. Wresting from by force, or undue exercise of power. EXTORTION, eks-tå'r-shån, n. The act of gaining

by violence and rapacity. EXTORTIONARY, éks-tá'r-shûn-ér-é, a. Practising

extortion.

EXTORTIONATE, éks-tár'shůn-åt, a. EXTORTIONOUS, éks-tá'r-shůn-ůs, a. Oppressive. EXTORTIONER, éks-tà/r-shun-ér, n. One who practises extortion.

EXTORTIOUS, éks-tà'r-shůs, a. Oppressive. EXTRA, éks-trå, prefix and ad. A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary; as, extra-work, extra-pay, &c.; or beyond, as

extrajudicial, extramundane, &c. EXTRACT, éks-tråkt', vt. To draw by chymical operation. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

To select from a larger treatise. EXTRACT, éks-trakt, n. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. The chief

heads drawn from a book; an abstract. EXTRACTED, ěks-tråkt'ed, pp. Drawn, er taken out. EXTRACTING, eks-trakt-ing, ppr. Drawing, or tak-

EXTRACTION, éks-tråk'shån, n. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. Lineage; descent. EXTRACTIVE, éks-trakt-iv, a. Capable of being ex-

tracted. EXTRACTIVE, čks-trakt-iv, n. The proximate principle of vegetable extracts. [thing is extracted. EXTRACTOR, éks-tråkt-år, n. That by which any EXTRADICTIONARY, éks-trå-dik-shån-ér-é, a. Not

consisting in words but realities. EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, éks-trå-fô-lé-å-shus, a. In botany: growing on the outside of a leaf; as, extrafoliaceous stipules

EXTRAGENIOUS, éks'trå-jé'n-ýds,a. Alien ; foreign. EXTRAJUDICIAL, ěks-trå-jô-dîsh-ål, a. Out of the

regular course of legal procedure. EXTRAJUDICIALLY, čks-trå-jô-dish-'āl-c, ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

procedure. [emitting outwards. EXTRAMISSION, éks-trå-mish-dn, n. The act of EXTRAMUNDANE, éks-trå-min-då/n, a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, eks-tra'n-yus, a. Foreign; of different substance; not intrinsick. EXTRAORDINARIES, čks-tra'r-din-čr-ć'z, n. pl. See

EXTRAORDINARY. EXTRAORDINARILY, éks-trà/r-din-ér-fil-é, ad. In a manner out of the common method and order.

EYE

6 l 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 2 dll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ěks-trá'r-dîn-ěr-ê-nès, n. Uncommonness; remarkableness. EXTRAORDINARY, éks-trá/r-din-ér-é, n. Any thing

which exceeds ordinary method of computation.

EXTRAORDINARY, éks-trà'r-din-ér-é, a. Different from common order and method.

EXTRAORDINARY, čks-trá/r-din-ér-é, ad. Extraor-EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ěks-trå-på-rô'k-yål, a. Not

-omprehended within any parish. EXTRAPROFESSIONAL, eks-trå-pro-fesh-un-al, a.

Not within the ordinary limits of professional duty

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ěks-trå-prô-vîn-shål, a. Not

within the same province. EXTRAREGULAR, éks-trå-rég-u-lér, a. Not com-

preheuded within a rule. EXTRATERRITORIAL, ěks-trå-ter-ît-o'r-val, a. Without the limits of a territory; or, particular juris-

EXTRAVAGANCE, čks-tråv-å-gčns, n. Irregu-EXTRAVAGANCY, čks-tråv-å-gčn-sê, n. larity.

Outrage; violence. EXTRAVAGANT, éks-tråv-å-gent, n. A stroller; a vagabond. See Extravagants.

EXTRAVAGANT, eks-trav-a-gent, a. Wasteful;

prodigal; vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ěks-tråv-å-gent-lê, ad. Ex-

pensively; luxuriously; wastefully. [cess, EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ěks-tråv-å-gěnt-nės, n. Ex-EXTRAVAGANTS, ěks-tråv-å-gěnts, n. A part of the canon law, containing various papal constitutions not included in the body of the canon law.

EXTRAVAGATE, eks-trav-a-ga't, vi. To wander out

of limits.

EXTRAVAGATION, éks-tråv-å-gå-shun, n. Excess. EXTRAVASATE, eks-trav'a-sa't, vt. To get out of the proper vessels. EXTRAVASATED, éks-tråv-å-så't-éd, a. Forced out

of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATED, éks-trav-å-sa't-èd, pp. Got out

of the proper vessels. EXTRAVASATING, ěks-tråv-å-så/t-ing, ppr. Get-

ting out of the proper vessels. EXTRAVASATION, éks-tråv-å-så-så-shån, n. The act of forcing out of the proper containing vessels. EXTRAVENATE, eks-tra-vé-na/t, a. Let out of the

[throwing out.

EXTRAVERSION, éks-trå-vér-shûn, n. The act of EXTRAUGHT, éks-trå't, part. a. Extracted. EXTREAT, éks-trê'n. Extraction. EXTREME, éks-trê'm, n. Highest degree of any thing. EXTREME, éks-trê'm, a. Utmost. Last. Rigorous; strict.

EXTREMELY, eks-trê'm-lê, ad. In the utmost degree. EXTREMITY, eks-trem-st-e, n. Remotest parts. The

most aggravated state. EXTRICABLE, čks-trê-kabl, a. Which may be avoided. EXTRICATE, ěks'trê-kå't, vt. To disembarras; to [from difficulties. set free.

EXTRICATED, éks-trê-kå't-éd, pp. Disentangled EXTRICATING, éks-trê-kå't-ing, ppr. Disentangling; disembarrassing. [entanging. EXTRICATION, éks-tré-kå'shûn, n. The act of dis-

EXTRINSICAL, éks trîns-îk-âl, a. External. EXTRINSICALLY, éks-trîns-îk-âl-ê, ad. From with-

EXTRINSICK, éks-trîns²ik, a. Outward. [out. EXTRUCT, éks-trûkt', vt. To build; to raise. EXTRUCTED, éks-trûkt²ěd, pp. Built; constructed.

EXTRUCTING, čks-trůkt-shůn, n. A building. EXTRUCTION, čks-trůk-shůn, n. A building. EXTRUCTIVE, čks-trůk-shůn, n. Forming into a strue-

EXTRUCTOR, eks-trukt'ur, n. A builder.

EXTRUDE, čks-trod, vt. To thrust off. EXTRUDED, čks-trod-čd, pp. Thrust out. EXTRUDING, eks-tro'd-ing, ppr. Driving out; ex-

pelling. [out. EXTRUSION, ěks-trô-zhůn, n. The act of thrusting EXTUBERANCE, ěks-tu-bůr-ěns, n. A knob. EXTUB! ANCY, ěks-tu-bůr-ěn-sê, n. Any protu-

EXTUBERANT, eks-tu-bur-ent, a. Swelling.

EXTUBERATE, éks-tu'bůr-å't, vi. To swell. EXTUMESCENCE, éks-tu-més-éns, n. A swelling. EXUBERANCE, éks-u-bůr-éns, n. Overgrowth.
EXUBERANCY, éks-u-bůr-éns-é, n. Abundance.
EXUBERANT, éks-u-bůr-ént, a. Growing with su-

perfluous shoots; superfluously plenteous. EXUBERANTLY, čks-u-bur-ėnt-lė, ad. Abundantly. EXUBERATE, ėks-u-bur-ä/t, vi. To bear in great.

EXUCCOUS, eks-uk'us, a. Without juice; dry. EXUDATION, eks-u-da'shun, n. The act of emitting

EXUDATE, &ks-u'da't, vi. To issue out by sweat. EXUDE, ěks-u'd, vi. EXUDATE, ěks-u-då't, vt.

To force out by sweat. EXUDE, ěks-u'd, vt. See Exsude.

EXULCERATE, ėks-ůl'sůr-å't, a. Wounded. [ous. EXULCERATE, ėks-ůl'sůr-å't, vi. To become ulcer-EXULCERATE, éks-ůl'sůr-å't, vt. To affect with a

running or eating sore. EXULCERATED, eks-ål-sår-å/t-ed, pp. Affected with nleers; having become ulcerous. [ing ulcers. EXULCERATING, éks-ůl-sůr-å/t-ing, ppr. Produc-EXULCERATION, čks-ůl-sůr-å-shůu, n. The begin-

ning erosion, which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. EXULCERATORY, èks-âl'sår-å't-år-é, a. Causing EXULT, èks-âlt', vi. To rejoiee. EXULTANCE, èks-âlt'-êns, n. Transport.

EXULTANCY, èks-dit-ens-ê, n. Triumph.
EXULTANCY, èks-dit-ens-ê, n. Triumph.
EXULTANT, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.
EXULTATION, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.
EXULTATION, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.
EXULTING, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.
EXULTING, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.
EXULTATION, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.
EXULTATION, èks-dit-ens-e, n. Triumph.

perfluous parts.

EXUNGULATED, eks-ång-gu-lå/t-èd, pp. Pared off. EXUNGULATING, eks-ung-gu-la/t-ing, ppr. Paring

off superfluous parts.

EXUNDATE, éks-ůn-då/t, vi. To overflow.

EXUNDATION, éks-ůn-då/shûn, n. Overflow.

EXUPERABLE, ěks-u'p-ůr-åbl, a. Conquerable. EXUPERANCE, ěks-u'p-ůr-åns, n. Overbalance. EXUPERANT, ěks-u'p-ůr-ånt, a. Conquerable. EXUPERATE, ěks-u'p-ůr-å't, vt. To excel.

EXUPERATED, éks-u'p-ur-å't-éd, pp. Conquered; excelled. [Conquering. EXUPERATING, êks-u'p-ůr-å't-îng, ppr. Excelling. EXUPERATION, êks-u'p-ůr-å'shûn, n. The act of

excelling.

EXURGENT, éks-ůrj'ént, a. Arising. EXUSCITATE, éks-ůs'ít-å't, vt. To stir up.

EXUST, êks-ůst', vt. To burn.
EXUSTION, êks-ůst', vt. To burn.
EXUVIÆ, èks-u'v-ŷê, n. Cast skins; cast shells; what-

ever is shed by animals.

EY, ey, n. May either come from iz, an island, or from EA, ea, n. ea, which signifies a water, river; or EE, ee, n. from teaz, a field.

EYAS, i'as, n. A young hawk just taken from the nest. EYAS, i'as, a. Unfledged. [sparrow. sparrow.

EYAS, I-as, a. Unneeged. EYAS-MUSKET, i'as-mūs'kėt, n. A young hawk-EYE, i', n. The organ of vision. Sight; view. A small catch into which a hook goes. Bud of a plant. A

catch into which a hook goes. But of a plant. A brood; as, an eye of pheasants.

EYE, i', vt. To watch. To watch maliciously,

EYE, i', vi. To appear; to show.

EYEBALL, i'bàl', n. The apple of the eye; the pupil.

EYEBEAM, i'bb'm, n. A beam, or glance from the eye.

EYEBOLT, i'bòlt, n. In ships: a bar of iron, or bolt, with any or formed to be driven into the deek or with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck, or

tides, for the purpose of hooking tackle to.

EYEBRIGHT, i-bri't, n. A plant. [sight.

EYEBROW, i-bra'd, n. The hairy arch over the eye.

EYED, i'd, a. Having eyes. EYED, i'd, pp. Viewed; observed; watched. EYEDROP, i'drop, n. Tear.

EYEGLANCE, i'glans, n. Quick notice of the eye. EYEGLASS, i'glas, n. Glass to assist the sight. EYEGLUTTING, i'glat'ing, a. Feasting the eye to

1 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

EYELASH, i'lash, n. The line of hair that measures EYELESS, i'les, a. Wanting eyes. the eyelid. EYELET, i'let, n. Any small perferation for a lace to go through. [eye. EYELID, 12lid, n. The membrane that shuts over the

EYEOFFENDING, i'df-fend'ing, a. That hurts or offends the eye.

EYEPLEASING, i'plê'z-îng, a. Gratifying the sight.

EYER, i'dı, n. One who looks on another with at-

EYESALVE, i'sa'v, n. Ointment for the eyes. EYESERVANT, i'serv'ant, n. A servant that works

[under inspection. only while watched. EYESERVICE, i'serv'is, n. Service performed only

EYESHOT, i'shot', n. Sight; glance; view. EYESIGHT, i'si't, n. Light of the eye.

EYESORE, i'sô'r, n. Something offensive to the sight.

EYESPOTTED, i'spot'ed, pp. Marked with spots like

EYESTONE, i'stô'n, n. A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. [eye is moved. EYESTRING, i'string', n. The tendon by which the EYETOOTH, i'tôth, n. The tooth on the upper jaw

next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

EYEWINK, i-bîth', n. A wink, as a hint. EYEWITNESS, i-bît-nes, n. One who gives testimon; to facts seen with his own eyes.

EYING, 12ng, ppr. Viewing; watching.
EYLIAD, 12lè-àd, n. An eyeglance; an eyebeam.
EYOT, 12dt, n. A little island.
EYRE, å'r, n. The court of justices itinerants.
EYRY, å'-rå, or ê'-rå, n. The place where birds of proy build their nests.

F.

F, ef, n. "Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath."—Walker. I wonder who it was that found this out, for close the whole of the lips, and you cannot sound f, at all. Apply the middle of the under lip to the upper lip.—J. K.

FA, få', n. In musick: one of the notes or syllables invented by Guido Aretine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of musick.

FABACEOUS, få-bå-shus, a. Having the nature of a FABIAN, få/b-yan, a. Avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted the military operations against Hannibal.

FABLE, fâ'bl, n. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. The series of events which constitute a poem. A lie. FABLE, fâ'bl, vi. To feign. To lie. FABLE, fâ'bl, vi. To feign.

FABLED, fabld, a. Celebrated in fables. FABLED, få/bld, pp. Feigned; invented. FABLER, få/b-ler, n. A writer of feigned stories.

FABLING, få-bling, ppr. Feigning; devising as stories. FABRICATE, fåb-re-kå/t, vt. To build: to devise

falsely. [falsely; forged. FABRICATED, fåb-rê-kå/t-èd, pp. Invented; devised FABRICATING, fåb-re-kåt-ing, ppr. Framing; de-

vising falsely; forging. FABRICATION, fåb-rê-kå'shůn, n. A construction. FABRICATOR, fåb'rê-kå't-ůr, n. One who builds.

FABRICK, fåb'rik, n. A building. FABRICK, fåb'rik, vt. To build; to form.

FABRICKED, fåb'rikd, pp. Built; formed; constructed. constructing. FABRICKING, fåb'rik-ing, ppr. Building; forming; FABRILE, fab-ril, a. Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter.

FABULIST, fåb'u-list, n. A writer of fables. FABULOSITY, fåb·u-lòs-it-e, n. Fulness of feigned

late fables. stories. FABULIZE, fåb'u-li'z, vt. To invent, compose, or re-FABULIZED, fåb-u-li'zd, pp. Invented; composed; related in fable.

FABULIZING, fåb'u-li'z-ing, ppr. Inventing; com-

posing; relating in fables. FABULOUS, fåb-u-lus, a. Feigned.

FABULOUSLY, fåb-u-lus-le, ad. In fiction.

FABULOUSNESS, fáb-u-lås-n-ès, n. Invention of fables. FABURDEN, få-bår-den, n. In musick: simple coun-

FACADE, få-så'd, n. Front. terpart. FÆCAL, fê'kâl, a. Denoting excrements. FACE, fâ's, n. The visage. Countenance. Front or

FACE, it's, vi. The visage. Countenance. Front or forepart of any thing.

FACE, ft's, vi. To turn the face.

FACE, ft's, vi. To meet in front. To oppose with impudence. To turn up a garment with facings.

FACE to FACE, ft's, ad. When both parties are present.

FACECLOTH, få's-klåth, n. A linen cloth placed over the face of a dead person.

FACED, få'sd, pp. In composition: denoting the kind of face; as, full-faced.

FACED, fa'sd, a. Denoting the sort of countenance;

as, plump-faced.

FACELESS, få's-lės, a. Being without a face.

FACEPAINTER, få's-på'nt-ur, n. A drawer of por-

ing portraits. FACEPAINTING, få's-på'nt-ing, n. The art of draw-FACET, få'-sèt, n. Superficies cut into several angles. FACETE, få-sè't, a. Gay. Cheerful. FACETELY, få-sè't-lè, ud. Wittily. Merrily. FACETENESS, få-sè't-nès, n. Wit. Pleasant repre-

sentation FACETIÆ, få se'she-å', n. pl. Humerous compositions.

FACETIOUS, få-sé-shås, a. Gay; lively; witty. FACETIOUSLY, få-sé-shůs-lê, ad. Gaily; cheerfully; wittily. fully; wittily. [Gaiety. FACETIOUSNESS, få-sé-shůs-nes, n. Cheerful wit.

FACIAL, få-shål, a. Pertaining to the face; as, the facial artery, vein, or nerve. Facial angle, in anatomy, is the angle contained in a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear, to the edge of the nostrils; and another from this latter point, to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone: serving to measure the elevation of the forehead.

FACILE, fås-fil, a. Easy. Easily surmountable. Pli-FACILELY, fås-fil-ê, ad. Easily. [ant; flexible. FACILENESS, fås-fil-nes, n. Easiness to be persuaded. FACILITATE, få-sil-it-å/t, vt. To make easy. To free from difficulty.

FACILITATED, få-sîl'ît-å/t-èd, pp. Made easy or easier. [easy or easier. FACILITATING, få-sîl-ît-å/t-ing, ppr. Rendering FACILITATION, få-sil-it-å-shun, n. Making easy.

Freeing from impediments. FACILITIES, få-sil-it-é's, n. pl. The means by which

the performance of any thing is rendered easy. FACILITY, fa-sil-it-e, n. Lasiness to be performed. Dexterity.

FACINERIOUS, fås-in-ê'r-ŷůs, a. See Facinorous. FACING, få's-ing, n. A covering. [posite, FACING, få's-ing, pp. Fronting; having the face op-FACINOROUS, få-sin-dr-ds, a. Wicked. Atrocious. Detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS, få-sin-ur-us-nes, n. Wicked-

ness in a high degree.

FACSIMILE, fåk-sim-fl-ê, n. An exact copy.

FACT, fåkt', n. A thing done. An effect produced.

Reality. Action. Deed.
FACTION, fåk/shån, n. A party in a state.
FACTIONARY, fåk/shån-år-å, n. A party man.
FACTIONER, fåk/shån-år, n. One of a faction.
FACTIONIST, fåk/shån-åst, n. One who promotes

faction or discord.

FACTIOUS, fåk'shus, a. Loud and violent in a party. Publickly, dissentious. Tious. FACTIOUSLY, fak-shus-le, ad. Criminally dissen-

FACTIOUSNESS, fak-shus-nes, n. Inclination to public dissension.

FACTITIOUS, fåk'tish-us, a. Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

FACTIVE, fak'tiv, a. Having the power to make. FACTOR, fak'tur, n. An agent for another. In arrithmetick: the multiplicator and multiplicand.

FACTORSHIP, fåk'tůr'ship, n. A factory. FACTORY, fåk'tůr-ê, n. The traders embodied in one

place. A place where any thing is made. FACTOTUM, fåk-tô-tům, n. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

FACTURAGE, fåk-tår-lj, n. Commission for agency in purchasing goods. FACTURE, fak'tu'r, n. The act or manner of making

any thing.

FACULTY, fak-ul-te, n. The power of doing any thing. Powers of the mind: imagination, reason,

memory. In physick: a power or ability to perform any action; natural, vital, and animal. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACUND, få-kůnd', a. Eloquent. FACUNDIOUS, få-kůnd'-ŷůs,a. Eloquent; full of words.

FACUNDITY, få-kůnd-lt-è, n. Eloquence. FADDLE, fåd'l, vi. To trifle; toy; play. FADE, få'd, a. Weak; slight; faint. FADE, få'd, vi. To grow weak. To languish. To tend

from a brighter to a weaker colour. To wither. To vanish.

FADE, få'd, vt. To wear away. To deprive of vigour. FADED, få'd-èd, pp. Become less vivid; as colour. Withered. Decayed. FADGE, fåj', vi. To suit. To fit. To agree. To succeed. To hit.

FADING, få'd-ing, n. Decay. Weakness.

FADING, få'd-ing, ppr. Losing colour. Becoming less vivid. Decaying.

FADINGNESS, få'd-ing-nes, n. Decay.

FADY, få'd-è, a. Wearing away.

FÆCES, fê'sez, n. Excrements. Settlings after distil-

lation and infusion. FÆCULA, fék'u-lå, n. The dregs; sediment.

FAERY, får-è, a. Relating to, or like fairies.
FAFFLE, får'l, vi. To stammer.
FAG, fåg', n. A slave. One who works hard. A knot

or excrescency in cloth.
FAG, fag', vi. To grow faint.
FAG, fag', vt. To beat.
FAGEND, fag'end, n. The end of a web of cloth.
The refuse of any thing.

FAGGED, fåg'd, pp. Beaten. Made weary.

FAGGING, fag'ing, ppr. Making weary; fatiguing. FAGOT, fag'ut, n. A bundle of sticks bound together for any purpose.

FAGOT, fåg-åt, vt. To bundle together.

FAGOTED, fåg-åt-èd, pp. Tied together; bound in

bundles. FAGOTING, fåg'dt-ing, ppr. Tying together; bind-

ing together.

FAHLERZ, fållers, n. Gray copper, or gray copper-ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral, copper pyrite. FAHLUNITE, fållu-nilt, n. Automalite; a subspecies of octahedral corundum.

FAIL, få'l, n. Miscarriage. Omission. FAIL, få'l, vi. To fall short To cease. To perish. To decay. To miss. To be deficient in duty.

FAIL, få'l, vi. To desert. Not to assist; to neglect. To omit.

FAILANCE, få?l-åns, n. Omission. Fault.
FAILED, få?ld, pp. Become deficient. Deserted. Ceased to afford aid.
FAILING, få?l-ång, n. Decay. Deficiency.

FAILING, få/l-ing, ppr. Becoming deficient, or weak-cr. Decaying. Omitting. Becoming bankrupt. FAILURE, få/l-yur, n. Deficience. Omission. Slip. A slight fauit.

FAIN, få'n, a. Glad; fond. Forced; compelled. FAIN, få'n, ad. Gladly. FAIN, få'n, vi. To wish; to desire. FAINING, få'n-ing, ppr. Wishing; desiring fondly.

FAINT, fa'nt, vi. To lose the animal functions. To sink motionless and senseless. To grow feeble.

FAINT, fa'nt, vt. To deject. FAINT, få'nt, a. Languid; weak; feeble.

FAINT, fá'nt, a. Languiu, wear, way, FAINTED, fá'nt-éd, pp. Swooned away. FAINTHEARTED, fá'nt-há'rt-éd, n. Cowardly, FAINTHEARTED, fá'nt-há'rt-éd-lê, ad. Timo-

rously. [ardice. FAINTHEARTEDNESS, få'nt-hå'rt-čd-nės, n. Cow-FAINTING, få'nt-lng, n. Deliquium. FAINTING, få'nt-lng, ppr. Falling into a swoon. Failing. Losing strength. FAINTISH, få'nt-lsh, a. Beginning to grow faint. FAINTISHNESS, få'nt-lsh-nės, n. Weakness in a slight degree.

slight degree.

FAINTLING, få'nt-ling, a. Feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, få'nt-lê, a. Weak; languid; debilitated.

FAINTLY, få'nt-lê, ad. Feebly; languidly. Timor-

rously.

FAINTNESS, fâ'nt-nes, n. Languor; feebleness; de-FAINTS, fâ'nts, n. pl. The gross fetid oil remaining after distillation; or, a weak spirituous liquor, that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines, after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic.

White in the complexion. FAIR, fa'r, a. Beautiful. Pleasing to the eye. Clear. Pure. Not cloudy. Equal. Just. Open. Direct. Equitable. FAIR, få/r, ad. Gently. Decently. On good terms.

FAIR, få'r, n. A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman. Honesty. An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.

FAIRHAND, få'r-hånd, a. Having a fair appearance. FAIRING, få'r-lng, n. A present given at a fair. FAIRISH, få'r-lsh, a. Reasonably fair. FAIRLY, få'r-lè, ad. Honestly; justly. Completely. FAIRNESS, få'r-nès, n. Beauty. Honesty. Clearness. FAIRSPOKEN, få'r-spökn, a. Bland and civil in language

FAIRY, få'rê, n. A kind of fabled being. FAIRY, få'rê, a. Belonging to fairies. FAIRYLAND, få-rê-lånd', n. The ideal residence of

FAIRYLIKE, få-rė-li'k, a. Imitating the fairies. FAIRYSTONE, få-rė-stôn, n. A stone found in gravel FAISIBLE, få-z-lbl. See FEASIBLE. pits.

FAISIBLE, få'z-ibl. See Feasible. [pits. FAITH, få'th, n. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. Trust in God. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another. Sincerity; honesty;

veracity.
FAITH, fa'th, ad. A colloquial expression, meaning in truth, verily, on my faith. [perfidy. FAITHBREACH, få/th-brê/tsh, n. Breach of fidelity;

FAITHED, få'ithd, a. Honest; sincere. FAITHFUL, få'th-föl, a. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. Of true fidelity; loyal. Honest:

upright.
FAITHFULLY, fåth-föl-ê, ad. With a firm belief in religion; Full confidence in God. Strict adherence to duty. Without fraud.

FAITHFULNESS, få/th-fôl-nes, n. Honesty. Vera-

eity. Loyalty. FAITHLESS, fä th-les, a. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. Perfidious.

Disloyal. FAITHLESSNESS, få/th-les-nes, n. Treachery; per-Unbelief as to revealed religion. [fellow.

FAITOUR, få-to'r, n. A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean

FAKE, få'k, n. A coil or rope. FAKIR, få-kê'r, n. See FAQUIR. FALCADE, fål-kå'd, n. A horse is said to make falcades when he throws himself upon his haunches two

or three times, as in very quick curvets. FALCATED, fål-kå't-éd, a. Hooked; bent like a reaping-hook.
FALCATION, fål-kå'shun, n. Crookedness.
FALCHION, få'l-shun, n. A short crooked sword; a

cymeter. [reaping-nook. FALCIFORM, fall-se-farm, a. In the shape of a sickle, FALCON, fall-kun, n. A hawk trained for sport.

FAL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

trains hawks.

FALCONET, få'l-kô-nêt, n. A sort of ordnance. FALCONRY, få'l-kůn-rê, n. The art of breeding and

training hawks. FALDAGE, fa'ld-èj, n. A privilege of setting up folds

for sheep, in any fields within the manor. FALDFEE, ta'ld-fe', n. A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

FALDING, fà'ld-ing, n. A kind of coarse cloth. FALDISDORY, fà'l-dis-dur-ê, n. The throne, &c. of a bishop

FALDSTOOL, fa'ld-stô'l, n. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair. [lernus. FALERNIAN, få-ler-nýan, n. The wine made at Fa-

FALL, vi. pret. I fell; comp. pret. I have fallen, or falln. To drop from a higher place; from an erect to a prone posture. To depart from faith or goodness.

To come to a sudden end. To ebb. To decrease in value. To happen by chance; to light on. 10 corpor pass by carelessness or imprudence. To languish. To be born; to be yeaned. To fall away: To revolt. To apostatise. To perish; to be lost. To prostrate in adoration. To sink. To bend as a suppliant. To fall in: To coincide. To quarrel; to jar. To pean.

happen. [press. To yean.
FALL, fa'l, vt. To drop; to let fall. To sink; to deFALL, fa'l, n. The act of dropping from on high.
Death; overthrow; destruction. Downfall; loss of greatness; degradation; decrease of value. Cadence; close of musick. Declivity. Cataract. Autumn. Any thing that comes down in great quantities. The act of felling down.

FALLACIOUS, fål-lå-shås, a. Deceitful.

FALLACIOUSLY, fâl-lå-shus-lê, ad. With purpose to deceive. [to deceive. FALLACIOUSNESS, fål-lå-shus-nes, n. Tendency

FALLACY, fål-å-sê, n. Deceitful argument. FALLAX, fål-åks, n. Cavillation. rallax, fal-aks, n. Cavillation. [Ruined. FALLEN, fa'ln, pp. Dropped; descended. Degraded. FALLENCY, fal-èn-sè, n. Mistake; error. FALLER, fa'l-àr, n. One who falls. FALLIBLITY, fal-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Liableness to error. FALLIBLE, fal-îb-lê, ad. In a fallible manner. FALLIBLY, fal-înc. mr. Descending description. Ruined.

FALLING, fål-ing, ppr. Descending; dropping.
Disemboguing. Decreasing. Sinking.
FALLING, fål-ing, n.
That which falls.

FALLING, falling, n.
FALLING in, falling, n.
FALLING away, falling, n. Apostacy.
FALLING down, falling, n. Prostration.
FALLING of falling, n. Prostration.

FALLING off, fål-lng, n. Declension from virtue to vice; from good to bad.
FALLINGSICKNESS,fål-lng-slk-nes, n. The epilepsy FALLINGSTAR, fål-lng-stå'r, n. A luminous me-

teor, suddenly appearing, and darting through the air. FALLINGSTONE, fall-ing-sto'n, n. A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

FALLOW, fall-6, a. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. Plowed, but not sowed. Unplowed. years of tillage. Flowed, but not sowed composition FALLOW, fåll-å, n. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again Ground lying at rest.

FALLOW, fåll-å, vi. To plow in order to a second plowing. To fade.

plowing. To fade. FALLOW, fål²ô, vt. To plow, harrow, and break land,

without seeding it.

FALLOW-CROP, fall-o-krop, n. The crop taken from

fallow ground.
FALLOWED, fål-b'd, pp. Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown. [wheatear. FALLOW-FINCH, fål-o-fintsh, n. The conanthe or FALLOWING, fål-o-ing, n. Plowing, in order to a

second plowing. FALLOWING, fål²ô-ing, ppr. Plowing and harrowing

land, without sowing it.

PALLOWIST, falt-b-lst, n. One who favours the practice of fallowing land.

FALLOWNESS, falt-b-nes, n. Barronness.

FALCONER, fà'l-kun-ur, n. One who breeds and FALSARY, fà'l-sur-c, n. A falsifier of evidence.

FALSE, fa'ls, a. Expressing that which is not thought.
Conceiving that which does not exist. Treacherous, perfidious; traitorous. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

not real.
FALSE, få/ls, ad. Not truly; falsely.
FALSE, få/ls, vt. To deceive.
FALSED, få/lsd, pp. Volated by failure of veracit FALSEFACED, få/ls-få/sd, a. Hypocritical.
FALSEHEART, få/ls-hårt, a. Perfidious.
FALSEHEARTED, få/ls-hårt-åd, a. Treacherous.
LALSEHEARTEDNESS, få/ds-hårt-åd-nås, n. Jellar appenderses. [deceived. Violated by failure of veracity;

FALSEHEARTEDNESS, fà/ls-hart-èd-nès, n. Deceitfulness. [a false assertion. FALSEHOOD, fà'ls-hôd, n. Want of truth. A lie; a FALSELY, fa'ls-lê, ad. Not truly. Erroneously. Per-FALSENESS, fà/ls-nes, n. Duplicity; deceit. Trea-

FALSER, fà'ls-år, n. A deceiver. [voice. FALSETTO, fàl-sèt-à, n. A musical term. A feigned FALSIFIABLE, fà'ls-îf-i-àbl, a. Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fà'ls-if-ik-à'shun, n. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFICATOR, fåls-if-ik-å/t-år, n. A falsifier.

FALSIFIED, få/ls-ff-i-dr, pp. Counterfeited. FALSIFIER, få/ls-ff-i-dr, n. One that counterfeits. A liar. FALSIFY, fa'ls-if-i, vt. To counterfeit. To confute,

to prove false. To violate. FALSIFY, få/ls-if-i, vi. To tell lies.

FALSIFYING, fa'ls-if-iding, ppr. Counterfeiting; ly-FALSING, fa'ls-ing, ppr. Violating by failure of vera

city; deceiving.

FALSITY, få'ls-ît-ê, n. Falsehood. A lie.

FALTER, få'lt-år, vt. To hesitate.

FALTER, få'lt-år, vi. To sift; to cleanse.

FALTERED, fa'lt-drd, pp. Hesitated. FALTERING, fa'lt-dr-ing, ppr. Hesitating; speaking

with a feeble, broken voice. FALTERING, få/lt-år-ång, n. Feebleness. FALTERINGLY, få/lt-år-ång-lê, ad. With hesitation.

FAMBLE, famb'l, vt. To hesitate in speech.

FAME, fa'm, n. Celebrity; renown. FAME, fa'm, vt. To make famous. FAMED, få/md, α. Renowned.

FAMED, fâ'md, pp. Made famous.
FAMED, fâ'md, pp. Made famous.
FAMEGIVING, fâ'm-gîv'îng, a. Bestowing fame.
FAMELESS, fâ'm-lês, a. Without renown.
FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'ŷêr, a. Domestick. Affable. Unceremonious; free. Well known. Easy.
FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'ŷâr, n. An intimate.
FAMILIARITY, fâ-mîl-ŷâr'ît-ê, n. Affability. Easy intercourse.

intercourse. FAMILIARIZE, få-mil-'ŷār-i'z, vt. To make familiar.

FAMILIARIZED, få-mil-yer-i'zd, pp. Made casy by custom and practice. FAMILIARIZING, få-mili-yer-i/z-ing, ppr. Rendering

easy by practice, custom, or use.

FAMILIARLY, få-mil-yer-le, ad. With freedom. Without formality

FAMILISM, fàm'il-izm, n. The tenets of a deluded sect called the family of love, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

FAMILIST, fam-fil-ist, n. One of the sect called the family of love. A master of a family. cally.

FAMILLE, fâ-mê'l, ad. In a family way; domesti-FAMILY, fâm'îl-ê, n. Those who live in the same house. Those that descend from one common progenitor. A class; a tribe.

FAMINE, fàm-in, n. Scarcity; dearth. FAMING, fà'm-ing, ppr. Making famous. FAMISH, fàm-ish, vt. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. FAMISH, fam'ish, vi. To die of hunger.

FAMISHED, fåm-ishd, pp. Starved; exhausted for [for want of food. want of sustenance. FAMISHING, fåm-ish-ing, ppr. Starving; perishing FAMISHMENT, fåm-ish-ment, n. Want of food. FAMOSITY, få-mòs-it-ê, n. Renown. FAMOUS, få-mòs, a. Renowned; celebrated.

6 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

FAMOUSED, få'musd, a. Renowned.

FAMOUSLY, få/můs-lè, ad. With great renown. FAMOUSNESS, få/můs-nès, n. Celebrity. FAMULATE, fàm/u-là/t, vi. To serve.

FAN fan', n. An instrument used by ladies to move the air, and cool themselves. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. Any thing by which the air is moved.

FAN, fan', vt. To cool with a fan. To affect by air put in motion. To separate; as by winnowing. FANATICAL, få-nat-ik-al, a. Enthusiastick; wild; mad. [siastick way.

FANATICALLY, få-nåt-'ik-ål-ê, ad. In a wild enthu-FANATICALNESS, få-nåt-ik-ål-nes, n. Religious frenzy.

frenzy. [gious frenzy.
FANATICISM, få-nåt'ls-izm, n. Enthusiasm; reliFANATICIZE, få-nåt'ls-i'z, rt. To render fanatic.
FANATICIZED, få-nåt'ls-i'zd, pp. Rendered fanatic. Enthusiasm; reli-

FANATICIZING, få-nåt-is-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering

FANATICK, få-nåt-ik, a. Enthusiastick. FANATICK, få-nåt-ik, n. An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

FANCIED, fån'sêd, pp. Pourtrayed in the mind; ima-

gined: liked. FANCIFUL, fån'sê-fől, a. Rather guided by imagination than reason. Dictated according to the imagina-

tion, not the reason; full of wild images. FANCIFULLY, fån'sê-fől-ê, ad. According to the

wildness of imagination. FANCIFULNESS, fån'sê-fôl-nes, n. Addiction to the

pleasures of imagination. FANCY, fån-se, n. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things or persons. An opinion bred rather by the ima. gination than the reason. Taste. Image; conception. Caprice; humour; whim. False notion.

To imagine; to believe without FANCY, fan-se, vi.

being able to prove.

FANCY, fân-se, vt. To portray in the mind; to imagine. To like; to be pleased with.

gine. To like; to be pleased with.

FANCYFRAMED, fån-se-frå/md, a. Created by fancy. FANCYFREE, fån'sé-fré', a. Free from the power of liking.

FANCYING, fån'sê-ing, ppr. Imagining; conceiving; FANCYMONGER, fån'sê-mûngg'-ûr, n. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fån'så-sik', a. One whose distemper is in his own brain.

FAND, fånd, for found, &c. [dance. FANDANGO, fån-dång'gö, n. A kind of very lively

FANE, fâ'n, n. A temple; a place consecrated to religion. FANFARE, fân-fâ'r, n. A sounding of trumpets. FANFARON, fân-fâ-rông, n. A bully; a hector. FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ĉ-nâ'd, or fân-fâr-ĉ-nâ'd, A bluster. Fictitious dignity.

7. A Disser. Ficultious augmsy.

FANG, fâng', vt. To seize; gripe; clutch.

FANG, fâng', v. The long tusks of a boar or other animal. The nails; the talons.

FANGED, fângd', a. Furnished with fangs or long

FANGED, fångd', pp. Caught; seized. FANGING, fångd'ng, ppr. Catching; seizing. FANGLE, fångg'l, n. Silly attempt.

FANGLED, fångg'ld, a. Gawdy FANGLESS, fång'les, a. Toothless.

FANGOT, fån'got, n. A quantity of wares: weight three quarters.

FANION, fån-'yun, n. A small banner, or ensign, carried with baggage in armies. [fan. FANLIGHT, fan-li't, n. A window in form of an open

FANNED, fånd', pp. Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.

FANNEL, fân'êl, n. A sort of ornament like a scarf, FANON, fân'ûn, n. worn about the left arm of a priest when he officiates. A banner. FANNER, fân'dr, n. A winner of corn.

FANNING, fân-lng, n. Ventilation. FANNING, fân-lng, ppr. Blowing; ventilating. FANTASIA, fân-tâ'z-ŷā, n. A kind of air in music, in which all the freedom of fancy may be allowed.

FANTASIED, fån-tå-sê'd, a. Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

FANTASIED, fån'tå-sêd, pp. Liked; fancied. FANTASM, fån'tåzm, n. See PHANTASY.

FANTASTICAL, fân-tâs-tik-âl, a. \ Irrational; bred FANTASTICK, fân-tâs-tik, a. \ only in the imagination. Uncertain; unsteady. Whimsical; capricious.

FANTASTICALLY, fån-tås-tik-ål-e, ad. Capricious-

ly; humorously.
FANTASTICALNESS,fån-tås'tik-ål-nés, Mere com-FANTASTICKNESS, fån-tås'tik-nés, n. pliance

with fancy. Caprice.

FANTASTICK, fån-tås-tik, n. A fantastick person.

FANTASTICKLY, fån-tås-tik-lè, ad. Irrationally;

FANTASY, fân'tâ-sê, n. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. Idea; image of the mind. FANTASY, fân'tâ-sê', vt. To like; to fancy. FANTASYING, fân'tâ-sê'-lng, ppr. Liking; fancying.

FANTOM, fån'tům, n. See PHANTOM.

FAP, fåp', a. Fuddled; drunk. FAQUIR, få-kê'r, n. A dervis, travelling about and collecting alms.

FAR, få'r, ad. To a great extent every way. Remotely; at a great distance. In a great proportion.

FAR, få'r, a. Distant; remote.

FAR, få'r, n. Young pigs. FARABOUT, får-å-babt', n. A going out of the way. FARCE, få'rs, vt. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

FARCE, få'rs, n. A dramatick representation.

FARCED, få/rsd, pp. Stuffed; filled with mixed in-

gredients.
FARCICAL, få'rs-ik-ål, a. Belonging to a farce. FARCICALLY, få/rs-ik-ål-è, ad. In a manner suitable

only to a farce. FARCIN, or FARCY, få'r-sin, or få'r-se, n. A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen; of the nature of scabies,

or mange.
FARCING, få'rs-ing, n. Stuffing with mixed ingredi-FARCING, fa'rs-ing, ppr. Stuffing; filling with mingled ingredients.

FARCTATE, få/rk-tå/t, a. Stuffed; crammed; full;

as, a farctate leaf, stem, or pericarp. FARCY, få/r-sê, n. The leprosy of horses. FARD, få/rd, vt. To paint; to colour.

FARDED, fa'rd-éd, pp. Painted; coloured.
FARDEL, fa'rdl, n. A bundle; a little pack.
FARDEL, fa'rdl, pt. To make up in bundles.
FARDELLED, fa'rdld, pp. Tied up in bundles.
FARDELLING, fa'rd-di-ing, ppr. Tying up in bundles.
FARDING, fa'rd-ing, ppr. Painting; colouring.

FARE, fa'r, vi. To happen to any one well or ill. feed; to eat.

FARE, få'r, n. Journey; passage.

a vehicle by land or by water.

The person carried.

Food prepared for the table. [adieu. FAREWELL, får-'ôèl', ad. The parting compliment; FAREWELL, får-'ôèl', n. Leave.

FARFAMED, få/r-få/md, n. Widely celebrated. FARFET, får-fêt/, a. Brought from places remote. FARFETCH, får-fêtsh', n. A deep stratagem.

FARFETCHED, får-fétshd', a. Studiously sought. FARINA, få-rê-nà, n. The fine dust found in flowers, and contained in the anthers of plants; and which is

supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant. FARINACEOUS, får'în-å'shůs, a. Mealy. FARM, få'rm, n. Ground let to a tenant; ground cul-

tivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner.

FARM, fä'rm, vt. To let out to tenants at a certain rate. To cultivate land.

FARMABLE, få'r-måbl, a. That may be farmed. FARMED, fa'rmd', pp. Leased on rent; let out at a

certain rate; or price.

FARMER, fa'r-mur, n. One who cultivates hired ground. One who rents any thing.

FARMING, far-mung, ppr. Letting, or leasing land,

on rent reserved, or duties, and imposts, at a certain rate per cent.

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a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.
FARMOST, få/r-most, n. Most distant.
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FARMUS 1, tā'r-mōst, n. Most distant.
FARNESS, fār'nōs, n. Distance.
FARO, fā'rō, or fā'rō, n. A game at cards.
FARPIERCING, fār'pō'rs-lng, a. Striking or penetrating a great way. [Formed of different materials.
FARRAGINOUS, fār-rā'jān-ās, or fār'rāj'īn-ās, a.
FARRAGO, fār-rā'gō, n. A medley of several things,

ideas, &c.

FARREATION, får-é-å-s-shån, n. Confarreation.

FARRIER, får-é-år, n. A shoer of horses.

FARRIER, får-é-år, vi. To practise physick on horses.

FARRIERY, får-ý-ý-e-å, n. The practice of trimming the feet of horses. The veterinary art of healing the sick animal.

FARROW, får-'6, n. A litter of pigs. FARROW, får-'6, vt. To bring forth pigs. FARROWED, får-'6'd, pp. Brought forth pigs.

FARROWING, fâr-20-îng, ppr. Bringing forth pigs. FARSANG, fâ'r-sâng, n. See Pharsang. FARSE, fâ'rs, vi. See Farce. [great distance]

[great distance. Shooting to a FARSHOOTING, få'r-shô't-ing, a. Shooting to a FARTHER, få'r-ther, or får'-ther, a. More remote. FARTHER, få'r-ther, or får'-ther, ad. At a greater

distance. FARTHER, få'r-ther, or fur'ther, vt. To promote.

FARTHERANCE, få'r-ther-ans, or får'ther-ans, n.

Advancement; helping forward. FARTHERED, få'r-thård, or får'therd, pp. Promoted; helped forward.

FARTHERING, få'r-thår-lng, or får'thår-lng, ppr.
Promoting; advancing; helping forward.
FARTHERMORE, få'r-thèr-môr, or fûr'thèr-môr, ad.

FARTHEST, få'r-thest, or får'thest, a. Most distant. FARTHEST, få'r-thest, or für'thest, ad. At or to the greatest distance. [division of land.

FARTHING, får-thing, n. The fourth of a penny. A FARTHINGALE, får-thing-gå'l, n. A hoop. FARTHINGSWORTH, få'r-thing's-burth, n. As much

as is sold for a farthing. FASCES, fås'sê'z, n. Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

FASCIA, fåsh¢yå, n. A fillet; a bandage. FASCIAI, fåshål, a. Belonging to the fasces. FASCIATED, fås-é-å't-èd, a. Bound with fillets. FASCIATION, fås-é-å-shån, n. Bandage.

FASCICULAR, fås-sik-u-lår, a. United in a bundle; as, a fascicular root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Pæonia.

FASCICULARLY, fås-sik'u-lår-lê, ad. In the form

FASCICULATED, fås-sīk-u-lå't, a. Crowing in FASCICULATED, fås-sīk-u-lå't-ed, a. bundles, or FASCICLED, fås'sikld, a. from the same point; as, the leaves of the Larix, or larch.

FASCICULITE, fås-sik'u-li't, n. Fibrous hornblend, of a fascicular structure.

FASCICULUS, fås-sik-u-lus, n. A little bundle; a

nosegay; a part, or regular division of a book.

FASCINATE, fås'in-å't, vt. To influence. [ed.
FASCINATED, fås'in-å't-èd, pp. Enchanted; charm-FASCINATING, fås'ln-å't-ing, ppr. Enchanting. FASCINATION, fås-in-å'shun, n. The power or act

of bewitching.

FASCINE, få-sê'n, n. A fagot. FASCINOUS, fås-in-us, a. Caused by witchcraft.

FASH, fash', vt. To vex; to tease.
FASHED, fashd', pp. Vexed; teased; tormented.
FASHING, fashding, ppr. Vexing; teasing; tormented.

ing. [Manner; sort; way. FASHION, fåsh-ån, n. The make or cut of clothes. FASHION, fåsh-ån, vt. To form; to mould; to figure. FASHIONABLE, fåsh-ån-åbl, a. Made according to felegance. [elegance. FASHIONABLENESS, fåsh'un-åbl-nes, n. Modish

FASHIONABLY, fåsh'dn-åb-le, ad. With modish ele-FASHIONED, fash and, pp. Made; formed; shaped FASHIONER, fåsh'un-ur, n. A maker of fashionable things.

FASHIONING, fåsh'dn-ing, ppr. Forming to the FASHIONIST, fåsh'dn-ist, n. A fop. [fasnion. FASHIONMONGER, fåsh'dn-mung'gur, n. One who studies the fashions.

FASHIONMONGERING, fåsh'dn-mung'gur-ing, a. Behaving like a fashionmonger.

FASSAITE, fas'ā-i't, n. A mineral, a variety of augite, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.

FAST, få'st, vi. To abstain from food. Lification. FAST, få'st, n. Abstinence from food. Religious mor-FAST, få'st, a. Firm. Strong. Fixed.

FAST, fa'st, ad. Firmly. Closely. Swiftly. FASTEN, få'stn, vt. To make fast. FASTEN, få'stn, vi. To fix itself.

FASTENED, få'st-end, pp. Made firm or fast; fixed firmly. Impressed.

FASTENER, få'st-når, n. One that makes fast.

Making fast.

FASTENER, få'st-nūr, n. One that makes fast.
FASTENING, få'st-ning, ppr. Making fast.
FASTENING, få'st-ning, n. That which fastens.
FASTER, få'st-tūr, n. He who abstains from food.
FASTHANDED, få'st-hånd-²dd, a. Avaricious.
FASTIDIOSITY, fås-tid-ĉ-os-¹t-ĉ, n. Too great difficulty in being pleased.
FASTIDIOUS, fås-tid-ŷūs, a. Insolently nice in being FASTIDIOUSLY, fås-tid-ŷūs-lĉ, ad. Squeamishly.
FASTIDIOUSNESS, fås-tid-ŷūs-nēs, n. Hardness in being pleased.

being pleased. FASTIGIATED, fås-tlj-6-4 t, or fås-tij-é-å't-éd, a. Roofed; narrowed up to the top. FASTING, få'st-ing, n. Religious mortification.

FASTING, fâ'st-îng, ppr. Abstaining from food. FASTINGDAY, fâ'st-îng-dâ', n. Day of religious ab-FASTLY, få'st-lê, ad. Surely. stinence. FASTNESS, fá'st-nés, n. Strength; security. A strong

place. FASTUOUS, fås'tu-us, a. Proud; haughty. FAT, fat', a. Full-fed; plump; fleshy. Dull. Wealthy; rich.

FAT, fåt', n. An oily part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them.

FAT, fât', vt. To make fat; to fatten. FAT, fât', vi. To grow fat. FAT, fât', n. for Vat. A vessel in which any thing is

put to ferment, or be soaked. FATAL, fá-tål, a. Deadly; mortal. Inevitable. FATALISM, fá-tål-īzm, n. The doctrine that all things

happen by necessity. FATALIST, få-tål-ist, n. One who maintains that all

things happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALITY, få-tål-it-ê, n. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events. Decree of fate. Tendency to danger.

FATALLY, få'tål-e, ad. Mortally. FATALNESS, få'tål-nes, n. Invincible necessity. FATBRAINED, fåt'brå'nd, a. Dull.

FATE, få't, n. Destiny. Death. FATED, få't-èd, a. Decreed by fate. FATEFUL, få't-föl, a. Bearing fatal power; producing

fatal events.

FATES, få'tz, n. pl. In mythology: the destinies, or pariæ; goddesses appointed to preside over the birth, and life of man. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

FATHER, få-thur, n. He by whom a son or daughter learning, and piety. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

FATHER, f'athur, vt. To adopt as a son or daughter FATHERED, få-thurd, pp. Adopted; taken as one's

own; ascribed to one as the author.

FATHERHOOD, få-thur-hod, n. Authority of a father. FATHERING, få-thur-ing, ppr. Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author. one's husband or wife. FATHER-IN-LAW, få-thår-ln-lå', n. The father of FATHERLESS, få-thår-lès, a. Wanting a father. FATHERLESSNESS, få-thår-lès-nès, n. The state of

being without a father. of a father. FATHERLINESS, få'thur-lê-nes, n. The tenderness

advantages. To resemble in any respect. To conduce

FAVOURED, få-vård, pp. Countenanced; supported;

to; to contribute.

FATHERLY, få-thur-lê, a. Like a father. FATHERLY, få-thur-lê, ad. In the manner of a father. FAVOURING, få-vår-ing, ppr. Regarding with friendly disposition. FAUSEN, få'sen, n. A sort of large eel. FAUSSEBRAYE, fôs'brå', n. A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot FATHOM, fath-um, n. A measure of six feet. Depth of contrivance; of thought.

FATHOM, fåth-åm, vt. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. To sound; to find the bottom. of the rampart.

FAUTOR, fa'tdr, n. A favourer.

FAUTRESS, fa'trés, n. A woman that favours.

FAVOUR, fâ'vûr, n. Kindness. Support. Pardon.

Something given by a lady to be worn. Any thing

[Palliative.] FATHOMED, fåth'dmd, pp. Encompassed with the arms. Reached. Sounded with the lead. [thoming. FATHOMER, fåth-åm-år, n. One employed in fa-FATHOMING, fåth-åm-ling, ppr. Encompassing with the arms. Sounding with the lead. FATHOMLESS, fåth-åm-lès, a. That of which no bottom can be found. worn openly as a token.

FAVOURABLE, få-vår-åbl, a. Kind; propitious.
FAVOURABLENESS, få-vår-åbl-nes, n. Kindness; bottom can be found.

FATIDICAL, få-tid-tk-ål, a. Prophetick.

FATIFEROUS, få-tif-år-ås, a. Deadly; mortal.

FATIGABLE, fåt-å-gålt, a. Easily worried.

FATIGATE, fåt-å-gålt, v.t. To weary; to fatigue.

FATIGATE, fåt-å-gålt, a. Wearied; worn out

FATIGATED, fåt-å-gålt-åd, pp. Wearied; fatigued.

FATIGATING, fåt-å-gålt-ing, ppr. Wearying; fatigued. benignity. vonr. FAVOURABLY, få-vår-åb-le, ad. Kindly; with fa-FAVOURED, få-vård, part. a. Regarded with kindness. [well or ill: in a fair or foul way FAVOUREDLY, få-vård-lê, or få-vår-êd-lê, ad. With FAVOUREDNESS, få-vård-nês, or få-vår-êd-nês, n. Appearance. FAVOURER, fâ'var-ur, n. One who favours. hgung.

FATIGATION, fåt-'é-gå-'shån, n. Weariness.

FATIGUE, få-te'g, n. Weariness.

FATIGUE, få-te'g, vt. To tire; to weary.

FATIGUED, få-te'gd, pp. Wearied; tired; harassed.

FATIGUING, få-te'g-'fing, ppr. Wearying; tiring; ha-FAVOURITE, få-vår-it, n. A person or thing beloved. FAVOURITE, få-vår-it, a. Beloved. FAVOURITISM, få-vår-it-izm, r. Exercise of power by favourites. [kindness. FAVOURLESS, få'vår-les, a. Not regarded with FAWN, få'n, n. A young deer. A servile cringe. FAWN, få'n, vt. To bring forth a fawn. FAWN, få'n, vi. To court by any means. To court. FATILÖQUIST, få-til-6-köist, n. A fortunc teller. FATISCENCE, få-tils-ens, n. A gaping, or opening; a state of being chinky. servilely. FATKIDNEYED, fåt-kid-nê'd, a. Fat. FAWNER, fa'n-ur, n. One that fawns. FATINDRE I ED, fat-Rid-Red, a. Fat.
FATING, fåt-ling, n. A young animal fed fat.
FATLY, fåt-lê, ad. Grossly; greasily.
FATNER, fåt-når, n. That which gives fatness.
FATNESS, fåt-nås, n. Fulness of flesh. Fertility.
FATTED, fåt-fed, pp. Fattened; made fat.
FATTEN, fåt'n, vt. To feed up.
FATTEN, fåt'n, vt. To grow fat.
FATTENED. fåt'nd, pp. Made fat. plump, or flesh FAWNING, fa'n-ing, n. Gross flattery.
FAWNING, fa'n-ing, ppr. Courting servilely.
FAWNING LY, fa'n-ing-lê, ad. In a servile way.
FAXED, faks-'ed, a. Hairy.
FAY, fa', n. A fairy; an elf.
FEABERRY, fê'-bêr-ê, n. A gooseberry.
FEAGUE, fe'g, vt. To whip; to chastise.
FEAGUED, fô'gd, pp. Beaten; whipped.
FEAGUING, fê'g-ing, ppr. Beating; whipping.
FEAL, fê'âl, a. Faithful. [loyalty.
FEALTY, fê'âl-tê, n. Duty due to a superior lord; FEAR, fê'r, vt. To dread. To fright. To reverence.
FEARED, fê'ra, pp. Apprehended. Reverenced.
FEARFUL, fê'r-fûl, a. Timorous. Awful. Terrible; dreadfull. [dreadfully. FAWNING, fa'n-ing, n. Gross flattery. FATTENED, fåt'nd, ppr. Made fat, plump, or fleshy. FATTENER, fåt'dn-ur, n. See FATNER. FATTENING, fåt'n-ing, ppr. Making fat; making, or growing rich. FATTINESS, fåt'é-nes, n. Grossness. FATTINESS, late-nes, n. Grossiess.
FATTING, fåt-fång, ppr. Fattening; making fat.
FATTISH, fåt-fåsh, a. Inclining to fatness.
FATTISH, fåt-fåsh, a. Unctuous.
FATUITY, fåt-tu-flt-f, n. Foolishness.
FATUITY, fåt-tu-flt-f, n. Foolishness. FATUOUS, fât-u-âs, a. Stupid; feeble of mind. FATWITTED, fât-ôît-êd, a. Stupid. FAUCET, fôs-êt, n. The pipe inserted into a vessel to [dreadfully. Terribly; FEARFULLY, fé'r-fôl-é, ad. Timorously. Te FEARFULNESS, fé'r-fôl-nes, n Awe; dread. give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or give vent to the inquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

[tree. FAUFEL, få-fél, n. The fruit of a species of the palm-FAUGH, föb', interj. An interjection of abhorrence. The only guttural sound in the English language. J. K. FAULCHION, få/l-shůn, n. A crooked sword.

FAULCONRY, få/l-shůn-rê, n. See FALCONRY.

FAULCONRY, få/l-shůn-rê, n. FALCONRY. FAULT, fa'lt, or fa't, n. Offence.
FAULT, fa'lt, or fa't, vi. To fail.
FAULT, fa'lt, or fa't, vi. To accuse.
FAULTED, fa'lt-dr, pp. Charged with a fault; accused.
FAULTER, fa'lt-dr, or fa't-dr, n. An offender.
FAULTER fa'lt-dr, of Fautter fautter. FEASIBLY, fê'z-îb-lê, ad. Practicably. FEAST, fê'st, n. An entertainment of the table. An anniversary day of rejoicing. Something delicious to the palate.

FEAST, fé'st, vi. To eat deliciously.

FEAST, fé'st, vt. To entertain sumptuously.

FEASTED, fé'st-éd, pp. Entertained sumptuously.

FEASTER, fês't-ér, n. One that fares deliciously; that FAULTER, fà'lt-dr, vi. See FALTER. FAULTFINDER, fà'lt-find-dr, n. A censurer. FAULTFINDER, fait-find-dr, n. A censurer.
FAULTFUL, fait-fil-é, ac. Full of faults.
FAULTILY, fait-fil-é, acl. Not rightly.
FAULTINESS, fait-é-nés, a. Badness. Defect.
FAULTINESS, fait-files, ac. Perfect. [perfect.
FAULTLESS, fait-lès, a. Perfect., [perfect.
FAULTLESSNESS, fait-lès-nés, n. The state of being
FAULTY, fait-tè, a. Wrong. Defective; bad.
FAUN, fain, n. A sort of inferior heathen deity, pretanded to inhabit the woods. entertains magnificently.

FASTFUL, fe'st-fol, a. Festive; joyful.

FEASTING, fe'st-ing, ppr. Eating luxuriously. FEASTING, të'st-ing, n. A treat. [tainments. FEASTRITE, të'st-ri't, n. Custom observed in enter-FEAT, fê't, n. Act; deed; exploit. A trick. FEAT, fê't, n. Act; deed; exploit. A trick. FEAT, fê't, vt. To form; to tashion. FEATED, fê't-êd, pp. Formed; fashioned. FEATEOUS, fê't-ŷùs, a. Neat; dexterous. FEATEOUSLY, fê't-ŷùs-lê, ad. Neatly. tended to inhabit the woods. FAUNIST, få'n-ist, n. A naturalist. FAVILLOUS, få-vil-ds, a. Consisting of ashes. FAVOSITE, få'v-\(\delta\)-si't, n. A genus of fossil zoophites. FAVOUR, få'v\(\delta\)-v. To countenance. To assist with

A bed stuffed with,

To en-

feathers.

FEATHER, feth-ur, n. The plume of birds. FEATHER, feth-ur, vt. To tread as a cock.

FEATHERBED, fêth'dr-bêd, n.

rich; to adorn.

make a contract.

FEDITY, fed-it-e, or fe'-dit-e, n. Baseness.

Reward to physicians or lawyers. FEE, 12, vt. To pay. To hire.

FEE, fe', n. In law: all lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a

higher lord. Payments claimed by persons in office.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 5 4 4 2 11, arrt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

One who FEEBLE, fé'bl, a. Weak; infirm. FEEBLE, fé'bl, vt. To weaken. See ENFEEBLE. feathers. FEEBLEMINDED, fé'bl-ml'nd-éd, a. Weak of mind. FEATHERDRIVER, fêth'ů'r-dri'v-ůr, n. cleanses feathers by whisking them about. FEATHERED, feth-urd, a. Clothed with feathers. FEEBLEMINDED, 16'bl-nés, n. Weak of mind. FEEBLENESS, fê'bl-nés, n. Weakness. FEEBLY, fê'b-lé, ad. Without strength. FEED, fê'd, pp. Rewarded; hired. FEED, fê'd, n. Food. Pasture. Meal. FEED, fê'd, ni. To take food. To pasture. FEED, fê'd, vt. To supply with food. To graze. To FEEDER, fê'd-dr, n. One that gives food. [nourish. Winged like an arrow. FEATHERED, fêth'drd, pp. Covered with feathers. FEATHEREDGE, fêth'dr-ej, n. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge boards. featheredge. FEATHEREDGED, féth-úr-éjd', a. Belongin FEATHERFEW, féth-ur-fu', n. A plant. FEATHERGRASS, féth-úr-grás', n. An herb. Belonging to a FEEDING, fê'd-ing, n. Pasture. FEEDING, fê'd-ing, ppr. Giving food, or nutriment. FEE-FARM, fê'fâ'rm, n. Tenure by which lands are FEATHERING, feth 'ur - ing, ppr. Covering with feathers. feathers. FEEL, fê'l, vi. To perceive by the touch. To try. To FEATHERLESS, féth-ur-les, a. Having few or no FEATHERLY, féth-ur-le, a. Resembling feathers. FEATHERSELLER, féth'ar-sél'ar, n. One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY, fêth-ûr-ê, a. Light as a feather.

FEATING, fêth-îng, ppr. Forming; fashioning.

FEATLY, fêt-lê, ad. Neatly; nimbly.

FEATNESS, fêt-nês, n. Neatness; dexterity.

FEATOUS, fêt-ŷûs, a. See FEATEOUS.

FEATOUSLY, fê't-ŷûr-lê, ad. See FEATEOUSLY.

FEATURE, fê't-ŷûr, n. The cast or make of the face.

Any lipement or single part of the face. have perception of external pain or pleasure. To perceive mentally.

FEELER, fêl-ur, n. One that feels. The horns or an-FEELING, fê'l-îng, n. The sense of touch; sensibility. FEELING, fê'l-îng, a. Sensibly felt. FEELING, fê'l-îng, ppr. Perceiving by the touch; having perception by any faculty.
FEELINGLY, fê'l-îng-lê, ad. So as to be sensibly felt. Any lineament or single part of the face. [tures. FEATURED, fê't-ŷůrd, a. Having good or bad fea-FEAZE, fê'z, vt. To untwist the end of a rope, and re-FEESE, fé'z, n. A race. duce it again to its first stamina. To whip with rods. FEAZED, fê'zd, pp. Untwisted, as the end of a rope. FEAZING, fê'zd, pp. Untwisting the end of a rope. FEBRICITATE, fê-brîs'ît-â't, vî. To be in a fever. FEBRICULA, fê-brîk'u-lâ, n. A slight fever. FEBRIFACIENT, fêb-rê-fâ'shênt, n. That which produces form. FEET, fe't, n. The plural of foot. FEETAIL, fé-ta/l, n. An estate entailed; a conditional FEETLESS, fê't-les, a. Being without feet. FEIGN, få'n, vi. To image from the invention. FEIGN, få'n, vt. To invent. Dissemble; conceal. FEIGNED, få'nd, pp. Invented; devised. FEIGNEDLY, få'n-èd-lè, ad. Craftily. FEIGNEDNESS, få'n-èd-nès, n. Fiction; deceit. FEBRIFACIENT, féb-ré-få'shent, a. Causing fever. FEBRIFICK, fé-brifélk, a. Tending to produce fever. FEBRICULOSE, fé-brikéu-lôs, a. Troubled with a FEIGNER, få/n-år, n. Inventer. FEIGNING, få'n-ing, n. A false appearance. FEIGNING, 18'n-ing, m. A tause appearance. FEIGNING, fâ'n-ing, ppr. Pretending; inventing. FEIGNINGLY, fâ'n-ing-lê, ad. Craftily. [assat FEINT, fê'nt, or fâ'nt, n. A false appearance. A mc FEINT, fê'nt, or fâ'nt, part. a. Counterfeit. FELANDERS, fê'l-ân-dêrz, n. Worms in hawks. FELICITATE, fê-lis-ît-â't, vt. To congratulate. FEILCITATE, fê-lis-ît-â't, vt. a. The del hanny. fever. [being feverish. FEBRICULOSITY, fê-brîk-u-lòs-ft-ê, n. The state of [assault. FEBRIFUGE, féb-ré-fu'j, n. Any medicine serviceable A mock in a fever. cure fevers. FEBRIFUGE, féb-ré-fu'j, a. Having the power to FEBRILE, fê'bri'l, a. Constituting a fever. FELICITATE, få-lls-st.å-t, vt. To congratulate. FELICITATE, få-lls-st-åt, part. a. Made happy. FELICITATED, få-sls-st-åt-åd, pp. Made very happy; congratulated. FeLICITATING, få-sls-st-åt-åt-slng, ppr. Making very FELICITATING, få-sls-st-åt-shn, n. Congratulation. FELICITOUS, få-sls-st-ås-shn, n. Congratulation. FELICITOUSLY, få-sls-st-ås, a. Happy. FELICITOUSLY, få-sls-st-ås, a. Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness: blessedness. FEBRUARY, féb'rô-ér-é, n. The name of the second month in the year. [Gentiles, of purifying. FEBRUATION, feb-rô-å'shûn, n. A rite, among the FECAL, fê'kål, a. See FÆCAL. FECES, fés'és, or fê'sês, n. Dregs; lees. Excrement. FECIAL, fê'shal, a. Pertaining to heralds, and war: as, fecial law.
FECKLESS, fék-lés, a. Feeble; weak. [chlorophyl. FECULA, fék-u-lå, n. The green matter of plants; blissfulness; blessedness. blissfulness; blessedness.

FELINE, fê-li'n, a. Like a cat. [a mountain.

FELL, fêl', n. Anger. The skin; the hide. A hill;

FELL, fêl', n. Cruel; inhuman. Savage; ravenous;

FELL, fêl', vt. To knock down; hew down. [bloody.

FELL, fêl', pret. of To fall.

FELLED, fèld', pp. Knocked, or cut down.

FELLER, fêl-ûr, n. One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fêl-lifelu-ûs, a. Flowing with gall.

FELLIFLUOUS, fêl-ling, pp. Crutting, or heating to the FECULENCE, fêk'u-lêns, n. FECULENCY, fêk'u-lêns-ê, n. Lees; feces; dregs. FECULENT, fêk'u-lênt, a. Foul; dreggy. FECULUM, fék'u-lům, n. A dry, dusty, tasteless substance, obtained from plants. FECUNDATE, fê-kûnd-å/te, vt. To make fruitful. FECUNDATED, fê-kûnd-å/te, vt. To make fruitful. FECUNDATED, fê-kûnd-å/t-éd, pp. Rendered prolifick; impregnated. [ing. FECUNDATING, fê-kûnd-å't-ing, ppr. Impregnat-FECUNDATION, fê-kûnd-å'shûn, n. The act of mak-FELLING, felding, ppr. Cutting, or beating to the ground. FELLMONGER, fél'mungg'ur, n. A dealer in hides. ing prolifick.

FECUNDIFY, fê-kůnd-if-i, vt. See FECUNDATE. FELLINGS, fél-én, n. Cruelty. Fury.
FELLOES, fél-én, n. The circumference of a wheel.
FELLON, fél-én, n. A sore. See Felon.
FELLOW, fél-én, n. A companion. One of the same kind. Equal; peer. A mean wretch. A member of a sellege. FECUNDIFY, fê-kûndélt-i, vî. See FECUNDATE.
FECUNDITY, fê-kûndélt-ê, n. Fruitfulness.
FED, fêd', pret. and part. a. of feed.
FED, fêd', pp. Supplied with food; pastured.
FEDARY, fêd-ûr-ê, n. A partner. [contract.
FEDERAL, fê-dûr-â-l, or fêd-ûr-âl, a. Relating to a
FEDERARY, fêd-ûr-â-r-ê, n. A confederate.
FEDERATE, fêd-ûr-â-fe, a. Leagued.
FEDERATION, fêd-ûr-â-shûn, n. A league.
FEDERATIVE. fêd-ûr-â-tiv, a. Having power to of a college FELLOW, fêl-26, vi. To suit; to pair; to match. FELLOWCITIZEN, fêl-26-sît-1z-ên, n. One who belongs to the same city FELLOWCOMMONER, fél-6-com-un-ur, n. FEDERATIVE, fed'ar-a-tiv, a. Having power to who has the same right of common. A commoner at

> has the same creator. FELLOWED, fel-6'd, pp. Paired; matched.

member of the same council of state.

fellows.

Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the

FELLOWCOUNSELLER, fêl-d-kåon-sel-ur, n. A

FELLOWCREATURE, fêl-6-krê't-ŷůr, n. One that

produces female flowers. FEMALESCREW, fê'må'l-skrô, n. A screw with

grooves or channels.
FEME-COVERT, fa'm-kô'và'r, n. A married woman.

FEMINITY, fê-min-ît-ê, n. Any quality or property FEMINIZE, fêm-în-i'z, vt. To make womanish.

of woman.

FEME-COVER 1, 12 m-Kovar, n. A married wom FEME-SOLE, få'm-sôl, n. A single woman. FEMINALITY, fém-în-ål-ît-ê, n. Female nature. FEMINATE, fém-în-ålt, a. Feminine. FEMININE, fém-în-în, n. A female. FEMININE, fém-în-în, a. Female. Soft. Tend

FELLOWFEELING, fêl-ô-fê-l-îng, n. Sympathy. | FEMALEPLANT, fê-má'l-plânt', n. A plant which Joint interest. FELLOWHEIR, fêl-6-â/r, n. Coheir. FELLOWHEIPER, fêl-6-hêlp-ûr, n. Coadjutor. FELLOWING, fêl-6-îng, ppr. Pairing; matching. FELLOW-LABOURER, fêl-6-lâ-bûr-ûr, n. One who labours in the same design. FELLOWLIKE, fêl-6-lik, a. } Like a companion. On FELLOWLY, fêl-6-lê, a. } equal terms. FELLOWMAIDEN, fêl-6-mâ'dn, n. A virgin that bears another virgin company. FELLOWMEMBER, fel'o-mem-bar, n. Member of the same body FELLOWMINISTER, fel-ô-min-is-tur, n. One who serves the same office. FELLOWPEER, fêl-cô-pê'r, n. One who enjoys the same privileges of nobility. FELLOWPRISONER, fél-é-priz-un-ur, n. One confined in the same prison.
FELLOWRAKE, fél-6-rå/k, n. An associate in vice and profligacy. FELLOWSCHOLAR, fél'ô-skôl'år, n. studies in company with others. FELLOWSERVANT, fell-6-serv-ant, n. One that has the same master. FELLOWSHIP, fell-o-ship, n. Companionship. Partnership. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue. In arithmetick: that rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. FELLOW-SOLDIER, fél-6-sô'ld-ŷer, n. One who fights under the same commander. FELLOWSTREAM, fêl-ô-strê/m, n. A stream in the FELLOWSTUDENT, fel'd-stu'dent, n. One who studies with another in the same class. FELLOWSUBJECT, fél-6-sub-jékt, n. One who lives under the same government. FELLOWSUFFERER, fêl-6-sûf-ûr-ûr, n. One who shares in the same evils. FELLOWTRAVELLER, fél-6-tråv-él-dr, n. One who travels in company with others. FELLOW-WORKER, fêl-ô-ôurk-ur, n. One employed in the same design. FELLOW-WRITER, fêl-ô-ri't-ûr, n. One who writes at the same time. FELLY, fèl'é, n. See Felloe. FELLY, fèl'é, ad. Cruelly; savagely. FELNESS, fèl'nés, n. See Fellness. FELO-DE-SE, fê-lô-dê-sê', n. He that committeth felony by murdering himself. FELON, fél-ân, a. One who has committed a capital FELON, fél-ân, a. Cruel. Inhuman. Fierce. FELONIOUS, fél-lởn-yus, a. Wicked. Villanous. FELONIOUSLY, fél-lởn-yus, a. d. In a felonious FELONIOUSLY, fél-lởn-yus, a. Wicked. FELONOUS, fel'un-us, a. Wicked. FELONWORT, fel'an-bart', n. A plant of the genus Solanum. FELONY, fel-un-e, n. A crime denounced capital by for skin. the law. FELT, felt', n. Cloth united without weaving. A hide FELT, felt', vt. To unite without weaving. FELT, felt', pret. of Feel. FELT, felt', pp. Perceived by the sense of touch, mind, heart &c. heart, &c. FELTED, felt-ed, pp. Made into cloth or stuff of wool by fulling.

FELTING, fêlt'îng, ppr. Making cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling.

FELTMAKER, fêlt'mā'k-ûr, n. One employed in making felt.

FELTRE, félt-år, vt. To clot together like felt.

FELTRED, félt-ård, pp. Clotted together like felt.

FELTREING, félt-år-lng, ppr. Clotting or meeting

together like felt.

FEMINIZED, fem-in-i'zd, pp. Made womanish. FEMINIZING, fem-in-i'z-ing, ppr. Making womanish FEMORAL, fem'ô-ral, a. Belonging to the thigh. FEN, fên', n. A marsh; a moor; a bog. FENBERRY, fên'bêr-ê, n. A kind of blackberry. FENBORN, fên'bâ'rn, a. Produced in fens. FENFOWL, fen-faol, n. Any fowl inhabiting marshes. FENCE, fens', n. Outwork. Enclosure. Hedge. FENCE, fens', vt. To enclose. To guard. To fortify. FENCE, fens', vi. To practise the arts of manual defence. FENCED, fensd, pp. Inclosed with a fence. FENCEFUL, fens-föl, a. Affording defence. FENCELESS, fens-les, a. Without enclosure. Open. FENCER, fens-ur, n. One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. FENCEMONTH, fens'munth', n. The month in which it is prohibited to hunt in any forest.
FENCIBLE, féns-fbl, a. Capable of defence. FENCIBLES, fens-iblz, n. Regiments for a limited service. FENCING, féns'ing, n. The art of fencing. FENCING, féns'ing, ppr. Inclosed with a fence. FENCINGMASTER, féns'ing-må's-tůr, n. One who teaches the science of defence. FENCINGSCHOOL, fens-ing-skol, n. A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

FENCRESS, fén-krés', n. Cress growing in fens.
FENCRICKET, fén-krik-ét, n. An insect that digs itself holes in the ground. FEND, fénd', vt. To keep off.
FEND, fénd', vi. To dispute.
FENDED, fénd-éd, pp. Kept off.
FENDER, fénd-år, n. An iron plate laid before the fire
to hinder coals that fall, from rolling forward to the FENDING, fénd-ing, ppr. Keeping, or warding off. FENDUCK, fén-důk', n. A sort of wild duck. FENERATE, fén-úr-å't, vi. To put money to usury. FENERATION, fén-ůr-å'shûn, n. Usury. FENESTRAL, fê-nes-tral, a. Belonging to windows. FENLAND, fên-lân, n. Marshy land. FENNEL, fên-lân, n. A plant of strong scent. FENNELFLOWER, fên-lê-flâc'dr, n. A plant. FENNELGIANT, fén-él-ji-ánt, n. A plant. FENNELGIANT, fén-é, a. Marshy; boggy. FENNYSTONES, fén-é-stô'ns, n. A plant. FENOWED, fén-é'd, a. Corrupted; decayed. FENSUCKED, fen'sůk'd, a. Sucked out of marshes. FENUGREEK, fen-u-grê'k, n. A plant.
FEOD, fu'd, n. Fee; tenure.
FEODAL, fu'dål, a. Held from another. | law.
FEODALITY, fu-dål-'t-è, n. Feudal tenure; feudal
FEODARY, fu-dår-ë, n. An officer appointed by the court of wards to be assistant to the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king. FEODATARY, fu'dă-tůr-ê, n. A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service. FEODATORY, fu'då-tůr-ê, a. Holding by conditional FEOFF, fê'f, or fê'f', vt. To put in possession. FEOFF, fêf', n. A fief. FEOFFED, iê'fd, or fê'fd, pp. Invested with a fee, or feud. FELUCCA, fê-lůk'å, n. A small open boat with six oars. FEOFFEE, fef-e', n. One put in possession. FEMALE, fê'må'l, n. A she. FEMALE, fê'må'l, a. Belonging to a she. FEMALEFLOWER, fê'må'l-flåö'-ür, n. A flower which FEOFFER, feffur, n. One who gives possession. FEOFFING, fe'f-ing, or fe'f-ing, ppr. Investing with ZEMALEFLOWER, fê'ma'l-flab'ur, n. A flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs. FEOFFMENT, fê'f-mênt, or fêf'mênt, n, The act of

FERACIOUS, fê-rå-shus, a. Fertile; fruitful. FERACITY, fê-rås-it-ê, n. Fruitfulness. FERAL, fé-rål, a. Funereal; deadly. FERE, fe'r, n. A companion; a mate. FERETORY, fêr-cê-tår-ce, n. A place in churches where

the bier is set.

FERIAL, fê'r-ŷal, a. Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holidays. [holidays. FERIATION, fér-ê-å-shån, n. The act of keeping

FERIE, fe²rê, n. Any day not kept holy. FERINE, fe²ri'n, or fer²ri'n, α. Wild; savage. FERINENESS, fe²ri'n-nes, n. Barbarity.

FERITY, fér'ît-ê, n. Barbarity; cruelty; wildness.

FERK, férk'. See To Firk. FERM, férm', n. Rent; farm. FERMENT, fér-ment', vt. To rarify by intestine motion of parts. [motion.]
FERMENT, fér-mant, vi. To have the parts put into FERMENT, fér-mant, n. Intestine motion.

Canable of fer-mant the manual parts of the manual

FERMENTABLE, fer-ment-abl, a. Capable of fer-

FERMENTAL, fér-mént'âl, a. Causing fermentation. FERMENTATION, fér-mént-å'shun, n. A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort.

FERMENTATIVE, fer-ment-a-tiv, α. Causing fer-

mentation.

FERMENTATIVENESS, fér-mént'-å-tiv-nés, n. Ca-

pability of fermenting.

FERMENTED, fer-ment-ed, pp. Having undergone the process of fermentation. [vescing. FERMENTING, fer-ment-ing, ppr. Working; effer-FERMILLET, fer-mil-et, n. A buckle or clasp.

FERN, fern', n. A plant. FERNOWL, fern'ao'l, n. The goat-sucker. FERNY, fêr-nê, a. Overgrown with fern. FEROCIOUS, fê-rô-shûs, a. Savage; fierce. FEROCIOUSLY, fê-rô-shus-lê, ad. In a savage manner.

FEROCIOUSNESS, fê-fô-śhůs-nês, n. Fierceness. FEROCITY, fê-rôs-ft-ê, n. Savageness. FERREOUS, fê-rô-ft-ê - âs, a. Irony; of iron. FERRET, fêr-ê-t, n. An animal with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

FERRET, fer'et, vt. To drive out of lurking-places. FERRETED, fér'ét-éd, pp. Driven from a burrow, or

lurking-place. FERRETER, fér-ét-ûr, n. One that hunts another in

his privacies.

FERRETING, ferét-ing, ppr. Driving from a lurk-ing-place, by a ferret, &c.

FERRIAGE, férét-á'j, n. The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRIC, férélk, a. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Ferric acid is the acid of iron, saturated with

FERRICALCITE, fer'é-kal'si't, n. A species of calcareous earth, or limestone, combined with a large

portion of iron, from 17 to 14 per cent. FERRIED, fer-ed, pp. Carried over in a boat. FERRIFEROUS, fer-rift-ur-us, a. Producing or yield-

ing iron. FERRILITE, fer-fl-i't, n. Rowley ragg; a variety of

trap, containing iron in a state of oxyd. FERROCYANATE, fêr'ô-si'à-nâ't, n. A compound

of the ferrocyanic acid, with a base. FERROCYANIC, fer-o-si-an-ik, a. The same as

FERRÔPRUSSIATE, fér'c-prô'sê-å't, n. A compound

of the ferroprussic acid, with a base. FERROPRUSSIC, fer-6-pros-ik, α. Designating a perculiar acid, formed of prussic acid, and protoxyd of iron. FERROSILICATE, fer-o-sil-ik-a't, n. A compound of ferro silicic acid, with a base, forming a substance avalogous to a salt.

FERRUGINATED, fér-u-jin-å/t-éd, a. Having the

colour, or properties, of the rust of iron. FERRUGINEOUS, or FERRUGINOUS, fer-u-jin' ŷůs, or fer-u-jin-ůs, α. Partaking of iron.

FERRULE, fer-u'l, n. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. FERRUMINATION, er-u-min-å-shun, n. The act of

joining metals.
FERRY, fêr-ê, vt. To carry over in a boat.
FERRY, fêr-ê, vi. To pass over water in a vessel or

FERRY, fêr-ê, n.
FERRYBOAT, fêr-ê-bô't, n.
FERRYBOAT, fêr-ê-bô't, n.
Carrying over in a boat.
FERRYMAN, fêr-ê-mân, n. One who keeps a ferry.
FERTH, or FORTH, fêr-th, or fôr-th. Common terminations, derived from the Saxon, the same as an

army in English.

FERTILE, fêr-tîl, a. Fruitful; abundant. FERTILELY, fêr-tîl-lê, ad. Fruitfully. FERTILENESS, fêr-tîl-nês, n. Fruitfulness.

FERTILITATE, fer-til'it-a't, vt. To fertilize.

FERTILITY, fêr-till-ît-ê, n. Abundance. FERTILIZE, fêr-tîll-î'z, vt. To make fruitful. FERTILIZED, fêr-tîl-i'zd, pp. Enriched; rendered fruitful.

FERTILIZING, fér'tîl-i'z-ing, ppr. Enriching; making fruitful.

FERVENCY, fer'vens-e, n. Heat of mind. Pious ardour; zeal. FERVENT, fer-vent, a. Hot. Vehement. Ardent

in piety; zeal. Love. FERVENTLY, fér-vent-lê, ad. In a burning degrec.

FERVENTLY, rer-vent-re, a.a. In a bathing of with pious ardour.

FERVENTNESS, fêr-vês-cênt, a. Growing hot.

FERVESCENT, fêr-vês-cênt, a. Growing hot.

FERVID, fêr-vîd-tê, n. Heat; zeal.

FERVIDNESS, fêr-vîd-nês, n. Ardour of mind.

FERVIDNESS, fêr-vîd-nês, n. Ardour of correction FERULA, fer-u-la, n. An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

FERULAR, fer'u-lâr, n. The ferule.

FERULE, fêr'u'l, n. The more proper word for ferula.

FERULE, fêr'u'l, vt. To chastise with the ferule.

FERULED, fér-fuld, pp. Punished with a ferule. FERULED, fér-fuld, pp. Punished with a ferule. FERULING, fér-u-fing, ppr. Punishing with a ferule-FERVOUR, fér-vůr, n. Heat. Zeal. FESCENNINE, fés-én-ni'n, n. A licentious poem. FESCENINE, fés-én-ni'n, a. Licentious; wanton.

FESCUE, fes'ku, n. A small wire by which those who

teach to read point out the letters. FESCUEGRASS, fes-ku-gras, n. The festuca; a genus

of grasses.

FESELS, fés'élz, n. A kind of base grain.

FESSE, fés', n. The fesse is so called of the Latin word fuscia, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. strength.

FESSITUDE, fes-It-u'd, n. Weariness; prostration of FESTAL, fés-tål, a. Respecting feasts. FESTER, fés-tér, vi. To rankle; to corrupt. FESTERING, fés-tér-îng, ppr. Rankling; growing

virulent.

FESTINATE, fés'tin-å't, a. Hasty; hurried.

FESTINATELY, fés-tin-å/t-lê, ad. Hastily. FESTINATION, fês-tin-å-shûn, n. Haste. FESTIVAL, fês-tê-vål, a. Joyous. FESTIVAL, fês-tê-vål, n. Anniversary day of civil or

religious joy. FESTIVE, fês-tîv, a. Joyons; gay. [fulness. FESTIVITY, fês-tîv-ît-ê, n. Festival. Gaiety; joy-FESTOON, fês-tô/n, n. An ornament of carved work

in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpen-

by the two sates.

dicularly.

FESTUCINE, fês-tu-sê'n, a. Straw-colour.

FESTUCOUS, fês-tůk-ůs, a. Formed of straw.

FET, fêt', vt. To fetch. To come to.

FET, fêt', n. A piece.

FETAL, fêt-tâl, a. Pertaining to a fetus.

PRICH fêt-sh'. vt. To go and bring. To derive; to FETCH, fêtsh', vt. To go and hring. To derive draw. To reach. To obtain as its price. FETCH, fêtsh', vi. To move with a quick return. FETCH, fêtsh', n. A stratagem; a trick. [a p

fa price. FETCHED, fetshd', pp. Brought; drawn; obtained as

FETCHING, fêtsh'ing, ppr. Going and bringing. Obtaining as a price.

FETID, fêt-îd, a. Stinking; rancid. FETIDNESS, fêt-îd-nês, n. The quality of stinking. FETIFEROUS, fê-tîf-êr-ûs, a. Producing young, as animals.

FETLOCK, fêt-lôk, n. A tuft of hair that grows be-

hind the pastern joint of many horses.
FETOR, fcttor, n. A strong offensive smell.
FETTER, fcttor, vt. To bind; to enchain.
FETTERED, fcttord, pp. Bound; enchained.
FETTERING, fcttording, ppr. Binding by the feet

with a chain; confining.
FETTERLESS, fét-ur-lés, a. Free.

FETTERS, fêt-drs, n. Chains for the feet. FETTLE, fêt'l, vi. To do trifling business.

FETTSTEIN, fét'stê'n, n. A mineral of a greenish or bluish gray colour, or flesh red; called also elaolite. FETUS, fê-tůs, n. Any animal yet in embryo; any

thing yet in the womb.

FEU, fu, n. A fee, or feudal tenure.

FEUD, fu'd, n. Quarrel; contention. A conditional allotment of land.

FEUDAL, fu-dål, a. Pertaining to fees, feus, or nures, by which lands are held of a superior lord. Pertaining to fees, feus, or te-

FEUDALITY, fu'dâl'ît-ê, n. The state of a chief lord. FEUDALIZM, fu'dâl-îzm, n. The feudal system. FEUDARY, fu'dêr-ê, a. Holding tenure under a su-

erior lord. FEUDATORY, fu'då-tůr-ê, n. One who holds by some

conditional tenure from a superior. FEUDATORY, fu'dà-tår-ė, a. Holding conditionally

under a superior lord.

FEU-DE-JOIE, fåå-dé-zhåå', n. A firing of guns on joyful occasion. [or fees. FEUDIST, fu'dist, n. One learned in the law of feuds FEUILLAGE, fu'il-lazh, n. A bunch or row of leaves. FEUILLEMORT, fu'il-mo'r, n. The colour of a faded

leaf, corrupted commonly to philemot. FEUTER, fu-tur, vt. To make ready.

FEUTERER, fu²-tu-dr, n. A dogkeeper. FEVER, fé²-vår, n. A disease in which the body is vio-lently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns.

FEVER, tê-vûr, vt. To put into a fever. FEVER-COOLING, tê-vûr-kô/l-ing, a. Allaying the heat of fever.

FEVERET, fê'vůr-ēt, n. A febricula. FEVERFEW, fê'vůr-fu', n. A plant. FEVERISH, fê'vůr-ish, a. Tending to a fever. FEVERISHNESS, fê'vůr-ish-nês, n. A slight disorder

of the feverish kind.

FEVEROUS, fê-vůr-ůs, a. Troubled with a fever. FEVEROUSLY, fê-vůr-ůs-lê, ad. In a feverish manner. FEVER-ROOT, fê-vůr-rô't, n. A plant of the genus Triosteum.

FEVER-SICK, fé'vůr-sík, a. Diseased with a fever. FEVER-SORE, fé'vůr-số'r, n. The popular name of a

carious ulcer, or neurosis. [by fever. FEVER-WEAKENED, fé-vur-ôé-knd, a. Debilitated FEVER-WEED, fê'vůr-ôê'd, n. A plant of the genus

Eryngium. FEVER-WORT, fe-vår-oårt, n. See fever root. FEVERY, fé-vůr-ê, a. Diseased with a fever.

FEW, fu', a. Not many.

FEWEL, fu²cl, n. Combustible material. FEWEL, fu²cl, vt. To feed with fewel. FEWMET, fu⁴met. See Fumer. FEWNESS, fu⁴met, n. Smallness of number. Brevity.

FEY, få', vt. To cleanse a ditch of mud. FEYED, fâ'd, pp. Cleansed from mud: applied to a FEYING, fâ'ing, ppr. Cleansing a ditch from mud. FIANCE, fi'ans, vt. To affiance.

FIAT, fi²at, n. An order; a decree. FIB, fib', n. A lie: a falsehood. FIB, fib', vi. To lie; to tell lies.

FIBBER, fibdar, n. A teller of fibs. FIBRE, fibdar, n. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

FIBRIL, fi4bril, n. \ \(\Lambda \) small fibre; the branch of a FIBRIN, fi4brin, n. \\ \) fibre.

FIBROLITE, fîb-rô-li't, n. A mineral that occurs with cornndum, of a white, or gray colour; composed of minute fibres: some of which appear to be rhomboidal prisms.

FIBULA, fib-u-la, n. The outer and lesser bone of the

leg, much smaller than the tibia.
FICKLE, fik'l, a. Changeable; irresolute.
FICKLENESS, fik'l-nes, n. Inconstancy.

FICKLY, fik'le, ad. Without certainty.

FICO, fê'kô, n. An act of contempt done with the fin-

gers, expressing a fig for you.

FICTILE, fik-ti'l, a. Moulded into form; manufac-

tured by the potter.
FICTION, fik'shun, n. The thing feigned. A falsehood.

FICTITIOUS, fik-shus, a. Invented.
FICTITIOUS, fik-tish-us, a. Counterfeit. Not real.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik-tish-us-lė, ad. Falsely. FICTITIOUSNESS, fik-tish-us-nės, n. Feigned re-FICTIVE, fik-tiv, a. Feigned. [presentation. FID, fid', n. A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. violin.

FIDDLE, fiddl, n. A stringed instrument of musick; a FIDDLE, fiddl, vi. To play upon a fiddle. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing. FIDDLEFADDLE, fiddl-faddl, n. Trifles. FIDDLEFADDLE, fiddl-faddl, a. Trifling.

FIDDLER, fid'lår, n. One that plays upon the fiddle. FIDDLESTICK, fid'l-stik, n. The bow which a fiddler

draws over the strings of a fiddle.
FIDDLESTRING, fiddl-string, n. The string of a fiddle. FIDDLEWOOD, fid'l-ood, n. A plant of the genucytharexylon.

FIDDLING, fid-ling, pp. Playing on a fiddle. FIDEJUSSOR, fi-de-jds-or, n. One bound for another. adherence. A surety.

FIDELITY, fild-él'ît-ê, n. Honesty; veracity Faithful FIDGE, fij', vi.

FIDGET, fij-ît, vi.

To move nimbly and irregularly.

FIDGET, fij-ît, n. Restless agitation.

FIDGETY, fij-ît-ê, a. Restless; impatient.

FIDUCIAL fid-n-shâl a. Confident.

FIDUCIAL, fid-u'shål, a. Confident. FIDUCIALLY, fid-u'shål-è, ad. Undoubtingly. FIDUCIARY, fid-u-sher-e, n. One who holds any thing

in trust. One who depends on faith without works. FIDUCIARY, fid-u-sher-è, a. Confident. Held in trust. FIE, fi', interj. See Fy. A word of blame. FIEF, fe'f, n. A fee; a manor; held of a superior.

FIELD, fe'ld, n. Ground not built on. Space; compass; extent. The ground on which figures are drawn. In heraldry: the surface of a shield.

FIELDBASIL, fêld-baz-il, n. A plant.

FIELDBED, fe'ld-bed, n. A bed contrived to set up in the field.

FIELDBOOK, fê'ld-bôk, n. A book used in surveying, in which are set down angles, stations, distances, &c. FIELDCOLOURS, fê'ld-kûl'drs, n. Small flags, of about a foot square; carried along with the quartermaster-general, for marking out the ground, for the squadrons and battalions.

FIELDED, fê'ld-êd, a. Being in field of battle. FIELDFARE, fê'ld-fâ'r, n. A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fê'ld-må'r-shål, n. The officer of highest military rank in England. [in banks. FIELDMOUSE, fê'ld-må8's, n. A mouse that burrows

FIELDOFFICER, fé'ld-òf'is-år, n. An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fê'ld-pê's, n. Small cannon used in [preaches in a field or open place. hattles. FIELDPREACHER, fê'ld-prê'tsh-ûr, n. One who FIELDPREACHING, fê'ld-prê'tsh-ing, n. The act of

pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place. FIELDROOM, fê'ld-rô'm, n. Open space.

FIELDSPORTS, fe'ld-spô'rts, n. Diversions of shooting and hunting.

FIELDSTAFF, fé'ld-stå'f, n. A weapon carried by gunners about the length of a halberd, with a spear

at the end; having on each side ears, screwed on like the coek of a matchlock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches when they are on command. FIELDWORKS, fe'ld-ourks, a. Works thrown up by

an army in besieging a fortress; or, by the besieged

to defend the place.

FIELDY, fê'ld-ê, a. Open like a field.

FIEND, fê'nd, a. An enemy; the devil.

FIENDFUL, fê'nd-fôl, a. Full of evil.

FIENDLIKE, fe'nd-li'k, a. Extremely wicked. FIERCE, fê'rs, a. Savage. Violent; outrageous; fu-FIERCELY, fê'rs-lê, ad. Violently. [rious. FIERCEMINDED, fê'rs-mi'nd-êd, a. Vehement in

rage; eager of mischief.

FIERCENESS, fê'rs-nes, a. Ferocity. Eagerness for blood.

FIERIFACIAS, fi'é-ré-få'shås, n. In law: a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, fi'dr-ê-nes, n. Heat of temper. FIERY, fi'dr-ê, a. Hot like fire. Vehement. FIFER, fiff, n. A pipe blown to the drum. FIFER, fiff-år, n. One who plays on the fife. FIFTEEN, fif'tê'n, n. Five and ten. FIFTEENTH, fif-te'nth, a The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fifth', a. The next to the fourth. FIFTHLY, fifth'lê, ad. In the fifth place. FIFTIETH, fif'tê-éth, a. The ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, fif'te, a. Five tens.

FIG, fig', n. A tree that bears figs.
FIG, fig', vt. To insult with scoffs or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

FIG, fig', vi. To move suddenly or quickly. FIGAPPLE, fig'apl, n. A fruit.

FIGARY, fig-&-re, n. A frolick. FIGGED, figd', pp. Insulted with ficoes, or contempuous motions of the fingers.

House motions of the inners.
FIGGING, fig'lng, ppr. Insulting with fices.
FIG-GNAT, fig'nat', v. An insect of the fly kind.
FIGHT, fi't, vi. Preter. fought.
FIGHT, fi't, v. Battle. Combat; duel.
FIGHT, fi't, vt. To war against.
FIGHTER, fi't-dr, v. A warrier.
FIGHTEN, fi't-dr, v. A warrier.

FIGHTING, fi't-ing, part. a. Occupied by war. FIGHTING, fi't-ing, ppr. Contending in battle; striv-

ing for victory FIGHTING, fi't-ing, n. Contention. FIGLEAF, f ig-lêf, n. A flimsy covering. FIGMARIGOLD, f ig-må-rê-g8/ld, n. A plant.

FIGMENT, fig'ment, n. An invention. FIGPECKER, fig-pek-dr, n. A bird.

FIGTREE, fig-tre, n. The tree that bears figs.
FIGULATE, fig-u-la't, a. Made of potters' clay.
FIGURABLE, fig-yur-abl, a. Capable of being brought

to a certain form. FIGURABILITY, fig-\u00f3\u00far-\u00e4-\u00e5l\u00e4\u00e4r-\u00e4-\u00e

FIGURAL, fig'yur-al, a. Represented by delineation. FIGURATE, fig-yur-a't, a. Of a certain and determinate form.

FIGURATED, fig'yur-a't-ed, a. Representing some geometrical figure.

FIGURATION, fig-yur-a-shun, n. The act of giving a certain form. Mixture of concords and discords in tative. Not literal.

FIGURATIVE, fig-'p'ūr-ā-tiv-le, ad. By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally

FIGÜRE, fig'fur, n. Shape; form; semblance. statue; an image. Representations in painting. character denoting a number. In theology: type. In rhetorick: the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure.

FIGURE, fig-ydr, vt. To make a figure.
FIGURE, fig-ydr, vt. To form into any determinate shape. To show by a corporeal resemblance. To cover or adorn with figures. To use in a sense not literal. To image in the mind.

FIGURE-CASTER, fig-'ŷùr-kâ'st-ûr, n. A pretender to astrology. [adorned with figures. to astrology. [adorned with figures. FIGURED, fig-yard, pp. Represented by resemblance; FIGURE-FLINGER, fig-yar-filng-ar, n. A pretender to prediction.

FIGURE-STONE, fig-'ŷur-stô'n, n. A name of the

agalmatolite, or bildstein.

FIGURING, f ig'\$\dangle \dangle \dangle r\dangle r\dangle r. Forming into a determinate shape; representing by types; making a distinguished appearance.

FIGWORT, fig-bart, n. A plant.

FILACEOUS, fil-å-shüs, a. Consisting of threads. FILACER, fil-å-zer, n. An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon

Fleas, so cance such a series of the makes process.

FILAMENT, fil-å-ment, n. A slender thread.

FILAMENTOUS, fil-å-ment-ås, a. Like a slender thread. FILATORY, fîl-a-tur-e, n. A machine which forms, or spins thread.

FILBERT, fliburt, n. A fine hazel nut with a thin FILCH, filtsh', vt. To steal. FILCHED, filtshd', pp. Stolen; taken wrongfully from

another; pillaged; pilfered. FILCHER, filtsb-dr, n. A thief.

FILCHING, ffltsh'ing, ppr. Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCHINGLY, f fltsh'ing-lè, ad. In a thievish manner.

FILE, fil, n. A thread. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. A catalogue; roll; series. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. An instrument to rub down prominenees.

FILE, fil, vi. To march one behind another.
FILE, fil, vi. To string upon a thread or wire. To cut
with a file. To smooth. To foul.
FILECUTTER, fil-kit-tir, n. A maker of files.

FILED, fi'ld, pp. Rubbed and smoothed with a file;

polished; placed on a line, or wire; placed in a bundle, and indorsed. FILE-LEADER, fi'l-lê'd-ur, n. A soldier placed in

the front of a file. Leolour. FILEMOT, fil'é-môt, n. A brown or yellow-brown FILER, fi'l-dr, n. One who files.

FILIAL, fil'ýal, a. Pertaining to a son. FILIATION, fê-lê-a'-shun, n. The relation of a son to a father.

FILIBEG, fil'é-bég, n. See FILLIBEG. FILIFORM, fîl'é-fa'rm, a. Having the form of a thread, or filament; of equal thickness from top to bottom; as, a filiform style, or pedunele. FILIGRAINED, fil-ê-gra'nd, a. Whatever is made of

silver wirework.

FILIGRANE, or FILIGREE Work, fil'é-grà'n, or fll'é-grè', n. Work, curiously wrought, usually in gold and silver.

FILING, fi'l-ing, ppr. Placing on a string, or wire; or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching

in a file; smoothing with a file.
FILINGS, fil-ingz, n. pl. Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

FILL, fil', n. As much as may produce complete satis-

FILL, 111', n. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. The place between the shafts of a carriage.
FILL, fil', vi. To glut; to satiate.
FILL, fil', vi. To store till no more can be admitted.
To satisfy. To pour out liquor for drink. To employ.
FILED, fild', pp. Made full; supplied with abundance.
FILLER, fil'dr, n. One whose employment is to fill

vessels of carriage.

FILLET, fil-et, n. A band tied round the head. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied commonly to veal. In architecture: a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

FILLET, fîl'ît, vt. To bind with a bandage or fillet. FILLETED, fîl'ît-êd, pp. Bound with a little band. FILLETING, fil-it-ing, ppr. Binding with a fillet. or

little band.

FILLIBEG, fîl'ê-beg, n. A little plaid; a dress, reaching only to the knees, worn in the Highlands of

Scotland instead of breeches.

FILLING, filling, pr. Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILLING, filling, ppr. Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILLIP, fillip, vt. To strike with the nail of the finger

by a sudden spring or motion. [thumb. FILLIP, filip, n. A jerk of the finger let go from the

FILLIPPED, fil-fpd, pp. Struck with the finger, by a sudden spring

filLiPPING, fil'ip-ing, ppr. Striking the ball of the thumb with the end of the middle finger, by a sudden forceful spring, from a strong pressure of the points, or of the middle finger and thumb.

FILLY, files, n. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse. A wanton girl; a firt.

FILM, fil'm, n. A thin pellicle or skin.

FILM, fil'm, vt. To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

FILMED, fil'md, pp. Covered with a thin skin.

FILMING, fil-ming, ppr. Covering with a thin skin. FILMINESS, fil'me-nes, n. The state of being filmy. FILMY, fil'me, a. Composed of thin membranes or

pellicles

FILTER, fil'tur, vt. To strain; to percolate. FILTER, fil'tur, n. A twist of thread, of which one

end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. A strainer; a searce. FILTERED, fil'terd, pp. Strained. FILTERING, fil'turing, ppr. Straining.

FILTH, fil'th, n. Dirt; nastiness.

FILTHILY, fil'th-il-è, ad. Nastily; foully. FILTHILY, fil'th-è-nès, n. Nastiness; foulness. FILTHY, fil'th-è, a. Nasty; foul; dirty. FILTRATE, fil'trait, vt. To filter. FILTRATION, fil'traits and he which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBLE Hemp, fim'bl, n. The light summer hemp,

that bears no seed.

FIMBRIATE, fîm-brê-a't, vt. To fringe; to hem. FIMBRIATED, fîm'brê-a't-èd, a. Ornamented as an ordinary, with a narrow border, or hem of another

FIMBRIATED, fim-brê-â't-èd,pp. Hemmed; fringed. FIMBRIATING, fim'brê-a't-ing, ppr. Hemming;

FIN, fin', n. The wing of a fish.

FIN, fin', vt. To carve, or cut up a limb.

FINABLE, fi'n-abl, a. That deserves a fin.

FINAL, fi'nd, a. Ultimate; last.

FINALE, fîn-å-lê, or fi-nå-lê, n. The last note, or end of a piece of musick. FINALLY, fi'nål-ê, ad. Ultimately.

FINANCE, fin-ans', n. Revenue; income.

FINANCES, fîn-ans-es, n. pl. Revenues; funds in the public treasury.
FINANCIAL, fin-an-shal, a. Respecting finance.

FINANCIALLY, fin-an-shal-e, ad. In relation to the public revenue. FINANCIER, fin-ån-sê'r, n. One who collects or

farms, or who understands the public revenue. FINARY, fi-nar-ê, n. The second forge at the iron

fintsh', n. A small bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch. FIND, fi'nd, vt. To obtain by searching or seeking.

FINDER, fi'nd-dr, n. One that picks up any thing A discoverer.

FINDFAULT, fi'nd-fà'lt, n. A censurer. FINDFAULTING, fi'nd-fà'lt-ing, a. Cavilling. FINDING, fi'nd-ing, n. Discovery by chance. In law:

the return made by the jury to the bill of indictment. FINDING, fi'nd-ing, ppr. Discovering. FINDY, fin-de, a. Plump; firm; solid.

FINE, fi'n, a. Refined; pure. Subtile; thin. Clear. Showy; splendid. Taper.

FINE, fi'n, n. A penalty. Money paid for any exemp-

tion of liberty.

FINE, fi'n, vt. To refine; to purify. To punish with

pecuniary penalty.

FINE, fi'n, vi. To pay a fine.

FINED, fi'nd, pp. Refined; purified. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

FINEDRAW, fi'n-dra, vt. To sow up a rent with so

much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fi'n-drà'ur, n. One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEDRAWING, fi'n-dràding, n. A dexterous, or nice

sewing up the rents of cloths, or stuffs.

FINEDRAWING, fi'n-drå-ing, ppr. Sowing up a rent with so great nicety that it is not perceived

FINEDRAWN, fi'n-dra'n, pp. Sown up with so great

nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEFINGERED, fi'n-fing'gurd, a. Nice; exquisite. FINELY, fi'n-lė, ad. Beautifully; not meanly; gaily. FINELESS, fi'n-lės, a. Unbounded. FINENESS, fi'n-nės, n. Elegance; delicacy. Show.

Purity; freedom from dross or base mixture.

FINER, fi'nur, n. One who purifies metals.

FINERY, fi'nur-ê, n. Show. The name of a forge at iron-works. FINESPOKEN, fi'n-spô'kn, a. Using a number of fine

FINESPUN, fi'n-spûn, a. Artfully invented. FINESSE, fîn-ês', n. Artifice; stratagem. FINESSE, fîn-ês', vi. To use artifice, or stratagem. FINESSING, fîn-ês-îng, pp. Practising artifice, to

accomplish a purpose.

FINESTILL, fi'n-stil, vt. To distil spirits from molasses,

treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter. FINESTILLED, fi'n-stild', pp. Distilled from molasses,

treacle, or some saccharine matter. FINESTILLER, fi'n-stil'ur, n. One who distils spirits

from treacle, or molasses.

FINESTILLING, fi'n-stilling, ppr. Distilling spirits

from molasses, or treacle. FINESTILLING, fi'n-stilling, n. The act, or operation of distilling spirits from molasses, or treacle.

FINEW, fin'u, n. Mouldiness.

FINEWED, fin-u'd, a. Mouldy; hoary. FINFOOTED, fin-fôt-éd, a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINGER, fing gran, n. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

FINGER, fing gran, vt. To touch lightly. To touch an

instrument of musick.

FINGERBOARD, fing-gur-bord, n. The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.

FINGERED, fing-gurd, a. Having fingers. FINGERED, fing-gurd, pp. Played on. Handled. Touched.

FINGERFERN, fing-gdr-fe-n, n. A plant. FINGERING, fing-gdr-ing, n. The manner of touching an instrument of musick. [lightly.

FINGERING, fing gar-ing, pp. Handling. Touching FINGERSHELL, fing gar-shel, n. A marine shell resembling a finger. [bling an arrow.]

resembling a finger. [bling an arrow. FINGERSTONE, fing'gf-stô'n, n. A fossil resem-FINGLEFANGLE, fing'gl-fâng'gl, n. A trifle. FINGRIGO, fin'grê-gô, n. A plant of the genus Pisonia: the fruit is a kind of berry or plum.

FINISHING, fin-fish-ing, ppr. Completing; perfecting. FINISHING, fin-fish-ing, ppr. Completing; perfecting. FINICALLY, fin-fish-il-e, ad. Foppishly. FINICALNESS, fin-fish-il-nes, n. Superfluous nicety;

foppery.

FINING, fi'n-ing, ppr. Clarifying; refining.

FININGPOT, fi'n-ing-pot, n. A pot for refining metals.

FINIKIN, fîn-îk-în, n. A particular species of pigeon.

FINIKIN, fîn-îk-în, a. Very small; trifiing. Ridi-

culously nice and particular, in dress, manners, habits, &c .- J. K.

FINIS, fi-nis, n An end. Conclusion.
FINISH, fin-ish, n. The last touch or polish.
FINISHED, fin-ishd, pp. Complete. To end.
FINISHED, fin-ishd, pp. Completed. Ended. Perfected.

FINISHER, fin-ish-ur, n. One that completes or per-FINISHING, fin-ish-ing, n. The last touch of a com-

position. [ing. FINISHING, fîn-îsh-îng, ppr. Completing; perfect-FINITE, fî-ni't, a. Limited; bounded. FINITELESS, fî-ni't-lês, a. Within certain limits.

FINITENESS, fi'ni't-nes, n. Limitation. FINITUDE, fin'ît-n'd, n. Limitation. FINLESS, fin'les, a. Wanting fins.

FINLIKE, fin-li'k, a. Formed in imitation of fins. FINNED, find', a. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNED, find, pp. Carved, or cut up. [limb. FINNING, finding, ppr. Carving, or cutting up a FINNY, finder, a. Furnished with fins.

FINTOED, fin-tod, a. Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fin-dtsh'yô, n. A species of fennel. FINS, finz', n. People of Finland. FINSCALE, fin'skâ'l, n. The river fish called the FIPPLE, fipl, n. A stopper. [rudd. FIR, fir, n. The tree of which deal-boards are made. FIRE, fir, n. The igneous element. Any thing burn-

ing. Vigour of fancy. Intellectual activity. Force of expression. Eruption: as, St. Anthony's fire. FIRE, fi'r, vi. To set on fire. To cauterize. FIRE, fi'r, vi. To take fire. To be inflamed with pas-FIRE-ARMS, fi'r-årms, n. Guns. [sion. FIRE-ARROW, fi'r-ård, n. A small iron dart, with a

match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships.

FIREBALL, fi'r-bal, n. Grenado: a ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBARE, fi'r-ba'r, n. In old writers: a beacon. FIREBARREL, fi'r-bar'el, n. A hollow cylinder used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

FIREBAVIN, fi'r-bav-in, n. A bundle of brushwood used in fire-ships.

A disease in hops, chiefly FIREBLAST, fi/r-bla/st, n.

towards the later periods of their growth. FIREBOTE, fi'r-bo't, n. An allowance An allowance of fuel to

which a tenant is entitled. FIREBRAND, fi'r-brand, n. A piece of wood kindled.

An incendiary. FIREBRICK, fi'r-brik', n. A brick that will sustain

intense heat without fusion. FIREBRUSH, fi'r-brüsh, n. The brush which hangs

by the fire to sweep the hearth. FIREBUCKET, fi'r-båk'et, n. A bucket to convey

water to engines.

FIRECLAY, fi'r-cla', n. A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making fire-bricks.

FIRECOCK, fi'r-kok, n. A cock or spout to let out

water for extinguishing fire.

FIRECOMPANY, fi'r-kům'-pån-ê, n. A company of

men for managing an engine to extinguish fires. FIRECROSS, fir-cros', n. A token, in Scotland, for

the nation to take arms. FIRED, fi'rd, pp. Set on fire. Inflamed. FIREDAMP, fi'r-damp', n. See DAMP. FIREDRAKE, fi'r-dra'k, n. An ignis fatuus.

FIRE-ENGINE, fi'r-en-jin, n. A machine for extinguishing accidental fires by a stream or jet of water. FIRE-ESCAPE, fi'r-és-kā'p, n. A machine for escaping from windows when houses are on fire.

FIREFLAIR, fi'r-fla'r, n. A species of rayfish, or Raja. FIREFLY, fi'r-fli', n. A species of fly which has on its belly a spot which shines; and another species, which emits light from under its wings as it flies. FIREHOOK, fi'r-hô'k, n. A large hook for pulling

down buildings in conflagrations.

FIRELOCK, fi'r-lok, n. A soldier's gun. FIREMAN, fi'r-man, n. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIREMASTER, fi'r-ma's-tur, n. An officer of artil-

lery who superintends the composition of all fireworks. FIRENEW, fi'r-nu', a. New from the forge. FIREOFFICE, fi'r-òf-is, n. An office of insurance from FIREORDEAL, fi'r-àr-dè-àl, n. See Ordeal. [fire. FIREPAN, fi'r-pan, n. In a gun: the receptacle for

the priming powder.

FIREPLACE, fi'r-pla's, n. The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire. A hearth.

FIREPLUG, fi'r-plug', n. A stopple which, in the streets of London, covers a cock which conveys water into pipes, in order to be immediately serviceable in cases of fire.

FIRER, fi'rur, n. An incendiary.
FIRESHIP, fi'r-ship, n. A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the ships of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fi'r-shuv'l, n. The instrument with which the coals are thrown up.

FIRESIDE, fi'r-si'd, n. The hearth.

FIRESTICK, fi'r-stick, n. A lighted stick.
FIRESTONE, fi'r-sto'n, n. A compound metall.c
fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetal-A compound metail.c lic earth, which has its name of pyrites, or firestone. from its giving fire on being struck against a stee:

much more freely than a fint will do.

FIREWARD, fi'r-ôa'rd, n.

An officer who has
FIREWARDEN, fi'r-ôa'rdn, n.

authority to direct

others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIREWOOD, fi'r-8ôd', n. Wood to burn. Fuel.

FIREWORK, fi'r-ôdrk', n. Shows of fiire.

FIREWORKER, fi/r-bark-ar, n. An officer of artil-

lery subordinate to the firemaster. FIRING, ff'r-ing, n. Fuel.

FIRING, nr-ing, n. Fuel.
FIRING, fi-ring, ppr. Setting on fire. Animating.
FIRINGIRON, fi-ring-i-rūn, n. An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots.
FIRK, firk, vt. To whip; to beat.
FIRKED, ferkd', pp. Beaten; whipped; chastised.
FIRKIN, ferkd'n, n. A vessel containing nine gallons.
FIRKIN, ferkd'n, nr. Resign; whipping; chastised.
FIRKIN, ferkd'n, nr. Resign; whipping; chasting the setting of the setting in the setting of the setting the setting in the setting

FIRKING, ferk-ing, ppr. Beating; whipping; chas-

FIRLOT, fir-10t, n. A dry measure used in Scotland.

The oat firlot contains 214 pints of that country; the wheat firlot, 224 cubic inches; the barley firlot, 21 standard pints.

FIRM, ferm', a. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. FIRM, ferm', n. A mercantile term for the name un-

der which a partnership carries on business. FIRM, ferm', vt. To settle. To confirm. To establish.

FIRMAMENT, fer'ma-ment, n. The sky; the heavens. FIRMAMENTAL, fér-må-mént'al, a. Celestial.

FIRMAN, or PHIRMAN, fér-mån, or fir-mån, n. A grant or license given by Asiatick potentates. FIRMED, férmd', pp. Settled. Established. Confirmed. Fixed.

FIRMING, fer'ming, ppr. Settling. Establishing. Con-

firming. Fixing.
FIRMITY, fer mit-e, n. Strength.

FIRMITUDE, fer'-mit-u'd, n. Stability.

FIRMLESS, férm'lés, a. Detached from substance. FIRMLY, férm'lé, ad. Strongly.

FIRMNESS, férménés, n. Hardness; compactness; solidity. Resolution. FIRST, furst', a. The ordinal of one. Earliest in time.

Highest in dignity.

FIRST, fürst', ad. Earliest.

FIRSTBEGOT, fürst'bê-gòt, n.

FIRSTBEGOTTEN, fürst'bê-gòt'n, n.

The eldest of FIRSTBEGOTTEN, fürst'bê-gòt'n, n.

by the order of nativity.

FIRSTBORN, fårst'bå'rn, a. Eldest. FIRSTCREATED, fårst'kré-å't-èd, n. Created before

any thing else.

FIRSTFRUITS, fürst-frô'ts, n. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind. The first profits of any thing. The earliest effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fürst-ling, a. That which is first produced.

FIRSTLING, fürst-ling, n. The first produce. FIRSTRATE, fürst-ra't, a. A term adopted from a

ship of the first rate or size, for pre-eminent : as, he is a man of firstrate abilities.

FIRTH, fürth. See FRITH. FIRTREE, fürtre, n. The tree called fir.

FISC, fisk', n. A publick treasury.
FISCAL, fis-kål, n. Exchequer. A treasurer.
FISCAL, fis-kål, a. Belonging to the publick treasury.

FISH, fish', n. An animal that inhabits the water. FISH, fish', vi. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. FISH, fish', vi. To search water in quest of fish. FISHED, fishd', pp. Angled with a rod and line, or net. FISHED, fishd', n. One who is employed in catching eatching fish.

FISHERBOAT, fîsh'ûr-bô't, n. A boat employed in FISHERMAN, fîsh'ûr-mân, n. One whose employment is to catch fish. fiishermen.

FISHERTOWN, fish'dr-taon, n. A town inhabited by FISHERY, fish'ur-e, n. A commodious place for fishing. FISHFUL, fish-fol, a. Abounding with fish.

FITTING, fit'ing, ppr. Adapting; suiting; qualifying.
FITTINGLY, fit'ing-lè, ad. Properly; suitably.
FITZ, fitz', n. A son: as, Fitzherbert, the son of Herbert; Fitzroy, the son of the king.
FIVE, f'v, a. Four and one; half of ten.
FIVEBAR, fi'v-bà'r, a. Having five bars: usuFIVEBARRED, fi'v-bà'rd, a. Jally applied to gates.
FIVECLEFT, fi'v-klèft', a. Divided into five segments.
FIVEFOLD, fi'y-fòld, a. Having five distinctions or FISHIEY, fish-if-i, vt. To turn to fish. A cant word. FISHGIG, fish'gig, n. See Fizero.
FISH-HOOK, fish'hôk, n. A hook to catch fishes.
FISHING, fish'ing, n. The art or practice of fishing. FISHING, fish-ing, ppr. Seeking to draw forth by artifice. Adding a piece of timber to a mast, or spar, to strengthen it. FISHINGFROG, fish'ing-frog', n. The toad fish, or lophius, whose head is larger than the body. FIVEFOLD, fi'v-fold, a. Having five distinctions or FISHINGPLACE, fish'ing-pla's, n. A place where materials. FIVELEAF, fi'v-le'f, n. Cinquefoil. FIVELEAFED Grass, fi'v-le'fd, n. Cinquefoil; a spefishes are caught with seines. FISHKETTLE, fish-ketl, n. A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. cies of clover. FISHLIKE, fish-li'k, a. Resembling fish. FISHMARKET, fish-mar-ket, n. A place where fish FIVELOBED, fi'v-lo'bd, a. Consisting of five lobes. FIVEPARTED, fi'v-pa'rt-ed, a. Divided into five parts. are exposed for sale.
FISHMEAL, fish-mell, n. Diet of fish.
FISHMONGER, fish-meng-gen, n. A dealer in fish. FIVES, fi'vz, n. A kind of play with a ball. A disease of horses. [resembling the strangles. FIVES, or VIVES, fi'vz, or vi'vz, n. A disease of horses, FIVETOOTHED, fi'v-tôthd, a. Having five teeth. FIVE-VALVED, fi'v-vålvd', a. Having five valves. FIX, fiks', vt. To settle; to establish invariably. FIX, fiks', vi. To settle the opinion. To rest; to cease FISHPOND, fish-pond, n. A small pool for fish. FISHROOM, fish-rô'm, n. An apartment in a ship between the after hold, and the spirit room. FISHSPEAR, fish'spê'r, n. A dart or spear with which fiishermen strike fish. to wander. FIXATION, fiks-å-shun, n. Stability; firmness; stea-FISHWIFE, fish-bif, n. A woman that sells fish about FIXED, fiksd', pp. Settled; established. FIXEDLY, fiks-éd-lê, ad. Certainly; firmly. FIXEDNESS, fix-éd-nés, n. Stability; firmness. FISHWOMAN, fish-bom-un, n. A woman that sells fish. FISHY, fish'e, a. Consisting of fish. FISK, fisk', vi. To run about. FIXEDNESS, IX-ed-nes, n. Stability; firmness. FIXIDITY, fiks-fid-fit-è, n. Coherence of parts. FIXING, fiks-fing, ppr. Settling; establishing. FIXITY, fiks-fit-è, n. Coherence of parts. FIXT, fiks-fy nr. fiks-fy nr. That which is fixed. FIXURE, fiks-fy nr. That which is fixed. FIXURE, fiks-fy nr. Stable pressure. FIZGIG, fiz-fgig, n. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which same strike fish FISSILE, fis-fil, or fis-i'l, a. Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. FISSILITY, fis-sil-it-e, n. The quality of admitting to be cloven. FISSIPED, fls-é-pê'd, a. Having separate toes. FISSIPED, fl3-e-pe'd, n. An animal, whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane. FISSURE, fish'u'r, n. A cleft. FISSURE, fish'u'r, vt. To cleave. which seamen strike fish. FIZ, fiz', vi. FIZZLE, fiz'l, vi. To make a kind of hiss. FLABBINESS, flåb'ë-nës, n. A soft flexible state of a FISSURD, fish-urd, pp. Cleft; divided; cracked.
FISSURING, fish-ur-lng, ppr. Cleaving; dividing; cracking. [doubled down.
FIST, fist', n. The hand clenched, with the fingers
FIST, fist', vt. To strike with the fist. substance which renders it easily moveable and yielding to pressure.
FLABBY, flåb-e, a. Soft. FISTED, fist-éd, pp. Struck with the fists. FISTICUFFS, fis-tê-kůfs, n. Blows with the fist. FLABEL, flå'bėl, n. A fan. [ning. FLABELLATION, flåb-ėl-å'shůn, n. The act of fan-FISTING, fist-ing, ppr. Striking with fists. FISTINUT, fist-te-nut, n. A pistachio nut. FLABILE, flåb'll, a. Subject to be blown. FLACCID, flåk'sid, a. Weak; limber. FLACCIDITY, flåk-sld-lt-è, n. Laxity; limberness. FLAG, flåg', vi. To hang loose. To grow spiritless. FLAG, flåg', vt. To suffer to droop. To lay with broad FISTULA, fis'tu-lå, n. A sinuous ulcer callous within. Fistula Lachrymulis: A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek. FLAG, flåg', n. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower. The colours or ensign of a ship or land FISTULAR, fîs-tu-lâr, Hollow like a pipe. [tula. FISTULATE, fîs-tu-lâr, vi. To turn or grow to a fis-FISTULATE, fîs-tu-lâr, vi. To make hollow like a pipe. FISTULATED, fîs-tu-lâr, pp. Made hollow like a circular a circular comments. forces. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. FLAG-BROOM, flåg-brô/m, n. A broom for sweeping. FLAGELET, flaj-fl-èt, n. A small flute. FLAGGED, flag d, pp. Laid with flat stones. FLAGGELLANTS, flaj-èl-ànts, n. A sect called Flag-[like a pipe. FISTULATING, fis-tu-la't-ing, ppr. Making hollow FISTULIFORM, fis-tul-ê-farm, a. Being in hollow ellantes, the whippers.

FLAGELLATE, flåj²él-å't, vt. To whip or scourge.

FLAGELLATED, flåj²él-å't-åd, pp. Whipped; scourged.

FLAGELLATING, flåj²él-å't-ång, ppr. Whipping; fistula. round columns, as a mineral. FISTULOUS, fils-tu-ids, a. Having the nature of a FIT, fit', n. Any violent affection of mind or body. Disorder. Anciently, the parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called fits. So were sections or chapters of a book. The word was also used for a scourging. [scourge. FLAGELLATION, flåj-él-å-shûn, n. The use of the FLAGGINESS, flåg'é-nés, n. Laxity; limberness. strain in musick, and for a measure in dancing. FLAGGING, flag'ing, ppr. Growing weak; drooping; FIT, fit, a. Qualified; proper. FIT, fit, vt. To suit one thing to another. To accomlaying with flag-stones.
FLAGGY, flåg-c, a. Weak; lax.
FLAGITIOUS, flå-jish-us, a. Wicked; villanous; atromodate a person with any thing.

FIT, fit', vi. To be proper; becoming.

FITCH, fitsh', n. A small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, fitsh'ét, n. \{\} A stinking little beast that

FITCHEW, fit'shô, n. \{\} robs the henroost and warren.

FITFOL, fit'fò\{\}, a. \{\} Varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, fit'lê, ad. Properly; justly; reasonably.

FITNESS, fit'nès, n. \{\} Propriety; meetness. Conveniences. FLAGITIOUSLY, flå-jlsh'ús-lê, ad. Wickedly; atro-FLAGITIOUSNESS, flå-jlsh'ús-nes, n. Wickedness; villany villany. [squauron. FLAG-OFFICER, flåg'ôf']s-år, n. A commander of a FLAGON, flåg'ån, n. A vessel with a narrow mouth. FLAGRANCE, flå'gråns, n. Glaring offence. FLAGRANCY, flå'grån-sê, n. Glaring impudence. FLAGRANT, flå'grånt, a. Ardent; burning; eager. FITMENT, fît-ment, n. Something adapted to a particular purpose. FITTABLE, fit'abl, ad. Suitable. Notorious. FLAGRANTLY, flå grånt-lê, ad. Netoriously. FLAGRATE, flå grå t, vt. To burn. FLAGRATED, flå grå t-èd, pp. Burned; injured by FITTED, fit-cd, pp. Adapted; suited; qualified.
FITTER, fit-dr, n. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

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FLAGRATING, flå-grå/t-ing, ppr. Burning; injuring by fire.

FLAGRATION, flå-grå'shun, n. Burning. FLAG-SHIP, flåg'ship, n. The ship in which the commander of a fleet is. [is fixed. FLAGSTAFF, flåg'ståf, n. The staff on which the flag

FLAG-STONE, flag-ston, n. A flat stone for pavements.

FLAG-WORM, flåg-bårm, n. A grub bred in watery

places, among flags or sedge.

LAIL, flå'l, n. The instrument with which grain is FLAIL, flå'l, n. beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flak, n. Any thing that appears loosely held

together, like a flock of wool. A layer; lamina.

FLAKE, flå'k, vt. To form in flakes.
FLAKE, flå'k, vt. To part in loose bodies.
FLAKED, flå'kd, pp. Formed into flakes.
FLAKE-WHITE, flå'k-hö'tt, n. Oxyde of bismuth.

FLAKING, flå'kling, ppr. Forming into flakes. FLAKY, flå'k.ê, a. Loosely hanging together. FLAM, flåm', n. A falsehood; a lie. FLAM, flåm', vf. To deceive with a lie. FLAMBEAU, flåm'bö, n. A lighted torch.

FLAME, flå'm, n. Light emitted from fire. imagination. Passion of love. Ardour of

FLAME, flå'm, vi. To burn with emission of light. FLAME, flå'm, vi. To inflame; to excite. FLAMECOLOUR, flå'm-kůl-ůr, n. The colour of flame.

FLAMECOLOURED, flä/m-kůl-ård, a. Of a bright Yellow colour. FLAME-EYED, flå'm-i'd, a. Having eyes like flame.

Yellow.

FLAMED, flå'md, pp. Inflamed; excited. FLAMELESS, flå'm-lés, a. Without flame.

[flames. FLAMEN, flå-men, n. A priest. [flames. FLAMING, flå/m-ing, n. The act of bursting out in

FLAMING, flå'm-ing, n. FLAMING, flå/m-ing, a. Violent in temper, passion,

words, &c.
FLAMING, flå/m-ing, ppr. Burning in flame.
FLAMINGLY, flå/m-ing-le, ud. Radiantly.

FLAMINGO, flå-min-gö, n. The name of a bird common in many parts of America.
FLAMINICAL, flåm-min-ik-ål, a. Belonging to the

Roman priest.

FLAMMABILITY, flam'a-bil'it-ê, n. The quality of

admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze. FLAMMATION, flåm-må-shån, n. The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMED, flåmd', pp. Deceived with falsehood; de-

of flame. FLAMMEOUS, flå'mê-us, or flåm'ŷus, a. Consisting FLAMMIFEROUS, flam-mif-dr-ds, a. Bringing flame. FLAMMING, flam-ing, ppr. Deceiving with false-[out flame. bood; deluding. Vomiting

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flåm-miv-6-mus, a. FLAMY, flåm-e, a. Inflamed; burning.

FLANCH, flantsh', n. The part in any piece of mechanism, which is screwed to something else.

FLANK, flångk', n. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. In men : the lateral part of the lower belly. The side of any army or fleet. That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

FLANK, flångk', vt. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet. To be posted so as to command any pass on the side.

FLANK, flångk', vi. To border; to touch.

FLANKED, flångkd', pp. Attacked on the side; covered, or commanded, on the flank.

FLANKER, flångk'-ur, n. A fortificatiou jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. fications.

FLANKER, flångk'dr, vt. To defend by lateral forti-FLANKERED, flångk'ård, pp. Defended by lateral fortifications. Attacked sideways.

FLANKERING, flångk-år-ing, ppr. Defending by la-

teral fortifications. Attacking sideways. FLANKING, flanigking, ppr. Attacking on the covering, or commanding on the flank. FLANKS, flangks', n. A disease in horses.

FLANNEL, flån'él, n. A soft nappy stuff of wool. 286

FLANNEL, flan'el, vt. To cover with flannel; to wrap up in flannel.—J. K. FLANNELLED, flån-éld, pp. Covered with flannel;

wrapped in flannel.—J. K. FLANNELLING, flandel-ing, ppr. flannel; wrapping in flannel.—J. K. Covering with

FLAP, flap', n. Any thing that hangs broad and loose. FLAP, flap', vt. To beat with a flap. FLAP, flap', vi. To ply the wings with noise. FLAPDRAGON, flap'drag'on, n. A play in which

they catch raisins out of burning brandy. FLAPDRAGON, flap-dråg-dn, vt. To swallow. FLAPEARED, flap-é/rd, a. Having broad ears. FLAPJACK, flap-jåk, n. An apple-puff. FLAPMOUTHED, flap-måöthd, a. Having loose lips.

FLAPPED, flåpd', pp. Having the brim fallen; struck with something broad.

FLAPPER, flåp-ur, n. A fan, or flap for wind.

FLAPPING, flap-ling, ppr. Beating with a flap; moving with a flap, or noise; striking with something FLARE, flar, vt. To glitter offensively. [broad. FLARE, flå'r, n. A strong, sudden, and wavering uneven flame; a sudden flash or flame, as of lightning; of a cannon, gun, a candle, &c. — J. K.

FLARING, flår-ing, ppr. or a. Burning with a waver-

ing light; fluttering; glittering; showy.
FLASH, flash', n. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

FLASH, flåsh', vi. To glitter with a quick and transient FLASH, flåsh', vt. To trick. [flame. FLASHER, flåsh'dr, n. A man of more appearance of

wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flåsh-te-le, ad. With empty show. FLASHING, flåsh-lng, ppr. Bursting forth, as a flood of light, or of flame, and light; or, as with mirth or joy. FLASHY, flåsh-é, a. Showy without substance. FLASK, flåsk, n. A bottle. A powder-horn.

FLASKET, flå/sk-ét, n. A long shallow basket. FLAT, flåt', a. Horizontally level. Lying prostrate. painting wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures. Tasteless; insipid; dead. Dull.

FLAT', n. A level; an extended plane. Even ground. In musick: A kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments.

FLAT, flåt', vt. To level; to depress. To make vapid. FLAT, flåt'. vi. To grow flat. FLATBOTTOMED, flåt'böt'nmd, a. Having a flat-

bottom, applied to boats. In fortification: A moat which has no sloping, its corners being somewhat rounded.

rounded.

FLATILE, flå-tfl, a. Inconstant; changing with the FLATIVE, flå-tflv, a. Flatulent.

FLATLONG, flåt-long, a. With the flat downwards.

FLATLY, flåt-lå, ad. Horizontally. Without spirit, Peremptorily; downright.

FLATNESS, flåt-nés, n. Evenness; level extension: Dejection of mind. Insipidity.

FLATNOSED, flåt-né'zd, a. Having a flat nose.

FLATTED flåt-éd, pp. Made flat; rendered even on the surface.

the surface. FLATTEN, flåt'n, vt. To grow dull and insipid.

FLATTENED, flåt'nd, pp. Made flat; reduced to an

equal, or even surface. FLATTENING, flatn-ing, ppr. Making flat.

FLATTER, flåt-dr, n. The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened. FLATTER, flåt-ur, vt. To praise falsely. To raise

FLATTERED, flåt'ård, pp. Soothed by praise. FLATTERER, flåt'ård, n. One who flatters.

FLATTERING, flåt'dr-ing, ppr. Gratifying with praise;

FLATTERINGLY, flåt'dr-Ing-lê, ad. In an artfully

obsequious manner.
FLATTERY, flåt-dr-ê, n. False praise.
FLATTING, flåt-lng, n. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size.
FLATTISH flåt-lb, n. Somewhat flat.

FLATTISH, flåt²sh, a. Somewhat flat. FLATULENCY, flåt²u-léns-é, n. Windiness. [big. FLATULENT, flåt²u-lént, a. Windy. Empty; vain

7 9 61 2 . 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

FLATUOSITY, flåt-u-òs-'ît-é, n. Windiness. FLATUOUS, flåt-u-ås, a. Windy. FLATUS, flå-tås, n. Wind gathered in any cavities of

the body. A breath; a puff.

FLATWISE, flåt'-ôi'z, a. With the flat downwards. FLAUNT, fla'nt, or fla'nt, vi. To make a fluttering

show in apparel.
FLAUNT, fla'nt, or fla'nt, n. Any thing loose and airy. FLAUNTING, fla'nt-ing, ppr. Making an ostentations

FLAVICOMOUS, flå-vik'o-mus, a. Having yellow FLAVOROUS, flå-vår-ås, a. Fragrant; odorous. FLAVOUR, flå-vår, n. Odour; fragrance. FLAVOUR, flå-vår, vt. To communicate some quality

to a thing, that may affect the taste, or smell. FLAVOURED, flå-vård, pp. Impregnated with any quality that may affect the taste, or smell.

FLAVOURED, flå-vård, a. Having a fine taste. FLAVOURING, flå-vur-ing, ppr. Communicating some

quality, generally a pleasant one, to a thing. FLAVOUS, flå-vås, a. Yellow.

FLAW, flà', n. A crack or breach in any thing. FLAW, flà', vt. To break; to crack. FLAWED, fla'd, pp. Broken; cracked.

FLAWING, flating, ppr. Breaking; cracking. FLAWLESS, flaties, a. Without cracks.

FLAWN, flà'n, n. A custard. FLAWTER, flà'tur, vt. To scrape a skin.

FLAWTERED, flaturd, pp. Scraped, or pared. FLAWTERING, flaturing, ppr. Scraping a skin.

FLAW, flace, a. Full of flaws.
FLAX, flaks', n. The plant of which the finest thread is made. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for

the spinner. FLAXCOMB, flaks'kô'm, n. The instrument with

which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle

FLAXDRESSER, flåks'dres'ur, n. He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flåksn', a. Made of flax. Fair, long, and flowing

FLAXPLANT, flåks'plånt, n. The Phormium; a plant in New Zealand, that serves the inhabitants for flax. FLAXRAISER, flåks-rå'z-år, n. One who raises flax. FLAXSEED, flaks-se'd, n. The seed of flax. FLAXWEED, flaks'ôê'd, n. A plant.

FLAXY, flåks-é, a. Of a light colour. FLAY, flå', vt. To strip off the skin. FLAYED, fla'd, pp. Stripped of skin.

fthing. FLAYER, flå-dr, n. He that strips off the skin of any

FLAYING, flating, ppr. Stripping off the skin.

FLEA, flat, na A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger FLEA, flat, no clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flatblin, n. A plant.

FLEABANE, flating, n. A plant.

FLEABITE, flé-bi't, n. Red marks caused by FLEABITING, flé-bi't-ing, n. fleas. FLEABITTEN, flé-bitn, a. Stung by fleas.

FLEAK, fle'k, n. A lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, flê'm, n. An instrument used to bleed cattle,

**ELEAM, 18°m, n. An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven below. FLEAWORT, flê'bûrt, n. A plant. FLECK, flêk', vt. To spot. FLECKED, flêkd', pp. Spotted; streaked. FLECKER, flêkd'dr, vt. See Fleck. [pling. FLECKING, flêks'jûn, flêk'shûn, n. The act or power of bending. more frequently called flexors. of bending. FLECTOR, flek tur, n. A name given to the muscles,

FLECTUR, flék-tûr, n. A name given to the muscles, FLED, fléd'. The preterite and participle of flee. FLEDGE, fléj', a. Full feathered. FLEDGE, fléj', tt. To furnish with wings. FLEDGED, fléjd', pp. Covered with feathers. FLEDGING, fléj'fing, ppr. Furnishing with feathers FLEE, flé', vi. To run from danger. [for flight. FLEEG flé', vi. To run from danger. [for flight.

FLEECE, fle's, n. As much wool as is shorn from one plunder. sheep FLEECE, flê's, vt. To clip the fleece of a sheep. FLEECED, flê'sd, a. Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECED, fle'sd, pp. Stripped by severe exactions. FLEECER, fle'st'ur, n. One who plunders.

FLEECING, fle's-ing, ppr. Stripping of money, or

property. FLEECY, fle's-e, a. Woolly; covered with wool.

FLEER, fle'r, n. A deceitful grin of civility FLEER, fle'r, vi. To mock; to gibe.

FLEER, fle'r, vt. To mock.

FLEERED, flèrd, pp. Mocked; flouted at FLEERER, flèr-dr, n. A mocker.

FLEERING, flèr lng, ppr. Mocking; deriding.
FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, flè't, flè'ot, flòt', n. Are al
derived from the Saxon, which signifies a bay or gulf.

A company of ships. A creek. FLEET, flê't, a. Swift of pace.

FLEET, fle't, vi. To fly swiftly.
FLEET, fle't, vi. To skim the water. To skim milk.
FLEETED, fle't-êd, pp. Passed merrily: as, time; skimmed: as, the water, or milk in the country.
FLEETFOOT, fle't-fot, a. Swift of foot.

FLEETING, fle't-lng, ppr. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity; transient; skimming milk. FLEETINGDISH, flê't-Îng-dlsh, n. A skimming bowl, FLEETLY, flê't-lê, ad. Swiftly. FLEETNESS, flê't-nês, n. Swiftness of course.

FLEGM, fle'm, n. See Phlegm. [Low Countries. FLEMING, flem'ing, n. A native or inhabitant of the FLEMISH, flem'ish, a. Relating to the Flemings. FLESH, flesh', n. The body distinguished from the soul. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones,

tendons, Animal food distinguished from vegetable. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the flesh, and the remote

or typical meaning the spirit.

FLESH, flèsh', vt. To initiate.

FLESHBROTH, flèsh'bra'th, n. Broth made of flesh,

FLESHBRUSH, flèsh'brash, n. A brush to rub the flesh with.

FLESHCOLOUR, flesh-kul-ur, n. The colour of flesh. FLESHDIET, flésh'di-ét, n. Food consisting of flesh. FLESHED, fléshd', a. Fat.

FLESHED, flèshd', pp. Initiated. Accustomed. Glutted. FLESH FLY, flèsh-fli, n. A fly that feeds upon flesh. FLESHFUL, flèsh-fli, a. Plump; fat.

FLESHHOOK, flesh-hok, n. A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLESHINESS, flesh'e-nes, n. Plumpness. FLESHING, flesh-Ing, ppr. Initiating; making fami-

liar. Glutting. FLESHLESS, flesh-les, a. Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, flesh-le-nes, n. Abundance of flesh. FLESHLING, flesh-ling, n. A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state.

FLESHLY, flésh-lè, ad. Fat; full of flesh. FLESHMEAT, flésh-mê't, n. Animal food. FLESHMENT, flésh-ment, n. A successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flesh'mungg'ur, n. One who deals

cooked. FLESHPOT, flésh'pòt, n. A vessel in which flesh is FLESHQUAKE, flésh'kôå'k, n. A tremour of the

Dody.
FLESHY, flésh²é, a. Full of flesh.
FLET, flét', participle passive of To Flert.
FLETCH, flétsh', vt. To feather an arrow.
FLETCHED, flétshd', pp. Feathered, as an arrow.
FLETCHER, flétsh²ur, n. A manufacturer of bows and

arrows. FLETCHING, fletsh'îng, ppr. Feathering an arrow. FLETIFEROUS, fle-tif-ur-us, a. Causing tears.

FLETZ, flétz', a. In geology, the fletz formations so called consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds, more nearly horizontal than the transition class. These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, calamine, chalk, coal, and trap. They contain abundance of petri-

chark, coal, and trap. They contain abundance of petrifactions, both of animal and vegetable matter.

FLEUR de Lis, flå'r-de'h-le'. See FLOWER de Luce.

FLEW, flu', n. The preterite of fly.

FLEW, flu', n. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed FLEWED, flu'd, a. Chapped; mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, fleks-an-e-mus, a. Having the

Having the power to change the disposition of the mind.

the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

locks, or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.

floor of plank, supported wholly by water. In war, a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one; and capable of being moved forward

by the stream.

water.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

FLEXIBILITY, fleks-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Pliancy. Easiness FLIXWEED, fliks-bê'd, n. The Sisymbrium sophia, a to be persuaded. FLEXIBLE, flèks-fibl, a. Pliant; not stiff. Complying. FLEXIBLENESS, flèks-fibl-nès, n. Easiness to be bent; species of water cresses growing on walls and waste FLIXWOOD, fliks-68d, n. A plant. grounds. FLO, flo, n. An arrow.
FLOAT, flot, vi. To swim on the surface of the water.
FLOAT, flot, vi. To cover with water. pliancy. Obsequiousness.

FLEXILE, flêks'fl, or flêks'f'l, a. Pliant; easily hent.

FLEXION, flêks'fûn, n. The act of bending.

FLEXOR, flêks'fûn, n. The general name of the muscles FLOAT, flo't, n. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. The cork or quill by which which act in contracting the joints. FLEXUOUS, flêks'u-fis a. Winding; bending.
FLEXURE, flêks'u'r, n. The act of bending; the joint.
FLICK, flik'. See FLITCH. FLOATED, flot't-ed, pp. Flooded; overflowed. FLOATER, flot-ur, n. One who floats. FLOATING, flot-ing, n. The act of being conveyed FLICKER, flik'år, vi. To flutter. FLICKERING, flik'år-ing, ppr. Fluttering; flapping FLOATING, flot-ing, ppr. Swimming; conveying by the wings without flight. FLOATING-RRIDGE, flot-ing-brij', n. In the United States, a bridge consisting of logs, or timber with a FLICKERMOUSE, flik-ur-maos, n. A bat. FLICALEMMOUSE, nik-nr-maos, n. A bat.

FLIER, fli²dr, n. One that runs away. That part of a
machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the
motion of the rest; as in a jack.

FLIGHT, fli't, n. The act of flying or running from
danger, Sally of the soul. by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats, in attacking the outworks of a fort. [texture. FLOATSTONE, flô't-stô'n, n. A mineral of a spungy FLIGHTED, fit't-éd, pp. Taking flight. FLIGHTINESS, fit't-é-nés, n. Wildness. FLIGHT-SHOT, fit't-shôt, n. The length which an FLOCCULENCE, flok-u-lens, n. The state of being in FLOCCULENT, flok-u-lent, a. Coalescing, and adarrow may fly.

FLIGHTY, fli't-ê, a. Wild.

FLIMFLAM, flîm-flâm', n. A freak; a whim. FLIMSINESS, flim'zê-nes, n. Easy texture. FLIMSY, film'zè, a. Weak; feeble. FLINCH, fintsh', vi. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flintsh'år, n. He who shrinks in any
FLINCHING, flintsh'ång, ppr. Failing to undertake;

frament. shrinking; withdrawing. [fragment. FLINDER, flin'dår, n. A small piece, or splinter; a FLINDERMOUSE, flin'dår-måås, n. A bat. FLING, fling, vi. To cast from the hand. FLING, fling, vi. To flounce; to wince. FLING, fling, n. A throw; a cast. A gibe. FLINGER, fling-ur, n. He who throws. He who jeers. FLINGING, fling-lng, ppr. Throwing; casting; jeering. FLINT, flint', n. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. FLINTHEART, filnt-hàrt, a. Having a hard FLINTHEARTED, filnt-hàrt-èd, a. Having a hard FLINTY, filnt-è, a. Made of flint. Hard of heart. FLIP, flip', n. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. FLIPDÖG, flip'dòg, n. An iron used, when heated, to warm fip.

FLIPPANCY, flip'ân-sê, n. Pertness; brisk folly.

FLIPPANT, flip'ânt, a. Pert; petulant.

FLIPPANTLY, flip'ânt-lê, ad. In a pert way.

FLIRT, flârt', vt. To throw out words carelessly. To jeer. [kind of coquery. FLIRT, flårt', vi. To act with levity; to be guilty of a FLIRT, flårt', n. A quick elastic motion. A pert young FLIRT, flårt', a. Pert; wanton. [hussey. FLIRTATION, flårt'å-shån, n. A desire of attracting

hering in locks, and flakes. FLOCK, flok', n. A company of birds or beasts. A company of sheep. A body of men. A lock of wool. FLOCK, flok', n. To gather in crowds. FLOCKBED, flok'bed, n. A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool. FLOCKING, flok-ing, ppr. Collecting, or running to-FLOCKING, flôk-ing, ppr. Collecting, or running together, in a crowd.

FLOCKLY, flôk-ie, ad. In a body.

FLOG, flôg', vt. To lash.

FLOGGED, flôgd', pp. Whipping.

FLOGGING, flôg-ing, ppr. Whipping.

FLOGGING, flôg-ing, npr. Whipping.

FLONG, flông'. Part. from fiting.

FLONG, flông'. Part. from fiting.

FLOOD, flůd', n. The sea; a river. The swelling of a river. The general deluge. Catemenia.

FLOOD, flůd', vt. To deluge.

FLOODED, flůd-éd, pp. Overflowed; inundated.

FLOODGATE, flůd-ég't, n. A gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened. the watercourse is closed or opened. FLOODING, flud-ing, ppr. Overflowing; inundating. FLOODMARK, flud-ma'rk, n. High water-mark. FLOOK, flok, n. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground. A flounder; a flat river fish. FLOOKING, flok-ing, n. In mining: an interruption, a shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein, or fissure. FLOOR, flor, n. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone. A story; a flight of rooms. FLOOR, flor, vt. To cover the bottom with a floor. FLOORED, flord, pp. Covered with boards; plank, or pavement. with a floor. FLOORING, flo'r-ing, ppr. Laying a floor; furnishing FLOORING, flo'r-ing, n. Bottom; pavement. FLOP, flop, vt. To clap the wlngs with noise. FLOPPED, flopd', pp. Clapped with a noise, as the wings of a bird. FLOPPING, flop-ing, ppr. Clapping the wings with a noise; throwing one's self suddenly down in a seat. FLIRTED, flårt-ed, pp. Thrown with a sudden jerk. FLORAY, flòrrà, n. The goddess of flowers.

FLORAL, flòrrà, a. Relating to Flora.

FLORAV, flòrrà, a. Relating to Flora.

FLORAY, flòrrà, n. A kind of blue colour.

FLOREN, flòrrà, n. A gold coin of Edward III. FLIRTING, flårting, ppr. Throwing; jerking; tossing. Rambling about with men, and wantonly and ing. Ramoning about with men, and wantony and treacherously encouraging their attentions.

FLIT, filt', vi. To remove; to rove on the wing.

FLIT, filt', vi. To dispossess.

FLIT, filt', a. Swift.

FLITCH, filtsh', n. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTED, filt-dr, vi. To be in agitation.

FLITTER, filt-dr, vi. To be in agitation. FLORENCE, flor'ens, n. A kind of cloth. FLORENCE, flor'ens, n. A kind of wine imported from FLITTER, flit'år, n. A rag; a tatter. FLITTERMOUSE, flit'år-måds', n. The bat. FLITTINESS, fli't-ê-nes, n. Unsteadiness. FLITTING, filt-ling, n. Removal.
FLITTING, filt-ling, ppr. Flying rapidly; fluttering.
FLITTIY, filt-e, a. Unsteady.
FLIX, filks', n. Down; fur.
288 plants expand their flowers.
FLORET, flô'ret, n. A small imperfect flower.
FLORIAGE, flô'r-rê-àzh, or flô'r-ŷâj, n. Bloom; bios-

Florence. A gold coin of Edward III., in value six shillings. FLORENTINE, flor'ên-tîn, or flô'r-ên-ti'n, n. A native of Florence. A sort of silk so named. FLORESCENCE, flo-res-ens, n. The season when

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'cc, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good',—w, o—y, e, or i—i, n.

FLORICOMOUS, flô-rîk'ô-mås, a. Having the top ornamented with flowers.

FLORID, flôr'id, a. Bright in colour.

FLORIDITY, flôr'fd-tê, a. Freshness of colour.

FLORIDITY, flôr'fd-tê, ad. In a showy way.

FLORIDNESS flôr'fd-nês, a. Freshness of colour.

FLORIFEROUS, flôr'fd-rês, a. Productive of flowers.

FLORIFEROUS, flôr'fd-rês, a. Troads productive of flowers.

FLORIFICATION, flo-rif-ik-å-shun, n. The act, proflowers. cess, or time of flowering.

FLORILEGE, florifi-ej, n. Anthology; a treatise on FLORIN, florifin, n. A coin first made by the Florenrines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s.

FLORIST, florrist, n. A cultivator of flowers.

FLOROON, flôrô'n, n. A border worked with flowers. FLORULENT, flôrêu-lênt, a. Flowery. FLOSCULE, flôsêku'l, n. A partial, or less floret, of an

aggregate flower. FLOSCULOUS, flos ku-lås, a. Composed of flowers. FLOSFERRI, flòs'fer'e, n. A mineral; a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Hauy, corralloidal

FLOSSIFICATION, flos-ff-ik-å-shun, n. A flowering;

expansion of flowers.
FLOTA, flot-1, n. A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring

back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places. FLOTAGE, flot-ij, n. That which floats on the sea, or great rivers.

FLOTE, flöt, rt. To skim.
FLOTED, flöt-ted, pp. Skimmed.
FLOTILLA, flöt-tlid, n. Any number of small vessels.

FLOTING, flöt-ling, ppr. Skimming.
FLOTSON, FLOTZAM, or FLOATSAM, flöt-sön, flöt-zåm, or flö't-såm, n. Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLOTTEN, flotn, pp. Skimmed.

FLOUNCE, flååns', vt. To move with violence in the water or mire. To move with passionate agitation. FLOUNCE, flååns', vt. To deck with flounces. FLOUNCE, flååns', n. Any thing sewed to the garment.

A dash in the water.

FLOUNCED, flåonsd', pp. Decked with a flounce. FLOUNCING, flåonsding, ppr. Decking with a flounce.

FLOUNDER, flåön dår, n. A small flat fish. FLOUNDER, flåön dår, vi. To struggle with violent

and irregular motions.

FLOUNDERING, flaon'dor-ing, ppr. Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.
FLOUR, flåőr', n. The edible part of corn; the meal.
FLOUR, flåőr', vt. To grind, and bolt, and convert into

with flour. FLOURED, flå8-fird, pp. Converted into flour; covered FLOURET, flå8-ret, n. See Floweret.

FLOURING, flå&'dr-ing, ppr. Converting into flour;

covering with flour.

FLOURISH, flur-ish, vi. To be in vigour. To use florid language. To play some prelude without any set-

FLOURISH, flår-ish, vt. To move any thing in quiet circles or vibrations. To adorn with embellishments of language.

FLOURISH, flur-ish, n. An ostentatious embellishment. A musical prelude.

FLOURISHED, flur-ishd, pp. Embellished, with bold and irregular motions; brandished.

FLOURISHER, flår-ish-år, n. One in prime or prospe-FLOURISHING, flår-ish-ång, ppr. Thriving; prosperous. Brandishing. FLOURISHINGLY, flår-ish-ing-le, ad. tiously. Ostenta-

FLOURISHINGLY, flür-ish-ing-iệ, ad. Ostenta-FLOUT, flåbt', vi. To treat with mockery and contempt. FLOUT, flåbt', vi. To behave with contempt; to sneer. FLOUT, flåbt', n. A mock; an insult. [tempt. FLOUTED, flåbt-ing, pp. Mocked; treated with con-FLOUTER, flåbt-ing, ppr. Mocking; insulting. FLOUTING, flåbt-ing, ppr. Mocking; insulting. FLOUTING, flåbt-ing-ie,ad. In an insulting manner. FLOW, flö', vi. To run: opposed to standing water. To glide smoothly. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. To be copious. To hang loose and waving.

FLOWERAGE, flåb-år-ėj, n. Store of flowers. FLOW ER-DE-LUCE, flå'ur-deh-lu's, or flåb-år-de-

lu's, n. A bulbous iris.

FLOWERED, flåð-ård, pp. Embellished with flowers. FLOWERET, flåð-år-ét, n. A small flower. FLOWERGARDEN, flåð-år-gå/rdn, or gå/rd-én, n. A

garden in which flowers are cultivated. FLOTTRGENTLE, flå5'dr-gen'tl, n. A species of Amaranth.

FLOWERINESS, flåð-år-ê-nes, n. Floridness of speech. FLOWERING, flåô-år-ing, n. State of blossom.

FLOWERING, flå8'dr-ing, ppr. Embellishing with

flowers. Blossoming.
FLOWERINGBUSH, flåð-år-ing-bôsh', n. A plans
FLOWERINWOVEN, flåð-år-in-bôvn, a. Adornewith flowers.

FLOWERLES S, flåð-dr-lés, a. Without a flower. FLOWERSTALK, flåð-dr-stå'k, n. The peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower, or fructification.

FLOWERY, flåb'dr-é, a. Full of flowers.

FLOWERYKIRTLED, flå6-år-ê- kert'ld, a. Dresse

in garlands of flowers.

FLOWING, floring, n. The rise of the water.

FLOWING, flo-ing, ppr. Running as water. Smooth: as style in writing.
FLOWINGLY, floting-le, ad. With abundance.

FLOWINGNESS, #deing-nes, n. A stream of diction. FLOWK, flåbk, or flö'k, n. A flounder. FLOWKWORT, flö'k-būrt, n. A plant.

FLOWN, flown, part. a. Gone away. FLOWN, flown, pp. Disappeared by flying. FLUCTIFEROUS, fluk-tift-dr-ds, a. P

Producing or bringing waves.
FLUCTIFRAGOUS, flåk-tif-rå-gås, a. Breaking the FLUCTIGEROUS, flük-tlj-ér-ås, a. Borne by the waves. FLUCTISONOUS, flük-tls-é-nås, a. Resembling the

roar of waves.
FLUCTIVAGOUS, flůk-tiv-å-gůs, a. Floating on the

FLUCTUANT, flůk/tn-ånt, a. Wavering. FLUCTUATE, flůk/tn-årt, vi. To be irresolute. FLUCTUATING, flůp/tn-å/t/ing, ppr. Wav

Rising and falling. FLUCTUATION, fluk-tu-å'shun, n. Uncertainty; indetermination.

FLUDDER, flåd-år, n. An aquatic fowl, of the diver FLUDER, flu-dår, n. kind, nearly as large as a goose.

FLUE, flu', n. A small pipe or chimney to convey air. Soft down or fur.

FLUELLIN, flu-el'in, n. The herb speedwell.

FLUENCE, flu'éns, n. Copiousness. FLUENCY, flu'én-sê, n. Readiness. Copiousness.

FLUENT, flu'ent, n. In the doctrine of fluxions: flow

ing quantity.

FLUENT, flu²ént, a. Flowing. Ready. Voluble.

FLUENTLY, flu²ént-lè, ad. Volubly. Readily.

FLUID, flu²id, a. Any thing not solid.

FLUID, flutd, a. Having parts not solid. FLUIDITY, flutdtt-å, n. The opposite to stability FLUIDNESS, flutdd-nes, n. That quality in bodies

epposite to stability. FLUKE, flu'k. See Flook and Flowk.

FLUME, flu'm, n. A river. FLUMINOUS, flu'mîn-ds, a. Abounding with rivers. FLUMINERY, flum'ar-d, n. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. Flattery. FLUNG, fidng', pp. Thrown. Cast. Jeered. FLUNG, part. and pret. of Fling. FLUOBORATE, flu'ob'o'-rā't, n. A compound of flu-

oboric acid with a base.

FLUOBORIC, flu-ob-o-rik, a. The fluoboric acid, or gas, is a compound of fluorine, and borax. FLUOR, flu'or, n. A fluid state Catamenia.

FLUORACID, flu'or-as'id, n. The acid of fluor. FLUORATED, flu'o-ra/t-ed, a. Combined with fluoric acid.

FLUORIC, flu'dr'ik, a. Pertaining to fluor. Obtained from fluor; as fluoric acid.

FLUCAIN, or FLUORINE, flu-6-ri'n, n. The suposed basis of fluoric acid.

FLUOROUS, flu-6-rds, a. The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.

FLUOSILIC, flu-6-sil-ik, a. Composed of, or contain-

ing fluoric acid, with silex.

FLUOSILICATE, flu'ô-sîl'îk-ā't, n. A compound of fluoric acid, containing silex, with some other sub-FLURRIED, flår-éd, pp. Put in agitation. [tance. FLURRY, flår-é, n. Hurry; a violent commotion. FLURRY, flår-é, vt. To alarm. FLURRYING, flår-é-flng, ppr. Alarming. FLUSH, flåsh, n. Cards all of a sort. A term for a

number of ducks.

FLUSH, flush', vt. To colour. To redden. FLUSH, flush', vi. To flow with violence. To glow in

FLUSH, flush', a. Fresh. Abounding.

FLUSHED, flushd', pp. Overspread, or tinged with a red colour.

FLUSHER, flush'ar, n. The lesser butcher-bird. FLUSHING, flush-ing, n. Colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.

FLUSHING, flüsh-ing, ppr. Overspreading with red. FLUSTER, flüs-tür, n. Sudden impulse. FLUSTER, flüs-tür, vt. To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUSTER, flås'tår, vi. To be in a bustle. FLUSTERED, flås'tård, a. Heated with liquor. FLUSTERED, flus'turd, pp. Heated with liquor. Con-

fused.

FLUSTERING, flůs tdr-lng, ppr. Heating with liFLUTE, flu't, n. A musical pipe: a pipe with stops
for the fingers. A chanuel or furrow in a pillar like

the concave of a flute split.

FLUTE, flu't, vi. To play on the flute.

FLUTE, flu't, vi. To cut columns into hollows.

FLUTED, flu't-èd, pp. Cut into columns. Furrowed.

FLUTER, flu't-år, vi. One who plays on the flute.

FLUTING, flu't-ing, n. Fluted work on a pillar, &c. FLUTING, flu't-ing, ppr. Channeling. Cutting furrows.

FLUTING, flu't-Ing, ppr. Channeling. Cutting furrows. FLUTIST, flu't-Ist, n. A performer on the flute. FLUTTER, flu't-Ist, n. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. To move irregularly. FLUTTER, flut-fur, vi. To hurry the mind. FLUTTERED, flut-fur, vi. To hurry. To disorder the mind. FLUTTERED, flut-fur, pp. Agitated. Confused. FLUTTERING, flut-fur, ppr. Flapping the wings without flight. Throwing into confusion. FLUTTERING. 48tt-Ing. "Tumult of mind.

FLUTTERING, flut-ur-ing, n. Tumult of mind.

FLUVIAL, flu'v-ŷâl, a. FLUVIATIC, flu'vê-ât'îk, a. Belonging or relating to rivers.

FLUVIATILE, flu'v-ŷâ-ti'l, a. \ to rivers.
FLUX, fldks', n. The act of flowing. Any flow or issue of matter. Dysentery. Bloody flux.

FLUX, fldks', a. Unconstant. Not durable.

FLUX, fldks', vt. To melt.

FLUXATION, fldks-å-shån, n. The state of passing

away and giving place to others. FLUXED, flüksd', pp. Melted; fused; reduced to a

flowing state

FLUXIBILITY, fluks-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Aptness to flow. FLUXIBLE, fluks'ibl, a. Changing.

FLUXILITY, fluks-îl-ît-ê, n. Easiness of separation

of parts.
FLUXING, fluks-ing, ppr. Melting; fusing.
FLUXION, fluks-ing, ppr. The act of flowing. thematicks: the arithmetick, or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities. FLUXIONARY, flůks-ýůn-ér-ê, a. Relating to ma-

thematical fluxions.

doctrine of fluxions.

FLUXIVE, flůks-ív, a. Flowing with tears. FLUXURE, flůks-ív'r, flůks-ív'r, n. Fluid matter. FLY, fli', n. A small winged insect of many species.

FLUXIONIST, flüks-'yun-ist, n. One skilled in the

That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

FLY, fli', vi. To move through the air with wings. To move with rapidity.

FLY, fil', vt. To shun; to avoid; to decline. To quit

FLYBLTTEN, fil'-bli'n, a. Stained by the bites of flies.

FLYBLOW, fil'-bli', vt. To taint with flies. [by flight. To quit

FLYBLOWING, fli'blô-lng, ppr. Tainting with flies, which produce maggots.
FLYBLOWN, fli'blô'n, pp. Tainted; filled with eggs, FLYBOAT, fli'bbô't, n. A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCATCHER, fli-katsh-ur, n. One that hunts flies. FLYER, fli'ur, n. One that flies or runs away.

fly of a jack. [with a fly. FLYFISH, fli'f sh', vi. To angle with a hook baited FLYFISHING, fli'f sh'ing, n. Angling for fish with flies, natural, or artificial.

FLYFLAP, fli-flåp, n. A fan or flapper to keep flies of FLY-HONEYSUCKLE, fli-hån-é-såkl. n. A plant, the Lonicera. The African fly-honeysuckle is the Haller, 1. FLYING, fli-ling, ppr. Moving in air; passing rapidly. FLYINGBRIDGE, fli-ling-brlj, n. A bridge of portoons; also a bridge composed of two boats.

FLYINGFISH, fli'ing-fish, n. A fish of the gurnard kind.

FLYINGPARTY, fli-Ing-på/r-tê, n. In military affairs, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy

FLYINGPINION, flifing-pin-yun, n. The part of a clock, having a fly, or fan, by which it gathers the air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part.

FLYTREE, fli-trê', n. A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface. FOAL, fol, n. The offspring of a mare, or other beast

of burthen.

FOAL, föl, vi. To be disburdened of the fœtus. FOAL, föl, vi. To bring forth a foal. FOALBIT, föl-bit, n. FOALFOOT, föl-föt, n. Plants.

FOALED, fô'ld, pp. Disburdened of a foal; as a mare. FOALING, fô'l-ing, ppr. Bringing forth a colt.

FOAM, fo'm, n. Froth; spume. FOAM, fô'm, vi. To froth. To be in a rage. FOAM, fô'm, vt. To cast out froth.

FOAMED, fo'md, pp. Thrown forth with rage, or vio-

lence.

FOAMING, 16'm-îng, ppr. Frothing; fuming.

FOAMINGLY, fô'm-îng-lê, ad. Slaveringly.

FOAMY, fô'm-ê, a. Covered with foam.

FOB, fôb', v. a. small pocket.

FOB, fôb', v. t. To cheat; to trick.

FOBBED, fôbd', pp. Cheated; tricked.

FOBBING, fôb'ang, ppr. Cheating; imposing on.

FOCAL, fô'kâl, a. Belonging to the focus.

FOCIL, fôs-îl, n. The greater or less bone between the knee and the ankle, or elbow and wrist.

knee and the ankle, or elbow and wrist. FOCILLATION, fòs-'îl-a-shun, n. Comfort; support.

FOCUS, fô-kus, n. In opticks: the focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the Focus of a Parabola: A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter. Focus of an Ellipsis: A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. Focus of the Hyperbola: A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

FODDER, fod'ur, n. Dry food stored up for cattle.

FODDER, foddar, vt. To feed with dry food. FODDERED, foddard, pp. Fed with dry food, or cut

grass, &c. FODDERER, fòd'dr-dr, n. He who fodders cattle. FODDERING, fòd'ur-ing, ppr. Feeding with dry food.

1 2 3 4 5 8 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

FODIENT, fô'd-ŷênt, a. Digging; throwing up with

FOE, fô', n. An enemy in war. A persecutor. FOE, fô', vt. To treat as an enemy.

FOEHOOD, fô-hôd, n. Enmity.

FOELIKE, fô-li'k, a. In the character of an enemy.

FOEMAN, fô'-mân, n. Enemy in war. FŒTUS, fê'-tûs, n. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before, it is called embryo.

FOG, fog', n. A thick mist. Aftergrass; which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

FOG, fog', vi. To have power.
FOG, fog', vt. To overcast.
FOGAGE, fog'd'j, n. Rank grass.
FOGBANK, fog'bangk, n. An appearance in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance.

weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance. FOGGED, fögd', pp. Overcast; darkened. FOGGILY, fög'-fl-ê, ad. Mistily; darkly. FOGGINESS, fög'-è-nès, n. Cloudiness. FOGGING, fög'-flng, ppr. Darkening; obscuring. FOGGY, fög'-è, a. Misty; cloudy. FOH, föh', interj. The only guttural sound in the English language. An interjection of abhorrence. FOIBLE, fåe'bl, n. A weak side. FOILL, fåe'bl, a. Weak. FOIL, fåe'l, n. A defeat. Leaf; gilding. Something over which iswels are set to raise their lustre. A blunt

over which jewels are set to raise their lustre. A blunt sword used in fencing. The steel of a looking-glass. FOIL, fåê'l, vt. To defeat.

FOILABLE, fåe'l-abl, a. Which may be foiled.

FOILED, fåe'ld, pp. Frustrated; defeated. FOILER, fåe'l-ur, n. One who has gained advantage over another.

FOILING, fael-ing, n. Among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.

FOILING, fàe'l-Ing, ppr. Frustrating; defeating. FOIN, fàb'n, n. A thrust; a push. FOIN, fàb'n, vi. To push in fencing. FOIN, fàb'n, vt. To prick; to sting.

FOINED, fåå'nd, pp. Pushed in fencing.
FOINING, fåå'n-lng, ppr. Pushing; thrusting.
FOININGLY, fåå'n-lng-lå, ad. In a pushing manner.
FOISON, fåå'ssån, n. Plenty; abundance.
FOIST, fåå'st, n. A light and swift ship.
FOISTED, fåå'st-åd, pp. Inserted foolishly, or wrongFOISTED, fåå'st-åd, pp. Inserted foolishly, or wrongFOISTED, fåå'st-åd, pp. Inserted foolishly, or wrongFOISTED, fåå'st-åd, pp. Inserted foolishly, or wrong-FOISTER, fåé'st-år, n. A falsifier; a liar. FOISTIED, fåé'st-èd, a. Mustied. FOISTINESS, fåé'st-è-nès, n. Fustiness.

FOISTING, fåd'st-lng, ppr. Inserting surreptitiously. FOISTY, fåd'st-è, a. Mouldy; fusty. FOLD, fô'ld, n. The place where sheep are housed. The flock of sheep. A double.

FOLD, fô'ld, vi. To close over another of the same kind. FOLD, fô'ld, vi. To shut sheep in the fold. To enclose. FOLDAGE, fô'ld-eq, pp. Doubled; laid in plaits.

FOLDER, fö'ld-fir, n. One who folds up any thing. FOLDING, fö'ld-fing, n. Applied to sheep, means the keeping them on arable lands within folds made of

hurdles. FOLDING, fö'ld-ing, ppr. Doubling; laying in plaits. FOLE, fö'l, n. See FOAL. for leaves.

FOLIACEOUS, fò-le-à-shus, a. Consisting of laminæ

FOLIAGE, föl-yål, n. Leaves; tufts of leaves. FOLIAGE, föl-yål, vt. To work so as to represent foliage. See FOLIATE.

FOLIAGED, fô'l-ŷâ'jd, a. Furnished with foliage. FOLIATE, fô'l-ŷâ't, vt. To beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIATED, fô'l-ya't-èd, pp. Covered with a thin plate or foil.

FOLIATING, fô'l-ệâ't-îng, ppr. Covering with a leaf, FOLIATION, fô-lê-â'shûn, n. The act of beating into thin leaves. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which constitute the compass of the [mered into leaves.

FOLIATURE, fö'l-yå-tur, n. The state of being nam-FOLIER, fö'l-yår, n. Goldsmiths' foil. FOLIFEROUS, fö-lif-dr-ds, a. Producing leaves.

FOLIO, foll-yo, n. A leaf or page of a book. A large

book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

FOLIOLE, fo'l-ŷo'l, n. A leastet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

FOLIOMORT, fo'l-ŷô-mô'rt, a. The colour of a leaf

FOLIOMORT, for-yo-more, a. The colour of a leaf fadde: vulgarly called filemot.

FOLIOT, for-yot, n. A kind of demon.

FOLIOUS, for-yot, a. Leafy; thin.

FOLK, for-yot, n. People in familiar language.

FOLKLAND, for-k-more, n. Copyhold land.

FOLKMOTE, for-more, n. A meeting of people.

FOLLICLE, fol-fill, n. A cavity in any body with strong coats. The seed vessels, capsula seminans, or accountly become fourth and code have accountly account.

case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. FOLLICULATED, fol-lik'u-la't-ed, a. Having seed ducing follicles.

vessels.

FOLLICULOUS, fôl-lîk²u-lås, a. Having, or proFOLLIFUL, fôl²è-fôl, a. Full of folly.

FOLLILY, fôl²l-è, ad. Foolishly.

FOLLOW, fôl²lô, vi. To come after another.

FOLLOW, fôl²lô, vi. To attend as a dependant. To succeed in order of time. To obey. To pursue as an object of desire. To attend to. [companied. FOLLOWED, fôl²lô'd, pp. Succeeded to another. AcFOLLOWER, fôl²ô-ny. pn. Coming or going after.

FOLLOWING, fôl²ô-ny. pnr. Coming or going after.

FOLLOWING, fôl²ô-ny. pnr. Coming or going after.

FOLLOWING, fol'o-ing, ppr. Coming or going after, or behind.

FOLLY, fol'e, n. Want of understanding. FOMAHANT, fo-ma-hant, n. A star of the first mag-

nitude in the constellation Aquarius. FOMENT, fô-ment', vt. To bathe with warm lotions. To encourage.

FOMENTATION, fô-ment-å-shon, n. Partial bathing, called also stuping. The lotion prepared to foment the Excitation. lotions. Encouraged

FOMENTED, fô-mênt'êd, pp. Bathed with warm FOMENTER, fô-mênt'êd, n. An encourager. FOMENTING, fô-menting, ppr. Applying warm lo-

tions. Encouraging quarrels. FON, fon', n. A fool; an idiot.

FOND, fond', a. Foolish. Trifling.
FOND, fond', vi. To be fond of. To strive; to try.
FOND, fond', vi. \ To treat with great indulgence;
FONDLE, fond', vi. \ to caress; to cocker.
FONDLED, fond'ld, pp. Treated with tenderness and

FONDLER, fond'lår, n. One who fondles.

FONDLING, fond-ling, n. A person much fondled. A

FONDLING, fond ling, ppr. Caressing; treating with FONDLY, fond le, ad. Foolishly; weakly. FONDNESS, fond nes, n. Foolish tenderness. Tender

FONE, fô'n, n. Plural of foe. Obsolete. [passion. FONT, fônt', n. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. In printing: an assortment of letters and accents.

FONTANEL, fon-ta-nel, n. An issue; a discharge

opened in the body.

FONTANGE, fô'n-ta'nj, n. A knot of ribands on the FOOD, fö'd, n. Victuals. [top of the he FOOD, fö'd, vt. To feed. FOODFUL, fö'd-fö'l, a. Fruitful; plenteous. FOODLESS, fö'd-lès, a. Not affording food. [top of the head-dress.

FOODY, $f\delta/d-\hat{c}$, α . Eatable. FOOL, $f\delta/l$, n. One to whom nature has denied reason.

In Scripture: a wicked man.

FOOL, föl, vi. To trifle; to toy.

FOOL, föl, vi. To make foolish. To cheat.

FOOL, föl, n. A liquid made of gooseberries and cream.

FOOLBOLD, föl-bö'ld, a. Foolishly bold.

FOOLBORN, föl-bå'rn, a. Foolish from the birth.

FOOLED, f8'ld, pp. Disappointed; deceived; defeated;

imposed on.
FOOLERY, fö'l-èr-ê, n. Habitual folly.
FOOLHAPPY, fö'l-hàp-è, a. Lucky.
FOOLHARDINESS, fö'l-hård-ê-nès, n. Courage with-

out sense. FOOLHARDISE, fö'l-hård-i z, n. Foolhardiness. FOOLHARDY, fö'l-hård-å, a. Daring without judg-

II 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 5 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 gll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit, but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

FOOLING, fo'l-ing, ppr. Defeating; disappointing; deceiving. FOOLISH, f8'l-1sh, a. Void of understanding. Wicked;

sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fö'l-ish-le, ad. Weakly; wickedly. FOOLISHNESS, fö'l-ish-nes, n. Foolish practice. FOOLSCAP Paper, folz-kap, n. A term denoting the size of the sheet of paper: as pot, foolscap, &c., pot being the smallest, and foolscap the second in the ascending scale to atlas paper.

FOOLSPARSLEY, fo'lz-pa'rs-lê, n. A plant of the

genus Æthusa.

FOOLSTONES, fö'l-stô'nz, n. A plant.

FOOLTRAP, fö'l-tråp, n. A snare to catch fools in.

FOOT, föt', n. The part upon which we stand. That
hy which any thing is emperted in the nature of a by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot. The base. A certain number of syllables, constituting a distinct part of a verse. A measure containing twelve inches.

twelve menes.
FOOT, fot', vi. To dance; to trip.
FOOT, fot', vt. To spurn; to kick.
FOOTBALL, fot'bål, n. A ball commonly made of
a blown bladder, cased with leather. The sport or

practice of kicking the football.
FOOTBOY, fôt'bàê', n. A low menial.
FOOTBREADTH, fôt'brêdth, n. The space which a foot might cover.

FOOTBRIDGE, fôt'brij', n. A narrow bridge. FOOTCLOTH, fô't-klâ'tn, n. A sumpter cloth. FOOTED, fôt-éd, pp. Kicked; trod. Summed up. Furnished with a foot: as, a stocking. Shaped in the

FOOTGUARDS, fot'ga'rdz, n. Foot soldiers belonging to those regiments called, by way of distinction, the guards.

FOOTHALT, fot-ha'lt, n. A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm, which enters between the claws.

FOOTHOLD, fô't-hô'ld, n. Space to hold the foot. FOOTHOT, fot-hot', ad. Immediately.

FOOTING, fôt'ing, n. Ground for the foot. Support. basis. Tread.

FOOTMANSHIP, fôt'mån-ship, n. The art or faculty of a runner

FOOTMANTLE, fôt'mån'tl, n. A species of petticoat. FOOTPACE, főt-på's, n. A pace no faster than a slow

FOOTPAD, fôt-på'd, n. A highwayman that robs on FOOTPATH, fôt-pà'th, n. A narrow way. FOOTPLOW, fôt-pà'd, n. A kind of swing plow. FOOTPOST, fôt-pò'st, n. A post or messenger that travals on fot-

travels on foot. FOOTROPE, fôt rô/p, n. The lower bolt-rope, to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. Also a horte,

or rope, to support men when reefing, &c.
FOOTROT, főt-ró't, n. An ulcer in the feet of sheep.
FOOTSOLDIER, főt-sô'l-dyur, n. A soldier that

marches and fights on foot.

FOOTSTALK, fôt'stâ'k, n. A partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera and

FOOTSTALL, fôt'stå'l, n. A woman's stirrup. FOOTSTEP, fôt'stå'p, n. Impression left by the foot. FOOTSTOOL, fôt'stå'l, n. Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

OOTWALING, fot-ball-ing, n. The whole inside

planks, or lining of a ship. FOP, fop, n. A coxcomb. FOPDOODLE, fop'do'dl, n. A fool.

FOPLING, fop-ling, n. A petty fop.
FOPLING, fop-ling, n. A petty fop.
FOPPERY, fop-dr-e, n. Affectation of show.
FOPPISH, fop-lish, a. Vain in show.

FOPPISHLY, föp-fish-lê, ad. Vainly.
FOPPISHNESS, föp-fish-nes, n. Vanity.
FOR, för', prep. Because of. With regard to. Noting power or possibility. In the place of. To serve in the place of. Notwithstanding. In consequence of.
FOR, för', con. The word by which the reason is in-

troduced of something advanced before. Because. FOR, for'. In composition for is sometimes privative

as, forbear, forbid, forswear.

FORAGE, fortéj, vi. To wander in search of provision.

FORAGE, fortéj, vt. To plunder.

FORAGE, fortéj, v. Search of provision.

FORAGED, fortéjd, pp. Stripped of provisions for

horses, &c.

FORAGER, for a-jung, n. A provider of food. FORAGING, for a-jung, n. Predatory inroad. FORAGING, for ejing, ppr. Collecting provisions

for horses and cattle. FORAMEN, for-a-men, n. A perforation; an opening. FORAMINATE, fo-ram-in-a't, vt. To bore full of

holes. FORAMINOUS, fô-rằm'în-ủs, a. Full of holes.

FORASMUCH, for-az-mutsh', con. Whereas; because; since. FORBATHE, for-ba/th, vt. To bathe.

FORBATHED, for-bathd, pp. Bathed; imbrued. FORBATHING, for-bath-ing, ppr. Bathing; imbruing. FORBEAR, für'bå'r, vi. To cease from any thing. FORBEAR, für'bå'r, vt. To abstain from; to spare. FORBEARANCE, für-bå/r-åns, n. Command of tem-

per. Lenity.

FORBEARER, für-bä'r-ür, n. An intermitter.

FORBEARING, für-bä'r-ing, ppr. Ceasing; pausing.

Exercising patience and indulgence.

Exercising patience and indulgence.

FORBID, für-bid', vi. To prohibit. To oppose. FORBID, für-bid', vi. To utter a prohibition. FORBID, FORBIDDEN, für-bid', für-bid'n, pp. Pro-

hibited; hindered; obstructed.
FORBIDDANCE, für-bid-äns, n. Prohibition. FORBIDDENLY, für-bid'n-le, ad. In an unlawful manner. [being forbidden. FORBIDDENNESS, får-båd'n-nės, n. The state of FORBIDDER, får-båd'år, n. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, får-bid-ing, part. a. horrence.

FORBIDDING, får-bid-ing, n. Hindrance.

FORBIDDING, für-bid'ing, ppr. Prohibiting; obstructing.
FORBORNE, for-born, pp. of forbear. Refrained FORBY, fo'r-bi'. See FOREBY.

FORCE, fö'rs, n. Strength; vigour; might. FORCE, fö'rs, vt. To compel; to restrain. FORCE, fö'rs, vi. To use violence.

FORCED, fô'rsd, pp. Compelled; Driven by violence. FORCEDLY, fô'rs-êd-lê, ad. Violently.

FORCEDNESS, fo'rs-ed-nes, n. Distortion. FORCEFULLY, fö'rs-föl, a. Violent; strong. [ously. FORCEFULLY, fö'rs-föl-å, ad. Violently; impetu-FORCELESS, fö'rs-lås, a. Weak; feeble.

FORCEMEAT, fô'rs-mê't, n. A term of cookery. FORCEPS, for'seps, n. A pair of tongs. ment in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of

wounds, &c.
FORCER, fő'rs-űr, n. That which forces, drives, or The embolus of a pump working by

pulsion. [binding. FORCIBLE, fô'rs-lbl, a. Strong; mighty. Valid FORCIBLENESS, fô'rs-lbl-nes, n. Force; violence. Valid; FORCIBLY, fô'rs-îb-lê, ad. Strongly; powerfully.

FORCING, fors ing, n. Compulsion. FORCING, fo'rs-ing, ppr. Compelling; forcing; ra-

vishing. FORCIPATED, for sip-at-ed. Formed like a pair of pincers. [ing with pincers. FORCIPATION, for-sip-å/shun, n. Squeezing or tear-

FORCLOSE, fô'r-klô's. See Foreclose. FORD, ford, n. A shallow part of a river where it may

be passed without swimming.

FORD, fô'rd, vt. To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, fôrd-åbl, a. Passable without swimming

FORDED, fô'rd-åd, pp. Passed through on foot.

FOR FOR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, w

FORDING, fö'rd-ing, ppr. Passing through on foot. FORDO, för'dö, vt. To ruin; to destroy. CORE, fo'r, a. Anterior. FORE, for, ad. Anteriorly. Fore and aft: The

whole length of a ship.

FOREADMONISH, for-ad-mon'ish, vt. To counsel before the event.

FOREADMONISHED, fö'r-åd-mon-ishd, ppr. Ad-

monished beforehand. FOREADMONISHING, fö'r-ad-mon-ish-ing, ppr. Admonishing beforehand.

Admonishing beforehand.

FOREADVISE, fô'r-åd-vi'z, vi. To counsel early.

FOREALLEGE, fô'r-ål-lêj', vt. To mention before.

FOREALLEGED, fô'r-ål-lêjd', pp. Mentioned, or cited before.

[or citing before.]

FOREALLEGING, fô'r-ål-lej'ing, ppr. Mentioning, FOREAPPOINT, fô'r-åp-pae'nt, vi. To order beforehand. [ordination; predestination. FOREAPPOINTMENT, fô'r-åp-påê'nt-ment, n. Pre-

rOREARM, fo'r-a'rm, vt. To provide for attacks or resistance before the time of need. FOREARMED, fö'r-å'rmd, pp. Provided for attack, or

resistance, before the time of need.

FOREARMING, fo'r-a'r-ming, ppr. Providing for attacks before the time of need.

FOREBODE, fô'r-bô'd, vi. To foretell.

FOREBODED, fô'r-bô'd-êd, pp. Prognosticated; foretold. FOREBODEMENT, for-bod-ment, n. Presagement.

FOREBODER, fö'r-bô'd-år, n. A foreknower FOREBODING, for-bod-ing, ppr. Prognosticating; foretelling

OREBODING, for-bod-ing, n. Presage. FOREBY, fô'r-bi', pp. Near; hard by; fast by. FORECAST, fô'r-kâ'st, vt. To foresee. FORECAST, fô'r-kâ'st, vi. To form schemes. FORECAST, fö'r-kåst, n. Contrivance beforehand.

FORECASTED, fö'r-kå'st-ed, pp. Foreseen. FORECASTER, fo'r-ka'st-dr, n. One who contrives beforehand viously.

FORECASTING, fô'r-kå'st-ing, ppr. Contriving pre-FORECASTLE, fô'r-kåsl, n. In a ship: that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fô'r-tshô'zn, part. Pre-elected. FORECITED, fô'r-si't-éd, part. a. Quoted before.

FORECLOSE, fö'r-klö'z, vt. To foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FORECLOSED, fö'r-klö'zd, pp. Shut up. Precluded. FORECLOSING, fo'r-klo'z-ing, ppr. Shutting up.

Precluding FORECLOSURE, fô'r-klô'zhur, n. A deprivation of

the power of redeeming a mortgage.
FORECONCEIVE, fô'r-kûn-sê'v, vi. To preconceive.
FOREDATED, fô'r-dã't-éd, vi. Dated before the true

FOREDECK, fö'r-dek, n. The anterior part of the ship. FOREDESIGN, fö'r-de-zi'n, vt. To plan beforehand. FOREDESIGNED, fö'r-de-zi'nd, pp. Planned beforebeforehand.

FOREDESIGNING, fô'r-dê-zi'n-ing, ppr. Planning FOREDETERMINE, fô'r-dê-têr'min, vt. To decree beforehand. beforehand. FOREDETERMINED, fô'r-dê-têr'mind, pp. Decreed

FOREDETERMINING, fo'r-de-ter-min-ing, ppr. Decreeing beforehand.

FOREDO, for-do. See Fordo.

FOREDOÍNG, fô'r-dô'ing, ppr. Destroying; undoing. FOREDONE, fô'r-dûn, pp. Destroyed; undone.

FOREDOOM, fo'r-do'm, n. Judgment. FOREDOOM, fo'r-do'm, vt. To predestinate. FOREDOOMED, fo'r-do'md, pp. Predestinated. Doomed beforehand.

FOREDOOMING, fô'r-dô'm-Ing, ppr. Predestinated. FOREDOOR, fô'r-dô'r, n. A door in the front of a FORE-ELDER, fô'r-dld'dr, n. An ancestor. [house. FORE-END, for-end, n. The anterior part.

FOREFEND, fö'r-fènd', vt. To prohibit. To avert. FOREFENDED, fö'r-fènd', vt. To prohibit. To avert. FOREFENDED, fö'r-fènd'-èd, pp. Hindered. Averted. FOREFENDING, fo'r-fend'ing, ppr. Hindering. Pro-

hibiting.

FOREFINGER, fo'r-fing'gur, n. The finger next to the thumb: the index.

FOREFRONT, fô'r-front', n. The anterior front of any thing.

FOREFOOT, fô'r-fôt, n. The anterior foot of a quadFOREGAME, fô'r-gâ'm, n. A first plan.

FOREGO, fô'r-gô', vt. To quit. Give up. Resign.

FOREGOER, fô'r-gô'un, n. One who goes before another.

[possess, or enjoy.
FOREGOING, fô'r-gô'ng, ppr. Forbearing to have,
FOREGONE, fô'r-gôn', a. Past by. Gone. Settled.
FOREGROUND, fô'r-grând, n. The part of a field

or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREGUESS, fô'r-ges', vi. 'To conjecture. FOREHAND, fô'r-hand', n. The part of a horse which is before the rider. FOREHAND, fô'r-hand', a. Done sooner than is regu-

FOREHANDED, fo'r-hand-ed, n. Formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, for hed, n. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. Impudence. FOREHEAD-BALD, for hed-ba'ld, a. Bald above the forehead.

FOREHEAR, fô'r-hê'r, vi. To be informed before. FOREHEND, fô'r-hènd', vt. To seize. FOREHENDED, fô'r-hènd'èd, pp. Seized.

FOREHEW, fö'r-he'nde'ng, pp. Seizing. FOREHEW, fö'r-hu', vt. To cut in front. FOREHEWING, fö'r-hue'ng, ppr. Cutting or hewing

FOREHEWN, fô'r-hu'n, pp. Cut or hewn in front. FOREHOLDING, fô'r-hô'ld-ing, n. Predictions. FOREHORSE, fô'r-ha'rs, n. The foremost horse of a

FOREIGN, fòr-in, or fòr-èn, a. Not of this country. FOREIGNER, fòr-in-ùr, n. A stranger.

FOREIGNESS, for-in-us, n. Remoteness. [proof. FOREIMAGINES, fő'r-in-åj'in, vt. To fancy before FOREIMAGINED, fő'r-im-åj'ind, pp. Conceived or foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreigness of the foreign of the forei fancied beforehand. ing beforehand.

FOREIMAGINING, fô'r-im-àj-'ln-ing, ppr. Conceiv-FOREJUDGE, fô'r-jūj', vt. To judge beforehand. FOREJUDGED, fô'r-jūjd', pp. Judged before hearing

the facts and proof.
FOREJUDGING, fô'r-júj'ing, ppr. Judging before hearing the facts and proof.

FOREJUDGMENT, fö'r-jůj'ment, n. Judgment

formed beforehand.

FOREKNOW, fô'r-nô', vt. To foresec. FOREKNOWABLE, fô'r-nô'-abl, a. Possible to be [is to happen. known before. FOREKNOWER, fo'r-no'dr, n. He who knows what

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fô/r-nôl-êj, n. Prescience. FOREKNOWLNG, fô/r-nôl-îng, ppr. Foreseeing.

FOREKNOWN, fô'r-nô'n, pp. Previously known; foreseen. [vers of account-books. FORELAY, fô'r-la'd, pp. Waited for; intrapped by FORELAND, fô'r-la'd, n. A cape. [ambush. FORELAY, fô'r-la', vt. To lay wait for. FORELAYING, fô'r-la'lng, ppr. Laying wait for; intrapped by the property of

trapping by ambush. [by his example. FORELEADER, fö'r-lê'd-år, n. One who leads others FORELEND, fö'r-lend', pp. Lent beforehand. FORELENDING, fö'r-lend'ing, ppr. Lending before-

FORELIFT, fö'r-lift',vt. Toraise aloft any anterior part. FORELIFTED, fö'r-lift'-lid, pp. Speaking of the anterior part of a building, signifies, raised aloft. FORELIFTING, fö'r-lift'-ling, ppr. Raising aloft any anterior part. anterior part. [the forepart of the head. FORELOCK, fô'r-lòk, n. The hair that grows from FORELOOK, fô'r-lòk, vi. To see beforehand. FOREMAN, fô'r-man, n. The first or chief person.

FOREMAST, fô'r-mast, n. The first mast of a ship, towards the head.

towards the nead.

FOREMAST-MAN, fô'r-måst-mån, n. One that furls
the sails, and takes his course at the helm.

FOREMEANT, fô'r-mènt', part. Intended beforehand.
FOREMENTIONED, fô'r-mèn'-shând, a. Mentioned

FOR

at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which

stands the fore-top-gallant mast.

prognosticated. 294

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1, u.

FORESHROUDS, fô'r-shràô'dz, n. The shrouds of a FOREMOSTLY, fö'r-måst, a. First in place. FOREMOSTLY, fö'r-måst-lê, ad. Among the foremost. ship attached to the foremast. FOREMOTHER, fô'r-måth-år, n. A female ancestor. FORENAMED, fô'r-nåmd, a. Nominated before. FORENOON, fô'r-nôn, n. The time of day reckoned FORESIDE, fô'r-si'd, n. Outside. FORESIGHT, fô'r-si't, n. Provident care of futurity. FORESIGHTFUL, fô'r-si't-fâl, a. Provident. FORESIGNIFIED, fo'r-sig'nif-i'd, pp. Betokened; from the middle point, between the dawn and the typified. meridian, to the meridian. FORESIGNIFY, fô'r-sig'nif'i, vt. To foreshow. FORESIGNIFYING, fô'r-sig'nif-i'ing, ppr. Betoken-FORENOTICE, fô'r-nô-tis, n. Information of an event before it happens. [judicature. ing; typifying.

FORESKIN, fö'r-skin, n. The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fö'r-skit, n. The loose part of the coat.

FORESLACK, fö'r-släk', vt. To neglect by idleness. FORENSICK, fo-ren-sik, a. Belonging to courts of FOREORDAIN, fo-ren-sik, a. To predestinate. FOREORDAINED, fô'r-ôr-da'nd, pp. appointed beforehand; predestinated. FOREORDAINING, fö'r-or-då'n-ing, ppr. Ordaining FORESLACKED, fö'r-slåkd', pp. Neglected by idleness. [idleness. beforehand; predestinating. FOREORDINATION, fò'r-d'r-din-à'shun, n. Pre-FORESLACKING, fo'r-slak'ing, 1 pr. Neglecting by FORESLACKING, for-sake-ing, /pr. Neglecting by FORESLOW, fô/r-slô/, vi. To delay. FORESLOW, fô/r-slô/, vi. To be dilatory; to oiter. FORESPEAK, fô/r-spê/k, vi. To foresay. FORESPEAKING, fô/r-spê/k-ling, n. A preface. FORESPEECH, fô/r-spê/tsh, n. A preface. FORESPENT, fô/r-spê/tsh, n. A wasted. [fore. FORESPURRER, fô/r-spô/tsh, n. One that rides befOREST forêst n. A wild monthiyated trace befOREST forêst n. A wild monthiyated trace befOREST. [in place. determination. FOREPAST, fô'r-påst', n. The part first in time, or FOREPASTED, fô'r-påst', part. a. Passed before a FOREPAST, fô'r-påst, certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, fô'r-påz-zesd, a. Preoccupied; prepossessed. [beforehand. FOREPRIZE, fö'r-pri'z, vt. To rate beforehand. FOREPRIZED, fö'r-pri'zd, pp. Prized beforehand. FOREPRIZING, fö'r-pri'z-lng, ppr. Prizing beforehand. FOREPRIZING, fö'r-pri'z-lng, ppr. Prizing beforehand. FOREPROMISED, fö'r-pröm'-isd, part. a. Promised FOREQUOTED, fö'r-köö't-éd, a. Cited before. FOREST, förést, n. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, interspersed with wood.

FOREST, förést, a. Sylvan; rustick.

FOREST, förést, vt. To cover with trees. FORERAN, fô'r-ran', pp. Advanced before. FORERANK, fô'r-rank', first rank. FORESTAFF, fô'r-stâ'f, n. An instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. FOREREACH, fô'r-rêtsh, vi. In naval language, to FORESTAGE, fô/r-est-ej, n. An ancient service paid sail better than another ship, to get before it. FOREREAD, fô'r-rê'd, vi. To signify by tokens. FOREREADING, fô'r-rê'd-lng, n. Previous perusal. FORERECITED, fôr-trê-si't-êd, a. Mentioned before. by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters. FORESTALL, for start, vt. To seize or gain possession of before another. [arrival in market. Purchased before FORESTALLED, fö'r-stà'ld, pp. Purchased before FORESTALLER, fö'r-stà'l-ur, n. One that purchases FOREREMEMBERED, fö'r-rê-mêm'burd, part. a. before others to raise the price.
FORESTALLING, fô'r-stàl-ling, ppr. Buying provi-Called to mind. FORERIGHT, fö'r-ri't, a. Right forward. FORERIGHT, fö'r-ri't, ad. Ready. FORERUN, fö'r-ri't, ad. have the start of. FORERUNNER, fö'r-rån'år, n. An harbinger. A sign sions before they arrive in market. FORESTBORN, fô'r-est-barn, a. Born in a wild. FORESTED, fô'r-est-ed, a. Supplied with trees. FORESTED, for-est-ed, pp. Covered with trees. FORESTER, fo'r-est-dr, n. An officer of the forest. An inhabitant of the wild country. foreshowing any thing. foreshowing any thing.

FORERUNNING, fö'r-růn'sling,ppr. Advancing before.

FORESAID, fö'r-sêd, part. a. Described before.

FORESAID, fö'r-sêd', ppr. Predicted; foretold.

FORESAIL, fö'r-sêd', n. The sail of the foremast.

FORESAY, fö'r-sêd', vt. To predict.

FORESAYING, fö'r-sêd'sling, ppr. Predicting; foretel
FORESAYING, fö'r-sêd'sng, ppr. Predicting; foretel
FORESEE. fö'r-sêd' nt. To see beforehand. [ling. FORESWART, fö'r-tåt-f, a. Spent with heat. FORESWART, fö'r-söåt't, a. Spent with heat. FORETASTE, fö'r-tå'st, vt. To have prescience of To taste before another. FORETASTE, fö'r-tåst, n. Anticipation of. FORETASTED, fö'r-tå'st-åd, pp. Tasted beforehand. FORETASTER, fö'r-tå'st-år, n. One that tastes before FORESEE, fô'r-sê', vt. To see beforehand. [ling. FORESEEING, fô'r-sê'-ling, ppr. Seeing before the event.

FORESEEN, fô'r-sê'n, pp. Seen beforehand.

FORESEER, fô'r-sê'dr, n. One who foresees.

FORESEIZE, fô'r-sê'z, vt. To grasp beforehand.

FORESEIZED, fô'r-sê'z, pp. Seized beforehand.

FORESEIZING, fô'r-sê'z-Ing, ppr. Seizing beforehand.

FORESHADOWED, fô'r-shâd-ôd, pp. Shadowed beforehand. FORETASTING, fô'r-tâ'st-îng, ppr. Tasting before. FORETAUGHT, fô'r-tâ't, pp. Taught beforehand. FORETEACH, fô'r-tê'tsh, vt. To teach before. FORETEACHING, fö'r-tö'tsh-fng, ppr. Teaching be-FORETELL, fö'r-tël', vt. To predict. [forehand. FORETELL, fö'r-tël', vi. To utter prophecy. FORETELLER, fö'r-tël'dir, n. Predicter. beforehand. FORETELLING, fô'r-tél-ing, n. Predicting. FORESHADOWING, fô'r-shad'ô-ing, ppr. Typifying FORESHAME, fö'r-shä'm, vt. To shame. FORESHAMED, fö'r-shä'md, pp. Brought to reproach. FORESHAMING, fö'r-shä'm-ing, ppr. Bringing re-FORETELLING, for-telling, ppr. Predicting; prophesying. [mind. FORETHINK, fô'r-thingk', vt. To anticipate in the FORETHINK, fô'r-thingk', vi. To contrive beforehand. FORETHINKING, fô'r-think-ing, ppr. Thinking beproach on. FORESHEW, fô'r-shô', vt. See Foreshow. FORESHEW, fô'r-shô, n. See Foreshow. [thing. forehand. FORESHEWER, fô'r-shô'ar, n. One who predicts a FORESHIP, fô'r-shîp, n. The anterior part of the ship. FORESHORTEN, fô'r-shâ'rt-ên, vt. To shorten figures. FORETHOUGHT, fô'r-thàt, n. Provident care FORETHOUGHT, fô'r-thàt, a. Prepense. FORETHOUGHT, fö'r-tha't, pp. Anticipated in the FORETOKEN, fö'r-tö'kn, n. Prognostic. | mind. FORETOKEN, fö'r-tö'kn, vt. To foreshow. FORESHORTENED, fö'r-shå'rt-ënd, pp. In painting: shortened for the sake of showing the figures in the FORETOKENED, fô'r-tô'knd, pp. Foreshown.
FORETOKENING, fô'r-tô'k-ning, ppr. Foreshowing. background. FORESHORTENING, fô'r-shà'rt-ning, ppr. Shorten-FORETOLD, fö'r-tö'ld, ppr. Predicted; prophesied. FORETOOTH, fö'r-töth, n. The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. ing figures for the sake of showing those behind. FORESHORTENING, fô'r-sha'rt-ning, a. The s shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind. FORESHOW, fô/r-shô', n. A sign; a prediction. FORESHOW, fô/r-shô', vt. To predict. Fland. FORESHOWING, fô'r-shô'ng, ppr. Showing before-FORESHOWN, fô'r-shô'n, pp. Shown beforehand; FORETOP, fô'r-tôp, n. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. FORETOPMAST, fö'r-top-ma'st, n. The mast erected

FOREVER, fôr'ev'dr, ad. At all times. [fore. FOREVOUCHED, fô'r-vàôtshd', part. a. Affirmed be-FOREWARD, fô'r-bâ'rd, n. The van; the front. FOREWARN, fô'r-bâ'rn, vt. To admonish beforehand. FOREWARNED, fô'r-bâ'rnd, pp. Admonished before-FOREWARNING, fô'r-ba'r-ning, ppr. Previously ad-FOREWARNING, fô'r-ôà'r-ning, n. Previous caution,

FOREWASTE, fô'r-ôa'st, vt. See Forwaste. FOREWEARY, tổ/r-bề-rê, vt. See Forweary. FOREWEND, tổ/r-bề-nd', vt. To go before. FOREWENDED, tổ/r-bề-nd-bềd, pp. Gone before. FOREWENDING, fô'r-ôend'ing, ppr. Preceding. FOREWISH, fö'r-ölsh', vt. To desire beforehand. FOREWISHED, fö'r-ölshd', pp. Desired beforehand. FOREWISHING, fö'r-ölsh'ing, ppr. Desiring before-[chief, or head woman. FOREWOMAN, fô'r-ôôm'ân, n. A woman who is FOREWORN, fô'r-ôô'rn, part. a. Worn out. FORFEIT, fôr-fît, n. Something lost by the commis-A woman who is sion of a crime; a fine; a mulct. FORFEIT, for-fit, vt. To lose by some breach of con-

dition; to lose by some offence. FORFEIT, for fit, part. a. Alienated by a crime. FORFEITABLE, for fit-abl, a. Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost. FORFEITED, for-fit-ed, pp. Lost, by an offence, or breach of condition

FORFEITER, for-fit-ar, n. One who incurs punishment, by forfeiting his bond.

FORFEITING, for-fit-ing, ppr. Alienating as a right,

by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.

FORFEITING, för-fit-ing, ppr. Alienating as a right, by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.

FORFEITURE, för-fit-yur, n. The thing forfeited; a

mulet; a fine.

FORFEX, for-feks, n. A pair of scissars.

FORGAVE, für-gäv, vt. The preterite of forgive. FORGE, fô'rj, n. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

FORGE, fô'rj, vt. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape. To counterfeit.

FORGED, fo'rjd, pp. Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FORGER, fő'rj-år, n. One who counterfeits any thing. FORGERY, fő'rj-år-ê, n. The crime of falsification. FORGET, får'get, rt. To lose memory.

FORGETFUL, fdr'get-fdl, a. Not retaining the me-

FORGETFULNESS. får-get-fål-nes, n. Oblivion. Loss of memory duce. FORGETIVE, fô'rj-êt-iv, a. That may forge or pro-

FORGETTER, får-get-år, n. One that forgets. FORGETTING, får-get-ång, ppr. Losing the remem-

brance of.
FORGETTINGLY, für-get-ing-le, ad. Forgetfully. FORGING, fo'rj-ing, ppr. Hammering; beating into [when hot by hammering it. The art of fashioning iron FORGING, fo'rj-ing, n. FORGIVABLE, für-giv-abl, a. That may be pardoned.

FORGIVE, får-gåv', vt. To pardon. FORGIVEN, får-gåv'n, pp. Pardoned; remitted. FORGIVER, für-giv-in, n. One who pardons. FORGIVING, für-giv-ing, pp. Pardoning; remitting.

FORGOT, fûr-gôt', part. a.
FORGOT, fûr-gôt', part. a.
FORGOT, fûr-gôt', part. a.
FORGOT, fûr-gôt', pp.
FORGOTTEN, fûr-gôt'n, pp.
FORGOTTEN, fûr-gôt'n, pp.
FORHAIL, fôr-hâ'l, vt. To draw or distress.

FORINSECAL, fô²-rlas-tk-âl, a. Foreign.
FORISFAMILIATE, fô-rls-fa-mll-ŷâ't, vt. To put a
son in possession of land in the lifetime of a father. FORISFAMILIA TED, fô'ris-få-mil'ya't-èd, pp. in possession of land, in the life-time of a father. FORISFAMILIATING, fô-ris-fâ-mil-yat-ing,

Putting a son in possession of land in the lifetime of

FORK, fa'rk, n. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs.

FORK, få'rk, vi. To shoot into blades. FORK, få'rk, vt. To raise or pitch with a fork, as bay FORKED, få'rkd, a. Opening into two or more parts. FORKED, få'rkd', pp. Raised; pitched or dug with a

FORKEDLY, få'rk-ed-le, ad. In a forked form. FORKEDNESS, få'rk-ed-nes, n. The quality of open-

ing into two parts or more.

FORKHEAD, få'rk-hed, n. Point of an arrow. FORKINESS, fà'rk-ê-nes, n. A fork-like division. FORKING, fa'rk-ing, ppr. Raising, pitching, or dig-

ging with a fork.
FORK TAIL, fa'rk-ta'l, n. A young salmon, in his fourth

FORK TAIL, fårk-tå'l, n. A young salmon, in his fourth year's growth.

FORKY, få'rk-è, a. Forked.

FORLAY, fö'r-lå'. See FORELAY.

FORLIE, för'li', vi. To lie before.

FORLORE, får-lå'rn, a. }

Deserted; destitute.

FORLORN, får-lå'rn, n. A lost, forsaken person. Forlorn Hope: The soldiers who are sent first to the attack. and are therefore doomed or expected to perish. tack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish.

FORM, fà/rm, n. The external appearance of any thing. Representation; shape. Ceremony. Stated method. A long seat. A class of students. The seat or bed of a hare. The distinguishing modification of matter.

FORM, fa'rm, vt. To model to a particular shape or state. To scheme; to plan. To adjust. To model by education.

FORM, fa'rm, vi. To take any particular form. FORMAL, fa'r-mal, a. Cercmonious.

FORMALIST, fa'r-mal-ist, n. One who practises external ceremony. An advocate for form in disputations. FORMALITY, få'r-mål-it-è, n. Ceremony. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

FORMALIZE, få'r-mål-i'z, vt. To model. FORMALIZE, få'r-mål-i'z, vt. To affect formality FORMALLY, fá'r-mål-ê, ad. Ceremoniously; stiffly;

precisely. FORMATION, få'r-må'shun, n. The manner in which

a thing is formed. FORMATIVE, fà'r-må-tiv, a. Having the power of

giving form; plastick.

FORMALIZM, få'r-mål-lzm, n. Formality.

FORMALIZID, få'r-mål-i'zd, pp. Modelled.

FORMALIZING, få'r-mål-i'z-ling, ppr. Modelling.

FORMED, fa'rmd, pp. Shaped; moulded; planned. FORMEDON, fa'r-me-dun, n. A writ for the recovery

of lands by a statute of Westminster.

FORMER, fa'r-mår, n. He that forms. FORMER, fa'r-mår, a. Before another in time. Mentioned before another. Past.

FORMERLY, får'mår-lê, ad. In times past.

FORMIATE, fa'rm-fal, a. Imaginative. FORMIATE, fa'r-me-a't, n. A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid, and a base.

FORMIC, fa'r-mik, a. Pertaining to ants, as the formic acid, the acid of ants.

FORMICA, fà'r-mê-kå, n. The ant. Distemper incident to the beak of a hawk.

FORMICATION, få'r-mê-kå'shun, n. A sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants.
FORMIDABLE, få'r-mid-ibl, a. Terrible; dreadful;

tremendous; terrifick.

FORMIDABLENESS, fà'r-mid'ibl-nès, n. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

FORMIDABLY, få'r-mid'lb-lė, ad. In a terrible man-FORMIDINOUS, få'r-mid'ln-ås, a. Dreadful. FORMIDOLOSE, få'r-mid'd-lo's, a. Fearful; dread-

ing greatly.

FORMLESS, få'rm les, a. Shapeless.

FORMOSITY, få'r-mose'ît-ê, n. Beauty.

FORMULA, få'r-mu-ler-ê, n. A book containing

fform. stated forms.

form. FORMULARY, fa'r-mu-ler-ê, a. Ritual; prescribed. FORMULE, fa'r-mu'l, n. A set model. FORNICATE, fa'r-nê-kā't, vi. To commit lewdness.

FORNICATED, få'r-nê-kå't-èd, a. Polluted by forni-

FORTUITOUSNESS, får-tu-it-us-nes, n. Chance.

[portioned.

Ardent;

of fossils.

FORNICATION, få'r-nê-kå'shun, n. Coneubinage or

FORTUITOUSLY, far-tu-it-us-le, ad. By chance.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ee, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—sn', was', at'—good—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

FORTUITY, fâr-tu-nêt, a. Lucky.
FORTUNATELY, fâr-tu-nêt, a. Lucky.
FORTUNATELY, fâr-tu-nêt-lê, ad. Successfully.
FORTUNATENESS, fâr-tu-nêt-nês, n. Good luck. commerce with an unmarried woman. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry. Among builders, a kind of arching or vaulting. [merce with unmarried women. ing or vaulting. [merce with unmarried women. FORNICATOR, få/r-ne-kå/t-nr, n. One that has com-FORNICATRESS, få/r-ne-kå/t-res, n. A woman who FORTUNE, fa'rt-yun, n. The chance of life. Success-good or bad. Estate. The portion of a man or wowithout marriage cohabits with a man. without marriage cohabits with a man. FORPASS, fô'r-pås', vi. To go by. FORPINE, fô'r-pås', vi. To waste away. FORRAY, fô-rå', vt. To ravage. FORRAY, fô-rå', vt. To ravage. FORRAYED, fô-rå'd, pp. Ravaged. FORRAYING, fô-rå'ng, ppr. Ravaging. FORSAID, fôr-så'k, vt. To leave. To desert. FORSAKEN, får-så'kn, pp. Deserted; left. FORSAKEN, får-så'kn, pp. Deserted; left. good or bad. Estate. The portion of a man of woman: generally of a woman.

FORTUNE, få/rt-yån, vi. To fall out; to happen.

FORTUNE, få/rt-yån, vi. To make fortunate. To dispose of fortunately or not. To presage.

FORTUNED, få/rt-yånd, v. Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNED, få/rt-yånd, pp. Made fortunate.

FORTUNEBOOK, få/rt-yånd, pp. Nade fortunate. to know fortune. FORTUNEHUNTER, få/rt-yun-hunt-ur, n. A man FORSAKER, får-så/k-år, n. Deserter. whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them. FORTUNELESS, fa'rt-yan-les, a. Luckless; without FORSAKING, für-säk-ing, n. Dereliction. FORSAKING, får-så/k-ing, ppr. Leaving; descrting. FORSAY, für-sä', vt. To renounce. [ing. FORSAY, für-sä', vt. To renounce. [ronsaying, ppr. Forbidding; renounce FORSLACK, för-slåk', vt. To delay. FORSLOW, för-slö', vt. See FORESLOW. FORSOOTH, für-sö'th, ad. In truth; certainly; very a portion. [power of revealing futurity. FORTUNETELL, fâ'rt-yan-têl, vi. To pretend to FORTUNETELLER, fâ'rt-yan-têl-ar, n. One who cheats, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. FORTUNETELLING, få'rt-yan-tel'ing, ppr. Telling Once a word of honour in address to women. the future events of one's life. FORSPEAK, für-spe'k, vt. See FORESPEAK. FORSPEND, für-spend', vt. See FORESPEND. FORSTER, förs'tür, n. A forester. FORTUNING, få'rt-yan-ing, ppr. Disposing of fortunately, or not.
FORTUNIZE, få'rt-ŷůn-i'z, vt. To regulate the for-FORSWEÁR, får-sőå'r, vi. To commit perjury. FORSWEAR, får-sőå'r, vt. To deny upon oath; to tune of. FORTUNIZED, få'rt-ŷån-i'zd, pp. Regulated, or ap-FORTUNIZING, få'rt-ŷån-i'z-ing, ppr. Regulating swear falsely FORSWEARER, får-såå/r-år, n. One who is perjured. the fortunes of children. FORSWEARING, får-soå'r-ing, ppr. Denying on FORTY, fà'r-tê, a. Four times ten. FORUM, fő-rům, n. Any publick place. FORWANDER, fő/r-őån/-dűr, vi. To wander wildly. FORWANDERED, fő/r-őån/dűrd, a. Lost; bewiloath; swearing falsely. FORSWORK, fö'rs-bürk', n. Overlabour. FORSWORKED, fo'rs-burk'd, a. Overlaboured, FORWARD, för bård, ad. Onward. [dered. FORWARD, för bård, a. Warm; earnest. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. Presumptuous. Not reserved. FORSWORN, fur-soo'rn, pp. Renounced on oath; perbeing forsworn. FORSWORNNESS, får-söö'rn-nes, n. The state of eager; hot; violent. Fresumputed Early ripe; not behindhand. FORWARD, för-öård, vt. To hasten; to quicken in growth or improvement. To patronize. FORT, fort, n. A fortified castle. A strong side, in opposition to foible. [and spirit. FORTE, for te, ad. In musick, loudly, with strength FORTED, fort-ed, a. Furnished or guarded by forts. FÖRWARDED, för 'sård-ed, pp. Advanced; promoted. FORWARDER, för 'sård-år, n. He who promotes any FORTH, forth, n. A way. thing.

FORWARDING, för bård-ing, ppr. Advancing; proFORWARDING, för bård-ie, ad. Eagerly; hastily.

FORWARDNESS, för bård-nes, n. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act. Early ripeness. Confidence.

FORWARDS, för bård, ad. Straight before.

FORWARDS, för bård, vt. To desolate. FORTH, fô'rth, ad. Forward; onward in time, in place or order. Away; be gone; go forth. FORTH, förth, prep. Out of.
FORTHHOMING, förth-küm-ing, a. Ready to appear.
FORTHINK, för-think', vt. To repent of.
FORTHISSUING, förth-ish-u-ing, a. Coming out FORWASTE, fô'r-ôë'st, vt. To desolate. FORWEARY, fô'r-ôë'-rê, vt. To dispirit with labour. FORWORD, fô'r-ôërd, n. A promise. from a covert. FORTHRIGHT, fö'rth-ri't, n. A straight path. FORTHRIGHT, fö'rth-ri't, ad. Straight forward. FORTHWARD, fö'rth-öå'rd, ad. Forward. FORTHWITH, fö'rth-öth', ad. Immediately. FORTHY Styrth ad. Theofore. FOSS, fòs', n. A ditch; a moat. FOSSET, fòs'-ct. See FAUCET. FORTHY, förth-é, ad. Therefore. FORTIETH, för'té-éth, n. The fourth tenth. FORTIFIABLE, fà'r-th-i'-àbl, a. What may be for-FOSSIL, fos-il, a. That may be dug out of the earth. FOSSIL, fos-il, n. Many bodies, dug out of the bowels of the earth, are called fossils.

FOSSILCOPAL, fòs-'îl-kô-'pål, n. Highgate resin; a tified. FORTIFICATION, fà/r-thf-ik-å/shun, n. The seience resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to of military architecture. A place built for strength. FORTIFIED, få'r-tif-i'd, pp. Strengthened against be a true vegetable gum, or resin, partly changed by attacks by walls. for defence. remaining in the earth. FOSSILIST, fos-fl-1st, n. One who studies the nature FOSSILIZE, fos-fl-i'z, vt. To convert into a fossil; as, to fossilize bones or wood. [fossil. FORTIFIER, fa'r-tif-i-ur, n. One who erects works FORTIFY, fà'r-tif-i', vt. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. [against attacks. Strengthening FORTIFYING, fa'r-tif-i-ing, ppr. Str FORTILAGE, fo'rt-il-a'j, n. A little fort. FOSSILIZED, tos-il-i'z-ing, pp. Converted into a foss.l. FOSSILIZING, fos-il-i'z-ing, ppr. Changing into a FOSSILOGY, fos-sil-o-je, n. A discourse, or treatise FORTIS, fo'rt-in, n. A little fort.
FORTISSIMO, for-tis-é-mô, ad. Very loudly. on fossils. FORTITUDE, fâ'r-tê-tu'd, n. Courage; bravery; in bearing pain, misfortune, &c.
FORTLET, fô'rt-lêt, n. A little fort.
FORTNIGHT, fâ'rt-nît, or fâ'rt-nît, n. The space of FOSSROAD, fôs-rô'd, n. A Roman military way in FOSSWAY, fôs-rôë, n. England; leading from Totness through Exeter to Barton, on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side FORTINGH, fart-nit, or fart-nit, n. The space of FORTRESS, få'r-très, n. A fortified place.
FORTRESS, få'r-très, vt. To guard; to fortify.
FORTRESSED, få'r-très-d', pp. Defended by a fortress; protected; secured.
FORTRESSING, få'r-très-ling, ppr. Defending by a FORTUITOUS, får-tu-st-t-ås, a. Accidental. gether.

FOSTER, fôs'tůr, n. A forester. FOSTER, fôs'tůr, vt. To nurse; to feed; to support. FOSTER, fôs'tůr, vi. To be nursed, or trained np to-FOSTERAGE, fòs'tůr-ěj, n. The charge of nursing. FOSTERBROTHER, fos-tur-bruth-ur, n. One brec at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fòs'tur-tshi'ld, n. A child nursed by a woman not the mother.

FOSTERDAM, fôs'tůr-dầ'm, n. A nurse; one that

performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fòs'tůr'-erth, n. Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it. FOSTERED, fos-turd, pp. Nourished; cherished; supported.

FOSTERER, fòs'tur-ur, n. A nurse. An encourager. FOSTERFATHER, fòs'tur-få'thur, n. One who gives

food in the place of a father.

FOSTERING, fös-tår-ing, n. Nourishment.

FOSTERING, fòs'tur-ing, ppr. Nursing; cherishing, bringing up; supporting.
FOSTERLING, fos-tur-ling, n. A foster-child.
FOSTERMENT, fos-tur-ment, n. Food.

FOSTERMOTHER, fò's-tår-måth'år, n. A nurse. FOSTERNURSE, fòs'tår-når's, n. A nurse. [terer. FOSTERSHIP, fòs'tår-ship, n. The office of a fos-

FOSTERSISTER, fòs-ter-sis-ter, n. A female nursed by the same person.
FOSTERSON, fòs'tår-sån, n. One fed and educated,

though not the son by nature.

FOSTRESS, fos-tres, n. A nurse. FOTHER, foth-år, n. A load. FOTHER, foth-år, vt. To endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c. between it and the ships' sides. These substances will sometimes be sucked into the cracks, and the leak stopped.

FOTHERED, foth-urd, pp. Stopped, as a leak in a

ship, with yarn, oakum, wool, &c. FOTHERING, foth-dr-ing, n. The operation of stop-

ping leaks in a ship, as above. [above. FOTHERING, fôth-ûr-îng, ppr. Stopping leaks, as FOUGADE, fô-gà'd, n. In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification.

FOUGHT, fa't, pret. and part. of Fight. [against. FOUGHT, fa't, pp. Combated; struggled; contended FOUGHTEN, fa'tn, passive part. of Fight.

FOUL, fåði!, a. Filthy; dirty; miry. Impure; polluted. Wicked. Detestable. Disgraceful. Not bright. Entangled. Unfavourable. Dangerous. Impure; pol-

luted. Wicked. Detestable. Disgracerui. Not urigin. Entangled. Unfavourable. Dangerous. FOUL, fåbl', vt. To daub; to bemire. FOULDER, fåbl-dår, vt. To emit great heat. FOULED, fåbl'dår, vp. Defiled; dirtied. FOULFACED, fåbl-få'ed, a. Having a hateful visage. FOULFEEDING, fåbl-få'ed-ing, a. Gross: of food. FOULFEEDING, fåbl-få'ed-ing, a. Having faul; defling.

FOULING, fåöl-ing, ppr. Making foul; defiling. FOULLY, fåöl-é, ad. Filthily; nastily; odiously. FOULMOUTHED, fåöl-måöthd, a. Scurrilous; ha-

FOULNESS, fåðl⁴nės, n. Filthiness; nastiness; pollu-FOULSPOKEN, fåðl⁴spökn, a. Slanderous. tion.

FOUND, fåond', pp. Discovered, not being known, or possessed, or perceived before; recovered, having been lost.

FOUND, fåönd', pret. and part. passive of Find. FOUND, fåönd', vt. To lay the basis of any building. To give birth to. To raise upon. To form by melt-

ing and pouring into moulds; to cast. FOUNDATION, fåon-då-shon, n. The basis or lower parts of an edifice. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. [foundation. FOUNDATIONLESS, fåån-då'shån-lès, a. Without

FOUNDED, fàbnd'èd, pp. Set; fixed; begun and built; formed by melting and pouring into moulds; cast. FOUNDER, fàbnd'ur, n. A builder. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into

FOUNDER, fåond-år, vt. To cause such a sore or tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

FOUNDERED, fåond'drd, pp. Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.

FOUNDERING, fåond'år-ing, ppr. Making lame in the feet by inflammation.

FOUNDER, fåond-år, vi. To sink to the bottom. To

fail; to misearry.

FOUNDEROUS, fàônd-dr-ds, a. Failing; ruinous. FOUNDERY, fàônd-ar-ê,n. A place where figures FOUNDRY, fàônd-rê, n. } A reformed of melted metal. FOUNDING, fàônd-lng, ppr. Setting; fixing; form-

ing by melting; and pouring into moulds.
FOUNDLING, faond-ling, n. A child exposed to chance.

FOUNDRESS, faond-res, n. A woman that founds any thing. FOUNT, faont', n.

FOUNT, faont', n. A well; a spring. A small FOUNTAIN, faont-in, n. bason of springing water. A jet. The first spring of a river. First cause. In printing: a set or quantity of characters or letters. FOUNTAINHEAD, faont in hèd, n. Origina.. FOUNTAINLESS, faont in lès, a. Having no fountain.

FOUNTAINTREE, faont-in-tre, n. In the Canary Isles, a tree which distils water from its leaves, in

sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it. FOUNTFUL, fàont-fol, a. Full of springs.

FOUR, fô'r, a. Twice two. FOURBE, fô'rb, n. A cheat. FOURFOLD, fô'r-fôld, a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fô'r-fôt-ed, a. Having four feet. FOURRIER, for-ê-ûr, n. An harbinger.

FOURSCORE, for-skor, a. Eighty.

FOURSQUARE, fö'r-sköå'r, a. Quadrangular. FOURTEEN, fö'r-te'n, a. Four and ten. FOURTEENTH, fö'r-te'nth,a. The ordinal of fourteen.

FOURTH, forth, a The ordinal of four.

FOURTH, forth, n. In musick: an interval com-posed of two tones, and a semitone. Three full tones compose a triton, or fourth redundant.

FOURTHLY, fo'rth-le, ad. In the fourth place. FOURWHEELED, fô'r-hôê'ld, a. Running upon four FOUTRA, fő-trå, n. A fig; a scoff. FOUTY, fő-te, n. Despicable.

FOVILLA, fo-vil'a, n. A fine substance imperceptible to the naked eye, emitten from the pollen of

FOWL, fåől', n. A bird. FOWL, fåől', vi. To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, fåől'år, n. A sportsman who pursues birds. FOWLING, fabling, n. Catching birds with birdlime,

nets, and other devices. Shooting birds.
FOWLING, fåål'ing, ppr. Pursuing or taking wildfowl.
FOWLINGPIECE, fåål'ing-pe's, n. A gun for the shooting of birds.

FOX, foks', n. A wild animal of the canine kind. knave or cunning fellow.

FOX, foks', vt. To make drunk. FOXCASE, foks'kå's, n. A fox's skin. FOXCHASE, foks'tshå's, n. The pursuit of the fox

with hounds.

FOXED, föksd', pp. Intoxicated; stupified. FOXERY, föksder-e, n. Behaviour like that of a fox. FOXEVIL, föksde'vl, n. A kind of disease in which

the hair sheds.

TOXING, föks-lng, ppr. Intoxicating; stupifying. FOXFISH, föks-lsh, n. A fish.
FOXGLOVE, föks-låv, n. A plant. [foxes. FOXHOUND, föks-håönd', n. A hound for chasing FOXHUNT, föks-hånt, n. The chase, or hunting of a

FOXHUNTER, foks-hunt-ur, n. A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. FOXISH, foks-ish, a. Cunning; like a fox. FOXISH, föks-lish, a. Cunning; like a fox. [fox. FOXLIKE, föks-li'k, a. Resembling the cunning of a FOXLY, föks-li'k, a. Having the qualities of a fox. FOXSHIP, föks-ship, n. Cunning. FOXTAIL, föks-ta'l, n. A plant. FOXTRAP, föks-trap', n. A gin or snare to catch foxes, FOXY, föks-é, a. Wily.

FOY, fàe', n. Faith; allegiance. A feast given by one who is about to leave a place.

FOYSON, fåé'sôn. See Foison. FRACAS, frå'kå', An uproar; a noisy quarrel.

FRACID, frås-fld, a. Over-ripe; rotten. FRACT, fråkt', vt. To infringe. FRACTION, fråk-shån,n. A broken part of an integral. FRACTIONAL, fråk'shun-ål, a. Broken in number.

FRACTIONARY. fråk-shån-er-e, a. Pertaining to fractions.

FRACTIOUS, fråk'shås, a. Cross; fretful.

FRACTIOUSLY, fråk-shus-le, ad. Passionately;

snappishly. FRACTIOUSNESS, fråk'shås-nes, n. Peevishness. FRACTURE, fråk'tyår, n. Breach. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

FRACTURE, fråk-týur, vt. To break a bone or any

thing.
FRACTURED, fråk'týård, pp. Broken; cracked. FRACTURING, fråk'tyur-ing, ppr. Breaking; cracking. [tongue. FRÆNULUM, fren-u-lum, n. The string under the

FRAGILT, fråj'll, a. Brittle; easily snapped or broken. FRAGILTY, frå-jll'st-å, n. Brittleness. FRAGMENT, fråg'ment, n. An imperfect piece. FRAGMENTARY, fråg'ment-år-å, a. Composed of fragments.

FRAGRANCE, frå går, n. A noise: a crack; a crash. A FRAGRANCE, frå gråns, n. FRAGRANCY, frå gråns-å, n. Sweetness of smell.

FRAGRANT, frå grånt, a. Odorous.
FRAGRANTLY, frå grånt-lè, ad. With sweet scent.
FRAIL, frå 1, n. A basket made of rushes.
FRAIL, frå 1, a. Weak. Liable to error or seduction.

FRAILNESS, frå²l-nes, n. Weakness. FRAILTY, frå²l-te, n. Weakness of resolution. Fault

proceeding from weakness. FRAISCHEUR, frå 'shå'r, n. Freshness; coolness. FRAISE, frå's, n. A pancake with bacon in it. Fraises

are pointed stakes in fortification.
FRAME, frå'm, vt. To form or fabricate. To fit one to another. To regulate; to adjust. To contrive; to

plan. To invent.
FRAME, frå'm, vi. To contrive.
FRAME, frå'm, n. A fabrick. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else. Scheme; order. Projection. [made; composed. FRAMED, frå/md, pp. Fitted and united in due form;

FRAMER, frå'm-år, n. Maker. Contriver. FRAMEWORK, frå'm-bårk, n. Work done in a frame.

FRAMEWORK, frå'm-ðürk, n. Work done in a frame. FRAMING, frå'm-ång, ppr. Fitting and joining in due construction. Making; composing. FRAMING, frå'm-ång, n. A joining together. FRAMPOLD, fråm-pöld, a. Peevish; crossgrained. FRANC, frångk', n. A French silver coin. The value of the gold frank was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver franc was, in value, a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation; the present franc, or frank is a silver. circulation: the present franc, or frank, is a silver coin, of the value nearly of 19 cents, or 10d. sterling. A place to feed hogs in. A sty. A letter which pays

no postage.
FRANCHISE, från-tshiz', n. Privilege. Immunity.
FRANCHISE, från-tshiz', vt. To make free.
FRANCHISED, från-tshizd', pp. Made free.

RANCHISEMENT, från'tshiz-ment, n Release. Freedom.

FRANCHISING, från'tshi'z-ing, ppr. Making free. FRANCIC, från'sik, a. Pertaining to the Franks or

FRANCISCAN, från-sis-kån, n. A monk of the order of St. Francis. of St Francis. FRANCIBLE, från-sis'kån, a. Relating to the order FRANGIBLITY, från-jib-il'it-ê, n. The state or quality of being frangible.
FRANGIBLE, från'jibl, a. Fragile; brittle.
FRANGIBLE, från'jibl, a. Fragole;

FRANION, frå'n-yun, n. A paramour.

FRANK, frangk', a. Liberal; generous. Open, in-

genuous; sincere. FRANK, frangk', vt. To shut up in a frank or sty. To

exempt letters from postage. FRANKALMOIGNE, frångk-ål-moden, n. A tenure in frankalmoigne, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine scrvice.

FRANKCHASE, frånk'tshå's, n. A free chase.

FRANKED, frångkd', pp. Shut up in a sty. Exempted from postage.

FRANKINCENSE, frångk'in-sêns, n. A dry resinous

substance in pieces or drops, of a pale white colour, 298

a strong smell but not disagreeable, and a bitter. acrid. and resinous taste.

FRANKING, frångk-fing, ppr. Shutting up in a sty.

Exempting from postage. FRANKISH, frangk-ish, a. Relating to the Franks. FRANKLIN, frångkilin, n. A freeholder of conside-

rable property.
FRANKLINITE, frångk-lin-i/t, n. A mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey,

and named from Dr. Franklin.
FRANKLY, frångk-le, ad. Liberally. Freely. Kindly.
FRANKMARRIAGE, frångk-mår-lj, n. A tenure in tail special, or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten.

FRANKNESS, frangkines, n. Plainness of speech. Ingenuousness. for freemen. FRANKPLEDGE, frångk'pléj, n. A pledge or surety FRANKS, frångks', n. People of Franconia, in Ger-many, and the ancient French. An appellation given.

by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of the western parts of Europe. FRANKTENEMENT, frangk-tén-é-mént, n. An estate

of freehold. The possession of a soil by a freeman. FRANTICK, från tik, a. Mad. Outrageous. Turbulent. FRANTICKLY, från tik-lê, ad. Madly. Outrageously. FRANTICKNESS, från'tik-nés, n. Madness. Fury of

passion. Distraction. FRAP, frap, vt. In seamen's language: to cross and draw together the several parts of tackle, to increase the tension.

FRAPPED, fråpd', pp. Crossed and drawn together to increase tension.

FRAPPING, frap-ing, ppr. Crossing and drawing together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension.

FRATERNAL, frå-ter-nål, a. Brotherly.

FRATERNALLY, frå-tér-nål-é, ad. In a brotherry manner. [of a brother. Society. FRATERNITY, frå-tér-nît-é, n. The state or quality FRATERNIZATION, frå-tér-nitz-å-shůn, n. A sort of brotherhood.

FRATERNIZE, frå-ter'ni'z, vi. To agree as brothers. FRATRICIDE, fråt'rê-si'd, n. The murder of a brother. One who kills a brother.

FRAUD, frå'd, n. Deceit. Cheat. FRAUDFUL, frå'd-föl, a. Treacherous; artful.

FRUADFULLY, frà'd-fôl-ê, ad. Deceitfully; subtilely. FRAUDULENCE, frå'd-u-lens, n. Deceitfulness; FRAUDULENCY, frå'd-u-lens-ê, n. proneness to artifice.

FRAUDULENT, frà'd-u-lent, a. Trickish, subtile; deceitful.

FRAUDULENTLY, frà'd-u-lent-lê, ad. By fraud.

FRAUGHT, frå't, n. A freight; a eargo.
FRAUGHT, frå't, part. Filled; stored.
FRAUGHT, frå't, vt. To load.
FRAUGHTAGE, frå't.'s, n. Lading; cargo.
FRAY, frå', n. A battle; a fight; a broil.
FRAY, frå', n. To fright; to terrify. To rub; to wear.
FRAYED, frå'd, pp. Frightened. Rubbed; worn.
FRAYING, frå-'ng, n. Peel of a deer's horn.
FRAYING, frå-'ng, np. Frightening; terrifying. Rub-

FRAYING, frå-ing, ppr. Frei of a deer's norn.
FRAYING, frå-ing, ppr. Frightening; terrifying. Rub-FREAK, frè'k, n. A fancy; a humour. [bing. FREAK, frè'k, vt. To variegate.
FREAKED, frè'k-ing, ppr. Variegating. Spotting.
FREAKISH, frè'k-ing, ppr. Variegating. Spotting.
FREAKISH, frè'k-ing, ppr. Variegating.

FREAKISH, frê'k-îsh, a. Capricious. FREAKISHLY, frê'k-îsh-lê, ad. Humoursomely.

FREAKISHNESS, fr'ck-ish-nes, n. Capriciousness. FREAM, frèm, ni. To growl or grunt as a boar. FRECKLE, frèk'l, n. A spot raised in the skin by the FRECKLED, frèk'ld, a. Spotted. [sun. FRECKLEDNESS, frèk'ld-nès, n. The state of being

freckled. of freckles. FRECKLEFACED, frek'l-fâ'sd, a. Having a face full FRECKLY, frek'lê, ad. Full of freekles. FRED, fred', n. The same with peace. So Frederick

is powerful or wealthy in peace; Winfred, victorious

FREE, fre', vt. At liberty. Not enslaved. Not bound

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 1 a'lt, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—1, u.

by fate. Open; ingenuous; frank. Liberal. Exempt. Without expense. [thing ill. FREE, frê', vt. To set at liberty. To clear from any FREEBOOTER, frê'bô't-ûr, n. A robber. FREEBORN, frê'bû'rn, a. Not a slave.

FREECHAPEL, fre-tshap-el, n. A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdic-tion of the ordinary. The king may also license a

subject to found such a chapel. FREECOST, fre'ka'st, n. Without expense.

FREED, fre'd, pp. Set at liberty. Loosed. Delivered

from restraint or obstruction. FREEDENIZEN, frê'dên'îz-ên, n. To make free. FREEDENIZEN, frê'dên'îz-ên, n. A citizen. FREEDENIZENED, frê'dên'îz-ênd, pp. Made free-FREEDENIZENING, frê'dên'îz-ên-îng, ppr. Freeing. FREEDMAN, fre'd-man, n. A slave manumitted. FREEDOM, fre-dum, n. Liberty. Unrestraint. As-

sumed familiarity.

FREEFISHERY, frê-'fîsh-er-e, n. A royal franchise, of fishing in a public river. [march. FREEFOOTED, fré-tôt-èd, a. Not restrained in the

FREEHEARTED, fré-hå/rt-éd, a. Liberal. FREEHEARTEDNESS, fré-hå/rt-éd-nés, n. Frank-

ness; openness of heart. FREEHOLD, fre-hold, n. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. FREEHOLDER, fre-hold-ur, n. One who has a freehold. FREEING, fre-ing, ppr. Setting at liberty. Clearing from obstructions.

FREELY, frê-lê, ad. At liberty. Without scruple; without reserve. Frankly; liberally. Spontaneously. FREEMAN, freeman, n. One partaking of rights, pri-

vileges, or immunities. FREEMASON, fré-må-sůn, n. See Mason. FREEMINDED, fré-mind-éd, a. Unperplexed. FREENESS, fré-nés, n. Openness; ingenuousness;

FREER, frê-er, n. One who gives freedom. FREESCHOOL, fre-skol, n. A school in which learn-

ing is given without pay. FREESPOKEN, frê'spô'kn, a. Accustomed to speak

without reserve.

FREESTONE, fré'stô'n, a. Stone commonly used in building, so called from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. FREETHINKER, frê-thingk-ur, n. A contemner of

[ligion. FREETHINKING, fre-thingk-ing, n. Contempt of re-FREETONGUED, fre-tungd, a. Accustomed to speak

freely and openly. FREEWARREN, frê-côdr-cên, n. A privilege of preserving and killing game.

FREEWILL, frê-ôîl', n. The power of directing our

own actions. FREEWOMAN, frê-bûm-an,n. A woman not enslaved.

FREEZE, frê'z, vi. To be congealed with cold. FREEZE, frê'z, vt. To congeal with cold. FREEZING, frê'z-îng, ppr. Concealing; hardening into ica.

FREIGHT, frå't, vt. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

FREIGHT, frå't, n. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. The money due for transportation.

FREIGHTED, frå't-éd, pp. Loaded, as a ship. FREIGHTER, frå't-år, n. He who freights a vessel.

FREIGHTING, fril't-lng, ppr. Loading as a ship.
FREISLEBEN, fril'zl-ben, n. A mineral of a blue, or
bluish gray colour, brittle and soft to the touch. FREN, fren', n. A stranger.

FRENCH, frentsh', n. The people of France. The lan-

guage of the French.
FRENCH, frentsh', a. Belonging to the French.
FRENCH Chalk, frentsh'tsha'k, n. An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch.

FRENCH Horn, frentsh'ha'rn, n. A musical instrument of the wind kind, used in hunting, and in modern times in regular concerts.

FRENCHIFIED, frentsh-If-i'd, pp. Infected with the manner of the French.

FRENCHIFY, frentsh'ff-i, vt. To infect with the manner of France

FRENCHIFYING, frentsh if i ing, ppr. Making French; infecting with the manners of the Freuch. FRENCHLIKE, frentsh'li'k, a. Imitating the French. FRENCHMAN, frentsh-man, n. A native of France.

FRENETICK, frên-êt-îk, a. Mad; distracted. FRENZICAL, frên-zîk-âl, a. Approaching to madness. FRENZIED, frên'zêd, part. a. Affected with madness. FRENZY, frên'zê, n. Madness; distraction of mind. FRENZY, frên-zê, n. Madness; distraction of m FREQUENCE, frê-kôểns, n. Crowd; concourse.

FREQUENCY, frê-kôens-ê, n. The condition of being often seen or done.

FREQUENT, frê-kôent, a. Often done; often seen,

often occurring.

FREQUENT, frê-kôênt', vt. To visit often.

EREQUENTABLE, frê-kôênt-âb, a. Accessible.

FREQUENTATION, frê-kôênt-â-shûn, n. Resort.

FREQUENTATIVE, frê-kôênt-â-tîv, a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTED, frê-kôểnt-cảd, pp. Often visited. FREQUENTER, frê-kôểnt-cắr, n. One who often re-

sorts to any place.
FREQUENTING, frê-kôểnt-ling, ppr. Visiting often.

FREQUENTLY, frê-kôént-lê, ad. Often. FRESCADES, frês-kå'dz, n. pl. Cool walks; shady places.

FRESCO, frés-kô, n. Coolness; shade; duskiness. A painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; used for alcoves and other buildings

in the open air. FRESH, fresh', a. Cool. New; not impaired by time.

FRESH, frésh, n. A flood. FRESH, frésh', vt. To refresh. FRESHBLOWN, frésh'bld'n, a. Newly blown.

FRESHEOWN, fresh-nion, a. Newly blown.
FRESHED, frésh'r, pp. Refreshed.
FRESHEN, frésh'n, vt. To make fresh.
FRESHEN, vi. To grow fresh.
FRESHENED, frésh'd, pp. Deprived of saltness;
FRESHENING, frésh'én-ing, ppr. Depriving of saltness

ness; sweetening.
FRESHES, frêsh-es, n. The mingling of fresh water

with salt water, in rivers or bays. FRESHET, fresh-et, n. A stream of fresh water.

FRESHFORCE, frésh-fô/rs, n. In law, a force done within forty days.

FRESHING, frésh-lng, ppr. Refreshing.

FRESHLY, frésh-lè, a. Ruddily; gaily.

FRESHMAN, frésh-mån, n. A novice; one in the ru-

diments of any knowledge. freshman. FRESHMANSHIP, fresh-man-ship, n. The state of a FRESHNESS, fresh-nes, n. Newness; vigour; spirit. Coolness. Ruddiness; colour of health. Freedom from

saltness. FRESHNEW, frésh'nu', a. Wholly unacquainted. FRESHWATER, frésh'ôà'tér, n. Raw; unskilled. FRESHWATERED, frésh'ôà'térd, a. Newly watered.

FRET, fret', n. A frith, or strait of the sea. Fermentation. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. Passion. In heraldry: a bearing composed of bars, crossed and interlaced.

sily reduced to powder.

interlaced.

FRET, frèt', vt, To agitate violently. To wear away by rubbing. To corrode. To form into raised work. To variegate. To make angry.

FRET, frèt', vi. To be agitated. To be peevish.

FRET, frèt', part. a. Eaten away.

FRETFULLY, frèt'fôl, a. Angry; peevish.

FRETFULLY, frèt'fôl-è, ad. Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, frèt'fôl-nès, n. Peevishness.

FRETTED, frèt'éd, pp. Eaten; corroded. Vexed.

Ornamented with fretwork. [or agitation. FRETTER, frétran, n. That which causes commotion FRETTING, fretting, n. Agitation; commotion.
FRETTING, fretting, ppr. Corroding. Vexing. Making rough on the surface.

FRETTY, frét-é, a. Adorned with raised work. FRETWORK, frét-éourk', n. Raised work in masonry. FRIABILITY, fri-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. Capacity of being ea-

FRIABLE, fri'abl, a. Easily reduced to powder. FRIAR, fri'ar, n. A religious; a brother. FRIARLIKE, fri'ar-li'k, a. Monastic. FRIARLY, fri'ar-lê. a. Like a friar. FRIARSCOWL, fri'ar'z-kaol', n. A plant, having a flower resembling a cowl. [fatuus. FRIAR'S Lantern, friéar'z-lânétérn, n. The ignis FRIARY, friér-ê, n. A monastery or convent of friars. FRIARY, friér-ê, a. Belonging to a friary. FRIATION, fri-å-shûn, n. The act of crumbling. FRIBBLE, frib'l, vi. To totter, like a weak person. FRIBBLE, frib'l a. Trifling; silly. FRIBBLE, frib'l, n. A silly fop. FRIBBLER, frib'der, n. A triffer. FRIBORGH, or FRIDBURGH, frid'bårg, n. same as frankpledge.
FRICASE, frik'å së, n.
FRICASSEE, frik'å-së', n.
Weat sliced, and dressed
FRICASSEE, frik'å-së', n.
With strong sauce. A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things dish made by cutting chickens or other small strings in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. FRICASSEE, frik-à-sê', vt. To dress in fricassee. FRICASSEED, frik-à-sê'd, pp. Dressed in fricassee. FRICASSEEING, frik-à-sê'ding, ppr. Dressing in a fricassee. [thing against another. FRICATION, frik-à-shun, n. The act of rubbing one procession of the processes in machines.] FRICATION, frik-å-shun, n. The act of rubbing one FRICATION, frik-å-shun, n. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another. Medical rubbing with the fieshbrush or cloths.

FRIDAY, fri'dā, n. The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIDGE, frij', vt. To move quickly.

FRIDSTOLE, frid'stô'l, n. A sanctuary. See FRED.

FRIEND, frènd', n. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. FRIEND, frend', vt. To favour; to befriend. FRIENDED, fréndéd, a. Well-disposed. FRIENDED, fréndéd, pp. Favoured; befriended. FRIENDING, fréndeling, ppr. Favouring; befriending. FRIENDLESS, fréndélés, a. Wanting friends. FRIENDLIKE, fréndélék, a. Having the disposition of [volence. FRIENDLY, frènd'lè, a. Kind; favourable. Amicable. FRIENDLY, frend'le, ad. Amicably. FRIENDSHIP, frend-ship, n. Favour; personal kind-FRIEZE, fri'z, n. A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland. ?RIEZE, frê'z, n. A large flat member which sepa-PRIZE, frê'z, n. Tates the architrave from the cornice, of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. FRIEZELIKE, fré'z.li'k, a. Resembling a frieze.
FRIGATE, fré'z.li'k, a. Resembling a frieze.
FRIGATE, frig-êt, n. A small ship.
FRIGATE-BUILT, frig-êt-bîlt, n. Having a quarterdeak and forecastly wised above the maindeek deck and forecastle raised above the maindeck. FRIGATOON, frig'a-tô'n, n. A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizenmast. ing cold. FRIGEFACTION, frij-ô-fâk/shûn, n. The act of mak-FRIGHT, fri't, vt. To terrify. FRIGHTEN, fri'tn, vt. To terrify. FRIGHTEN, fri'tn, vt. To terrify. FRIGHTENED, fri'tnd, pp. Terrified; suddenly FRIGHTENED, fri'tnd, pp. alarmed with danger. FRIGHTENING, fri't-en-ing, ppr. Terrifying; alarming suddenly with danger.
FRIGHTFUL, fri't-fôl, a. Terrible.
FRIGHTFULLY, fri't-fôl-è, ad. Dreadfully; horribly. FRIGHTFULNESS, fri't-fol-nes, n. The power of FRIGHTFULNESS, fri't-föl-nés, n. The powe impressing terror.
FRIGID, frij-i'd, a. Wanting warmth of affection.
FRIGIDITY, frij-i'd-lé, a. Coldness. Dulness.
FRIGIDITY, frij-i'd-lé, a.d. Coldly. Dully.
FRIGIDNESS, frij-i'd-nés, n. Coldness. Dulness.
FRIGORIFICK, frig-ô-rîf-i'k, a. Causing cold.
FRILL, fril', vi. To quake with cold.
FRILL, fril', n. A border on the bosom of a shirt.
FRIM frim', a. Flourishing; luxuriant.
FRINGE, frinj', n. Ornamental appendage addederses or furniture. Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture.

FRINGE, frinj', vt. To adorn with fringes. FRINGED, frinjd', pp. Bordered with tringe. FRINGEMAKER, frinj-måk-år, n. A manufacture: of fringe. FRINGILLACEOUS, frinj-il-lå-shås, a. Of the spar row kind. FRINGING, frinjing, ppr. Bordering with fringe. FRINGY, frinjing, a. Adorned with fringes. FRIPPER, fripiar, n. A broker. FRIPPERER, frip-ar-ar, n. One who deals in old FRIPPERY, frip-ar-a, n. Old clothes. FRIPPERY, frip-ar-a, a. Trifling. FRISEUR, friz'zår, n. A hair-dresser. FRISEUR, frisk', n. A frolick. FRISK, frisk', a. Lively; jolly; blithe. FRISK, frisk', v. To leap; to skip. FRISKAL, frisk'zl, n. A leap; a caper. FRISKER, frisk-ur, n. A wanton. FRISKET, frisk-et, n. A part of a printing-press; a frame of iron, very thin, covered with parchment or paper, cut in the necessary places, that the sheet, which is within the great tympan and frisket, may receive the ink, and that nothing may soil the margins. FRISKFUL, frisk-fol, a. Full of gaiety. FRISKINESS, frlsk-e-nes, n. Gayety; liveliness. FRISKING, frlsk-ing, n. Lively dancing. FRISKING, frisk-ing, nr. Livery unancing.
FRISKING, frisk-é, a. Gay; airy.
FRISKLE, friz'l, vt. See Frizzle. [with sand.
FRIT, frit', n. Ashes or salt baked or fried together
FRITH, frith', n. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. A forest.
FRITHY, frith-è, a. Woody.
FRITLLARY, fritch-èr-è, n. A plant.
FRITINANCY, fritch-àr-sè, n. The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. FRITTER, frit'ur, n. A small piece cut to be fried. FRITTER, frit-dr, vt. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. [broken into small particles. FRITTERED, frit'drd, pp. Cut into small pieces; FRITTERING, frit'dr-ing, ppr. Cutting meat into small particles to be fried.

FRIVOLITY, friv-òl-ît-ê, n. Triflingness.
FRIVOLOUS, friv-ô-lôs, a. Slight; trifling.
FRIVOLOUSLY, friv-ô-lôs, a. A. Triflingly. FRIVOLOUSNESS, friv-6-lus-nes, n. Triffingness FRIZZ, friz', vt. To curl; to crisp. [on cloth. FRIZZED, frizd', pp. Curled; formed into little burs FRIZZING, friz-ing, n. The forming of the nap on cloth. little burs on cloth. FRIZZING, frizing, ppr. Curling; forming in FRIZZING, frizing, n. A curl. FRIZZLE, frizing, pp. Curled; crisped. FRIZZLED, frizing, pp. Curled; crisped. FRIZZLER, irizing, n. One that makes short curls. Curling; forming into FRIZZLING, frlz'ling, ppr. Curling; erisping. FRO, frô', ad. Backward. FRO, frô', ad. Backward. [children FROCK, frôk', n. A close coat for men. A gown for FROG, frôg', n. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as particular of the company of the among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish The hollow part of the horse's foot. FROGBIT, frog bit, n. An herb. gaiety. FROM, from, pr. Away. Noting reception. Noting transmission Out of. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. Noting removal.

FROMWARD, from orderd, pr. Away from. FROND. frond, n. A green or leafy branch.

FRONDATION, fron-då'shun, n. A lopping of trees. FRONDESCENCE, fron-dés'ëns, n. The precise time of the year, and month, in which cach species of plants unfolds its leaves.

FRONDIFEROUS, fron-dif-ur-us, a. Bearing leaves. FRONDOUS, fron-dus, a. A frondous flower, is one which is leafy, and produces branches, charged with both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone.

FRONT, front', n. This word is vulgarly currupted into FRONT, front, n. This word is vulgarly currupted into Frunt; but I prefer restoring the correct pronunciation.—J. K. The face. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. FRONT, front', vi. To stand foremost. FRONT, front', vi. To oppose directly. To stand overagainst any person, place, or thing.

FRONTAL, front'al, n. A little pediment over a small loop a window A handson wow on the forehead.

door or window. A bandage worn on the forehead;

a frontlet.

FRONTATED, frontid't-ed, a. The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves end in a point.

FRONTBOX, front'bok's, n. The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. FRONTER, front-2d, n. Formed with a front. FRONTED, front-2d, pp. Opposed face to face. FRONTER, fron-2d'r, n. The border. FRONTIER, fron-2d'r, n. Bordering.

FRONTIERED, fron te'rd, a. Guarded on the frontiers. FRONTING, front'ing, ppr. Opposing face to face; standing with the front towards.

FRONTINIACK Wine, front-in-é-ak', n. [From a

town of Languedoc, so called.] A rich wine.

FRONTISPIECE, front is-pe's, n. That part of any building that directly meets the eye. FRONTLESS, front-les, a. Not blushing.

FRONTLET, front-let, n. A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, front-rom, n. An apartment in the forepart of the house.

FROPPISH, fròp-!sh, a. Peevish; froward.
FRORE, fròr, part. Frozen.
[cold. FRORNE, fròr-nê, part. a. Frozen; congealed with FRORY, fròr-è, a. Frozen.

FROST, frast, n. The power or act of congelation. FROST, frast, vi. In cookery, to cover with a composition of sugar.

FROSTBITTEN, fre'st-bitn, a. Nipped by the frost. FROSTED, fra'st-ed, a. Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

FROSTED, frast-ed, pp. Covered with a composition like white frost.

FROSTILY, frå/st-fl-é, ad. With frost.

FROSTINESS, fra/st-é-nes, n. Cold; freezing cold. FROSTING, fra/st-ing, ppr. Covering with something resembing hoar frost.

FROSTING, fra/st-ing, n. The composition resembling

hoar frost, used to cover cake. FROSTNAIL, fra st-nal, n. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce

FROSTWORK, frå'st-öårk, n. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. [tion. Hoary.

congeated upon suruos. [uon. Hoary. FROSTY, frå'st-é, a. Excessive cold. Chill in affec-FROTH, frå'tħ, n. Spume; foam.
FROTH, frå'tħ, vi. To foam; to throw out spume.
FROTH, frå'tħ, vi. To make to froth.
FROTHED, frå'tħd, pp. Caused to foam.
FROTHILY, frå'tħ-ë-nės, n. Emptiness.
FROTHINES, frå'tħ-ë-nės, n. Emptiness.

FROTHING, frå'th-lng, ppr. Causing to foam. FROTHY, frå'th-e, a. Full of foam. Vain. FROUNCE, fråons', n. A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. Some ornament

[about the face.

FROUNCE, fråöns', vt. To frizzle or curl the hair FROUNCED, fråönsd', pp. Curled; frizzled. FROUNCELESS, fråönsdes, a. Without wrinkle. FROUNCING, fråbns-ing, ppr. Curling; frizzling.

FROUZY, fråðz'ê, a. Fetid; musty. FROW, fråð, n. A woman: generally applied to Dutch or German women. FROW, fråb', a. Brittle. FROWARD, fråb'aŭrd, a. Peevish; angry.

FROWARDLY, frô-bård-lê, ad. Peevishly. FROWARDNESS, frô-bård-nês, n. Perverseness.

FROWER, frô-ber, n. A cleaving tool.

FROWN, fråon', n. A wrinkled look. FROWN, fråon', vi. To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, fråôn', vt. To drive back with a look of

haughtiness or displeasure. naugniness or displeasure. [ing. FROWNED, frabond, pp. Repelled; rebuked by frown-FROWNING, frabon-ing, ppr. Knitting the brow in FROWNINGLY, frabon-ing-tie, ad. Sternly. [anger. FROWY, frab-e, ad. Musty; mossy. FROZEN, from, part. a. Congealed with cold. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

FRUBBISH, fråb-ish, vt. To furbish.

FRUCTED, frhkt-ud, a. An heraldick term, given to all trees bearing fruit. [ing fruit.

FRUCTESCENCE, fråk-tes-ens, n. In heraldry: bear-FRUCTED, frůkt'ed, a. An heraldiek term, given to all trees bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frůk-tlf'ůr-ůs, a. Bearing fruit. FRUCTIFICATION, frukt-if-ik-a-shun, n. of causing or of bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFIED, frůk²/tê-ñ'd, pp. Made fruitful. FRUCTIFY, frůk²/f-i, vt. To make fruitful. FRUCTIFY, frůk²/f-i, vt. To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFYING, fråk/tê-fi-lag, ppr. Making fruitful. FRUCTUATION, fråkt/u-å/shån, n. Product: fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, frukt'u-us, a. Fruitful; fertile.

FRUCTURE, frůkt²yůr', n. Use, fruitiui; iertile. FRUGAL, frôtgàl, a. Thrifty; sparing. FRUGALITY, frôtgàl-ê, n. Thrift; parsimony. FRUGALLY, frôtgàl-ê, ad. Parsimoniously. FRUGGIN, frûgt'in, n. An ovenfork. The pole with

which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRUGIFEROUS, frô-gắt-cắr-cắs, a. Bearing fruit. FRUGIVOROUS, frô-gắv-cô-růs, a. Feeding on fruits,

seeds, or corn, as birds, &c.
FRUIT, frô't, n. That part of a plant which is taken
for food. The offspring of the womb. The effect or ror rood. The onspring of the womb. The effect or consequence of any action. The dessert after the meat. FRUIT, frot, vi. To produce fruit. FRUITAGE, frot-t-ej, n. Various fruits. FRUITBEARER, frot-ba'r-ar, n. That which pro-

duces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frô't-bå'r-ing, a. Producing fruit. FRUITERER, frô't-ûr-ûr, n. One who trades in fruit. FRUITERY, frô't-ûr-ê, n. A fruit-loft.

FRUITFUL, frot-föl, a. Fertile. Prolifick; plenteous. FRUITFULLY, frot-föl-e, ad. Plenteously. FRUITFULNESS, frot-föl-nes, n. Fertility; feeundity.

FRUITGROVES, frot-grovz, n. Plantations of fruit

FRUITION, fro-Ish-un, n. Enjoyment; possession. FRUITIVE, frô-st-sv, a. Enjoying; possessing. FRUITIESS, frô-t-les, a. Barren of fruit. Vain; un-

profitable.

FRUITLESSLY, fr&'t-les-le, ad. Unprofitably. FRUITLESSNESS, fr&'t-les-nes, n. Barrenness. FRUITLQFT, fro/t-laft, n. A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRUIT-TIME, frê/t-tim, n. The Autumn.
FRUIT-TREE, frê/t-trê, n. A tree that bears fruit.

FRUMENTACIOUS, fro-men-ta-shus, a. Made of

grain. FRUMENTARIOUS, frô-men-ta/r-ŷûs, a. Pertaining [dole of corn. FRUMENTATION, fro-men-ta-shun, n. A genearl FRUMENTY, frô'ment-e, n. Food made of wheat boil-FRUMP, frůmp', n. A joke; a flout. FRUMP, frůmp', vt. To mock; to insuit.

ed in milk.

FRUMPED, frůmpd, pp. Insulted.
FRUMPER, frůmpdůr, n. A mocker; a scoffer.
FUMPING, frůmpdug, ppr. Insulting.
FRUSH, frůsh', vt. To break.

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FRUSH, frush', n. A tender horn, that grows in the
  middle of the sole of a horse.
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middle of the sole of a horse.
FRUSHED, fråshd', pp. Bruised; crushed.
FRUSHING, fråshd'ing, ppr. Bruising; crushing.
FRUSTRABLE, frås-tråthl, a. That may be frustrated.
FRUSTRANEOUS, frås-trå'n-yås, a. Useless.
FRUSTRATE, frås-trå't, vt. To defeat; to baulk.
FRUSTRATE, frås-trå't, a. Vain. Null; void.
FRUSTRATED, frås-trå't-èd, pp.
Defeated; disappointing.

pointed. [appointing. FRUSTRATING, frůs-trå't-lng, ppr. Defeated; disappointing. FRUSTRATING, frůs-trå-shûn, n. Defeat. FRUSTRATIVE, frůs-trå-trå-tr, a. Disappointing. FRUSTRATIVE, frůs-trå-trå-tr, a. Disappointing. FRUSTRATORY, frůs-trå-trå-trå-c, a. That which makes any procedure void. [gular figure. FRUSTRUM, frůs-trům, n. A piece cut off from a re-FRUTESCENT, fru-tês-ént, a. From herbaceous, becoming shrubby, as a futescent stem.

coming shrubby, as a futescent stem.
FRUTICANT, frô-tê-kānt, a. Full of shoots. stem.
FRUTICOUS, frô-tê-kūs, a. Shrubby: as a fruticous FRIED, fri'd, pp. Dressed with fat; roasted over the fire in a pan.

FRY, fri', n. The swarm of little fishes. A kind of sieve.

A dish of things fried.

FRY, fri', vt. To dress food in a pan on the fire. FRY, fri', vi. To be roasted in a pan on the fire. FRYING, fri'ling, ppr. Dressing in a fryingpan.
FRYINGPAN, fri'ling-pan, n. The vessel in which
meat is dressed on the fire.

meat is dressed on the are.
FRYTH, frith. See Frith.
FUB, fab', vt. To put off. See Fob.
FUB, fab', n. A plump chubby boy.
FUBBED, fabd', pp. Put off; cheated.
FUBBING, fabeling, ppr. Putting off; cheating,

FUCATE, fu'ka't, a. Painted.

FUCATED, fu²kåt-èd, a. Disguised by false show. FUCUS, fu²kås, n. Paint for the face. In botany: the

name of a genus of submarine plants.

FUDDUR of Lead, fåddår, n. Among the miners, a

FUDDLE, fådd, vt. To make drunk. [load of lead.

FUDDLE, fådd, vi. To drink to excess.

FUDDLED, fåd'ld, pp. Made drunk; intoxicated. FUDDLING, fåd'ling, ppr. Intoxicating.

FUDGE, fuj', int. An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd and lying talkers.
FUEILLEMORTE, fu'l-ê-mô'rt, n. Corruptly pronounced and written philomot. The colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FUEL, fu'el, n. The aliment of fire. FUEL, fu'el, vt. To feed fire with combustible matter. To store with firing. [stored with firing. FUELLED, fu-éld, pp. Fed with combustible matter; FUELLER, fu-él-dr, n. That which supplies fuel. FUELLING, fu-él-lng, ppr. Feeding with fuel; supply-

ing with fuel.

FUGACIOUS, fu-gå/shûs, a. Volatile. FUGACIOUSNESS, fu-gå/shûs-nès, n. Volatility. FUGACITY, fu-gås/ti-è, n. Volatility.

FUGH, fuh', int. An expression of abhorrence. Com-

monly fol.

FUGILE, fu'jîl, n. An imposthume in the ear.

FUGITIVE, fu'jît-îv, a. Flying. Flying from duty;

falling off. Vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fuj'lit-lv, n. One who runs from his sta-

tion or duty.

FUGITIVENESS, fu'jît-îv-nês, n. Volatility.

FUGUE, fu'g, n. In music: some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes, begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow.

FUGUIST, fu'g-1st, n. A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

FULCIBLE, fål'sibl, a. Which may be propped up. FULCIMENT, fål'sim-ent, n. That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end.

FULCRATE, fůl-krå't, a. In botany: a fulcrate stem sone whose branches descend to the earth, as in Ficus.

FULCRUM, ful-krum, n. In mechanics: now common

for prop; as, the fulcrum of a lever.

FULFIL, föl-fil', vt. To answer any purpose or design. FULFILLED, föl-fild', pp. Accomplished; performed; completed; executed. [fulfils.]

FULFILLER, fol-f il-er, n. One that accomplishes or FULFILLING, fol-fil-ing, ppr. Accomplishing; per-

forming; completing.
FULFILLING, föl-fil-ling, n. Full performance.
FULFILMENT, föl-fil-ment, n. Full performance.
FULFRAUGHT, föl-frå't, a. See FULFRAUGHT.

FUGELMAN, fu'gl-man, n. In German: the leader of a file; but, with us: a soldier who stands on the wing of a body of men and marks time for the mo-

tions.

FULGENCY, fůl-jén-sé, n. Splendour; glitter.

FULGENT, fůl-jént, a. Shining; dazzling.

FULGID, fůl-jíd, a. Shining; glittering.

FULGIDITY, fůl-jíd-št-è, n. Splendour.

FULGOUR, fůl-gůr, n. Dazzling brightness.

FULGURANT, fůl-gu-rånt, a. Lightening; flashing.

FULGURATE, fůl-gu-råt, vi. To emit flashes of light.

FULGURATION, fůl-gu-råshůn, n. The act of light
FULGURY, fůl-gu-rè, n. Lightning.

FULIGINATION, mi-gu-ra-snun, n. The act of high-FULGURY, fål-gu-re, n. Lightning.

FULHAM, fål-håm, n. A cant word for false dice.

FULIGINOSITY, fu-lig-ln-0s-lt-e, n. Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.

FULIGINOUS, fu-lig-ln-ds, a. Sooty; smoky.

FULIGINOUSLY, fû-lig-ln-ds-lê, ad. In a smoky state.

FULIGINOUSLY, fû-lig-ln-ds-lê, ad. In a smoky state.

FULIMART, fôl'ê-mâ'rt, n. See FOUMART. A kind of stinking ferret.

FULL, föl', a. Having no space void. Complete. FULL, föl', n. Complete measure; freedom from defi-ciency. The whole; the total.

FULL, föl', ad. Without abatement or diminution.
FULL, föl', vt. To cleanse cloth.
FULLACORNED, föl'd-körnd, a. Fed full with acorns. FULLAGE, foll-ej, n. The money paid for fulling or

cleansing cloth.

FULLAM, föl²åm. See Fulham.

FULLBLOOMED, föl²blö²md, a. Having perfect bloom.

FULLBLOWN, föl²blö²n, a. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom. 'bottom. FULLBOTTOMED, föl-böt-åmd, n. Having a large FULLBUTT, föl-båt', ad. At the same point from opposite directions, and not without violence. FULLCHARGED, föl-tshå'rjd', a. Charged to the

FULLCRAMMED, fol'kramd', a. Crammed to satiety

FULLDRESSED, földdresd, a. Dressed in form.
FULLDRIVE, földdriv, a. Driving as fast as possible. FULLEARED, fol'e'rd, a. Having the heads full of [firm in a mill.

grain. [firm in a mill. FULLED, föld', pp. Thickened. Cleansed and made FULLER, föld'r, n. One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. FULLER'S EARTH, föld'r'z-erth', n. A marl of a soft to the tough texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch when dry, of a grayish brown colour, and generally has a greenish cast in it.

FULLER'S THISTLE, or WEED, fol-erz-this'l, or

ôc'd, n. A plant. FULLERY, fôl-cr-ê, n. The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLEYED, föllig, a. Having large prominent eyes FULLFACED, föllig, a. Having a broad face.

FULLFACED, 1614'84, a. Sated. Fat.
FULLFRAUGHT, föl'frå't, a. Fully stored.
FULLGRORGED, föl'gå'rjd, a. Too much fed.
FULLGROWN, föl'grô'n, a. Completely grown.
FULLHARTED, föl'hå'rt-åd, a. Elated.
FULLHOT, föl'hôt', a. Heated to the utmost.
FULLING, föl'fng n. The act or practice of thickening cloth by means of pastles or stampers, which heat

ing cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state, and cleanse it. FULLING, földing, pp. Thickening cloth in a mill.

Making it compact. FULLINGMILL, folding-mil, n. A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

FULL-LADEN, fol-lå'dn, a. Laden till there can be no more added.

FULLSTUFFED, föl'ståf'd, a. Filled to the utmost extent. [with men. FULLMANNED, föl-månd, a. Completely furnished FULLMOUTHED, föl-måöthd, a. Having a strong FULLORBED, föl'å'rbd, a. Having the orb complete. FULLSPREAD, föl'spred', a. Spread to the utmost. FULLSTOMACHED, föl-ståm-åkd, a. Having the stomach crammed.

FULLSUMMED, föl'såmd', a. Complete in all its parts. FULLWINGED, föl-ålngd', a. Ready for flight. Eager.

FULLY in the property of the p FULMINATED, fål'min-å't-èd, pp. Uttered or sent out as a denunciation, or censure.

FULMINATING, ful-min-a't-ing, ppr. Thundering. Exploding. Denouncing. [dering. Exploding. Denouncing. FULMINATION, fůl/mîn-å/shůn, u. The act of thun-fULMINATORY, fůl/mîn-å/t-ůr-ê, a. Thundering. FULMINE, fůl/mîn, vt. To shoot. To dart. FULMINE, fůl/mîn, vi. To thunder. FULMINED, fůl/mînd, pp. Thundered. FULMINEOUS, fůl-mîn-ýůs, a. Belonging to thunder. FULMINEOUS, fůl-mîn-ýůs, a. Fulminic acid, is a pecu-

FULMINIC, fül'min-lk, a. Fullmine solos, liar acid, contained in fulminating silver.
FULMINING, fül'min-lng, ppr. Thundering.
FULNESS, föl'nès, n. The state of being filled so as Repletion. Force of sound.

FULSOME, fůl'sům, a. Nauseous; offensive. FULSOMELY, fül'sům-lè, ad. Nauseously. FULSOMENESS, fül'sům-nès, n. Nauseousness. FULVID, fål-vid, a. Of a deep yellow colour FULVOUS, fål-vids, a. Yellow; tawny; saffron-co-FUMADO, fu-må-do, n. A smoked fish. [loured.

FUMAGE, fu'm-lj, n. Hearthmoney. FUMATORY, fu-ma-tur-e, n. An herb. FUMBLE, fumb'l, vi. To attempt any thing awkwardly

or ungainly. FUMBLE, fumb'l, vt. To manage awkwardly.

FUMBLED, fumb'ld, pp. Managed awkwardly. Crowded, or tumbled together. FUMBLER, fumb-lur, n. One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLING, fambiling, ppr. Groping. Managing awkwardly. manner. FUMBLINGLY, fümb'ling-le, ad. In an awkward FUME, fu'm, n. Smoke. Vapour. Any volatile parts flying away. Exhalation from the stomach.

FUME, fu'm, vi. To smoke. To vapour. To be in a rage. FUME, fu'm, vt. To smoke. To dry in the smoke.

Simply, to perfume.

FUMED, fu'md, pp. Smoked. Dried in smoke.

FUMET, fu'mét, n. The dung of the deer.

FUMETETE, fu'mét, n. The smell of roasted meat.

FUMID, fu'mid, a. Smoky. Vaporous.

FUMIDITY, fu-mid'êt-ê, n. Smokiness.

FUMIFEROUS, fu-mif'êr-âs, a. Producing smoke.

FUMIGANT fu'm â cânt a. Smoking: fuming.

FUMIGANT, fu'm-ê-gant, a. Smoking; fuming. FUMIGATE, fu'm-ê-ga't, vt. To smoke. To perfume by smoke or vapour.
FUMIGATED, fu'm-ê-gā't-ēd, pp. Smoked. FUMIGATING, fu'm-ê-gâ't-îng, ppr. Smoking. FUMIGATION, fu'm-ê-gâ'-shun, n. Scents raised by

fire. The application of medicines to the body in fumes. FUMIGATORY, fu'm-è-gâ't-ûr-è, a. Having the quality of purifying the foul air. FUMING, fu'm-ing, n. The act of scenting by smoke. FUMING, fu'm-ing, ppr. Smoking. Emitting vapours.

Raging. FUMINGLY, fu'm-ing-lê, ad. Angrily. In a rage. FUMINGLY, hum-ing-ie, al. Magny. In-FUMISH, fu'm-ish, a. Smoky; hot. FUMITER, fu'mit-dr, n. A plant. FUMITORY, fu'mit-dr-ê. See FUMATORY. FUMOUS, fu'm-è. a. Producing fumes. FUMY, fu'm-è. a. FUMY, fu'm-è, a. FUN, fûn', n. Sport. High merriment. FUNAMBULATE, fu-nâm'-bu-lå't, vt. To dance on a

on a rope. rope. [on a rope. FUNAMBULATED, fu-nåm-bu-lå/t-ed, pp. Danced FUNAMBULATING, fu-nåm'bu-lå't-ing, ppr. Dancing on a rope. [dancing. FUNAMBULATION, fu-nām'bu-lā'shūn, n. Rope-FUNAMBULATORY, fu-nām'bu-lā't-ēr-ē, a. Nar-paraming like row, like the walk of a rope-dancer. Performing like

a rope-dancer. FUNAMBULIST, fu-nam'bu-list, n. A rope-dancer. FUNAMBULO, fu-nům²bu-lô, n.
FUNAMBULUS, fu-nům²bu-lůs, n.
A rope-dancer.

FUNCTION, fångk'shån, n. Office of any particular part of the body. Power; faculty. [office. FUNCTIONAL, fångk'shån-ål, a. Pertaining to some FUNCTIONALLY, fungk-shun-al-e, ad. By means of the functions.

FUNCTIONARY, fångk'shån-er-e, n. One who is

charged with an office or employment.

FUND, fünd', n. Stock; capital.
FUND, fünd', vt. To place money in the funds.
FUNDAMENT, fün'då-ment, n. The back part of the foundation. FUNDAMENTAL, fûn-dâ-mênt-âl, a. Serving for the FUNDAMENTAL, fûn-dâ-mênt-âl, n. Leading propotially. FUNDAMENTALLY, fün-då-ment'ål-e, ad. Essen-FUNDED, fünd'ed, pp. Furnished with funds for regu-

lar payment of interest. FUNDING, fund-ing, ppr. Providing with funds for

the payment of interest. FUNEBRIAL, få'nê'brê-ål, a. Belonging to funerals.

FUNERAL, ſuʿner-āl, n. Burial; interment.
FUNERAL, ſuʿner-āl, a. Used at the interring the
FUNERATE, ſuʿner-āl, a. To bury. [dead.
FUNERATION, ſu-ner-āl-shān, n. The solemnization of a funeral.

FUNEREAL, fu-nė'r-yāl, a. Dark; dismal.
FUNEST, fu-nėst', a. Doleful; lamentable.
FUNGATE, fūn-gāl', a. A compound of fungic acid,
FUNGE, fūn', a. A dolt: a fool. [and a base.
FUNGIC, fūn-jīk, a. Pertaining to, or obtained from mushrooms; as fungic acid.

FUNGIFORM, füngg'ê-fârm, a. In mineralogy: hav-ing a termination similar to the head of a fungus. FUNGIN, füng'gin, a. The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle.

FUNGOSITY, fån-gi't, n. A kind of fossil coral. FUNGOSITY, fång-gos-it-e, n. Excrescence.

FUNGOUS, fång'gås, a. Spongy. FUNGUS, fung'gus, n. Strictly, a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fu-nikl, n. A small cord. FUNICULAR, fu-nik-u-lår, a. Consisting of a small

cord or fibre. FUNK, fungk', n. An offensive smell. FUNK, fungk', v. To let pass an offensive smell through FUNK, fungk', vt. To poison with an offensive smell. FUNKED, fungk', vp. Poisoned with an offensive sive smell.

FUNKING, fångk-ing, ppr. Poisoning with an offen-FUNNEL, fån-el, n. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. A pipe or passage of communication.

FUNNELSHAPED, fun-e.-fa'rm, a. Having the funnel funnel funnel.

funnel.

FUNNY, fůn'é, n. A light boat.

FUNNY, fůn'é, a. Comieal.

FUR, fůr', n. Skin with soft hair.

FUR, fůr', ad. At a distance.

FUR, fůr', at. To line or cover with skins that have soft FURACIOUS, fů-rå'shůs, a. Thievish.

FURACITY, fu-rås'ît-è, n. Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, fůr-bè-lò, n. A piece of stuff plaited and madered together. either below or above, on the

puckered together, either below or above, on the petticeats or gowns of women.

FURBELOW, får-bė-lô, pt. To adorn with a furbelow.

FURBELOWED, får-bè-lôd, pp. Furnished with an ornamental appendage of dress; put on as a furbe-

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FURBELOWING, får-be-lo-ing, ppr. Furnishing with
an ornamental appendage of dress.
FURBISH, für²bish, vt. To burnish.
FURBISHABLE_für²bish abl, a. That may be polished.
FURBISHED, fur'bishd, pp. Scoured to brightness;
polished; burnished. [thing, FURBISHER, får-båsh-år, n. One who polishes any FURBISHING, får-båsh-ång, ppr. Rubbing to bright-
ness; polishing. [prongs of a 10rk. FURCATE, får²kå¹t, a. Forked; branching like the FURCATION, får-kå²shån, n. Forkiness. FURDLE, fård³l, nt. To draw up into a fardle or bundle.
FURDLED, fård'ld, pp. Drawn up in a bundle, or fardle. [or fardle.
FURDLING, fård'ling, ppr. Drawing up in a bundle,
FURFUR, får-får, n. Husk, chaff, scurf, or dandriff.
FURFURACEOUS, får-får-å-shås, a. Husky; branny;
FURIOUS, fu'r-yūs, a. Mad; raging; violent. [scaly. FURIOUSLY, fu'r-yūs-lė, ad. Madly; violently. FURIOUSNESS, fu'r-yūs-nės, n. Transport of pas-FURL, fūrl, tt. To draw up. [sion. FURLED, fūrld', pp. Wrapped, and fastened to a yard. FURLING, fūr-lūng, ppr. Wrapping, or rolling, and fastening to a ward. [sioth part of a mile.
fastening to a yard.

FURLONG, får'long, n. A measure of length; the FURLOUGH, får'lo, n. A temporary dismission from
military service. [wheat in milk. FURMENTY, får-mån-tå, n. Food made by boiling FURMETY, får-måt-å, n. See FURMENTY and FRU-
FURNACE, für'nis, n. An enclosed fireplace.
FURNACE, für'nis, vt. To throw out as sparks from a
furnace. [sparks, as from a furnace. FURNACED, får-nisd, pp. Emitted, or thrown out in FURNACING, får-nis-ing, ppr. Throwing out sparks
       as a furnace.
as a turnace.

FURNIMENT, får'nîm-ėnt, n. Furniture.

FURNISH, får'nîsh, n. A specimen.

FURNISH, får'nîsh, vt. To give; to supply. To fit

up. To supply with household stuff.

FURNISHED, får'nishd', pp. Supplied; garnished;
       fitted with necessaries.
 FURNISHER, für-'nish-ing, n. One who fits out. FURNISHING, für-'nish-ing, n. A sample.
FURNISHING, får'nish-ing, ppr. Supplying; fitting;
garnishing. [necessary. FURNISHMENT, für-nish-ment, n. A supply of things FURNITURE, für-nit-yür, n. Moveables; goods put
       in a house for use or ornament. Equipage.
FUROR, fulror, n. Madness; fury.
FURRED, fürd, pp. Lined with skins that have soft hair; covered with morbid matter.
FURRIER, für-é-ür, n. A dealer in furs.
FURRING, für-ing, ppr. Lining, or covering with fur.
FURROW, für-ing, ppr. Lining, or covering with fur.
FURROW, für-ing, and politic in long hollows.
FURROWED, für-ing, pp. Cut into deep lines;
ploughed; divided into long hollows. [face.
FURROWFACED, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into deep lines,
or channels; hollowing; ploughing; dividing into
long hollows. [in furrowed land.
FURROW-WEED, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into furrowed land.
FURROW-WEED, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into furrowed land.
FURROW-WEED, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into furrowed land.
FURROW-WEED, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into furrowed land.
FURROW-WEED, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into furrowed land.
FURTHER, für-ing, ppr. Cutting into furrowed land.
  FURRIER, får-é-år, n. A dealer in furs.
FURTHER, für'thur, a. At a greater distance.
FURTHER, für'thur, ad. To a greater distance.
FURTHER, für'thur, vt. To forward; to promote; to
help.
FURTHERANCE, får-thår-åns, n. Promotion; help.
FURTHERED, får-thår-ån, pp. Promoted; advanced.
FURTHERER, får-thår-ån, n. Promoter.
FURTHEREN, får-thår-ång, ppr. Promoting; ad-
      vancing
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FURTHERMORE, får-thår-mor, ad. Moreover.
FURTHEST, får-thest, ad. At the greatest distance. FURTIVE, får-tåv, a. Stolen.
FURUNCLE, fu'r-ungkl, n. An angry pustule. FURWROUGHT, fur-ra't, a. Made of fur.
FURY, fu<sup>2</sup>rė, n. Rage; passion.
FURYLIKE, fu<sup>2</sup>rė-li'k, a. Raving; raging.
FURZE, fūrz', n. Gorse; goss.
FURZY, fūrz'ė, a. Full of gorse.
FUSCATION, fūs-kā'-shūn, n. Darkening.
FUSCITE, fūs'-si't, n. A mineral of a grayish or
ruserite, russerit, n. A mineral of a grayish or greenish-black colour, found in Norway.
FUSCOUS, füs'küs, a. Brown.
FUSE, fu'z, vi. To bet.
FUSE, fu'z, vi. To be melted.
FUSEE, fu zè', n. The cylinder round which is wound
     the cord or chain of a clock or watch. A firelock. A small neat musket. Written fusil. Of a bomb or
     granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder
     or composition in the shell take fire. Track of a buck.
FUSIBILITY, fu'z-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Capacity of beino
     melted.
FUSIBLE, fu'z-îbl, a. Capable of being melted.
FUSIFORM, fu'zê-fârm, a. Shaped like a spindle.
FUSIL, fu-zîl', n. A firelock; a small neat musq
In heraldry: something like a spindle.
FUSIL, fu-zil', a. Capable of being melted.
FUSILEER, fu'zil-ê'r, n. A soldier armed with a
fusil; a musketeer.

FUSION, fu'zhūn, n. The act of melting.

FUSS, fu's', n. A bustle.

FUSSE, fu's', see Fuzzle.

FUSST, fūst', n. The trunk or body of a column. A
rust, nuse, n. The trunk or body of a column. A strong smell; as that of a mouldy barrel.

RUST, fûst', vî. To smell ill.

RUSTED, fûst'ed, a. Mouldy; offensive.

FUSTIAN, fûst'yân, n. A kind of cloth.

Bombast.

FUSTIAN, fûst'yân, a. Made of fustian. Ridiculously
     tumid.
FUSTIANIST, fůst-'yàn-"ist, n. One who writes bom-
FUSTICK, fůs-'tik, n. A sort of wood brought from
the West Indies, used in dyeing of cloth.
FUSTIGATE, fûs-tîg-åt, vt. To cane.
FUSTIGATION, fûs-tîg-å-shûn, n. An ancient custom
      of punishing with a cudgel; also, a penance enjoined
 by the Roman inquisition.
FUSTILARIAN, fůs-tỉl-ả/r-ỷản, n. A low fellow; a
      scoundrel.
FUSTILUG, fůs'tê-lůz, n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. FUSTINESS, fůs'tê-ness, n. Mouldiness.
FUSTINESS, fûs'tê-ness, n. Mouinness.
FUSTY, fûs'tê, a. Ill-smelling.
FUSURE, fu'zhår, n. The act of melting.
FUTILE, fû'zhår, a. Of no weight.
FUTILITY, fu-tîl-ît-ê, n. Want of weight.
FUTICOUS, fu'zîl-ås, a. Worthless.
FUTTOCKS, fût'âks, n. The lower timbers that hold
the ship together.

FUTURE, fu't-ŷûr, n. Time to come.

FUTURE, fu't-ŷûr, n. Time to come.

FUTURELY, fu't-ŷûr-lê, ad. In time to come.

FUTURITION, fu-tu-rish-ûn, n. The state of being to
FUJURITY, fu-tu-rish-in, n. The state of being to FUJURITY, fu-tu-frit-ê, n. Time to come. [bc. FUZED, fu'zd, pp. Melted; liquified. FUZING, fu'z-ing, ppr. Melting; liquifying. FUZZ, fuz', n. Fine light particles; loose volatile matter. FUZZ, fuz', vi. To fly out in small particles. FUZZBALL, fuz-ball, n. A kind of fungus, which, when wrested bursts and contrast dust in the ever
pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes. FUZZLE, fůz'l, vt. To make drunk.
FUZZLED, füz'ld, pp. Intoxicated.
FUZZLING, füzzling, ppr. Intoxicating.
FY, fi', interj. A word of blame and disapprobation.
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G.

G, je', has two sounds, one called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. Walker .- Impossible. Raise the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and you produce the sound eg, the hard sound of G. J. K.—The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of J, and is commonly, though not always, found before e, i: as, gem, gibbet. [alt. G, je'. In musick: one of the cless; that of the treble or

GAB, gåb', n. Cant; loquacity. GAB, gåb', vi. To talk idly.

GABARDINE, gåb'ér-dîn. See GABERDINE. GABBARAGE, gåb'ér-å'j, n. The coarse cloth in which Irish goods are packed up.

GABBLE, gåb'l, n. Loud talk without meaning. GABBLE, gåb'l, vi. To prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLER, gåb-lêr, n. A prater.
GABBLING, gåb-ling, ppr. Prating; chattering,
GABBRO, gåb-rô, n. The name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. It is the cuphotide of the French; and the verde di Corsica duro of artists.

GABELLER, gå'bl, n. A tax.
GABELLER, gå'bél-år, n. A collector of taxes.
GABERDINE, gåb'er-din, n. A coarse frock.
GABION, gå'b-yån, n. A wicker basket which is filled

with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, gå'bl, n. The fore-front or end of a house coming down right. The gable, or gable-end of a house, is the upright triangular end; from the cornice to the top of its roof.

GABRIELITES, gå'brê-el-i'tz, n. A sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from Gabriel Scherling. GABRONITE, gå brå-ni't, n. A mineral supposed to be a variety of fettstein. Its colours are gray, or

greenish, or bluish-gray, and sometimes red.
GAD, gad', n. A sceptre, or club. A wedge or ingot

of steel. A stile or graver.

GAD, gåd', vi. To ramble about.

GADBEE, gåd-bê', n. The gadfly; a large stinging fly.

GADDER, gåd'ur n. A rambler.

GADDING, gåd-ing, n. A going about.
GADDINGLY, gåd-ing-lè, ad. In a roving manner.
GADFLY, gåd-in, n. A fly that stings cattle. The

breese.

GADDING, gådding, n. A going about.

GADDINGLY, gådding-lê, ad. In a roving manner.

GADLING, gådding, a. Straggling.

GADOLINITE, gå-ddlin-lit, n. A mineral so called from professor Gadolin. It contains a new earth called Yttria.

CADWALL GÅJARI ... A foul of the game Amas in a second straggling.

GADWALL, gåd-bål, n. A fowl of the genus Anas, in-GAELICK, gåd-låk, n. A fowl of the genus Anas, in-GAELICK, gåd-låk, n. A dialect of the Celtick tongue.

GAELICK, or GALICK, gåd-låk, or gådlåk, a. Per-

taining to the Gaelick language. GAFF, gaf, n. A harpoon. A fool. GAFFER, gåf'år, n. A word of respect, now obsolete. GAFFLE, gåf', n. An artificial spur put upon cocks. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.

GAFFLES, gåfl., n. Artificial spurs upon cocks.
GAFFLOCK, gåf'lok. See GAVELOCK.
GAG, gåg', vt. To stop the mouth.
GAG, gåg', n. Something to stop the mouth.
GAGE, gå', n. A pledge; a pawn. In naval language, when one ship is to windward of another, she is said

to have the weather gage of her.

GAGE, gå'(j. vt. To wager. To take the contents of any vessel liquids particularly; more properly guage.

GAGED, gå'(j. vp. Pledged. Measured.

GAGER, gå'(j. vp. Pledged. by the state of the s

sure vessels or quantities.

GAGGED, gågd', pp. Prevented from speaking by thrusting something into the mouth.

GAGGER, gag-ur, n. One who uses a gag. GAGGING, gag-ing, ppr. Stopping the mouth by putting something into it.

GAGGLE, gåg'l, vi. To make a noise like a goose. GAGGLING, gåg'ling, n. A noise made by geese. GAGING, gå'j-ing, ppr. Pledging. Measuring the contents.

GAHNITE, gå'n-i't, n. A mineral, called also antomalite, and octahedral corundum.

GAILY, gå'd-te, n. See GAYETY. GAILY, gå'd-te, ad. Airily; cheerfully. GAIN, gå'n, n. Profit; advantage. Ito attain. GAIN, gå'n, vi. To grow rich. To get ground. GAIN, gå'n, a. Handy; ready.

GAINABLE, gå'n-åbl, a. Capable of being gained. GAINAGE, gå'n-åj, n. In our old writers, the profit that comes by the tillage of land held by the lower that comes by the thinge of land near by the lower kind of sokemen and villains. [reaped. GAINED, gå'nd, pp. Obtained as profit; advantage GAINER, gå'n-får, n. One who receives profit. GAINFUL, gå'n-fål, a. Advantageous. Lucrative. GAINFULLY, gå'n-fål-å. ad. Profitably. GAINFULNESS, gå'n-fål-nås, n. Profit; advantage. GAINGUINESS, gå'n-fål-nås, n. Profit; advantage. GAINFULNESS, gå'n-fål-nås, n. Orbitaining as profit; reaching

GAINING, gå'n-ling, ppr. Obtaining as profit; reaching. GAINLESS, gå'n-les, a. Unprofitable. GAINLESSNESS, gå'n-les-nes, n. Unprofitableness.

GAINLY, gå'n-lė, ad. Handily; readily.
GAINSAY, gå'n-så, vt. To oppose.
GAINSAYER, gå'n-så-år, n. An opponent.

GAINSAYER, gå'n-så-år, n. An opponent,
GAINSAYING, gå'n-så-ång, n. Opposition,
GAINSTAND, gå'n-stånd', vt. To resist.
GAINSTRIVE, gå'n-stri'v, vi. To oppose.
GAINSTRIVED, gå'n-stri'v, vi. To make resistance.
GAINSTRIVED, or GAINSTRIVEN, gå'n-stri'vd, or
gå'n-stri'v'n, pp. Withstood.
GAINSTRIVING, gå'n-stri'v-ång, ppr. Opposing.
GAIRISH, gå'rish. See GARISH.
GAIT. gå't. n. Away! as. gang your gait. March:

GAIT, gâ't, n. Away! as, gang your gait. March; walk. The manner and air of walking.
GALACTITE, gå-låk'ti't, n. A fossil substance re-

sembling the morochthus, or French chalk, but different in colour. Triturated in water, it gives the colour

GALACTOPHOGIST, gå-låk-tôf-6-jist, n. One who lives on milk. GALACTOPHOROUS, gå-låk'tof'o-rås,a. Producing

GALACTOPHOROUS, ga-lak-to-o-rus, a. Prouncing GAITED, gå't-èd, a. Having a particular gait. GAITERS, gå't-èrz, n. pl. A kind of spatterdashes. GALA, gå'lå, or gå'lå, n. A day of show and festivity. GALAGE, gål-å'zh, n. A shepherd's clog. GALANGAL, gå'lån'gål, n. A medicinal root. GALATIANS, gå-lå'shåns, n. pl. Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Lower Asia; to whom St. Paul addressed on onieth. St. Paul addressed an epistle.

of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

GALBANUM, gål'bå-min, n. A resinous gum.

GALE, gall, n. A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger

than a breeze. A plant. GALE, ga'l, vi. When two ships are near one another at sea, and there being but little wind blowing, one feels more of it than another, they say the ship gales away from the other.

GALEA, gâ'l-yā, n. A genus of sea hedge-hogs. GALEAS, gâ'l-yās, n. A low built Venetian vessel, with oars and sails.

GALEATED, gå-lê-å't-åd, a, Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood. GALEETO, gå-lê-tô, n. A fish of the genus Blennius: like the eel, living many hours. GALENA, gå-lê-nå, n. Originally the name of the thorizer.

theriaca.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'ye, nz', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or .—i, us

GALENICAL, gå-len-ik-ål, a. Denoting the manner GALENICK, gå-len-ik, a. of considering and GALENICK, gå-lėn-1k, a.) of considering and treating diseases according to the principles of Galen. GALENISM, gå-lėn-1zm, n. The doctrine of Galen. GALENIST, gå-lėn-1st, n. A physician that follows the method of Galen. [with a hat. GALERICULATE, gål-ë-rik-u-lå't, a. Covered, as GALERITE, gål-ti-t, n. A genus of fossil shell. GALILEAN, gål-1l-lè-ån, n. A native or inhabitant of Galilee. One of a sect amount the ancient laws which

Galilee. One of a sect among the ancient Jews, which taught doctrines contrary to subjection to the Roman

empire.
GALIMATIA, gål-è-må-shå, n. Nonsense.
GALIOT, gål-yöt, n. See GALLIOT.
GALL, gål, n. The bile. The part which contains the bile. A slight hurt. An accidental tumour, produced on trees; those of the oak are used in medicine.

GALL, gA1, vt. To burt by fretting the skin.

GALLANT, gA1, vi. To fret.

GALLANT, gA1, gA1, vi. as Brave; high-spirited. Fine;

noble. Courtly with respect to ladies.

GALLANT, gål-lånt', n. A gay, airy, splendid man. A wooer. GALLANT, gål-lånt', vt. To pay attention to the GALLANTED, gål-lånt-ed, pp. Attended, or waited

on, as a lady.

GALLANTING, gål-lånt-éd, pp. Attended, or waited [waiting on ladies] of GALLANTING, gål-lånt-lång, ppr. Attending, or GALLANTING, gål-ånt-lå, ad. Gayly; splendidly. Bravely; nobly.

GALLANTNESS, gål-ånt-nås, n. Elegance.

GALLANTRY, gål-ånt-rå, n. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. Courtship. [gallic acid. GALLATE, gål-låt, n. A neutral salt, formed by the GALLBLADDER, gål-blåd-år, n. A small membraneous sack, shaped like a pear. which receives the braneous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the

bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GALLEASS, gall-yas, or gall-yas, n. A heavy low-

built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GALLED, garld, pp. Having the skin torn by rubbing.

GALLEON, galldon, n. A large ship with four or sometimes five decks.

GALLERY, gål'er-e, n. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. The seats in the playhouse above the

ments open. The seats in the playhouse above the pit.

GALLETYLE, gål'ê-ti'l, n. A gallipot.

GALLEY, gål'ê, n. A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEYFOIST, gål'ê-fàd'st, n. A barge of state.

GALLEYSLAVE, gål'ê-slå'v, n. A man condemned to row in the gallies.

GALLFLY, gå'l-fii', n. The insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the cynips.

GALLIARD, gål'ŷèrd, a. Brisk; gay.

GALLIARD, gål'ŷèrd, n. A gay, brisk, lively man.

GALLIARDISE, gål'ŷèrd-i'z, n. Merriment.

GALLICAN, gål'îk, a.

French.

GALLICAN, gål'îk, a.

GALLICISM, gål'ê-sizm, n. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language. [hose.

GALLIMAUFRY, gål-ê-må'shå, n. Nonsense.

GALLIMATIA, gål-ê-må'shå, n. Nonsense.

GALLIMATIA, gål-ê-må'shå, n. A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat.

GALLINACEOUS, gål-în-å'shås, a. Denoting birds

or hash of several sorts of proken meat.

GALLINACEOUS, gål-in-å/shůs, a. Denoting birds
of the pheasant kind.

GALLING, gål-ing, pp. Fretting the skin; excoriating. Vexing.

GALLINULE, gål/a-nu'l, n. A tribe of fowls, of the
grallic order; included under the genus fulica, with
the coot.

GALLIOT, gål-¢åt, n. A little galley.
GALLIPOT, gål-ĉ-pòt, n. A pot used for medicines.
GALLITZINITE, gål-litz-în-i't, n. Rutile, an ore of

GALLIVAT, gål-é-våt, n. A sort of small vessel used on the Malabar coast.
GALL-LESS, gål-lès', a. Without gall or bitterness.
GALLNUT, gål-nåt, n. An excrescence growing on the oak, in Asia Minor, used in making ink.

GALLON, gål-un, n. A liquid measure of four quarts. 306

GALLOON, gål-lo'n, n. A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

GALLOP, gål-up, rt. To move forward by leaps, so

that all the feet are off the ground at once.

GALLOP, gal-up, n. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, gål'up-ur, n. A horse that gallops. GALLOPIN, gål'ô-pin, or gål'ô-pång, n. A servant for the kitchen,

GALLOW, gål-6, vt. To terrify; to fright.
GALLOW, gål-6, n.
A beam laid over two posts,
GALLOWS, gål-ås, n.
on which malefactors are hanged.

GALLOWAY, gål-0-6å, n. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

GALLOWED, gål-6'd, pp. Terrified; frighted. GALLOWING, gål-6-lng, ppr. Terrifying; frighting. GALLOWGLASS, gål-6-glås, n. An ancient Irish foot soldier. hanged.

GALLOWSFREE, gal'ds-fré', a. Exempt from being GALLOWSTREE, gal'ds-tré', n. The tree of exe-

GALLSICKNESS, gå'l-sik-nes, n. A remitting bilious fever, in the Netherlands.

GALLSTONE, gà'l-stô'n, n. A concretion formed in

the gallbladder.
GALLY, gàl-c, a. Of gall; bitter as gall.
GALLYWORM, gàl-c-oarm, n. An insect.
GALOCHE, gà-lò'sh, n. Shoes without buckles or

straps, made to wear over other shoes in wet weather. GALSOME, gå'l-sûm, a. Angry; malignant. GALVANICK, gål-vån-'fk, a. Denoting the power of

galvanism.

GALVANISM, gål'vån-izm, n. From Galvani, celebrated for the experiments which he made in this branch of philosophy. The action of metallick substances. [galvanism. GALVANIST, gål-vå-nist, n. One who believes in GALVANIZE, gål-vån-i'z, vt. To affect by the power

of galvanism. GALVANIZED, gål'vå-ni'zd, pp. Affected with gal-

GALVANIZING, gål'vån-i'z-ing, ppr. Affecting with galvanism. GALVANOLOGIST, gål-vå-nol'o-jist, n. One who

describes the phenomena of galvanism

GALVANOLOGY, gal-vå-nol'-8-je, n. A treatise on

galvanism; or, a description of its phenomena. GALVANOMETER, gál-vå-nòm'et-år, n. A measure for ascertaining the power of galvanick ope-

GAMASHES, gå-måsh-iz, or gå-må-shez, n. Short

spatterdashes worn by ploughmen.
GAMBADOES, gâm-bâ-dô'z, n. pl. Spatterdashes.
GAMBET, gâm-bêt, n. A bird of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic Sea, and in Sean-dinavia, and Iceland.

GAMBLE, gamb'l, vi. To play for money. cheats. GAMBLER, gåm²bler, n. A knave who games and GAMBLING, gåm²bling, ppr. Gaming for money. GAMBOGE, gåm-bő/zh, n. A concreted vegetable

GAMBOGE, gåm-bó'zh, n. A concreted vegetable juice, of a bright yellow colour, and scarcely any smell. GAMBOL, gåm-bůl, vi. To dance; skip; frisk. GAMBOLING, gåm-bůl, n. A skip; a hop. GAMBOLING, gåm-bůl-lng, ppr. Leaping; frisking. GAMBREL, gåm-brêl, vi. To tie by the leg. GAMBRELLED, gåm-brêld, pp. Tied by the leg. GAMBRELLING, gåm-brêl-ling, pp. Tying by the leg. GAMBRELLING, gåm-brêl-ling, pp. Tying by the leg. GAME, gåm, p. Sport of any kind. Animals pur-

GAME, gå'm, n. Sport of any kind. Animals pur-GAME, gå'm, vi. To play extravagantly for money. GAMECOCK, gå'm-kok, n. A cock bred to fight. GAME-EGG, gå'm-èg, n. Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gå/m-kêp'ůr, n. A person who sees

that game is not destroyed.

GAMELEG, ga'm-lèg, n. A lame leg.

GAMESOME, ga'm-sům, a. Gay; sportive.

GAMESOMELY, ga'm-sům-lè, ad. Merrily.

GAMESOMENESS, ga'm-sům-nes, n. Sportiveness.

GAMING, gå'm-ing, ppr. Playing for money.

¹ a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

play.

GAMING, gå'm-ing, n. The practice of gamesters.

GAMING HOUSE, gå'm-ing-håôs, n. A house where

gan. esters carry on their employment.

GAMINGTABLE, gå'm-ing-tå'bl, n. A table at which

gamesters practise their art.

GAMMER, gam'ar, n. The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer. [and dried. GAMMON, gam-un, n. The buttock of an hog salted GAMMONED, gam-und, pp. Pickled and dried in

smoke. A term in the game of backgammon.

GAMMONING, gam'un-ing, ppr. Making bacon; pickling and drying in smoke. A term for obtaining the game at backgammon.

GAMUT, gam'ut, n. The scale of musical notes.

GAN, gan', preterite of gin, (an abbreviation of began.) GANCH, gantsh', vt. To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey. GANDER, gan-ddr, n. The male of the goose. GANG, gang', vi. To go; to walk. GANG, gang', n. A tribe; herd.

GANGBOARD, gång'bô'rd, n. A board or plank, for eleets, or steps, used for walking into, or out of a boat.

GANGDAYS, gång'då'z, n. Days of perambulation.

GANGHON, gắng hồn, n. A kind of flower. GANGLION, gắngg lệ-ủn, n. A tumour in the tendi-

nous and nervous parts.

GANGRENATE, gång'grê-nå't, vt. To mortify. GANGRENATED, gång-grê-nå/t-ed, pp. Formed into

a gangrene. GANGRENATING, gång-grên-å/t-ing, ppr. Produc-

ing a gangrene.

GANGRENE, gång-gre'n, n. A mortification.

GANGRENE, gång-gre'n, vt. To become mortified.

GANGRENE, gång-gre'n, vt. To corrupt to mortifica
GANGRENED, gång-gre'nd, pp. Mortified. [tion.

GANGRENED, gång-gre'n-de-general-gre'n-de-general-gre'nd, pp. mortification. beginning to corrupt, or mortification. beginning to corrupt, or mortification. to mortification; beginning to corrupt, or mortify, as

GANGRENING, gang-gre'n-ing, ppr. Mortifying.

GANGRENOUS, gang grê'n-us, a. Mortified. GANGUE, gang', n. In mining: the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chemically combined, is called the gangue, or matrix of the ore.

GANGWAY, gång-bå, n. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gång-bek, n. Rogation week, when

processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

GANIL, gån-il, n. A kind of brittle limestone. GANNET, gån-it, n. The solan goose; a fowl of the genus pelicanus, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These fowls frequent the Isles of Scotland in summer; and feed chiefly on herrings.

GANTELOPE, gắn tế-lờ/p, n. A military punish-GANTLET, gắn t'lết, n. ment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash

from each man.

GANZA, gån-zå, n. A kind of wild goose.

GAOL, jål, n. A prison. It is always pronounced and often written jail, and sometimes goal.
GAOL, jål, vt. To imprison.
GAOL-DELIVERY, jål/då-liv-er-e, n. The judicial

process, which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLED, jā'ld, pp. Put into prison; committed to GAOLER, jā'l-dr, n. A keeper of a prison. [gaol. GAOLING, jålling, ppr. Imprisoning; confining in GAP, gåp, n. A breach. An avenue; an open way. To make defence.

GAPE, gå/p, or gå/p, vi. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. To crave. To open the fissures or holes. To stare with wonder. fishly.

GAPER, gá'p-èr, or gå'p-èr, n. One who stares fool-GAPING, gá'p-ìng, or gå'p-ing, ppr. Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dulness, wonder, or ad-

GAPTOOTHED, gåp-tothd, a. See GAT-TOOTHEE.

GAMESTER, gå'm-står, n. One vitiously addicted to GAR, går', n. In Saxon, signifies a weapon : so Eadgar is a happy weapon.
GAR, gar', vt. To cause; to make.
GARAGAY, gar-2a-ga', n. A rapacious fowl of Mexico,

of the size of the kite.

GARB, ga'rb, n. Dress; clothes; habit. In heraldry: a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.

GARBAGE, ga'r-bij', n. The bowels; the offal.

GARBAGED, gå/r-bijd, a. That hath the garbage

pulled out.

GARBEL gå'r-bél, n. A plank next the keel of a ship.

GARBISH, gå'r-bish, nt. To exenterate.

GARBLE, gå'r-bl, vt. To sift; to part.

GARBLED, gå'rbld, pp. Sifted; bolted; separated

culled out.

GARBLER, ga'r-bler, n. The garbler of spices, is an officer in the city of London, whose business is to view and search drugs, &c., and to garble and cleanse them. He who separates one part from another.

GARBLING, gå'rb-ling, ppr. Sifting; separating;

culling; sorting.

GARBOARD, ga'r-bo'rd, n. The garboard plank, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel, on the outside.

GARBOIL, gå'r-båél, n. Disorder; tumult. GARD, gå'rd, n. Wardship; care; custody. GARD, gå'rd, vt. See GUARD. GARDEN, gå'rdn, n. A piece of ground enclosed, and planted with herbs or fruits.

GARDEN, gårdn, vi. To cultivate a garden.
GARDEN, gårdn, vt. To dress as a garden. a garden.
GARDENED, gårdnd, pp. Dressed and cultivated as
GARDENED, gårdnd, pp. The art cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gå'rd-ning, n. The art of cultivating or planning gardens. [a garden. GARDENING, gå/rd-ning, ppr. Cultivating, or tilling GARDENMOULD, gå/rdn-möld, n. Mould fit for a

[in a garden. GARDENPLOT, gå'rdn-plot, n. Plantation laid out GARDENSTUFF, gå'rdn-ståf, n. Planta growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. GARDEN-TILLAGE, gå'rdn-til-'lj, n. Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

in cultivating gardens. GARDENWARE, gå'rdn-bå'r, n. The produce of gar-

GARDON, gå'r-dûn, n. A fish of the roach kind.
GARE, gå'r, n. Coarse wool growing on the legs of
GARFISH, går-fish, n. A marine fish.

[sheep.

GARGARISM, gå'r-gå-rizm, n. A liquid form of me-dicine to wash the mouth with.

GARGARIZE, gå'r-gå-ri'z, vt. To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

GARGARIZED, gå'r-gå-ri'zd, pp. Washed with medicated liquors.

GARGARIZING, gå'r-gå-ri'z-ing, ppr. Washing the mouth with medicated liquors.

GARGET, gå'r-jöt, n. A distemper in cattle. GARGIL, gå'r-gil, n. A distemper in geese, which stops the head, and often proves fatal. GARGLE, gå'rgl, vt. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. To warble.

GARGLE, gå'rgl, n. A liquor with which the throat is washed. A warble. GARGLED, ga'rgld, pp. Washed with some liquor, not suffered directly to descend the throat. Warbled.

GARGLING, gå'rg-ling, ppr. Washing the throat with some liquor, not suffered immediately to descend. Warbled.

GARGLION, gå'r-glê-un, n. An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour.

mmoveable tumour.

GARGOL, gå'r-gål, n. A distemper in hogs.

GARISH, gå'r-lsh, a. Gaudy; showy.

GARISHLY, gå'r-lsh-lê, ad. Splendidly.

GARISHNESS, gå'r-lsh-něs, n. Finery. [flowers.

GARLAND, gå'r-lånd, n. A wreath of branches or

GARLAND, gå'r-lånd, vt. To deck with a garland.

GARLANDED, gå'r-lånd-èd, pp. Decked with a garland.

land. [garland. GARLANDING, gå'r-lånd-ing, ppr. Decking with a GARLICK, gå'r-lik, n. A plant. GARLICK Pear-tree, gå'r-lik, n. An American tree. x 2 307

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good —w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

GARLICK Wild, gå'r-lik, n. A plant. GARLICKEATER, gå'r-lik-ê't-ùr, n. A mean fellow. GARMENT, gå'r-ment, n. Clothes; dress.

GARNER, gar-ner, n. A place in which thrashed corn is stored up.

GARNER, gå'r-nër, vt. To store as in garners.
GARNERED, gå'r-nërd, pp. Stored in a granary.
GARNERING, gå'r-nër-ing, ppr. Storing in a granary.
GARNET, gå'r-nët, n. A gem of a middle degree of hardness, hetween the samphire and the common granary. hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. Its colour is a strong red.

ARNISH, gå/r-nish, vt. To embellish a dish with

GARNISH, gå/r-nish, vt. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.
GARNISH, gå/r-nish, n. Things strewed round a dish.
GARNISHED, gå/r-nishd, pp. Adorned; decorated;

GARNISHEE, gå'r-nish-ê', n. One in whose hands the property of an absconding debtor is attached; who is warned or notified of the demand or suit, and who may appear and defend in the suit, in the place of the

principal.
GARNISHER, gå'r-nish-ur, n. One who decorates. GARNISHING, gå/r-nish-ing, ppr. Adorning; deco-

rating.

GARNISHMENT, gå'r-nish-ment, n. Ornament.

GARNITURE, går-nit-ŷûr, n. Furniture.

Becambling nickle made of i

GAROUS, gå-rås, a. Resembling pickle made of fish. GARRAN, går-ån. See GABRON. GARRAPATO, går-å-på-tå, n. A bug like insect, in

South America.

GARRED, går'd, pp. Caused; made. GARRET, går'dt, n. A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETED, går-ét-éd, a. Protected by turrets. GARRETEER, går-ét-tê/r, n. An inhabitant of a garret. GARRING, går-fing, ppr. Causing; making. GARRISON, går-fis-un, n. A fortified place stored with

soldiers. [armed force to defend it. GARRISON, går-is-ån, vt. To supply a place with an GARRISONED, går-is-ånd, pp. Furnished with soldiers. [a fortress for its defence.

GARRISONING, går'is-un-ing, ppr. Placing troops in GARRON, går'un, n. A small horse. A hackney. GARRULITY, går-u'lit-è, n. Loquacity; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, går-u-lus, a. Prattling; talkative. GARTER, går-tår, n. A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg. The mark of the highest order of English knighthood. The principal king at

GARTER, gå'r-tůr, vt. To bind with a garter. [arms. GARTERED, gå'r-tůrd, pp. Bound with a garter. GARTERING, gå'r-tůr-ing, ppr. Binding or tying

with a garter.

GARTH, gå'rth, n. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle. An enclosure; a yard; a garden; a croft. A hoop or band. preserved.

GARUM, gås'rům, n. A pickle, in which fish had been GAS, gås', n. A spirit not capable of being coagulated. GASCON, gås'kůn, n. A native of Gascony.

GASCONADE, gås-kůn-å'd, n. A boast; a bravado. GASCONADE, gås-kůn-å'd, vi. To boast; to brag. GASEOUS, gå's-hůs, n. Consisting or partaking of gas. GASH, gåsh', vi. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gash', n. A deep and wide wound. GASHED, gashd', pp. Cut with a deep incision. GASHFUL, gash-fol, a. Full of gashes. sions. GASHING, gåshing, ppr. Cutting long, deep inci-GASIFICATION, gås-if-ik-å-shån, n. The act or pro-

cess of converting into gas. [fluid. GASIFIED, gås²4²-fi'd, pp. Converted into an aeriform GASIFY, gås²4²-fi'd, pp. Convert into gas. GASIFYING, gås²-6²-fi'ng, ppr. Converting into gas. GASKINS, gås²-ki'ns, n. pl. Wide hose; wide breeches. GASLIGHT, gås²-li't, n. The light and heat procured by the combusting of perhuretted buttergen gas a reby the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, a re-

cent invention, by which streets and public places are GASOMETER, gås-òm-ét-år, n. An instrument said to be invented by Lavoisier and Menier to measure

the quantity of gas. The place where gas is prepared for lighting towns, &c.

GASOMETRY, gas'om'et-re, n. The practice of convulsively measuring gases.

GASP, gå'sp, vi. To emit breath by opening the mouth GASP, gå'sp, n. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath the breath

GASPING, gå'sp-ing, ppr. Opening the mouth to catch GAST, gå'st, vt. To fright, shock; terrify. GASTED, gå'st-éd, pp. Frightened. GASTFUL, gå'st-föl, a. See GHASTFUL.

GASTING, gå'st-ing, ppr. See GHASTING. GASTLY, gå'st-lê, ad. See GHASTLY GASTNESS, gå'st-nès, n. See GHASTNESS.

GASTRICK, gas-trik, a. Belonging to the belly or

stomach. GASTRILOQUIST, gås-tril-o-koist, n. A person who speaks inwardly, and whose voice seems to come afar

off: usually called a ventriloquist. [mach. GASTRITIS. gas-tri-tis, n. Inflammation of the sto-GASTROCELE, gas-trô-sê/l, n. A rupture of the sto-

stomach. GASTROLOGY, gås-tròl-'ô-je, n. A treatise on the GASTRONOMIST, gås-tròn-'ô-mist, n. One who de-

lights in good living.
GASTRONOMY, gås-tron-ô-mê, n.
GASTRORAPHY, gås-tròr-åf-ê, n. [good eating The science of Sewing up any open the belly. wound of the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gås-trot-o-me, n. The act of cutting GAT, gat'. The preterite of get. GATE, ga't, n. A frame of timber upon hinges to give

a passage into enclosed grounds. A way; a passage. GATED, gå/t-éd, a. Having gates. GATEVEIN, gå/t-vå/n, n. The vena porta.

GATEWAY, ga't-ôa', n. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area to a large mansion.

GATHER, gath-dr, vi. To collect. To pick up; to glean. To assemble. To compress. To collect logically. To contract. GATHER, gåth'ar, vi. To thicken. To assemble. To

generate pus or matter.

GATHER,gåth-ur,n. Cloth drawn together in wrinkles. GATHERABLE, gåth'ur-abl, a. Deducible from premised grounds.

GATHERED, gåth-ård, pp. Collected. Contracted.

GATHERER, gath'ur-ur, n. One that gathers. GATHERING, gåth'ur-ing, n. An assembly.

lection. GATHERING, gåth'år-ing, ppr. Collecting; assem-GATHERS, gåth'årz, n. pl. Plaits in a garment.

GATTENTREE, gåt'n-tre, n. A species of Cornelian cherry.
GAT-TOOTHED, gắt tốt hơ, a. Having a lickerish GAUD, gắ'd, n. A toy; trinket; bawble.
GAUDED, gắ'd-ểd, n. Decorated with trinkets.
GAUDERY, gắ'd-ủr-ce, n. Finery.

GAUDERY, ga'd-li-ê, ad. Showily.

GAUDINESS, ga'd-ê-nês, n. Showiness.

GAUDY, ga'd-ê, n. A festival.

GAUDY, ga'd-ê, a. Showy; splendid.

GAUGE, ga'd, vt. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

GAUGED, gå'jd, pp. Measured. | sure vessels. GAUGER, gå'j-ur, n. One whose business is to mea-GAUGING, gaj-ing, n. The art of measuring the

contents or capacities of vessels.

GAUGING, ga'j-ing, ppr. Measuring a cask.

GAUGINGROD, ga'j-ing-ròd, n. An instrument to

be used in measuring the contents of casks. GAUL, gå'l, n. An ancient name of France. GAULISH, gå'l-îsh, a. Relating to the Gauls.

GAUN, gå'm, vt. To understand; a northern word.
GAUNCH, gå'ntsh, vt. See Ganch.
GAUNT, gå'nt, or gånt', a. Thin; slender.
GAUNTLET, gå'nt-lêt, or gånt'-let, n. An iron glove

used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. GAUNTLY, gå'nt-lê, or gånt'lê, ad. Leanly; sk nderly. GAUZE, gå'z, n. A kind of thin transparent silk. GAVE, gå'z, pret. of Give. GAVEL, gåv'l, n. A toll. A yearly rent. GAVELET, gåv'l-èt, n. An ancient and special cessavit, in Kent in England.

savit, in Kent in England.

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GEN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

GAVELKIND, gåv'l-ki'nd, n. A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons.

GAVELOCK, gåv-lok, n. An iron crow.

GAVILAN, ghv-Il-an, n. A species of hawk in the Philippine Isles; the back and wings yellow, the belly white.
GAVOT, gå-vo't, n. A kind of dance.

GAWD1, gå-vö't, n. A kind of dance. GAWBY, gå'ché, n. gå'bé, n. A dunce. A fool. GAWD, gå'd. See GADD. GAWK, gå'dk. A cuckoo. GAWKY, gå'k-ê, n. A stupid, awkward person. GAWKY, gå'k-ê, a. Awkward; ungainly. GAWM, gå'm. See GAUM. GAWN, gå'm. n. A small tub. GAWNTEEF gå'ch trå n. A wooden frame on n. CAWNTEEF.

GAWNTREE, gà'n-trê, n. A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, gå', n. An ornament.

GAY, gå', a. Airy. Cheerful; merry. Fine.
GAYETY, gå', a. Airy. Cheerful; merry. Fine.
GAYNESS, gå'-nès, n. Airiness. Merriment. Finery.
GAYLY, gå'-lè, ad. Merrily; cheerfully. Airily.
GAYSOME, gå'-så, a. Full of gayety.
GAYE gå'a, a. Intent regard. Eyed look

GAYNOME, gå's, m, a. Full of gayety.

GAZE, gå'z, n. Intent regard. Fixed look.

GAZE, gå'z, vi. To look intently.

GAZE, gå'z, vi. To view steadfastly.

GAZED, gå'zd, pp. Viewed with attention.

GAZEFUL, gå'z-föl, a. Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gå'z-håönd, n. A hound that pursues by the same properties.

by the eye.

GAZEL, gå-zel', n. An Arabian deer. GAZEMENT, gå'z-ment, n. View. GAZER, gå'z-år, n. He that gazes.

GAZET, gå-zet, n. A Venetian halfpenny.
GAZETTE, gå-zet, n. A Venetian halfpenny.
GAZETTE, gå-zet, n. A paper of news.
GAZETTED, gå-zet, v. To insert in a gazette.
GAZETTED, gå-zet, pp. Published in a gazette.
GAZETTEER, gå-zet, n. An officer appointed to
publish news by authority.

[zette.
CAZETTING, gå-zet, gare, Publishing in a care.

GAZETTING, gå-zét-fing, ppr. Publishing in a ga-GAZING, gå-zing, ppr. Looking with fixed attention. GAZINGS TOCK, gå-zing-stök, n. Any object gazed at. GAZON, gå-zo'ng, n. In fortification: pieces of fresh earth, covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

GE, je, n. A participle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal nouns.

participies, and vertial nouns.

GEAL, jé'l, vi. To congeal.

GEAR, gé'r, vi. Furniture. Dress; habit. The traces by which horses or oxen draw. Stuff.

GEAR, gé'rt, vi. To dress. To harness.

GEARED, gé'rd, pp. Dressed. Harnessed.

GEARING, gé'r-ing, ppr. Dressing. Harnessing.

GEASON, gé-san, a. Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

GEAT. oh't v. The hole through which the metal runs

GEAT, ge't, n. The hole through which the metal runs into the mould.

GEBERISH, gib'dr-ish. See Gibberish.

GECK, gék', n. A bubble easily imposed.
GECK, gék', vt. To cheat; to trick.
GECKED, gék'd, pp. Cheated; tricked.
GECKED, gék'd, pp. Cheating; tricking.
GECKING, gék-ïng, ppr. Cheating; tricking.
GEE, jé', n. A term used by waggoners to their horses,

when they would have them go faster. It is a sort of EER, ger. See GEAR. [abbreviation of geho. GEER, ge'r. See GEAR. [abbreviation of geho. GEESE, ge's, plural of Goose. GEEST, ge'st, n. An alluvial matter on the surface of

land, r.ot of recent origin.

3EHENNA, gê-hên-4, n. Properly, a place in a val-ley where the Israelites sacrificed their children in fire to the idol Moloch. It is usually taken for hell. GEHLENITE, gel'en-i't, n. A mineral, recently discovered, in the description of which authors are not GEHO, jéthò. See Gre. [perfectly agreed. GELABLE, jėl-tabl, a. What may be congealed. GELATINATE, jėl-tat-in-att, vt. To convert into

jelly.

GELATINATED, jê-lât-în-â't-êd, pp. Converted in-GELATINATING, jê-låt-în-å/t-îng, ppr. Converting

GELATINATION, jê-låt-in-å-shun, n. The act or process of converting into a substance like jelly.

GELATINE, jčlá-tín, a.
GELATINOUS, jĉ-låt-in-ås, a.
GELATINIZE, jĉ-låt-in-iz, vi. To become jelly.
GELD, gêld', n. Tribute. A fine or compensation for

delinquency. [of generation. GELD, géld', rt. To castrate; to deprive of the power GELDED, géld'éd, pp. Castrated; emasculated. GELDER, géld'ůr, n. One that performs the act of

castration.
GELDER-ROSE, gėld'ūr-rô'z, n. A plant.
GELDING, gėld'īng, n. Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.
GELDING, gèld'îng, ppr. Castrating; emasculating.
GELID, jėl'ūd, a. Extremely cold.
GELIDITY, jė·lid'īt-ė, n. } Extreme cold.
GELIDNESS, jėl'ūd-nės, n. }
GELLY, jėl'ė, n. Any viscous body.
GELOSCOPY, jċ-lòs'cò-pè, n. A prediction drawn from the manner in which a person laughs.
GELT, gėlt', n. A castrated animal. Tinsel; gilt surface.

GELT, gelt', n. A castrated animal. Tinsel; gilt surface.

GELT, part. pass. of geld.
GEM, jem', n. A jewel. The first bud.
GEM, jem', vt. To adorn, as with jewels or buds.
GEM, jem', vi. To put forth the first buds.
GEMARA, gê-må'rå, n. The second part of the Tal-

mud, or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMARIC, ge mar'ik, a. Pertaining to the Gemara.

GEMEL, gem-el, n. A pair; two things of a sort: an heraldick term.

neraldick term.

GEMEL-RING, gêm-êl-rîng, n. Now written gimmal and gimbal ring. Rings with two or more links.

GEMFLLIPAROUS,jêm-êl-Îp-â-rås,a. Bearing twins.

GEMINATE, jêm-în-â't-vt. To double.

GEMINATED, jêm-în-â't-ing, pp. Doubled.

GEMINATING, jêm-în-â't-ing, ppr. Doubling.

GEMINATION, jêm-în-â's-hûn, n. Reduplication.

GEMINATION, jêm-în-â't-ing, ppr. Doubled. GEMINI, jem'în-e, n. The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiack.

the third sign in the zodiack.

GEMINOUS, jėmėin-ūs, a. Double.

GEMINY, jėmėin-ė, n. Twins; a pair.

GEMMARY, jėmėin-ė, n. Twins; a pair.

GEMMARY, jėmėėr-ė, a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMATION, jėm-mėšshūn, n. Budding.

GEMMED, jėmd', pp. Adorned with jewels or buds.

GEMMEOUS, jėm-ėjūs, a. Resembling gems.

GEMMING, jėmėing, ppr. Adorning with jewels.

GEMMIPAROUS, jėm-mip-å-rūs, a. Producing buds or gems.

or gems. [Jewel. GEMMOSITY, jem-d'stit-e, n. The quality of being a

GEMMOSIT 1, jem-0's-11-c, n. Alittle bud, or gem. GEMMULE, jem-2n', n. A little bud, or gem. GEMMY, jem-2, a. Resembling gems. GEMOTE, jem-2'd't, n. A meeting; the court of the hundred.

GEMSBOK, jemsébók, n. The name given to a variety GENDER, jenédűr, n. A kind; a sort. A sex. GENDER, jenédűr, vt. To beget. To produce. See

ENGENDER.

GENDER, jen-důr, vi. To copulate; to breed. GENEALOGICAL, jen-ê-å-lòj-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to

descents or families. GENEALOGIST, jên-ê-âl-ô-jist, n. He who traces de-GENEALOGIZE, jên-ê-âl-ô-ji'z, ni. To relate the his-

tory of descents. [cession of families. History of the suc-GENEALOGY, jên-ê-âl-ô-jê, n. History of the suc-GENERABLE, jên-ûr-âbl, a. That may be produced

or begotten. GENERAL, jen-ur-al, a. Comprehending many spe-

cies or individuals; not particular; publick; common. GENERAL, jên-ûr-âl, n. The whole. The publick.
One that has command over an army. A particular
beat of the drum: the signal of marching.
GENERALISSIMO, jên-ûr-âl-îs-ê-mô, n. The su-

the bulk. preme commander.

GENERALITY, jén-ůr-ål-ît-ê, n. The main body; GENERALIZATION, jén-ůr-ål-i-zå-shůn, n. The

act of reducing to a genus.

GENERALIZE, jėn-ur-āl-i'z, vt. To reduce to a genus.

GENERALIY, jėn-ur-āl-ė, ad. In general; without specification or exact limitation. Commonly. With-

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

who commands an army; good or bad management. GENERALTY, jén-ár-ál-té, n. The whole. GENERANT, jén-ár-ánt, n. The begetting or pro-

ting. A family; a race. [propagation. GENERATIVE, jen-år-å/t-åv, a. Having the power of GENERATOR, jen-år-å/t-år, n. The power or the

person who begets.

GENERICAL, jê-nêr'îk-âl, a. } That which compreGENERICK, jê-nêr'îk, a. } hends the genus.

GENERICALLY, jê-nêr'îk-âl-ê, ad. With regard to

GENEROSITY, jén-űr-ős-ít-é, n. Liberality. GENEROUS, jén-űr-űs, a. Noble of mind; open of heart; liberal.

GENEROUSLY, jén-úr-ús-lê, ad. Nobly; liberally. GENEROUSNESS, jén-úr-ús-nés, n. The quality of

being generous.

GENESIS, jen-e-sis, n. Generation. The first book of

Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jén-ét, n. A small-sized well-proportioned
Spanish horse. An animal of the weasel kind.

GENETHLIACAL, jé-néth-li-å-khl, a. Pertaining to

[calculating nativities. GENETHLIACKS, jê-nêth-lê-âks, n. The science of GENETHLIATICK, jê-nêth-lê-ât-lk, n. He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jê-nê-va, n. A spirit distilled from the ju-GENEVA Bible, jê-nê-va, n. The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560. GENEVANISM, jê-nê-va-nîzm, n. Strict Calvinism. GENEVOIS, zhên-â-va-nîzm, n. People of Geneva.

GENEVOIS, zhén²å-våå, n. People of Geneva. GENIAL, jè'n-jål, n. That which contributes to propagation. Natural. Gay. GENIALITY, jèn-jål²t-ê, n. Festivity; cheerfulness. GENIALLY, jè'n-jål-ê, ad. By genius. Gayly. GENICULATE, jè-nik²u-låt, vt. To joint or knot. GENICULATED, jè-nik²u-låt-èd, a. Knotted. [ted. GENICULATED) jė-nik²u-låt-èd, pp. Jointed or knot-GENICULATING, jè-nik²u-låt-èng, ppr. Jointing; knotting. [kneeling. kneeling. knotting

GENICULATION, jê-nîk-u-lâ-shun, n. The act of GENIE, jê-nê-, n. Inclination; disposition; turn of

GENIO, jé'n-ŷô, n. A man of a particular turn of mind. GENITALS, jén-ît-ălz, n. Parts belonging to generation. GENITING, jen'it-ing, n. An early apple gathered in June.

GENITURE, jén-'ît-îv, a. In grammar: the name of a GENITURE, jén-'ît-îr, n. A sire; a father. [case. GENITURE, jén-'ît-yur, n. Generation; birth.

GENITURE, jén-ít-ýůr, n. Generation; birth. GENITURE, jén-ít-ýůr, n. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. GENOESE, jén-ô-é'z, n. The people of Genoa in Italy. GENT, jént-a. Soft; gentle; polite. [in mien. GENTEEL, jén-té'l, a. Polite in behaviour. Graceful GENTEELLY, jén-té'l-lé, ad. Elegantly. Gracefully. GENTEELNESS, jén-té'l-nès, n. Elegance. GENTIAN, jén-shûn, n. Felwort or baldmony. GENTIANELLA, jén-shûn-él'å, n. A kind of blue colour.

GENTIL, jen-til, n. A species of hawk, or falcon. GENTILE, jen-til, n. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

one who knows not the true God.
GENTILE, jċn'ti'l, a. Belonging to a nation; as British, Irish, German, &c.
GENTILESSE, jċn'tfl-ès, n. Complaisance.
GENTILISH, jċn'tfl-ish, a. Heathenish.
GENTILISH, jċn'tfl-izh, n. Heathenism.
GENTILITIOUS, jċn-tfl-ish'as, a. Peculiar to a nation. Hereditary.

[gance of behaviour.
GENTILITY, jċn-tfl'it-ċ, n. Good extraction. Ele-GENTILIZE, jċn'tfl-i'z, vi. To live like a heathen.
GENTILIE, iḍn'tl. n. A gentleman. A particular kind of

GENTLE, jent'l, n. A gentleman. A particular kind of

GENTLE, jent'l, a. Well born. Soft; mild; meek; peaceable. Soothing; pacifick.

GENTLE, jent'l, vt. 'To make gentle. GENTLED, jent'ld, pp. Made genteel; raised from the vulgar.

GENTLÉFOLK, jént/l-fô'k, n. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

ENTLEMAN, jent'l-man, n. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. It is used of any

vulgar by his character of personant, however high.
GENTLEMANLIKE, jent'l-mûn-li'k, Becoming a
GENTLEMANLY, jent'l-mûn-lê, a. man of birth.
GENTLEMANLINESS, jent'l-mûn-lê-nês, n. Beha-[a gentleman

viour of a gentleman. [a gentleman GENTLEMANSHIP, jent1-mån-ship, n. Quality of GENTLENESS, jent1-nes, n. Dignity of birth. Gentlemanly conduct. Softness; sweetness; meek-

ness. Kindness; benevolence.

GENTLESHIP, jent/l-ship, n. Carriage of a gentleman. GENTLEWOMAN, jent/l-88m-4n, n. A woman welldescended. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.
GENTLEWOMANLIKE, jent'l-ööm-ån-li'k, a. Be-

coming a gentlewoman. from the yulgar. coming a gentlewoman. | from the yulgar. GENTLING, jênt-lîng, ppr. Making genteel; raising GENTLY, jênt-lê, ad. Softly; meekly; tenderly. GENTOO, jén-tő, n. An aboriginal inhabitant of Hin-

GENTRY, jén-trê, n. Class of people above the vulgar GENUFLECTION, jén-u-flék-shůn, n. The act of

bending the knee.
GENUINE, jėn²u-in, n. Real; natural; true.
GENUINELY, jėn²u-in-iė, ad. Without adulteration.
GENUINENESS, jėn²u-in-nės, n. Freedom from adul-

teration; purity; natural state. GENUS, je²nůs, n. A class of being, comprehending under it many species: as, quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jê-ô-sên trîk, a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jê-8-dê's-ŷå, n. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. GEODÆTICAL, jê-δ-dêt-îk-ål, α. Relating to the art

of measuring surfaces.
GEODE, jê-ô'd, n. Earth-stone.
GEODESY, jê-ôd'es-ê, n. That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces. GEODIFEROUS, jê-ò-diff-ér-ås, a. Producing geodes. GEOGNOST, jê-òg-nòst, n. One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GEOGNOSTIC, je-og-nos-tik, a. Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological. GEOGNOSY, je-og-nos-e, n. The science of the substances which compose the earth; or, its crust; their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. GEOGONIC, je-8-gon-1k, a. Pertaining to geogony; or, the formation of the earth.

GEÓGONY, jê-ôg'ô-nê, n. The doctrine of the for-mation of the earth.

GEOGRAPHER, jê-dg'råf-ur, or jdg'rå-fur, n. One

who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. [geography. GEOGRAPHICAL, jê-ô-grāf-îk-âl, a. Relating to GEOGRAPHICALLY, jē-ô-grāf-îk-âl-ê, ad. In a GLore of the earth

geographical manner. [ledge of the earth. geographicai manner. GEOGRAPHY, jé-őg-ráf-é, or jóg-rá-f-é, n. The know-GEOLOGICAL, jé-ő-lój-ík-ál, a. Pertaining to ge-ology. [science of geology.

ology.
GEOLOGIST, jê-ôl-ô-jîst, n. One versed in the
GEOLOGY, jê-ôl-ô-jê, n. The doctrine of the earth.
GEOMANCER, jê-ô-mân-sê, n. The art of casting
figures.
GEOMANTICK, jê-ô-mân-tîk, a. Pertaining to the
GEOMETER, jê-ôm-ê-têr, n. One skilled in geometry.
GEOMETRAL, jê-ôm-ê-trâl, a. Pertaining to geome-

GEÓMETRICAL, jê-ô-métírîk-âl, Disposed accord-GEOMETRICK, jê-ô-métírîk, a. ing to geometry. GEOMETRICALLY, jê-ô-métírîk-âl-ê, ad. According to the laws of geometry.

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GEOMETRICIAN, jê-ôm-ê-trîsh-ân. or jòm-ê-trîsh-ån, n. One skilled in geometry. GEOMETRIZE, jê-ôm-ê-tri'z, or jòm-ê-tri'z, vi. To

act according to the laws of geometry. GEOMETRY, jĉ-òm-ĉ-trê, or jòm-ĉ-trê, n. The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly

considered. [culture. GEOPONICAL, jê-ô-pôn'îk-âl, a. Relating to agri-GEOPONICKS, jê-ô-pôn'îks, n. The science of cultivating the ground.

GEORAMA, je-ô-rå-må, n. An instrument, or machine, which exhibits a very complete view of the earth;

lately invented in Paris.

GEORGE, ja'rj, n. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. A brown loaf. A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight-

pence, in the reign of King Henry VIII.

GEORGENOBLE, já/rj-nó/bl, n. A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of six shillings and

eightpence sterling.

GEORGIC, ja'r-jik, n. A rural poem; containing rules for the cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as, the Georgics of Virgil.

GEORGICK, ja'r-jik, a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, já/rj-ŷům-si-důs, n. Discovered by Dr. Herschel, and so named in compliment to his

late majesty George III.
GEOSCOPY, jê-ôs-kô-pê, n. A knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by

viewing and considering it. EOTICK, jê-6t-1k, a. Terrestrial. GEOTICK, jê-ôt-îk, a. Terrestrial.
GERANIUM, jê-rê'n-ŷûm, n. A plant.
GERENT, jê-rê'nt, a. Carrying; bearing.
GERFALCON, jê-rên-kûn, n. A bird of prey, in size

between a vulture and a hawk.

GERKIN, gér-kîn. See GHERRIN.
GERM, jêrm', n. A sprout or shoot.
GERMAN, jêr-man, n. Brother, one approaching to
a brother in proximity of blood: thus, the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins german, the only sense in which the word is now used. A native of The language of the Germans.

GERMAN, jer-man, a. Related. Relating to the cus-

toms, language, or people of Germany.
GERMANDER, jér-mán-dér, n. A plant.
GERMANIC, jér-mán-ísk, a. Pertaining to Germany.
GERMANISM, jér-mán-ísm, n. An idiom of the German language.

GERMANITY, jér-mån'lt-é, n. Brotherhood. GERMIN, jér-mån, n. A shooting or sprouting seed. GERMINAL, jér-mån-ål, a. Pertaining to a germ, or

seed bud.

GERMINANT, jér-mîn-ånt, a. Sprouting; branching.
GERMINATE, jér-mîn-å't, vi. To sprout; to shoot.
GERMINATE, jér-mîn-å't, vi. To cause to sprout.
JERMINATED, jér-mîn-å't-éd, pp. Caused to sprout.
GERMINATING, jér-mîn-å't-ing, ppr.
Causing to

sprout. sprouting. GERMINATION, jér'min-ā'shun, n. The act of GERN, jérn'. See Gian.
GEROCOMY, jé-ròk'ò-mè, n. That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in

old age GEROCOMICAL, jê-rô-kôm'îk-âl, a. Pertaining to that part of medicine which concerns old age. GERUND, jêr-ånd', n. In the Latin grammar, a kind

of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GESLING, gés-l'Ing, n. A gosling. [A stage. GEST, jèst', n. A deed; an action; an achievement. GESTATION, jès-th-shan, n. The act of bearing the

GESTATION, jes-ta-sunn, n. The act to bearing up young in the womb.

GESTATORY, jés-tå-tår-ê, a. Capable of being worn GESTICK, jés-tåk, a. Legendary, historical.

GESTICULATE, jés-tåk-u-lå't, vi. To act, to imitate.

GESTICULATE, jés-tåk-u-lå't-éd, pp. Imitated; jes-tåk-u-lå't-éd, pp. Imitated; acting. GESTICULATING, jes-tik-u-lå/t-ing, ppr. Imitating;

GESTICULATION, jes-tik-u-la-shun, n. Various

postures.

GESTICULATOR, jes-tik'u-la't-ur, n. One that shows

GÉSTICULATORY, jes-tik'u-lå't-ur-ê, a. Represent. ing in an antick manner.
GESTOUR, jésétőr, n. A narrator.
GESTURE, jéstéyűr, n. Action or posture expressive

of sentiment. GESTURE, jést'ýůr, vt. To accompany with action or GESTURED, jest'ýůrd, pp. Accompanied with action,

or gesture. [action, or gesture.

GESTURING, jést'ýůr-îng, pp. Accompanying with GET, gét', vt. To procure; to obtain. To beget upon a female. To gain as profit. To receive as a price or

GET, get, vi. To arrive at any state or posture by derees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

GETTER, get-dr, n. One who procures. One who be-gets on a female. GETTING, get-ing, n. Act of getting. Gain; profit.

GETTING, get-ing, ppr. Obtaining; gaming; be-

GEWGAW, gu'gà, n. A toy; a bauble. GÈWGÀW, gu'gà', n. A toy; a bauble.
GEWGAW, gu'gà', a. Showy without value.
GHASTFULL y, ga'st-fôl, a. Dreary; dismal.
GHASTFULLY, ga'st-fôl-ê, ad. Frightfully.
GHASTLINESS, ga'st-lê-nês, n. Paleness.
GHASTLY, ga'st-bê, a. Having horror in the countenance; pale; dismal.
GHASTNESS, ga'st-nês, n. Herror of look.
GHAUT, gà't, n. A pass through a mountain.
GHEE, ge', n. Butter clarified by boiling.
GHERKIN, gêr'kin, n. A small pickled cucumber.
GHESS, gês', vt. To conjecture.
GHOOL, gô'l, n. An imaginary being; a fairy.

GHOOL, gô'l, n. An imaginary being; a fairy.
GHOST, gô'st, n. The soul of man. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghest.

GHOST, gö'st, vi. To die.
GHOST, gö'st, vt. To haunt with apparitions.
GHOSTED, gö'st-čd, pp. Haunted with an apparition.

GHOSTING, go'st-ling, ppr. Haunting.
GHOSTLIKE, go'st-li'k, a. Withered; wild-looking.
GHOSTLINESS, go'st-le'h-ne's, n. Spiritualiy. [soul.
GHOSTLIY, go'st-le', a. Spiritual; relating to the
GHALLALINA, jê-âl-â-le'nă, n. Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples.

GIAMBEA IX, jê-am-bô, n. Legs, or armour for legs. Greaves.

GIANT, ji'ant, n. A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large.

GIANT, ji-ant, a. Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength.

GIANTESS, ji'ant-es, n. A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

unnatural bulk and height.

GIANTLIKE, ji-ant-li'k, a. Gigantick; vast; bulky.

GIANTLY, ji-ant-le, a. Gigantick; vast; bulky.

GIANTRY, ji-ant-le, a. The race of giants.

GIANTSHIP, ji-ant-ship, n. Quality of a giant.

GIB, jîb', n. A cat.

GIB, jîb', vi. To act like a cat.

GIBBE, jîb', vi. An old worn-out animal.

GIBBED, jîbd', a. Caterwauled.

GIBBER, gîb-ûr, vi. To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gîb-ûr-lsh, n. The private language of rogues and ginsies.

rogues and gipsies.
GIBBERISH, gib-dr-lsh, a. Canting.
GIBBERISH, gib-dr-lsh, vi. To prate idly.
GIBBET, jib-ét, n. A gallows.
GIBBET, jib-ét, vt. To hang on a gibbet.
GIBBETED, jib-ét-éd, pp. Hanged, and exposed on a

gibbet. on a gibbet.

gibbet. [on a gibbet. GIBBETING, jib'ét-îng, ppr. Hanging, and exposing GIBBIER, gib-ŷâr, or zhib'ŷâ', n. Game; wild fowl. GIBBLE. GABBLE, gib'l-gâb'l, n. Barbarous speech. GIBBOSITY, gib-bòs-ît-ê, n. Convexity. GIBBOUS, gib'ās, a. Convex. GIBBOUS, gib'ās, a. Convex. GIBBOITE, gib'si't, n. A mineral found at Richmond, in Masschusetts, named in hongur of Geo. Gibbs. Esu.

in Massachusetts; named in honour of Geo. Gibbs, Esq. GIBCAT, jîb'kåt, n. A he cat.

GIBE, ji'b, vi. To sneer. GIBE, ji'b, vt. To scoff; to sneer; to taunt.

GIRE, ji'b, n. Sneer; scoff. GIBE, ji'h, n. Sneer; scoff.
GIBED, ji'bd, pp. Scoffed at.
GIBELLINES, gib'él-linz, n. The name of a faction in
Italy, opposed to that of the Guelfs, in the thirteenth
GIBER, ji'b-in, n. A sneerer; a taunter.
GIBING, ji'b-ing, ppr. Scoffing. [century.
GIBINGLY, ji'b-ing-lè, ad. Scornfully.
GIBLETS, jib'êlêts, n. The parts of a goose which are
removed before it is roasted.
GIRSTAFF. jib'athf. n. A long staff to gauge water, or GIBSTAFF, ib-staf, n. A long staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. formerly to fight beasts upon the stage.

GIDDIED, gid-éd, pp. Made to reel.

GIDDILY, gid-fi-é, ad. Carelessly; heedlessly.

GIDDINESS, gid-é-nés, n. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

GIDDY, gid-é, a. Inconstant. Heedless; thoughtless;

GIDDY, gid-é, vi. To turn quick. [uncautious.

GIDDY, gid-é, vi. To make giddy. [less.

GIDDYBRAINED, gid-é-héd, n. One without due thought.

GIDDYHEADED, gid-é-héd, n. One without due thought.

GIDDYHEADED, gid-é-héd, n. One without due thought. GIDDYHEADED, gid-ê-hêd-êd, a. Without thought or cauton.
GIDDYING, gld-é-fng, ppr. Making to reel.
GIDDYPACED, gld-é-på/sd,a. Movingwith regularity.
GIE, jé', vt. To direct.
GIEREAGLE, ji-é'r-é/gl, n. An eagle of a particular
GIERFALCON, ji-ér-fà'l-k\u00fan. See GERFALCON.
GIESECKITE, gl-s\u00e9k-\u00e4, n. A mineral of a rhomboidal
form and compact texture. form, and compact texture.

GIF, gif, conj. If.

GIFT, gift, n. A thing bestowed. Oblation; offering.

GIFT, gift vt. To endow with any faculty or power.

GIFTED, gift ed., a. Given; bestowed. GIFTED, gift-èd, pp. Endowed by nature with any power or faculty.

GIFTEDNESS, gift-èd-nès, n. The state of being endowed with extraordinary powers. IFTING, gift-ing, ppr. Endowing with any power GIFTING, gift-ing, ppr. or faculty. GIG, gig', n. Any thing that is whirled round in play. GIG, gig', n. Any thing that is whirled round in play. A fiddle. A dart or harpoon. A wanton girl. A ship's wherry. A light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by GIG, gig', vt. To engender.
GIGANTEAN, ji-gàn-tê-ân, a. Like a giant.
GIGANTICAL, ji-gàn-tîk-âl, a. Big; bulky.
GIGANTICK, ji-gàn-tîk, a. Big; bulky.
GIGANTINE, ji-gàn-tîk, a. Giantlike.
GIGANTOLOGY, ji-gàn-tôl-ô-jè, n. An account or description of giants. war of the giants against heaven.
GIGGLE, gig'l, n. A kind of laugh.
GIGGLE, gig'l, vi. To laugh idly.
GIGGLER, gig'lot, n. A titterer.
GIGLOT, gig'lot, n. A wanton.

description of giants. GIGANTOMACHY, ji-gan-tom-a-ke, n. The fabulous GIGLOT, gig-lòt, a. Giddy; light; wanton.
GIGOT, zhê-gô, jlg-tôt, n. The hip joint.
GILBERTINE, gil-bêr-tin, n. One of a religious order named from Gilbert, tord of Sempringham, in the county of Lincoln. [gold. GILD, gild', et. To brighten. To overlay with thin GILD, gild'. See Guild. GILDED, gild-ed, pp. Overlaid with gold leaf; washed with gold; adorned. GILDER, gild'ur, n. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. A coin, from one shilling and sixence to two shillings. of ornament. GILDING, gilding, n. Gold laid on any surface by way GILDING, gilding, ppr. Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILL, gll', jll', n. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. The flesh under the chin. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. A fissure in a hill. A place hemmed in with two steam brows or banks, a rivulet running. in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. A rivulet or brook. A measure con-taining the fourth part of a pint. A plant; ground ivy, of the genus Glechoma. In ludicrous language, a female; a wanton girl.

GILLFLAP, gill-flap, n. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid.

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GILLHOUSE, jîl-hàb's, n. A house where gill is sold GILLIAN, jîl-yan, n. A wanton.
GILL-LID, gîl-lid, n. The covering of the gills.
GILL-OPENING, gîl-op-ning, n. The aperture of a fish, or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.
GILLYFLOWER, jîl'ê-flàô'ůr, n. A flower of which scarlet and white. scarrer and write.

GILSE, gils', n. A young salmon. [of any matter GILT, gilt', n. Golden show; gold laid on the surface GILT, gilt'. The participle of GILD.

GILTHEAD, gilt'-tåd', n. A sea-fish. A bird.

GILTTAIL, gilt'-tåd', n. A worm so called from its GIM, jim', a. Neat; well-dressed. [yellow tail. GIMBAL, gim-bål, a. See Gemel and Gimmal. GIMBOL, gim-bòl, a. GIMCRACK, jim-kråk, n. A slight or trivial mechanism. [point. GIMLET, glm'4let, n. A borer with a screw at its GIMMAL, glm'4l, n. Some little quaint device or piece of washing. GIMMAL, glm'âl, n. Sommy piece of machinery.
GIMMAL Ring, glm'âl. See Gemel.
GIMMER, glm'âr, n. Movement; machinery.
GIMP, glmp', a. Nice; spruce; trim.
GIMP, glmp', n. A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN, jîn', n. A trap; a snare. In mechanicks: a machine for raising great weights. A pump worked by rotatory sails. The spirits drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
GIN, jin', vt. To catch in a trap.
GIN, jln, vi. To begin. Abbreviation of Begin. GIN, gin, con. If.
GING, ging, n. A company.
GINGER, jin'jūr, n. A root of the tuberous kind, of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste.
GINGERBREAD, jin'jūr-bréd, n. A sweetmeat

GINGERBREAD, jîn-jûr-brêd, n. A sweetmeat made of dough, sweetened by treacle.
GINGERLY, jîn-jûr-lê, ad. Cautiously; nicely.
GINGERNESS, jîn-jûr-nês, n. Niceness; tenderness.
GINGIVAL, jîn-jê-vâl, a. Belonging to the gums.
GINGLE, jîng/gl, vi. To utter a sharp clattering noise.

[clattering noise should be made.
GINGLE, jîng/gl, vt. To shake so that a sharp shrill
GINGLE, jîng/gl, n. A shrill sounding noise. Affectation in the sound of periods.

tation in the sound of periods. GINGLED, jing'gld, pp. Shaken, so as to make a clattering sound. [a clattering sound. GINGLING, jing'gl-ing, ppr. Shaking, so as to make GINGLYMOID, ging'gle-mae'd, a. Resembling a

ginglimus.
GINGLYMUS, ging'glê-můs, n. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge; of which the elbow is an instance.

of a ninge; of which the chow is an instance. GINNED, jind', pp. Caught in a trap. GINNET, jin-2et, n. A nag: a mule. GINNING, jin-2eg, ppr. Catching in a trap. GINSENG, jin-2eg, n. A root brought lately into Europe, of an aromatick smell. GIP, jip, vt. To take out the guts of herrings. GIPON, jip-2en. See Jippon. GIPSY. ifa-2e. n. A vagabond who pretends to fore-

GIPSY, jip'se, n. A vagabond who pretends to fore-

tell futurity. [the gipsies. GIPSY, jlp'sê, a. Denoting the language spoken by GIPSYISM, jlp'sê-lsm, n. The state of a gipsy. GIRAFF, zhê-râf or jê-râf, n. The camelopard, and the camelo

GIRANDOLE, jer'un-do'l, n. A chandelier. GIRASOLE, jer'u-so'l,n. The herb turnsol. The dress. opal stone.

opar stone.

GIRD, gérd', vt. To bind round. To invest. To
GIRD, gérd', vi. To break a scornful jest.

GIRD, gérd', n. A twitch; a pang.

GIRDED, gérd'éd, pp. Bound; invested.

GIRDER, gérd'ér, n. The largest piece of timber in a
floor. A satiriet.

A satirist. floor. GIRDING, gerd'ing, n. A covering. [vesting

GIRDING, gerding, ppr. Binding; surrounding; in GIRDLE, gerdin, n. Any thing drawn round the waist and tied or buckled. A round iron plate for baking GIRDLE, gerdin, vt. To gird; to bind as with a girdle

GIRDLEBELT, gerd'l-belt, n. The belt that encircles the waist. GIRDLED, gerd'ld, pp. Bound with a belt, or sash. GIRDLER, gerd'ldr, n. A maker of girdles. GIRDLING, gerd'ling, ppr. Binding with a belt.
GIRDLESTEAD, gerd'l-stèd, n. The part of the
body where the girdle is worn.

[tion. GIRE, ji'r, n. A circle described by any thing in mo-GIRL, gerl', n. A young woman, or female child. Among sportsmen: a roebuck of two years age. GIRLHOOD, gerlishd, n. The state on a girl. GIRLISH, ger-lish, a. Suiting a girl; youthful. GIRLISHLY, ger-lish-le, ad. In a girlish manner. GIRLISHNESS, ger-lish-nes, n. The manners of a girl to the state girl; levity. GIRN, girn, n. A corruption of Grin. GIRROCK, glr²dk, n. A kind of fish.
GIRT, gert', pp. of Gird.
GIRT, gert', vt. To gird; to encircle.
GIRT, gert', n. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse. A circular bandage. GIRTED, gertied, pp. Surrounded; girded.
GIRTH, gerth, n. A band. The compass measured by the girdle.
GIRTH, gerth, vt. To bind with a girth.
GIRTHED, gerthd', pp. Bound with a girth.
GIRTHING, gerthe'ing, ppr. Binding with a girth.
GIRTHING, gerthe'ing, ppr. Surrounding; encompassing.
GISE Ground, gi'z, or ji'z-gråb'nd, vt. When the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. GISED, ji'zd, or gi'zd, pp. Fed; pastured.
GISING, ji'z-lng, or gi'z-lng, ppr. Feeding; pasturing.
GISLE, giz'l, Among the English Saxons, signifies a
pledge: thus, Fredgisle is a pledge of peace; Gislepledge: thus, Fredgisle is a pledge of peace; Gislebert, an illustrious pledge.
GIST, jist', n. The point on which an action rests.
GITH, gitt', n. Guinea pepper. [rebeck.
GITTERN, gitt'ern, n. A kind of harp; a guitar; a
GITTERN, gitt'ern, vi. To play on the gittern.
GIVE, git', vt. pret. gave: pt. pas. given. To bestow.
To consign; to impart. To pay as price or reward,
or in exchange. To proclaim. To exhibit. To resign
up. To rebuke. To quit. To deliver.
GIVE, git'vi. To adopt. To forbear. To publish.
GIVEN, giv'n, pp. Bestowed.
GIVER, giv'ūr, n. One that gives. GIVER, giv-ur, n. One that gives. GIVES, gi'vz, n. Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GYVE. GIVING, giv-ing, n. The act of bestowing any thing. GIVING, giv-ing, ppr. Bestowing. Delivering. GIZZARD, giz-erd, n. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. of a fowl.

GLABREATE, glå-brè-å/t, vt. To make smooth.

GLABREATED, glå-brè-å/t-èd, pp. Made smooth.

GLABREATING, glå-brè-å/t-ing, ppr. Making smooth.

GLABRITY, glå-brt-è, n. Smoothness.

GLABROUS, glå-brås, a. Like baldness.

GLACIAL, glå-sè-ål, or glå-shål, a. Iey; frozen.

GLACIATE, glå-sè-å/t, vi. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glå-sè-å/shån, n. Ice formed.

GLACIATION, glå-sè-ra, n. Extensive fields of ice,

formed in deen but elevated valleys. or on the sides. formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides

formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains.

GLACIOUS, glå'shås, a. Iey.

GLACIS, glå'sis, or glå'sis, n. In fortification: a slopGLAD, glåd', a. Cheerful; gay; pleased.

GLAD, glåd', vi. To cheer; to exhilarate.

GLAD, glåd', vi. To rejoice.

GLADDEN, glåd'n, vt. To cheer; to delight.

GLADDENED, glåd'nd, pp. Cheered.

GLADDENING, glåd'ning, ppr. Delighting.

GLADDEN, glåd'ing, pp. One that makes glad.

GLADDING, glåd'ing, pp. Cheering.

GLADDING, glåd-ing, pp. Cheering.
GLADE, glåd, n. A lawn or opening in a wood.
GLADEN, glådn, n. Swordgrass: a general name of
SLADER, glåder, n. plants that rise with a broad
blade like sedge.

GLADFUL, glåd-föl, a. Full of gladness. GLADFULNESS, glåd-föl-nes, n. Joy; gladness. GLADIATOR, glåd'ê-å-tår, n. A prizefighter.

GLADIATORIAL, glåd-é-å-tô/r-ŷål, a. Relating to prizefighters.

GLADIATORY, glåd'ê-å'tůr-ê, a. Belonging to prizefighters.

fighters.
GLADIATURE, glåd-é-få't-yur, n. Fencing.
GLADIOLE, glåd-é-öl, n. Å plant: the sword lily, of
the genus Gladiolus.
GLADLY, glåd-lå, ad. Joyfully.
GLADNESS, glåd-så, n. Cheerfulness; joy.
GLADSHIP, glåd-såh, n. State of gladness.
GLADSOME, glåd-såm, a. Pleased; gay.
GLADSOMELY, glåd-såm-lå, ad. With delight.
GLADSOMENESS, glåd-såm-nås, n. Gayety. Delight.

GLADWIN, glåd-bin, n. A plant of the genus Iris. GLAIR, glår, n. The white of an egg. Any viscous transparent matter, like the white, of an egg

GLAIR, gla'r, vt. To smear with the white of an egg. GLAIRED, gla/rd, pp. Smeared with the white of an Varnished.

egg. Varnished.
GLAIRING, glå/r-Ing, ppr. Smearing with the white of an egg. Varnishing.
GLAIVE, glå/v. See GLAVE,
GLANCE, glåns', n. A stroke of sight. A quick view.
GLANCE, glåns', vi. To fly off, or strike in an oblique direction. To censure by oblique hints.
GLANCE, glåns', vt. To shoot obliquely.
GLANCEOAL, glåns', vt. Anthasite: a mineral composed chiefly of carbon.
GLANCED. glåns', vm. Shot. or darted suddenly.

Composed enemy of caroon.

GLANCED, glansd', pp. Shot, or darted suddenly.

GLANCING, glans'ing, n. Censure by oblique hints.

GLANCING, glans'ing, ppr. Casting suddenly.

GLANCINGLY, glans'ing-ik, dd. In an oblique manner.

GLAND, gland', n. An organ of the body, of which

there are many, secretory or absorbent.
GLANDERED, glån'důrd, a. Having the distemper called the glanders.

GLANDERS, glan'ddrz, n. In a horse: is the run-

ning of corrupt matter from the nose. GLANDIFEROUS, glån-dif-er-us, a. Bearing acorns.

GLANDIFORM, gland'e-fa'rm, a. In the shape of a gland. GLANDULAR, glånd-u-lér, a. Pertaining to the glands. The situa-

GLANDULATION, gland-u-la-shun, n. The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants. GLANDULE, gland-u'l, n. A small gland. GLANDULOSITY, gland-u-los-it-e, n. A collection

GLANDULOUS, glånd-u-lås, a. Pertaining to the GLARE, glå'r, n. Overpowering lustre. A fierce, piercing look. Any viscous transparent matter. GLARE, glå'r, vi. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. GLARE, glå'r, vi. To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARED, glå'rd, pp. Shot with a dazzling ligh. GLAREOUS, glå'r-ŷůs, a. Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg. GLARING, glar-ing, a. Applied to any thing notori-

ous: as, a glaring crime.

GLARING, glå'r-ling, ppr. Shining with dazzling light, GLARINGLY, glå'r-ling-lê, ad. Evidently. Notoriously. GLASS, glås', n. An artificial substance made by fusing GLASS, glås', n. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. A glass vessel of any kind. A looking-glass; a mirror. The quantity usually contained in a glass. An hour-glass: a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. The destined time of man's life. GLASS, glås', a. Vitreous; made of glass. GLASS, glås', vt. To see as in a glass. To cover with glass. To glaze. GLASSBLOWER, glås'blò'or, n. One whose business is to blow or fashion glass. GLASSED, glåsd', pp. Cased in a glass. GLASSFUL, glås'föl, a. As much as is usually taken at once in a glass.

GLASSFURNACE, glås-för-nes, n. A furnace by which glass is made by liquefaction.
GLASSGAZING, glås-gå'z-ng, a. Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.
GLASSGRINDER, glås-gri'nd-år, n. One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

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GLASSHOUSE, glås-håðs, n. A house where giass is manufactured. [Smoothness, like glass. GLASSINESS, glås-é-nés, n. The making of glass. GLIB, glib, vt. To castrate. GLIBE, gli'd, v. To castrate.
GLIBBED, glibd', pp. Castrated; made smooth.
GLIBBINg glibd'ing, ppr. Castrating; making smooth.
GLIBLY, Glibd'ie, ad. Smoothly; volubly.
GLIBNESS, glibd'ie, vi. Smoothness; slipperiness.
GLIDE, gli'd, vi. To flow gently and silently
GLIDE, gli'd, v. Passing smoothly.
GLIDE, gli'd, v. The training glide. GLASSINESS, glås-é-nés, n. The making of glass GLASSING, glås-fing, ppr. Glazing. GLASSIKE, glås-fik, a. Clear; resembling glass. GLASSMAN, glås-mån, n. One who sells glass. GLASSMETAL, glås-måtl, n. Glass in fusion. GLASSPOT, glås-pot, n. A vessel used for melting GLIDER, gli'd-fir, n. Tassing smoothly. GLIDER, gli'd-fir, n. That which glides. GLIDING, gli'd-fing, ppr. Passing along gently. GLIFF, glif', n. A glimpse. GLIKE, gli'k, n. A sneer; scoff; flout. GLIMMER, glim-fir, n. Weak light. GLIMMER, glim-fir, vi. To shine faintly. GLIMMERING, glim-fir-fing, n. Faint view. GLIMMERING, glim-fir-fing, nar, Shining faint glass in manufactories.
GLASSWORK, glas-our n. Manufactory of glass. GLASSWORT, glás-öűrt, n. A plant. GLASSY, glás-é, a. Made of glass. GLASTONBURYTHORN, glás-tűn-bér-é-thá/rn, n. A species of medlar. GLIMMERING, glim-tar-ing, n. Faint view.
GLIMMERING, glim-tar-ing, ppr. Shining faintly.
GLIMPSE, glimps', vi. To appear by glimpses.
GLIMPSE, glimps', n. A weak faint light. [scales.
GLISSA, glis-ta, n. A fish of the tunny kind, without
GLIST, glis-ta, vi. To shine.
GLISTEN, glis-ta, vi. To shine.
GLISTER, glis-tar, vi. To shine.
GLISTER, glis-tar, n. Lustre: glitter. See CLYSTER. GLAUBERITE, glå-bår-i/t, n. A mineral consisting of dry sulphate of lime and dry sulphate of soda. GLAUBERSALT, glå-bår-så/t n. Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic. GLAUCOMA, glà-kô-mã, n. A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight. GLAVCOUS, glå's, a. Gray, or blue.
GLAVE, glå's, a. A broad sword.
GLAVER, glå's, r. To flatter.
GLAVERER, glå'sur. r. A flatterer.
GLAYMORE, glå'sur. r. A large two-handed sword,
formerly much used by the highlanders of Scotland.
GLAZE, glå'z, rt. To furnish with windows of glass.
To cover with glass. GLISTERING, glis-'tdr. n. Lustre; glitter. See CLYSTER, GLISTERING, glis-'tdr-'ing, ppr. Sparkling with light. GLISTERINGLY, glist-'dr-'ing-lê, ad. Brightly. GLIT, gilt. See GLEET.
GLITTER, gilt-ur, vi. To exhibit lustre.
GLITTER, gilt-ur, n. Lustre; bright show. To cover with glass.
GLAZED, glazd, pp. Furnished with grass; rendered GLITTERAND, glit'dr-ånd, part. a. Sparkling. GLITTERING, glit'dr-ing, n. Lustre; gleam. GLITTERING, glit'dr. ing, n. Lustre; gleam.
GLITTERING, glit'dr. ing, ppr. Shining; splendid.
GLITTERINGLY, glit'dr. ing. id, ad. Radiantly.
GLOAM, glò'm, vi. To be sullen.
GLOAR, glò'r, vi. To squint.
GLOAR, glò't, vi. To stare with eagerness or desire.
GLOBARD, glò'b'ard, n. A glow-worm.
GLOBATED, glò'bà't-èd, n. Spherical.
GLOBE, glò'b, n. A sphere; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre. The terranneous ball. A sphere in which smooth and shining.
GLAZEN, glå'zn, a. Resembling glass.
GLAZIER, glå'z-†èr, n. One whose trade it is to make
glass. GLAZIER, glaz-yer, n. Ole Busical glass windows.

GLAZING, glaz-îng, ppr. Furnishing with window-GLEAD, glê'd. See GLEBE.

GLEAM, glê'm, vi. To shine.

GLEAM, glê'm, n.

GLEAMING, glê'm-îng, n.

A sudden shoot of light.

GLEAMING, glê'm-îng, n. Shooting as rays of GLEAMING, glê'm-îng, ppr. Shooting as rays of The terraqueous ball. A sphere in which centre. light; shining. the various regions of the earth are geographically de-GLEANY, gle'm-é, a. Flashing. GLEAN, gle'n, n. Collection. GLEAN, gle'n, vt. To gather what the gatherers of picted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.
GLOBE, glob, vt. To gather.
GLOBE-AMARANTH, or everlasting flower, globthe harvest leave behind. GLEANED, glê'nd, pp. Gathered after reapers. åm'å-rånth, n. A flower. am'a-rantn, n. A nower.
GLOBE-ANIMAL, glô'b-ân'é-můl, n. A species of animalcule of a globular form.
GLOBE-DAISY, glô'b-đå'zé, n. A kind of flower.
GLOBE-FISH, glò'b-flsh, n. A kind of orbicular fish.
GLOBE-FLOWER, glô'b-flåô-år, n. A flower of the GLEANER, gle'n-ur, n. One who gathers after the GLEANING, gle'n-ing, n. The act of gleaning. [reapers. GLEANING, gle'n-ing, m. The act of greating. Treapers. GLEANING, gle'n-ing, ppr. Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small parcels. GLEBE, gle'b, n. Turf. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. genus Sphæranthus. GLEBOUS, glê'b-ûs, a. Turfy. GLEBY, glê'b-ê, a. GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, glob-rå-nůn-ku-lůs, n. A GLOBE-THISTLE, glob-this, n. A plant. GLOBOSE, glob-bos, a. Spherical. GLOBOSITY, glo-bos, a. Spherical. GLOBOUS, glob-ds, a. Spherical, round. GLEBY, gle'b-e, a.

GLEDE, gle'd, n. A kind of hawk.

GLEE, gle', n. Joy. A song, sung in parts.

GLY, gle', vi.

To squint. GLEE, gie', vt. { To squint. GLY, gli', squint. GLEED, glê'd, n. A hot glowing coal. GLEEFUL, glê'fôl, a. Gay; merry; cheerful. GLEEK, glê'k, n. Musick. A scoff; a joke. GLEEK, glê'k, vi. To sneer; to gibe. GLOBULAR, glòb-u-lår, a. Round; spherical. GLOBULARIA, glòb-u-lå/r-ŷå, n. A flosculous flower. GLOBULE, glòb-u/l, n. A small particle of water, &c. of a globular figure. GLOBULOS, glob'u-lås, a. Round, like a globe. GLOBY, glob'e, a. Orbicular. GLEEN, gle'n, vi. To shine with heat or polish. GLEESOME, gle'sům, a. Joyous. GLODE, glo'd. The old preterite of Glide. GLEESOME, glé'sdim, a. Joyons.
GLEET, glé't, n. A thin ichor running from a sore.
GLEET, glé't, n. A thin ichor running from a sore.
GLEET, glé't, e'i. To run slowly.
GLEETY, glé't-é, n. Ichory; thinly saniated.
GLEN, glén', n. A valley; a dale.
GLENE, glén', n. In anatomy: the cavity or socket of
the eye; any shallow cavity of bones.
GLEW, glu', vt. A viscous cement. See GLUE.
GLEW, glu', vt. To join; to unite.
GLEW, glu'd, vt. To join; to unite.
GLEWISH, glu'sh, a. Like glew.
GLEWISH, glu'sh, a. Like glew.
GLEWISHNESS, glu'sh-nès, n. Viscousness.
GLEWY, glu'é, a. Adhesive; viscous.
GLIADINE, gli'à-di'n, n. One of the constituents of
GLIB, glib', n. A thick curled bush of hair hanging
down over the eyes.
GLIB, glib', n. Smooth; slipperv. GLOME, glò'm, n. A roundish head of flowers.
GLOMERATE, glòm'dr-å't, vt. Togather into a bal.
GLOMERATED, glòm'dr-å't-èd, pp. Gathered inta GLOMERATING, glom-ur-å't-ing, ppr. Collecting. GLOMERATION, glom'ar-a'shan, n. A body formed into a ball. GLOMEROUS, glom'ar-as, a. Fathered into a ball.

GLOOMEROUS, glom-ur-us, a. rancred into a ball.
GLOOM, glom, n. Imperfect darkness. Heaviness of
mind.
GLOOM, glom, vi. To be cloudy. To be melancholy.
GLOOM, glom, vt. To fill with gloom.
GLOOMED, glom-ur-d, ad. Obscured;
GLOOMILY, glom-il-d, ad. Obscurely; dimly. With
cloudy expect, with dark intentions. eloudy aspect; with dark intentions. GLOOMINESS, glo'm-e-nes, n. Wa Want of light; dismalness. Cloudiness of look; melancholy.

GLIB, glib', a. Smooth; slippery. 314

GLOOMING, glb'm-ing, ppr. Obscuring, GLOOMY, glb'm-ė, a. Obscure; almost dark. Sullen; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

cloudy of look; heavy of nears.
GLORE, glôr, a. Fat.
GLORIATION, glô-rê-â-shûn, n. Boast.
GLORIED, glô-rê-d, a. Illustrious. [ing glory.
GLORIFICATION, glô-rîf-îk-â-shûn, n. The act of givGLORIFIED, glô-rîf-î', pp. Exalted to glory.
GLORIFY, glô-rîf-i', vt. To pay honour or praise in worship. To praise; to honour; to extol.
GLORIFYING, glô-rîf-i-î-îng, ppr. Praising; exalting

GLORIOUS, glô'r-ŷās, a. Noble; illustrious. GLORIOUSLY, glô'r-ŷās-lê, ad. Nobly; splendidly. GLORY, glô'rê, n. Praise paid in adoration. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. Lustre; bright-A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of

saints in pictures. Generous pride.

GLORY, glò-rê, vi. To be proud of. [boasting. GLORYING, glò-rê-ing, ppr. Exulting with joy; GLOSE, glò-z. See GLOYE.

GLOSER, gld's-år, n. A commentator.

GLOSS, glos', n. A scholium; a comment. A specious GLOSS, glos', vi. To comment. [represensation. GLOSS, glos', vi. To explain by comment. GLOSS ARIAL, glos-sår-yåt, n. Relating to a glossary. GLOSS ARIAL, glos-sår-yåt, n. Relating to a glossary.

GLOSSARIST, glos'ur-ist, n. One who writes a gloss or commentary. [antiquated words.

or commentary. [antiquated words. GLOSSARY, glòs-ta-ê, n. A dictionary of obscure or GLOSSAROR, glòs-sà-t-tar, n. A commentator. GLOSSED, glòs-ó, pp. Made smooth and shining. GLOSSER, glòs-t-ên-ès, n. Smooth polish. GLOSSING, glòs-t-ên-ès, n. Smooth polish. GLOSSING, glòs-t-en-ès, n. Smooth polish. GLOSSING, glòs-t-fa-t-n. Giving lustre to. GLOSSIST, glòs-t-st, n. A writer of glosses. [tor. GLOSSOGRAPHER, glòs-sòg-t-rà-f-t-n, n. A commenta-GLOSSOGRAPHY, glòs-sòg-t-rà-f-t, n. The writing of commentaries.

commentaries. GLOSSOLOGIST, glos-ol-o-jest, n. A commentator. GLOSSOLOGY, glos-ol-o-je, n. Explanatory notes,

for illustrating an author.

GLOSSY, glos-c, a. Shining. Specious.

GLOTTIS, glot-is, n. In anatomy: a cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice; it

is in the form of a little tongue. GLOUR, glåb'r. See GLOAR. GLOUR, glåð't, vi. To look sullen.
GLOUT, glåð't, vi. To gaze attentively.
GLOUTED, glåð't-éd, pp. Viewed attentively.
GLOUTING, glåð't-fed, ppr. Viewing attentively.
GLOUTING, glåð't-fing, ppr. Viewing attentively.
GLOVE, glåv', n. Cover of the hands.
GLOVED, glåv', vt. To cover as with a glove.
GLOVED, glåv'd', pp. Covered with a glove.
GLOVER, glåv'ar, n. One who makes or sells gloves.
GLOVER, glåv'ar, pp. Covering with a glove.

GLOVING, gldv-lng, ppr. Covering with a glove. GLOW, gldv, vt. To be heated so as to shine without flame. To feel heat of body. To feel activity of fancy.

GLOW, glở, vi. To shine. GLOW, glở, n. Shining heat. Vehemence of passion. GLOWER, gláð-år. See GLOUR.

GLOWING, glò-ing, ppr. Shining with intense heat. GLOWINGLY, glò-ing-lè, ad. Brightly. With passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

GLOWWORM, glo'-ôurm, n. A small creeping grub with a lummous tail.

with a lummous tail.

GLOZE, glô'z, vi. To flatter; to wheedle. [tion.

GLOZE, glô'z, vi. To flatter; to wheedle. [tion.

GLOZE, glô'z, v. To palliate by specious exposi
GLOZED, glô'z-î, v. Flattery; insinuation.

GLOZED, glô'z-î, v. A flatterer; a liar.

GLOZING, glô'z-îng, v. Specious representation.

GLOZING, glô'z-îng, ppr. Flattering; wheedling.

GLUE, glu', v. A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenscious matter by which bodies are held one to analysis. tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement

GLUE, glu', vt. To join with a viscous cement. GLUEBOILER, glu'båé'l-år, n. One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUED, glu'd, pp. United, or cemented with glue. GLUER, glu'ar, n. One who cements with glue.

GLUEY, glu'ê, a. See GLEWY. GLUEYNESS, glu'ê-nês, n. See GLEWINESS.

GLUEYNESS, glu'é-nés, n. See GLEWINESS.
GLUING, glu'fing, ppr. Cementing with glue.
GLUISH, glu'fish, a. Partaking of the nature of gluc.
GLUM, glům', n. Sullenness of aspect.
GLUM, glům', vi. To look sourly.
GLUM, glům', vi. To look sourly.
GLUMACEOUS, glů-må'shůs, a. Having glumes.
GLUME, glu'm, n. The husk of corn and grasses.
GLUMMY, glům', a. Dark; dismal.
GLUT, glůt', vt. To feast or delight even to satiety.
GLUT, glůt', n. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.
GLUTEAL, glu'tô-ål, a. The gluteal artery is a branch
of the hypogastric, or internal iliac artery; which
supplies the gluteal muscles.

supplies the gluteal muscles.
GLUTEN, glu-ten, n. A tough elastic substance, of a grayish colour, which becomes brown, and brittle, by drying, found in the flour of wheat, and other grain. GLUTINATE, glu-tin-å't, vt. To join with glue. GLUTINATED, glu-tin-å't-èd, pp. Joined with glue;

cemented.

GLUTINATING, glu'tin-a't-ing, ppr. Joining with glue; cementing. [with glue. GLUTINATION, glu-'tin-â'-shûn, a. The act of joining GLUTINATIVE, glu-'tin-â't-iv, a. Tenacious. GLUTINOSITY, glu-'tin-ô'-i-, n. Gluev; viscous. GLUTINOUS, glu-'tin-ås, a. Gluev; viscous. GLUTINOUSNESS, glů-'tin-ås-nes, n. Viscosity;

GLUTTED, glut'éd, pp. Filled beyond sufficiency.
GLUTTING, glut'lng, ppr. Devouring; cloying.
GLUTTON, glut'n, n. One who indulges himself toe

much in eating. A species of bear.

GLUTTON, glūt'n, vt. To load; to glut.

GLUTTONED, glūt'nd, pp. Loaded; glutted.

GLUTTONING, glūt'n-ling, ppr. Loading; overfilling.

GLUTTONING, glūt'n-i'z, vi. To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glūt'n-ūs, a. Given to excessive feeding.

feeding. [city of gluttony. GLUTTONOUSLY, glůt'n-ås-lê, ad. With the vora-GLUTTONY, glůt'n-ê, n. Excess of eating. Luxury of the table.

GLUY, glu'ê, a. Tenacious.
GLYCONIAN, gli-kô'n-yûn, a. Denoting a kind of GLYCONICK, gli-kôn'ik, a. verse in Greek and

Latin poetry.
GLYN, glln', n. A hollow between two mountains.
GLYPH, glln', n. In sculpture or architecture, any kind of ornamental cavity.

A picture or figure, by which

GLYPHICK, glif-ik, n. A picture or figure, by which a word was implied. The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHICK, glip-tô-råf-gik, a. Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones. GLYPTOGRAPHY, glip-tog-raf-ê, n. A description of the art of engraving upon gems.

of the art of engraving upon gems.

GNAR, når', vi.

GNARLED, nårl', vi.

GNARLED, nårld', a. Knotty.

GNASH, nåsh', vi. To grind or collide the teeth.

GNASHED, nåsh', pp. Struck together; clashed.

GNASHING, nåsh'ing, n. Collision of the teeth in

rage or pain. [gether. GNASHING, nash-ing, ppr. Striking the teeth to-

GNAT, nåt', n. A small winged stinging insect.
GNATHOWER, nåt-flåb-åt, n. The beeflower.
GNATHONICAL,nå-thòn-åk-ål, a. Deceitful in words;

GNATHONICALLY, nå-thon-ik-ål-å, ad. Flatteringly; deceitfully.
GNATSNAPPER, nåt/snåp/år, n. A bird that lives

by catching gnats.
GNATWORM, nåt-bådrm, n. A small water insect pro-

duced of a gnat.
GNAVITY, nåv'tt-ê, n. Activity; sprightliness.
GNAW, nå', vt. To fret. To pick with the teethGNAW, nå', vi. To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, nå'd, pp. Bit; corroded. GNAWER, nå'dr, n. One that gnaws. GNAWING, nå'dng, ppr. Biting off, by little and little.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good—w, o—y, e, or i—i. u.

GNEISS, nê'îs, n. In mineralogy: a species of aggregate rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. It is rich in metallic ores.

GNIBBLE, nib'l. See NIBBLE.

GNOFF, nor, A miser.
GNOME, norm, n. One of those invisible people, who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and

to fill it to the centre. [reflections. GNOMICAL, no m. ik-ål, a. Containing maxims or GNOMIOMETRICAL, no me-o met-rik-ål, a. The gnomiometrical telescope is an instrument for measur-ing the angles of crystals; and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of an-

clination of strata, and the apparation of gles, when the eye is not placed in the vortex.

GNOMOLOGICAL, nô-mô-lòj-²lk-ål, a. Pertainingto
GNOMOLOGICK, nô-mô-lòj-²lk, a. gnomology. GNOMOLOGICK, nô-mô-lòj-lk, a. } gnomology. GNOMOLOGY, nô-mòl-lòj-le, n. A collection of max-

ims and reflections.

GNOMON, nô-môn, n. The hand or pin of a dial.
GNOMONICK, nô-môn-'îk, a.
GNOMONICAL, nô-môn-'îk-âl, a.
GNOMONICAL, nô-môn-'îk-âl, a.
GNOMONICKS, nô-môn-'îk-âl, a.
A science which GNOMONICKS, nô-môn'iks, n. A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the contraction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

GNOMONOLOGY, nô-môn-ôl-ô-jê, n. A treatise on dialling

GNOSTICISM, nos-tê-sîzm, n. The heresy of the Gnosticks. Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks. GNU, nd', n. A species of antelope in Southern Africa. whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer.

GO, go', vt. Pret. I went: I have gone. To move; to walk leisurely, not run. To pass. To reach or be extended to any degree. To reach by effects. To extend in meaning. To contribute; to conduce. To proceed in train or consequence. To die. To depart from a post. To proceed formally.

GOAD, g&d, n. A pointed instrument with which

oxen are driven forward.

GOAD, go'd, vt. To prick or drive with the goad. To GOADED, go'd-ed, pp. Pricked on by a goad; instigated. GOADING, gb'd-ing, ppr. Driving with a goad; in-

GOAL, gol, n. The point marked out to which racers run. The final purpose. GOAM, go'm, vt. See GAUM. · [to widen a garment.

GOAR, go'r, n. A slip of cloth or linen. inserted in order GOARISH, go'r-Ish, a. Patched; doggerel.

GOAT, go't, n. A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

GOATBEARD, gö't-bë'rd, n. A plant. GOATCHAFER, gö't-tshäf'dr, n. A kind of beetle. GOATFISH, gö't-fish, n. A fish, caught in the Mediterranean.

GOATHERD, gố't-hệrd, n. One who tends goats. GOATISH, gố't-ish, a. Resembling a goat; lust. GOATMARJORAM, gố't-mắr-'jữr-ữm, n. Goatsbeard. GOATMILKER, gồ't-milk'ar, n. A kind of owl, so

called from sucking goats.
GOAT'S Rue, gô'ts-rô, n. A plant.
GOATS-STONES, gô'ts-stôns, n. The greater goat's stones is the Satyrium; the lesser the Orchis. GOATS-THORN, go'ts-tha'rn, n. An herb.

GOATSUCKER, go't-såk-år, n. The bird caprimulgus.

GOBBET, gôb-ét, n. A mouthful.
GOBBET, gôb-ét, vt. To swallow at a mouthful.
GOBBETED, gôb-ét-éd, pp. Swallowed in large [masses. masses. GOBBETING, gòb-ét-ing, ppr. Swallowing in large GOBBETLY, gòb-ét-le, ad. In pieces. GOBBLE, gòb'l, vi. To make a noise in the throat, as

the turkey does.

GOBBLE, gob'l, vt. To swallow hastily. GOBBLED, gob'ld, pp. Swallowed hastily. GOBBLEGUT, gob'l-gut, n. A greedy feeder. GOBBLER, gob'lur, n. One that devours in haste

GOBBLING, gob'ling, ppr. Swallowing hastily.
GOBETWEEN, gô'bê-tôê'n, n. One that transacts

business between two parties. 316

GOBLET, gòb'lèt, n. A bowl or cup. GOBLIN, gòb'lîn, n. An evil spirit. GO-BY, gò'bi', n. Delusion; artifice. GOCART, gò'kårt, n. A machine in which children

are inclosed to teach them to walk. GOD, god', n. The Supreme Being.

A false god; an idol. Any person or thing too much honoured.

GOD, gòd', vt. To deify.
GODCHILD, gòd'tshild, n. One for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GODDAUGHTER, god-da-tår, n. A girl for whom

one became a sponsor in baptism.

GODDESS, goddés, n. A female divinity.

GODDESSLIKE, goddés-li'k, a. Resembling a godGODFATHER, goddfåthår, n. The sponsor at the
fout font.

GODFATHER, gôd-få-thår, vt. To act as godfather.
GODFATHERED, gôd-få-thård, pp. Taken under fostering care. godfather. GODFATHERING, god-få-thur-ing, ppr. Acting as

GODHEAD, god-hed, n. Godship; deity. GODLESS, god-les, a. Atheistical; wicked; irreligious. GODLESSNESS, god-les-nes, n. The state of being

wicked. GODLIKE, gòd-li'k, a. Divine; supremely excellent. GODLILY, gòd-li'l-ê, ad. Righteously; piously. GODLINESS, gòd-lê-nês, n. General observation of

all the duties prescribed by religion.
GODLING, godd-ling, n. A little divinity.
GODLY, godd-le, a. Pious towards God.
GODLY, godd-le, ad. Piously; righteously.
GODMOTHER, godd-meth-ur, n. A woman who has

undertaken sponsion in baptism. GODSHIP, god-ship, n. Divinity.

GODSIB, gòd'sib, n. See Gossir. GODSMITH, gòd'smith, n. A maker of idols. GODSON, gòd'snn, n. One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

Sponsor at the font.

GOD'S Penny, gô'dz-pên'ê, n. An earnest penny.

GODWARD, gôd'ôà'rd, ad. Toward God.

GODWIT, gôd'ôà'rd, ad. A bird of particular delicacy.

GODYIELD, gôd-ŷê'd, ad.

GOEL, gô-êl, a. Yellow.

GOEN, gô-ên, part. & pret. Formerly so written.

GOER, gô-ên, part. & pret. Formerly so written.

GOER, gô-ên, part. & pret. Formerly so written.

GOER, gô-têr, n. One that goes. A walker. GOETY, gô-têt-ê, n. A kind of magick. GOFF, gôt', n. A foolish clown. A game

GOFFISH, goff-ish, a. Foolish.

GOG, gog', n. Haste; desire to go.
GOGGLE, gog'l, n. Blinds for horses that are apt to
take fright; glasses worn by persons to defend the
GOGGLE, gog'l, a. Staring.
GOGGLE, gog'l, vi. To strain the eyes.
GOGGLED, gog'ld, a. Prominent.
GOGGLE-EYED, gog'l-i'd, a. Having eyes ready to

start out of the head.

GOGGLES, gog'ls, n. pl. Instruments used to cure

squinting.
GOING, gd'ing, n. Pregnancy. Departure. Series of conduct.

GOITER, gàê-tur, n. The branchocele; a large tumour that forms gradually on the human throat, between the trachea and the skin.

GOITROUS, gåê-trus, a. Of the nature of broncho-

cele; pertaining to the goiter.

GOKE, gô'k, vt. See Gowk.

GOLA, gô'là, n. The same with CYMATIUM.

GOLD, gô'ld, n. The heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all believe to the initial distance for any bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. Money. Mr. Sheridan was certainly liable to the ridicule of Mr. Walker, or of

some other person, who said, "I beg to be tooled, why you call it goold," for, there is not a single word of one syllable in the language, in which the o is sounded 6; and, if gold were a fashionable pronunciation ir his time, it must have been a fashionable affectation.

GOLD of Pleosure, gold, n. A plant.

GOLDBEATEN, gold-be'tn, a. Gilded.

GOLDBEATER, go'ld-be't-ur, n. One who beats or

foliates gold.

GOLDBEATER'S Shin, go'ld-be't-urz-skin, n. The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, by which the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit

to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds.
GOLDBOUND, go'ld-bao'nd, a. Bound with gold.

GOLDEN, gö'ldn. a. Made of gold. Resplendent.
GOLDEN-CUPS, gö'ldn-kåy's, n. The ranunculus.
GOLDENFISH, gö'ldn-fish, n. A fish of the genus
GOLDENFISH, gö'ldn-fish, n. J Cyprinus.
GOLDEN-LUNGWORT, gö'ldn-lång'öårt, Aplant.
GOLDEN-MOUSEEAR, gö'ldn-måö's-ö'r, n. Hieracinm. [which shows the wear of the moon's even

cium. [which shows the year of the moon's cycle. GOLDEN Number, go'ldn-nům-bůr, n. The number GOLDEN Rod, go'ldn-rôd', n. A plant. GOLDEN Rule, go'ldn-rôl, n. The Rule of Three, or Rule of Preporties.

Rule of Proportion.

GOLDEN Saxifrage, göldn-såks-if-rå'j, n. An herb. GOLDENLY, göldn-le, ad. Splendidly. GOLDEN-MAIDENHAIR, göldn-må'dn-hå'r, n. A

plant. Polytrichum.

GOLDEN-SAMPHIRE, gö'ldn-såm-fé'r, n. The Inula Crithmifolia. [genus Scolymus. GOLDEN-THISTLE, gö'ldn-this'l, n. A plant of the GOLDEN-TREE, gö'ldn-tré', n. The Bosea. GOLDFINCH, gö'ld-fintsh, n. A singing bird, so

named from his golden colour.

GOLDFINDER, gở/ld-fi'nd-år, n. A term ludierously applied to those that empty jakes.
GOLDHAMMER, gở/ld-hàm-år, n. A kind of bird.
GOLDHILTED, gở/ld-hilt-éd, a. Having a golden hilt.

GOLDING, gö'ld-lag, n. A sort of apple.
GOLDLACE, gö'ld-lá's, n. A lace wrought with gold.
GOLDLACED, gö'ld-lá's, a. Trimmed with gold lace.
GOLDLEAF, gö'ld-lé'f, n. Beaten gold.
GOLDNEY, gö'ld-nê, n. A fish: the gilthead.
GOLDPLEASURE, gö'ld-plèzh-ûr, n. An herb.
GOLDPROOF, gö'ld-prôf, a. Able to resist the temptation of gold. [glue used by gilders.

tation of gold. [glue used by gilders. GOLDSIZE, gở/ld-si'z, n. A glue of a golden colour; GOLDSMITH, gở/ld-smith, n. One who manufactures

GÖLDTHREAD, gö'ld-thred', n. A thread formed of flatted gold, laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel, and iron bobbins.

GOLDWIRE, go'ld-bi'r, n. An ingot of silver superficially covered with gold; and drawn through small round holes.

GOLDYLOCKS, go'ld-ê-lok's, n. A plant. or bat.

GOLDYLOCKS, go'ld-è-lôk's, n. A plant. or bat. GOLF, gôlf', n. A game played with a ball and a club GOLL, gôl', n: Hands; paws; claws. GOLOE-SHOE, gô-lô-shô', n. A shoe worn over another, to keep the feet dry. GOLORE, (Irish), gô-lŷ-ô'r, n. Abundance. GOM, gôm', n. A man. cartwheel. GOMAN, gô-man, n. A man. cartwheel. GOME, or COOM, gô'm, or kô'm, n. The grease of a GOMPHOSIS, gôm-fô-sis, n. A particular form of ar-GOMPHOSIS, gom-fo'sis, n. A particular form of articulation. The connexion of a tooth to its socket.

GONDOLA, gon'do-là, n. A beat much used in Venice; [dola. a small hoat. GONDOLIER, gon-do-lê'r, n. One that rows a gon-

GONE, gon, part. Forward in progress. Ruined. Past. Lost; departed.
GONFALON, gon-få-lon, n.
GONFALON, gon-få-lon, n.
GONFALONER, gon-få-lô-nŷå'r, or nê'r, n. A chief standard-bearer.

GONG, gong', n. A draught, or privy. An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiaticks strike with a large wooden mallet.

GONIOMETER, go-nê-om'ét-ér, n. An instrument for measuring angles.

GONIOMETRICAL, go-ne-d-mêt'rîk-âl, a. Goniometrical lines are used for measuring the quantity of of venereal hurts.

GONORRHOEA, gon-or-re'a, n. A morbid running GOOD, god', n. That which contributes to happiness; benefit: advantage. Virtue; righteousness; piety.

GOOD, god, a. comp. better, superl. best. Conducive to happiness. Uncorrupted; undamaged. Wholesome. Sound. Confirmed. Happy. Honourable. Virtuous

sound. Commence. Happy. Honourable. Virtuous pious; religious.
GOOD, gôd, ad. Well; not amiss.
GOOD, gôd, vi.terj. Well! right!
GOOD, gôd, vi. To manure. [manners.
GOODBREEDING, gôd-brê/d-îng, n. Elegance of.
GOODBY, gôd-bri, ad. [a contraction of God, or good the with wear.]

be with you.]
GOODCONDITIONED, god-kun-dish-und, a. Without ill qualities.

GOODDEN, god'den, ad. A contraction of good-dayen.

The saxon plural of day.

GOODFELLOW, goddfelld, n. A jolly companion.

GOODFELLOW, goddfelld, n. A jolly companion.

GOODFELLOWSHIP, goddfelld-ship, n. Merry soGOODFELLOWSHIP, goddfelld-ship, n. Merry soGOODFRIDAY, goddfelldd, n. A fast of the Christian

church, in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept in passion week. of mind.

GOODHUMOUR, gốd-u-mũr, n. A cheerful temper GOODHUMOURED, gốd-u-mũrd, a. Cheerful GOODHUMOUREDLY, gốd-u-mũrd-lê, ad. In a

GOODGINGS, god'i-lngs, n. In seaman's language, clamps of iron bolted on the sternpost of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder. GOODING, go'd'ing, a. A custom by women only,

who ask alms and wish all that is good.
GOODLESS, goddies, a. Without goods.
GOODLIHOOD, goddie-liod. See GOODLYHEAD.

GOODLINESS, gồd-lễ-nỏs, n. Beauty: grace.
GOODLY, gồd-lễ, n. Beautiful; fine.
GOODLY, gồd-lễ, ad. Excellently.
GOODLYHEAD, gồd-lễ-nẻd, n. Grace.
GOODMAN, gồd-mắn, n. A rustic term of compli-

ment. The master of a family. [ety of manners. GOODMANNERS, godd-man-erz, n. Habitual propri-GOODNATURE, god'na't'-ŷûr, n. Habitual benevolence.

GOODNATURED, gồd-nã/t-ŷ ủrd, a. Habitually bene-GOODNATUREDLY, gồd-nã/t-ŷ ủrd-lê, ad. In a kind, benevolent manner.

benevolent manner.

GOODNESS, gồd-nàs, n. Moral qualities.

GOODNOW, gồd-nàó', interj. In good time; a la bonne heure. A soft exclamation of wonder.

GOODS, gồd-y, n. Moveables in a house. Wares.

GOODSHIP, gồd-ship, n. Favour.

GOODY, gòd-è, n. A low term of civility.

GOODWIFE, gồd-bi'f, n. The mistress of a GOODWOMAN, gồd-bom-ân, n. family.

GOOM, gồm, n. A man recently married has been

GOOM, go'm, n. A man recently married: has been corrupted into groom.

GOOSANDER, gô's-an-ddr, n. A migratory fowl of the genus Mergus; the diver, or plunger; called also Merganser. ing-iron.

GOOSE, gó's, n. A large water fowl. A tailor's smooth-GOOSEBERRY, gó'z-bēr-ê, n. A berry and tree. GOOSEBERRY Fool, gô'z-bēr-ê-fô'l, n. See Fool.

GOOSECAP, go's-kap, n. A silly person.
GOOSEGAP, go's-kap, n. Wild orach.
GOOSEGRASS, go's-gras, n. Clivers.
GOOSENECK, go's-nek, n. In a ship, a piece of iron

fixed on one end of the tiller, to which the laniard of the whip-staff, or wheel-rope comes, for steering the ship; also, an iron hook on the inner end of a boom.

GOOSEQUILL, gô's-kôll', n. The quill of a goose.

GOOSETONGUE, go's-tung, n. A plant of the genus A chillea.

GOOSEWING, g&'s-&ing', n. In seaman's language, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship; also the clews, or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-

GOPPISH, gòp-ish, a. Proud; testy.
GOPPISH, gòp-ish, a. Proud; testy.
GORBELLIED, gà'r-bèl-id'd, a. Fat; bigbellied.
GORBELLY, gà'r-bèl-id'd, a. A big paunch.
GORCE, gà'rs, n. Water to keep fish in.
GORCOCK, gà'r-kôk, n. The moor-cock.
GORCOW, gà'r-kô, n. The carrion crow.
GORD, gà'rd, n. An instrument of gaming.
GORDIAN, gà'rd-jån, n. A Phrygian husbandman.

made king by the oracle of Apollo, who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it should prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence, in modern language, a Gordian knot is an inextricable difficulty; and to cut the Gordian knot is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

GORE, go'r, n. Blood clotted.

GORE, go'r, vt. To pierce with a horn. strument. GORED, gb'rd, pp. Stabbed; pierced by a pointed in-GORGE, gb'rj, n. The throat; the swallow. A kind of concave moulding. In fortification: the entrance of a bastion, a ravelin, or outer work.

GORGE, gá'rj, vt. To glut. To swallow.

GORGED, gá'rj, vt. To feed.

GORGED, gá'rjd, pp. Swallowed. Glutted.

GORGED, gá'rjd, a. Swallowed. In heraldry: denot-

ing a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion or other animal.

GORGEFUL, gå'rj-jål, n. A meal for birds.
GORGEOUS, gå'rj-jåls, a. Fine; splendid.
GORGEOUSLY, gå'rj-jås-lå, ad. Splendidly.
GORGEOUSNESS, gå'rj-jås-nås, n. Splendour.
ORGET, gå'rj-åt, n. The piece of armour that defends the throat. A small convex ornament, gilt or of silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their

breasts when on duty. Formerly, that part of the female dress called a ruff.

GORGING, gå'rj-ing, ppr. Swallowing. Glutting;

eating greedily.

GORGON, gà'r-gun, n. A fabled monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone. GORGON, ga'r-gun, a. Like a gorgon; very ugly, or

terrific. [the gorgon to strike with horror. GORGONIAN, gor-go'n-yan, a. Having the power of GORHEN, gor-hen, n. The female of the gorcock. GORING, go'r-ing, n. Puncture.

GORING, go'r-ing, ppr. Stabbing; piercing with a pointed instrument.

GORMAND, gà'r-mà'nd, n. A greedy eater. GORMANDER, gà'r-mànd-ûr, n. A great eater. GORMANDIZE, gà'r-mànd-i'z, n. Voraciousness. GORMANDIZE, gà'r-mànd-i'z, vi. To eat greedily.

GORMANDIZER, go'r-mand-i'z-ur, n. A voracious [greedily. GORMANDIZING, gố/r-mảnd-i/z-ing, ppr. Eating GORRELBELLIED, gòr-él-bél-é/d, a. See Gorbel-Eating

GORSE, gå'rs, n. Furze; a thick prickly shrub that GORY, gå'rs, a. Covered with blood.
GOSHAWK, gå'sh'k, n. A hawk of a large kind.
GOSLING, about the state of t

GOSLING, goz-ling, n. A young goose.
GOSPEL, gos-pel, n. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation. [ligion.

GOSPEL, gos-pėl, vt. To fill with sentiments of re-GOSPELGOSSIP, gos-pėl-gos-pp, n. One who is over zealous in running about among his neighbours, to lecture on religious subjects.

GOSPELLARÝ, gôs-pél-ér-ê, a. Theological. GOSPELLED, gôs-péld, pp. Instructed in the gospel. GOSPELLER, gòs-pél-år, n. An evangelist. A name of the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

GOSPELLING, gos-pėl-ing, ppr. Instructing in the GOSPELLIZE, gos-pėl-iz, vt. To form according to

GOSPELLIZED, gòs-pel-1'zd, pp. Formed according

to the gospel.

GOSPELLIZING, gòs-pèl-i'z-lng, ppr. Evangelizing; instructing in the Christian religion.

GOSS, gos', n. Low furze. See Goasz.
GOSSAMER, gos'à-mür, n. The long white cobwebs
which fly in the air in calm weather.

GOSSAMERY, gos-å-mer-e, a. Light; flimsy. GOSSIP, gos-Ip, n. One who answers for the child in baptism. Mere tattle.

GOSSIP, gòs-ip, vi. To chat; to prate. GOSSIPING, gòs-ip-ing, n. Tattling. GOSSIPRED, gòs-ip-rèd, n. By the canon law, is a

spiritual affinity. GOSSOON, gô's-sôn, n. An Irish lad.

GOSTING, gost-ing, n. An herb. GOT, pret. of Get.

GOT, part. pass. of Get.
GOTH, goth', n. One of the people in the northern
parts of Europe, first called Getes, afterwards Goths.
GOTHAMIST, goth'd-mist, n. A man of Gotham, a place in Nottinghamshire, formerly noted for blun-One not wise.

GOTHICAL, goth-ik-al, a. A particular kind of ar-GOTHICK, goth-ik, a. chitecture, distinguished by the terms ancient and modern, the heavy or

light. Rude.

GOTHICISM, goth-is-izm, n. A Gothick idiom.
GOTHICIZE, goth-is-iz, vt. To bring back to barbarism. GOTHICIZED, goth-is-i'zd, pp. Brought back to bar-GOTHICIZING, goth-is-i'z-ing, ppr. Bringing back

to barbarism.

GOTHICK, goth'lk, n. The Gothick language. GOTHS, goths', n. An ancient people of Gothia; an island in the Baltic Sea; the Scythians.

GOTO, go'to', interj. Come, come, take the right course.

GOUTEN, part. pass. of Get.
GOUD, gådd', n. Woad; a plant.
GOUGE, gå'j, n. A chisel having a round edge.
GOUGE, gå'j, vt. To scoop out, as with a gouge or

GOUGED, g&jd, pp. Scooped out, as with a gouge or GOUGING, g&j-ing, ppr. Scooping out, as with a gouge or chisel.

GOUJEERS, go'jê'rs, n. The venereal disease.

GOULAND, goʻland, n. A flower. GOULARD, goʻla'rd, n. An extract of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it; a remedy for inof gaming. flammations, &c. GOURD, g&rd, n. A plant. A bottle. An instrument GOURDINESS, g&rd-ê-nes, n. A swelling in a horse's

leg after a journey.
GOURDTREE, go'rd-trê', n. A tree, the crescentia, found in the West Indies.

GOURDY, gô'rd-ê, a. Swelled in the legs. GOURMAND, gô'r-mảnd, n. A glutton.

feeder. GOURMANDIZE, ga'r-ma'nd-i'z, n. Gluttony. Voraciousness .- I have given the Anglicised, not the pure

French pronunciation of these words.—J. K. GOURMANDIZE, ga'r-ma'nd-i'z, vi. To play the GOURNET, gar'net, n. A fish. [glutton.

GOUT, go't, n. A drop of any liquid; as gouts of blood. A taste. [tended with great pain. A taste.

GOUT, gåó, n. The arthritis; a periodical disease atGOUTINESS, gåðt-é-nès, n. The pain of the gout.
GOUTSWOLN, gåðt-ésőin, a. Inflamed with the gout.
GOUTWORT, gåðt-éðrt, n. An herb.
GOUTY, gåðt-é, a. Afflicted with the gout.

GOVE, gôv', v. A mow.
GOVER, gôv', v. To put in a gove, goff, or mow.
GOVERN, gôv'-årn, v. To rule. To direct.
GOVERN, gôv'-årn, v. To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, gův-ůr-nåbl, a. Submissive to authority.

thority.

GOVERNANCE, gåv-år-nåns, n. Rule. Control.

GOVERNANT, gå-vår-nånt, n. \ A governess of GOVERNANT, gå-vår-nånt, n. \ Young ladies.

GOVERNED, gåv-årnd, pp. Directed by authority.

GOVERNESS, gåv-år-nån, n. A tutoress. [ing GOVERNING, gåv-år-nång, ppr. Directing. Control-GOVERNING, gåv-år-nång, ppr. Directing. Control-GOVERNMENT, gåv-årn-ment, n. An established state of legal authority. Manageableness. Compliance.

GOVERNMENTAL, gåv-årn-ment-ål, a. Pertaining to government.

to government.

GOVERNOR, gův'ůr-nůr, n. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. One who rules any place with delegated authority. A tutor. GOWAN, gåå-ån, n. A species of bellis, or daisy.

GRA GRA

6 l 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 1 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on'. was'. at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

GOWD, gaod', n. A gaud. A toy. GOWK, gåôk', n. A foolish fellow. A cuckoo. GOWK, gåôk', vi. To stupify. GOWKED, gåô'kd, pp. Stupified.

GOWKING, gåðk-ing, ppr. Stupifying. GOWL, gåðl, vi. To howl. GOWN, gåðn', n. A woman's upper garment.

long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace: as, divinity, medicine, law.
GOWNED, gåônd', a. Dressed in a gown.
GOWNMAN, gåôn'-mån, or gåôns'-mån, n. A man de-

voted to the acts of peace.

GOZZARD, gòz-ård, n. One who attends geese. GRAB, gråb', n. A vessel peculiar to the Malabar coast;

GRAB, gråb', v. A vessel peculiar to the Maiabar coast; having usually two masts, but sometimes three. GRAB, gråb', vt. To seize. To gripe suddenly. GRABBED, gråb'd, pp. Seized. Griped. GRABBING, gråb'ing, ppr. Seizing. Griping. GRABBLE, gråb'l, vi. To feel eagerly with the hands. GRACE, grå's, v. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. Virtue; effect of God's influence. Pardon; mercy. Favour conferred. Natural excellence. Ornament. The title of a duke or archbishop. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Ornament. The title of a duke or archbishop. A short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE, grås', vt. To adorn. To dignify. To favour. GRACEO, grås', kt., To adorn. To dignify. To favour. GRACED, grås'd, a. Graceful. [after grace. GRACED, grås'd, pp. Adorned; embellished. GRACEFUL, grå's-fôl, a. Beautiful with dignity. GRACEFULLY, grå's-fôl-ê, ad. Elegantly. GRACEFULNESS, grå's-fôl-hes, n. Elegance of man-GRACELESS, grå's-lés, ad. Wicked. [ner. GRACELESSLY, grå's-lés-lê, ad. Without elegance. GRACELESSNESS, grå's-lés-hes-nës, n. The quality of

GRACELESSNESS, grå's-les-nes, n. The quality of

being graceless.
GRACILE, grås-il, a. Slender. Small.
GRACILENT, grå-sil-ent, a. Lean.

GRACILITY, grā-sil-it-ė, n. Slenderess. GRACING, grā's-ing, ppr. Adorning; embellishing. GRACIOUS, grā's-ing, ppr. Adorning; embellishing. GRACIOUSLY, grā's-ins., a. Merciful. Kind. GRACIOUSNESS, grā's-ins.-n. indiy. GRACIOUSNESS, grā's-ins.-n. mercifulness.

Kind condescension. GRADATION, grå-då'shån, n. Regular advance step

by step. GRADATORY, gråd-å-tår-ê, n. Steps from the clois-

ters into the church.

GRADATORY, gråd'å-tår-ê, ad. Step by step. GRADE, grå'd, n. Rank; degree. GRADIENT, grå'd-ŷent, a. Walking. GRADUAL, gråd'u-ål, a. Proceeding by degrees. GRADUAL

GRADUAL, gråd²u-ål, n. An order of steps. GRADUALITY,gråd²u-ål²it-ê,n. Regular progression. GRADUALLY, gråd²u-ål²it, n. By degrees. GRADUATE, gråd²u-ål²t, n. To take an academical

degree.

GRADUATE, gråd'u-å't, vt. To mark with degrees. GRADUATE, gråd'u-å't, n. A man dignified with an academical degree. GRADUATED, gråd-u-å/t-èd, pp. Honoured with a GRADUATESHIP, gråd-u-å/t-ship, n. The state of a

graduate. [a degree. GRADUATING, grad-u-a/t-ing, ppr. Honouring with GRADUATION, grad'u-a'shun, n. Progression by succession of degrees

GRADUATOR, gråd'u-å't-år, n. An instrument for

dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts.

GRAFF, gråf, n. A ditch; a moat.

GRAFF, gråf, n. A small branch inserted into the

GRAFT, gråft, n. Stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young

GRAFF, gra'f, vt. To insert a cyon or branch of one GRAFT, gra'ft, vt. tree into the stick of another.

GRAFT, graft, vt.) tree into the stick of another. To propagate by insertion or in-culation. GRAFF, graff, n. To practise insition. GRAFFER, graff fir, n. One who propagates fruit GRAFTER, graff fir, n. by grafting. GRAFTED, graff fir, n. GRAFTED, graff fir, n. Inserted on a foreign stock. GRAFTING, grafft-ing, ppr. Inserting cyons on different stocks. ferent stocks.

GRAIL, gra'l, n. Small particles of any kind. A book containing some of the offices of the Roman church. GRAIN, gra'n, n. A single seed of corn. Corn. The

smallest weight, of which in physick twenty-four make a pennyweigt; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres. Temper; dispositiod. GRAIN, gra'n, vi. To yield fruit.

GRAIN, or GRANE, gra'n, vt. To groan. GRAINED, gra'nd, a. Rough. Dyed in grain. GRAINER, gra'n-ur, n. A lixivium obtained by in-

fusing pigeons' dung in water; used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.

GRAINING, grå/n-ing, n. Indentation. GRAINS, grå/nz, n. The husks of malt exhausted in

GRAINS of Paradise, grå'nz, n. An Indian spice.
GRAINSTAFF, grå'n-ståf, n. A quarter staff.
GRAINY, grå'n-ë, a. Full of grains or kernels.
GRAITH, grå'ti, vt. To prepare.
GRAITH, grå'ti, n. Furniture. Riches.
GRAILIC, grå'li'k, n. An epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs, naked above the knees, which

fit them for wading in water.
GRAM, gråm', a. Augry.
GRAMERCY, grå-mer-se, interj. An obsolete expression of obligation.

GRAMINEAL, grå-mîn-ýål, a. Grassy; pertaining to GRAMINEOUS, grå-mîn-ýås, a. Grassy. GRAMINIFOLIOUS, grå-mîn-é-fô'l-vůs, a. Having leaves like grass. GRAMINIVOROUS, gråm-in-iv-6-rås, a. Grass-eat-GRAMMAR, gråm-år, n. The art which teaches the

relations of words to each other.

GRAMMAR, gram'ur, a. Belonging to, or contained in grammar.
GRAMMAR, gram'ar, vi. To discourse according to

the rules of grammar. [grammar. GRAMMARIAN, grām-mā'r-yān, a. One who teaches GRAMMAR, School, grām-ar-sköl, n. A school in

which Latin and Greek are taught. [mar. GRAMMATICAL, gram-māt-ik-āl, Taught by gram-GRAMMATICALLY, gram-māt-ik-āl-c, ad. Accord-

ing to the rules of grammar.
GRAMMATICATION, gråm-måt-ik-å-shån, n. Rule

of grammar. [grammatical. GRAMMATICISE, gram-mat-is-i/z, vi. To render GRAMMATICISED, gram-mat-is-i/zd, pp. Rendered

grammatical. [dering grammatical. GRAMMATICISING, grām-māt-is-i'z-lng, ppr. Ren-GRAMMATICK, gram-mat-ik, a. Pertaining to gram-

GRAMMATIST, gråm'å-tist, n. A teacher of gram-

GRAMPLE, grample, n. A craofish. [kind. GRAMPUS, grample, n. A large fish of the cetaceous GRANADIER, gran-å-de'r, n. See Grenadier. GRANADILLA, gran-å-dil'å, a. The fruit of the Passiders and remaining the production of the pro

siflora quadrangulata. GRANADO, gra-na-do, n. A grenadier.

GRANAM, grån-åm, n. See Grannam. GRANARY, grån-år-ê, n. A storehouse. GRANATE, grån-åt, n. A kind of marble so called, because marked with small variegations like grains.

Otherwise Grante. The gem called a garnet. GRANATITE, gran-a-ti't, n. See Grenatite. GRAND, grand, a. Great; illustrious. Expressed with

great dignity.

GRANDAM, grån-dåm, n. Grandmother. GRANDCHILD, grånd-tshi'ld, n. The son or daughter, of my son, or daughter. GRANDDAUGHTER, grand-da'tur, n. The daughter

of a son, or daughter.

or a son, or daugnter.

GRANDEE, grån-dé', n. A man of great rank.

GRANDEESHIP, grån-dé'shîp, n. A lordship.

GRANDEVITY, grån-dé'v-1t-è, n. Great age.

GRANDEVOUS, grån-dé'v-1s, a. Long-lived.

GRANDEUR, grånd-yn, n. State; magnificence.

Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien. GRANDFATHER, grånd-få-thur, n. The father o

my father or mother. GRANDIFICK, grånd-if-ik, a. Making great.

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GRANDILOQUENCE, grånd-îl-6-kôens, n. High,

GRANDILOQUENCE, grand-li-ô-kôëns, n. High, lofty speaking. [lofty words GRANDILOQUOUS, grand-li-ô-kôës, a. Using GRANDINOUS, grand-fin-ës, a. Full of hail. GRANDITY, grand-fit-ê, n. Greatness. [jury. GRANDIUROR, grand-fu-rân, n. One of a grand GRANDJURY, grand-fu-rân, n. A jury whose duty it is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them. bills of indictment against them.

GRANDLY, grånd'le, ad. Sublimely.
GRANDMOTHER, grånd'muth-ur, n. The mother
of my father or mother.

GRANDNESS. grånd'nes, n. Greatness.

GRANDSIRE, grånd'si'r, n. Grandfather. GRANDSON, grånd'sån, n. The son of a son or GRANE, grå'n, vi. To groan. [daughter. GRANGE, grå'nj, n. A farm: generally a farm with

a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANIFEROUS, grå-nif-ur-us, a. Bearing grain. GRANITE, gran-it, n. A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and, though rude, vet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental gragrante, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, GRANITICAL, grån-it'sk-ål, a. Consisting of granite. GRANIVOROUS, grå-niv'-ò-rås, a. Eating grain. GRANNAM, grån-ådm, n. Grandmother. GRANT, grånt', vt. To allow; to yield. To hestow

something.

GRANT, grånt', n. A gift; a boon. [granted. GRANTABLE, grånt-åbl, a. That which may be GRANTED, grånt-èd, pp. Admitted as true. GRANTEE, grånt-è', n. He to whom any grant is

made. [conveying.

GRANTING, grant'ing, ppr. Admitting; bestowing; GRANTOR, grant'ur, n. He by whom a grant is

GRANULAR, grån-u-lår, a. Consisting of graius. GRANULARY, grån-u-ler-ê, a. Resembling a small grain or seed. [small grains. GRANULATE, grån'-n-lå't, vi. To be formed into GRANULATE, grån'-u-lå't, vt. To break into small

masses or granules. [grains. GRANULATED, gran-u-la't-ed, pp. Formed into GRANULATING, gran-u-la't-ing, ppr. Forming into grains. [Shooting or breaking into small masses.

grains. [shooting or breaking into small masses. GRANULATION, gran-u-la-shun, n. The act of GRANULE, gran-u-l, n. A small compact particle. GRANULOUS, gran-u-lus, a. Full of little grains. GRAPE, gra/p, n. The fruit of the vine, growing in

flower.

GRAPE Hyacinth, or GRAPE Flower, grap, n. A GRAPE Shot, grap, n. Small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder.

GRAPELESS, grå/p-lés, a. Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape. [the grape. GRAPESTONE, grå/p-stô/n, n. The stone or seed of GRAPHICAL, grå/²/k-ål, a. Well delineated. GRAPHICALLY, grå/²/k-ål-ê, ad. In a picturesque

GRAPHICK, grāf'ik, a. Relating to engraving. GRAPHITE, grāf'i't, n. Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils; and very improperly called black

GRAPHOLITE, gråf'ô-li't, n. A species of slate, proper for writing on. [strument. proper for writing on. [strument. GRAPHOMETER, gråf-òm-ét-ůr, n. A surveying in-GRAPHOMETRICAL, gråf-ò-mét-rik-ål, a. Ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAPNEL, grap'nel, n. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel. A grappling-iron, with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLE, grap'l, vi. To contend by seizing each

GRAPPLE, grap'l, vt. To fasten; to fix.
GRAPPLE, grap'l, n. Contest hand to hand.
GRAPPLED, grap'ld, pp. Seized; laid fast hold of.
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GRAPPLEMENT, gråp'l-ment, n. Close fight. GRAPPLING, gråp'ling, ppr. Seizing; laying fast hold of.

GRAPPLINGIRONS, grap'ling-i'runs, n. pl. Irons appended to a balloon, for the purpose of securing it in its descent. An instrument by which one ship is held fast to another.

neid last to another.

GRAPY, grå'p-è, a. Made of the grape.
GRASIER, grå'z-ŷèr, n. One who feeds cattle.
GRASP, grå'sp, vt. To seize; to grasp at.
GRASP, grå'sp, vt. To catch. To gripe.
GRASP, grå'sp, n. The gripe of the hand. Possession.
GRASPED, grå'spd, pp. Seized with the hand, or
arms: embraced.

arms; embraced.

arms; embraced.

GRASPER, grå'sp-år, n. One that grasps.

GRASPING, grå'sp-ing, ppr. Seizing; embracing.

GRASS, grås', n. The common herbage of the field.

GRASS, grås', vi. To breed grass.

GRASSED, grås'd, pp. Covered with grass.

GRASSGREEN, grås'grê'n, a. Green with grass.

GRASSGROWN, grås'grê'n, a. Grown over with

GRASSHOPPER, grås-hop-år, n. A small insect that

hops in the summer grass.

GRASSINESS, gras-te-ne's, a. Abounding in grass.

GRASSINES, gras-t'ng, ppr. Covering with grass.

GRASSLESS, gras-t'es, a. Wanting grass.

GRASS of Purnassus, gras-t, n. A plant.

GRASSPLOT, gras-plot, n. A small level covered

with short grass.
GRASSPOLY, grās'-pô-lê, n. A species of willowwort.
GRASSVETCH, grās'-vētsh, n. A plant of the genus

lathyrus.

GRASSWRACK, grås-råk, n. A plant, the zostera. GRASSY, grås-ê, a. Covered with grass. GRATE, grå't, n. The range of bars within which

fires are made.

GRATE, gralt, vt. To shut up with bars. To wear any thing by attrition. To offend by any thing harsh or vexations.

GRATE grå't, vi. To rub hard.
GRATE, grå't, vi. To rub hard.
GRATED, grå't-éd, pp. Worn off by rubbing.
GRATEFUL, grå't-föl, a. Having a due sense of benefits. Delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grå/t-föl-è, ad. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits.
GRATEFULNESS, grå/t-föl-nès, n. Gratitude.

GRATER, grat-ur, n. A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder. [reward. GRATIFICATION, gråt-it-ik-å-shun, n. Pleasure; GRATIFIED, gråt-it-id, pp. Pleased. GRATIFIER, gråt 'if-i-dr, n. One who gratifies. GRATIFY, gråt-it-i, vt. To delight. To requite with

a recompence.

GRATIFYING, grat'lf-i-lng, ppr. Pleasing. [ticles. GRATING, grat'l-lng, ppr. Rubbing; wearing off by par-GRATING, grat't-lng, n.] An open cover to the hatches GRATINGS, grat't-lngs, of a ship, resembling lat-

GRATING, gratting, n. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other. In a ship, gratings are small ledges of sawed plank on

the upper deck.

GRATINGLY, gråt-ing-lê, ad. Harshly.
GRATITUDE, gråt-it-u'd, n. Duty to benefactors.
GRATUTUDE, gråt-it-u'd, n. Duty to benefactors.
GRATUTOUS, grå-tu'it-ås, a. Granted without claim or benefit.

GRATUITOUSLY, grå-tu-it-ås-le, ad. Without claim GRATUITY, grå-tu-it-å, n. A present; a free gift. GRATULATE, grå-tu-lå/t, vt. To declare joy for. To

[expressions of joy. reward.

GRATULATED, gråt-u-lå-t-åd, pp. Addressed with GRATULATING, gråt-u-lå-t-ång, ppr. Addressing with expressions of joy. GRATULATION, gråt-u-lå-shån, n. Expression of joy. GRATULATION, gråt-u-lå-t-år-å, a. Expressing thouse

GRAVE, grave, n. A final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon græv, a grove or cave. The

place in the ground in which the dead are deposited. Graves is used to signify the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles. A ruler; usually in composition: as, landgrave, margrave. GRAVE, grave, vt. To carve a figure or inscription in

any hard substance. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. GRAVE, grav, a. Solemn; serious. Not sharp of

sound; not acute. GRAVECLOTHES, grå'v-klô's, n. The dress of the

GRAVED, grå'vd, pp. Carved; cleaned: as a ship. GRAVEDIGGER, grå'v-dig-dir, n. One who digs graves. GRAVEL, grav-el, n. Hard sand. Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

GRAVEL, grav-el, vt. To pave or cover with gravel. To puzzle. In horsemanship: to hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS, gråv-les, a. Unburied. GRAVELLED, gråv-led, pp. Covered with gravel. GRAVELLING, gråv-led, ppr. Covering with gra-

vel; stopping. GRAVELLY, gråv-el-e, ad. Full of gravel. GRAVELWALK, gråv-el-bå'k, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel.

GRAVELY, grå'v-lė, ad. Solemnly; seriously.
GRAVEMAKER, grå'v-må'k-år, n. A grave-digger.
GRAVENESS, grå'v-nės, n. Seriousness.
GRAVEOLENCE, gråv-ė-ô'lėns, n. A strong and of-

fensive smell

GRAVEOLENT, gråv-ćê-ỏ-lẻnt, a. Strong-scented. GRAVER, gråv-ðrr, n. One who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. The stile or tool used in graving.
GRAVESTONE, grav-sto'n, n. The stone that is laid

over the grave.

GRAVEYARD, grå'v-ŷård, n. An inclosure for the interment of the dead

GRAVIDA TED, gråv-id. å. Pregnant.
GRAVIDATED, gråv-id. å't-èd, pp. Great with young.
GRAVIDATION, gråv-id. å't-èd, pp. Great with young.
GRAVIDITY, grå-vid-åt-è, n. State of being with child.
GRAVING, gråv-ing, n. Carved work.
GRAVING, gråv-ing, n. Carved work.

GRAVING, grav-ing, ppr. Engraving on stone, copper, or other hard substance.

GRAVITATE, grav-ît-a't, vi. To tend to the centre [centre. of attraction. GRAVITATING, grav-it-a/t-ing, ppr. Tending to the GRAVITATION, grav-it-a-shun, n. Act of tending to

the centre. GRAVITY, grav-ît-ê, n. Weight. Seriousness. GRAVY, gra-vê, n. The serous juice that runs from

flesh not much dried by the fire. GRAY, gra, a. White, with a mixture of black. White or hoary with old age.

GRAY, gra', n. A gray colour. A badger. A kind of

or hoary with the square of the salmon, having a gray back and sides.
GRAY, grå', n. A gray colour. A badger. A kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides.
GRAYBEARD, grå-i'd, a. Having grey eyes.
GRAYFLY, grå-i'd, a. Having grey eyes.
GRAYFLY, grå-fil', n. The trumpet-fly.
GRAYHAIRED, grå-hå'rd, a. Having gray hair.
GRAYHEADED, grå-hå'rd, a. Having a gray head.
GRAYHOUND, grå-hå'nd, n. See Greyhound.
GRAYLSH, grå-l'ish, a. Approaching to a gray colour.
GRAYLE, grå-l'. See Grail.
GRAYLING, grå-l'ing, n. The umber; a fish.
GRAYNESS, grå-nes, n. The quality of being gray.
GRAZE, grå-z, vt. To eat grass. To supply grass. To GRAZE, grå'z, vt. To eat grass. To supply grass. touch lightly.

GRAZE, graz, vt. To tend grazing cattle. To feed upon. To supply with grass. To strike lightly.
GRAZED, grazd, pp. Touched lightly by a passing

GRAZER, grā'zūr, pp. 1 oucnea ligntly by a passing GRAZER, grā'zūr, n. One who feeds cattle. [body. GRAZING, grā'z-lng, ppr. Touching lightly. GRAZING, grā'z-lng, n. The act of feeding on grass. GREASE, grē's, n. The soft part of the fat. In horse-manching a gralling and cardinaria to the state of the s

manship: a swelling and gourdiness of the legs of a

GREASE, gré'z, vt. To smear or anoint with grease. GREASED, gré'zd, pp. Smeared with oily matter. GREASILY, gré'z-fl-ê, ad. As if smeared with grease.

GREASINESS, grè'z-è-nès, n. Oiliness; fatness.
GREASING, grè'z-lng, ppr. Smearing with fat or oily
GREASY, grè'z-è, a. Oily; fat. [matter.
GREAT, grà't, a. Large in bulk or number. Important. Illustrious; eminent; noble. Intellectually

great; sublime. Pregnant.
GREAT, grå't, n. The whole in a lump.
GREATBELLIED, grå't-bel-ê'd, a. Pregnant.

GREATEN, grå'tn, vt. To enlarge.
GREATEN, grå'tn, vt. To increase.
GREATEN, grå'tn, vi. To increase.
GREATENED, grå'tnd, pp. Enlarged.
GREATENING, grå'tn-ing, ppr. Enlarging.
GREATHEARTED, grå't-hart-ċd, a. High-spirited.

GREATLY, grattle, ad. In a great degree.
GREATNESS, gratt-ness, n. Largeness of quantity or number. Gignity. Power. Nobleness of mind. Gran-GREAVE, grev, n. A groove. [deur. OPPAVES]

GREAVES, grévz, n. Armour for the legs.
GREBE, gréb, n. A fowl of the genus Colymbus.
GRECIAN, gré-shân, n. A native or inhabitant of
Greece. One skilled in the Greek language.

Greece. One skilled in the Greek language. GRECIAN, grê'shân, a. Relating to Greece. GRECIAN Fire, grê'shân-fi'r, n. Wildfire; such as

GRECIANIZE, grê-shan-i'z, vi. To speak Greek. GRECISM, grê-cizm, n. An idiom of the Greek lan

guage.
GRECIZE, grês-i'z, vt. To translate into Greek.
GRECIZED, grê's-i'zd, pp. Rendered Grecian.
GRECIZING, grês-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering Grecian.

GREDALIN, gréd-å-lin, n. See GRIDELIN GREE, gré', n. Good wil.
GREE, gré', vi. To agree.
GREECE, gré's, n. A flight of steps.
GREED, gré'd, n. Greediness.
GREEDILY, gré'd-å-l-ê, ad. Ravenously.
GREEDINESS, gré'd-å-nés, n. Voracity.
GREEDY, gré'd-ê, a. Ravenous.
GREEDYGUT, gré'd-ê-gût, n. A glutton.
GREEDK, gré'k, n. A native of Greece. A plied to a merry person.

A term ap-

GREEK, grê'k, n. A native of Greece. A term applied to a merry person.

GREEK, grê'k, a. Belonging to Greece.

GREEKISH, grê'k-Îsh, a. Peculiar to Greece.

GREEKLING, grê'k-Îsh, a. Peculiar to Greece.

GREEKLING, grê'k-Îsh, a. The flower campion.

GREEN, grê'n, n. The green colour. A grassy plain.

GREEN, grê'n, a. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed.

Not dry. Unripe; immature; young.

GREEN, grê'n, vî. To make green.

GREENBROOM, grê'n-brôm, n. A shrub.

GREENCLOTH, grê'n-klâth, n. A board or court of justice held in the king's household.

justice held in the king's household.

GREENCOLOURED, gre'n-kål-ård, a. Pale; sickly. GREENCROP, gre'n-krop', n. A crop of green vegetables. [tain green of artists. GREENEARTH, green of artists. A mineral; the moun-

GREENED, grê'nd, pp. Made green. GREENEYED, grê'n-i'd, a. Having eyes coloured

GREENEYED, gre'n-i'd, a. Having eyes coloured with green.
GREENFINCH, gre'n-fintsh, n. A kind of bird.
GREENFINCH, gre'n-fish, n. A kind of fish.
GREENGAGE, gre'n-ga'j, n. A species of plum.
GREENGAGE, gre'n-gro's-at, n. A retailer of GREENHOOD, gre'n-hôd, n. Childishness. [greens.
GREENHORN, gre'n-hàd, n. Childishness. [greens.
GREENHORN, gre'n-hàd, n. A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.
GREENING, gre'n-ing, ppr. Making green.
GREENISH, gre'n-ish, a. Somewhat green.
GREENISHNESS, gre'n-ish-ne's, n. The quality of being green.

being green.
GREENLY, grê'n-lê, a. Of a green colour.
GREENLY, grê'n-lê, ad. With a greenish colour. Newly. Immaturely.

GREENNESS, gré'n-nes, n. Viridity. Immaturity. Freshness. Vigour. Newness. GREENSICKNESS, gré'n-sik-nes, n. The disease of

maids, so called from the paleness which is produces. GREENSICKNESSED, gre'n-sik-nesd, a. Having a [are exposed to sale. sickly taste. [are exposed to sale. GREENSTALL, grê/n-stâl, n. A stall on which greens

GRILLIED, gril'é'd, pp. Harassed. GREENSTONE, grê'n-stô'n, n. A rock of the trap GRILLING, grill-ing, ppr. Broiling.
GRILLING, grill-ing, ppr. Broiling.
GRILLY, grill-ic, vt. To harass; to hurt.
GRILLYING, grill-ing, ppr. Harassing.
GRIM, grim, a. Horrible; hideous.
GRIMACE, grim-ma's, n. A distortion of the counteformation, consisting of hornblend and feldspar, in or ination, consisting or normale and redspar, in the state of grains or small crystals.

GREENSWARD, gre'n-sôd'rd, n. The turf on which GREENSWORD, gre'n-sôd'rd, n. The grass grows.

GREENWEED, gre'n-ôd'd, n. Dyers' weed.

GREENWOOD, gre'n-ôd'd, n. A wood as it appears in the work of the green of the g in the spring or summer. GREES, grê's, n. A stair. See GREE. GREET, grê't, vt. To pay compliments at a distance. bed look. GREET, grê't, vi. To meet and salute. To weep; to name of an old cat. GREETED, grê't-êd, pp. Addressed with kind wishes.
GREETER, grê't-ûr, n. He who greets. GREETING, grê't-lng, n. Salutation at meeting. GREETING, gre't-ing, npr. Complimenting.
GREEZE, grê'z, n. A flight of steps. A step.
GREFFIER, grê'r. n. A recorder. A registrar.
GREGAL, grê'gâl, a. Belonging to a flock.
GREGARIAN, grê-gâ'r-ŷân, a. Of the common sort.
GREGARIOUS, grê-gâ'r-ŷân, a. Going in flocks or nance. [company. herds. GREGARIOUSLY, grê-gå/r-ŷůs-lê, ad. In a flock or GREGARIOUSNESS, grê-gắ/r-ŷůs-nes, n. Being in herds or companies. the lips. GREGORIAN, grê-gô'r-yan, a. Belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by Pope style or method of computation, instituted by Pope Gregory, in 1352, as the Gregorian calendar.

GREIT, grê't, vi. To cry; to lament.

GREITH, grê'th, vi. To prepare. See GRAITH.

GREMIAL, grê'm-yal, a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grêm-â'd, n. A little hollow globe or ball

of iron about two inches in diameter, which being friction. of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder and set on fire, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all that stand near. GRENADIER, gren'a-de'r, n. A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment. RENATIFORM, grê-nåt-ê-fàrm, a. Being in the GRENATIFORM, grê-nat-ê-farm, a. form of a grenatite. GRENATITE, grén'a-ti't, n. Staurotide, or stauro-lite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. mal called the griffon. GRENADO, grê-nå'dô, n. See GRENADE. GREUT, grô't, n. A fossil body. GREW, grð', pret. of grow.
GREY, grå', a. See GRAY.
GREYHOUND, grå'håônd, n. A tall fleet dog that GRICE, gri's, or grê's, n. A little pig. A step or grees. GRIDE, gri'd, vt. To cut. [sound. GRIDED, gri'd-èd, pp. Grated; cut with a grating GRIDELIN, grid-è-lin, n. Of a purplish colour. said to gripe. GRIDING, gri'd-ing, ppr. Grating; cutting with a grating sound. GRIDIRON, grid-i-rûn, n. A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

RIEF, gré'f, n. Sorrow. Harm.

GRIEFFUL, gré'f-fêl, a. Full of sorrow.

GRIEFLESS, gré'f-lés, a. Sorrowless.

GRIEFSHOT, gré'f-shôt, a. Pierced with grief. GRIEVABLE, grê'v-abl, a. Lamentable. GRIEVABLE, grê'v-åbl, a. Lamentable.
GRIEVANCE, grê'v-åns, n. The cause of uneasiness.
GRIEVE, grê'v, vi. To mourn; to sorrow.
GRIEVE, grê'v, vt. To afflict; to hurt.
GRIEVED, grê'v-ů, pp. Pained; afflicted.
GRIEVER, grê'v-ů, n. That which causes grief.
GRIEVING, grê'v-ůng, ppr. Giving pain; afflicting.
GRIEVINGLY, grê'v-ing-lê, ad. Sorrowfully.
GRIEVOUS, grê'v-ůs, a. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born. Atrocious. tradesman. be born. Atrocious. GRIEVOUSNESS, gré'v-ås-lê, ad. Calamitously. Vexa-GRIEVOUSNESS, gré'v-ås-nes, n. Sorrow; poid to be GRIFFIN, griff'in, n. A fabled animal, said to be GRIFFON, griff'in, n. generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. GRIFFONLIKE, grift'ân-liv, a. Resembling a griffon. GRIG, grig', n. A small cel. A merry creature. GRILL, gril', a. Causing to shake through cold. GRILL, gril', vt. To broil.
GRILLADE, grift'dd, n. Any thing broiled.

GRILLED, grild', pp. Broiled. 322

nance from habit, affectation, or insolence. GRIMACED, grim-å'sd, pp. Distorted; having a crab-GRIMALKIN, grim-ål'kin,n. A gray little woman; the GRIME, gri'm, n. Dirt deeply insinuated.
GRIME, gri'm, vt. To dirt; to daub with filth.
GRIMED, gri'md, pp. Sullied, or soiled deeply.
GRIMFACED, grim-få'sd, a. Having a stern counte-GRIMGRINNING, grim'grin'ing, ad. Grinning hor-GRIMIGGRINNING, grim-grin-ing, ad. Grinning nor-GRIMING, grim-lng, ppr. Sullying, or soiling deeply. GRIMLY, grim-lê, a. Having a frightful look. GRIMLY, grim-lê, ad. Horribly; hideously. GRIMVISAGED, grim-viz-ejd, a. Grimfaced. GRIMY, grim-e, a. Dirty; cloudy. [a trap. GRIN, grin', n. The act of showing the teeth. A snare; GRIN, grin', vt. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.

GRIND, gri'nd, vi. To perform the act of grinding.

GRIND, gri'nd, vt. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard. To oppress.

GRINDER, gri'nd-fr, n. One that grinds. The instrument of grinding. The back teeth; the double teeth.

GRINDING, gri'nd-fing, ppr. Reducing to powder by friction. GRINDLESTONE, grind'l-stô'n, n. The stone on GRINDSTONE, gri'nd-stô'n, n. which edged in GRINDSTONE, gri'nd-stô'n, n. struments are sharpened. struments are snarpened.

GRINNER, grin-ûr, n. He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grin-îng-lê, ad. With a grinning

GRIP, grip, n. A little ditch.

GRIP, grip', vt. To cut into ditches.

GRIP, or GRIPE, grip', or gri'p, n. The fabulous animal grild the griffen. GRIPE, gri'p, n. Grasp; seizure of the hand or paw. Squeeze. The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water. Gripes is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, &c. used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at GRIPE, gri'p, vi. To catch at money meanly. When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is [To afflict. To catch; to seize. GRIPE, gri'p, vt. To hold hard. To catch GRIPED, gri'pd, pp. Seized, and held fast. GRIPER, gri'p-ûr, n. Oppressor; usurer; extortioner. GRIPING, gri'p-îng, n. Pain arising from colick. GRIPING, gri'p-ing, ppr. Grasping; seizing; holding fast. [bowels. GRIPPLE, grip-ing-lê, ad. With pain in the GRIPPLE, gripl, a. Greedy; covetous. GRIPPLENESS, grip-inés, n. Covetousness. GRIS, gris, n. A kind of fur. GRISAMBER, gris-tâm-bûr, n. Ambergris. GRISE, gri's, or grê's, n. A swine. A step, or scale GRISETTE, gris-set, n. The wife or daughter of a GRISKIN, grls-kln, n. The vertebræ of a hog. GRISLED, griz'ld, a. See GRIZZLED. GRISLEJ, griz-id, a. See GRIZZLED.

GRISLY, griz-iè, ad. Dreadful; hideous.

GRISONS, gri-sūns, n. Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy.

GRIST, grist, n. Corn to be ground. Supply; pro-GRISTLE, grist, n. A cartilage.

GRISTLY, grist-iè, a. Made of gristle.

GRISTMILL, grist-mil, n. A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, grit, n. The coarse part of meal. Sand; rough hard particles. Grite are fossils found in minute masses. hard particles. Grits are fossils found in minute masses. GRITH, grîth, n. Agreement.
GRITSTONE, grît'stô'n, n. See Grit.
GRITTINESS, grît'ê-nês, n. Sandiness.
GRITTY, grît'ê, a. Consisting of grit.

GRIZELIN, griz-lin, n. See GRIDELIN.

GRIZZLE, griz'l, n. A mixture of white and black. GRIZZLED, griz'ld, a. Interspersed with gray. GRIZZLY, griz'lė, ad. Somewhat gray. GROAN, gro'n, vi. To breathe with a hoarse noise, as

[ficulty. in pain or agony. GROAN, gro'n, n. Breath expired with noise and dif-GROANFUL, gro'n-fôl, a. Agonizing.

GROANING, grôn-ing, n. Lamentation; complaint. In hunting: the cry or noise of a buck. [sound. GROANING, grôn-ing, ppr. Uttering a low mournful GROAT, grâ't, n. A piece valued at fourpence. GROATS, grâ'ts, n. Oats that have the hulls taken off. GROATSWORTH, grâ't's-ôārth, n. The value of a great a great a great grant
groat. [sugar, plums, and spices. GROCER, grô's-ủr, n. A man who buys and sells tea, GROCERY, grô's-ủr-ê, n. Grocer's ware: such as tea,

sugar, raisins, spice.

GROG, grdg', n. Any spirit and water.

GROGBLOSSOM, grog-blos-dm, n. A redness on the nose, or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.
GROGDRINKER, grog-drink-ur, n. One addicted to

drinking grog. [drinking grog. GROGDRINKING, gròg-drink-ing, a. Addicted to GROGGY, gròg-de, a. A groggy horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGERAM, gròg-dr-am, n. } Stuff woven with large GROGRAN, gròg-ran, n. } woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, gràd-n, n. The part next above the thigh. The nace or shout of a swine. nose or snout of a swine.

GROIN, gråe'n, vi. See Groan. To grumble.
GROMET, gröm'ét, n. Among seamen, a ringformGROMMET, gróm'ét, n. ed of a strand of rope
laid in three times round; used to fasten the upper

edge of a sail to its stay. [plant. GROMWELL, grom-bell, n. Gromill or graymill: a GROOM, gro'm, n. A servant. A man newly married.

GROOVE, grb'v, vt. To cut hollow.
GROOVE, grb'v, vt. To cut hollow.
GROOVE, grb'v, v. A channel cut with a tool.
GROOVED, grb'v-a, n. A channel cut with a tool.
GROOVED, grb'v-a, n. A miner.
GROOVING, grb'v-ing, ppr. Cutting in channels.
GROPE, grb'p, vi. To feel where one cannot see.
GROPE, grb'p, vt. To search by feeling in the dark.
GROPED, grb'p-a, n. One that searches in the dark.
GROPING, grb'p-ing, ppr. Feeling for something in darkness.

GROSS, grô's, a. Thick. Shameful; impure. Inelegant. Whole. Heavy; oppressive. [dozen. GROSS, grô's, n. The bulk. The number of twelve GROSSBEAK, grôs-bê'k, n. A fowl of the genus Loxia, of several species.

GROSSHEADED, gròs-hèd-èd, a. Stupid. GROSSLY, grò's-lè, ad. Coarsely; without delicacy. GROSSNESS, grô's-nes, n. Coarseness. Unwieldy corpulence. Want of delicacy.

GROSSULAR, gros-u-ler, a. Resembling a gooseberry: as, grossular garnet. GROSSULAR, gros-u-ler, n. A rare mineral of the

garnet kind; so named from its green colour.

GROTESQUE, grô-tésk', a. Distorted; unnatural. GROTESQUE, grô-tésk', a. A wild design of a painter. GROTESQUELY, grô-tésk'lê, ad. In a wild fantastical manner.

GROTTA, grot-å, n. A cavern for coolness or pleasure. GROTTO, gròt'ó, n. A cavern, or cave made for coolness. GROUND, gràond', n. The earth. The floor. Dregs; lees; fæces. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. The first princi-

ples of knowledge. GROUND, graond', vt. To fix on the ground. To settle

GROUND, gráðnd, vt. To hx on the ground. To settle in first principles of knowledge.
GROUND, gráðnd'. Pret. and pp. of grind.
GROUNDAGE, gráðnd'éj, n. A custom paid for the standing of a ship in port.
GROUND-ANGEING, gráðnd-ångg'ling, n. Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the ground. without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

[from the ground.]

GRÜBBLE, grüb'l, vt. To feel in the dark.

GRÜNDASH, gräönd'ash, n. A saplin of ash taken GRÜBBLE, grü'bl, vi. See GRABBLE.

GROUNDBAIT, gràốnd'bằ't, n. A bait, made of bar-ley or mait boiled, thrown where you angle. GROUNDED, gràốnd'éd, pp. Laid or set on the ground. GROUNDEDLY, gràốnd'éd-lê, ad. Upon firm principles. [a house. GROUNDFLOOR, graond-flor, n. The lower part of GROUNDING, graond-flor, ppr. Laying or setting on

the ground.

GROUNDIVY, gråðnd²i²vé, n. Alehoof or tunhoof.

GROUNDLESS, gråðnd²i²s, a. Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, gråðnd⁴i²s-i³o, a. Without reason.

GROUNDLESSNESS, gråðnd⁴i²s-nes, n. Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, gråönd'ling, n. A fish which keeps at the bottom of theiwater; hence one of the vulgar. GROUNDLY, gråönd'le, ad. Upon principles. GROUND-NUT, gråönd'nåt, n. A plant; the Arachis, a native of South America.

GROUND-OAK, gråönd-ok, n. A sapling of oak. GROUNDPINE, gråönd-pi'n, n. A plant. GROUNDPLATE, gråönd-plå't, n. In architecture: the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons.

GROUNDPLOT, graond-plot, n. The ground on which

any building is placed.
GROUNDRENT, gråönd-rent, n. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.
GROUNDROOM, gråönd-röm, n. A room on a level

with the ground.

with the ground.
GROUNDSEL, gråôn'sêl, n. The timber next the ground. A plant.
GROUNDTACKLE, gråônd'tåk'l, n. The anchor cables.
GROUNDTACKLE, gråônd'tåk'l, n. The first stratum.
GROUP, grô'p, n. A cluster; a collection.
GROUP, grô'p, n. To put into a distinct collection.
GROUP, grô'p, n. To put into a distinct collection.
GROUP, grô'p, n. To put into a distinct collection.
GROUPDD, grô'p, n. Pormed or placed in a crowd.
GROUPDD, grô'p-ing, pp.
GROUPING, grô'p-ing, pp.
Bringing together in a GROUPING, grô'p-ing, pp.
GROUPING, grô'p-ing, pp.
GROUPING, grô'p-ing, np.
The art of composing of combining the objects of a picture, &c.
GROUSE, gråôs', n. A heathcock.
GROUT, gråôt', n. Coarse meal. A very thin coarse GROUTNOL, gråôt'-nôl. See GROWHEAD.
GROVE, grôv', n. A small wood.
GROVEL, grôv'él-ûr, n. A person of a low, mean disposition.

disposition.

GROVELLING, gròv-él-ing, ppr. Moving on the GROVY, gròv-é, a. Belonging to groves or woods. GROW, grò', vi. To vegetate. To increase in stature.

To become either better or worse. To proceed as from GROW, grb', vt. To cause to grow. [a cause. GROWER, grb'dr, n. An increaser.

GROWING, gro-ling, u. Vegetation.
GROWING, gro-ling, pp. u. Vegetation.
GROWING, grab'lng, ppr. Increasing in size or extent.
GROWL, grab'l, vi. To snarl. To grumble.
GROWL, grab'l, vi. To signify by growling.
GROWL, grab'l, n. The murmur of an angry cur; or

GROWLING, graôt, n. The murmur of an angry cur; or of a discontented person.

GROWLING, graôt-ling, ppr. Grumbling; snarling.

GROWN, grô'n, pp. Advanced in growth. Arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWSE, graôs', vi. To shiver.

GROWSING, grôb'z-ling, pp. Shivering; shuddering.

GROWTH, grôt'th, n. Vegetation. Increase in number, bulk stature.

ber, bulk, stature.

GROWTHHEAD, gráðt-héd, n. A kind of fish. An GROWTNOL, gráðt-nól, n. idle lazy fellow. GRUB, gråb', vt. To root out of the ground.
GRUB, gråb', n. A small worm.
GRUBAXE, gråb'åks, n. A tool used in grubbing up.

GRUBBED, gråb²nr, n. One who grubs up underwood. GRUBBING, gråb²nr, n. One who grubs up underwood. GRUBBING, gråb²ng, ppr. Rooting up. GRUBBINGHOE, gråb²ng-hồ, n. An instrument for

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but' -on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

GRUBSTREET, grub'strêt, n. Originally the nan e of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabit d by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temp rary poems; whence any mean production is called grubstreet. [another with disconter t. rary poems; whence any mean particle of the state of GRUDGE, grūj', vt. To envy; to see any advantage of GRUDGE, grūj', vt. To envy; to see any advantage of GRUDGE, grūj', n. Old quarrel; inveterate maler of GRUDGED, grūjd', pp. Given unwillingly. [ene e. GRUDGEONS, grūj'dnz, n. Coarse meal. GRUDGER, grūj'dnz, n. A murmurer. [others. GRUDGER, grūj'dnz, n. Envy at the prosperity of GRUDGER, grūj-in; n. A murmurer. [otne-s. GRUDGING, grūj-ing, n. Envy at the prosperity of GRUDGING, grūj-ing, ppr. Giving unwillingly; envy-GRUDGINGLY, grūj-ing-lė, ad. Unwillingly. [ing. GRUEL, grū-ing. GRUFA, a. Sour of aspect. [water. GRUFFLY, grūf-ie, ad. Harshly; ruggedly. GRUFFNESS, grūf-nės, n. Harshness of look or voice. GRUM grāb' a Sour, senyis severe. GRUM, gråm', a. Sour: surly; severe. GRUMBLE, gråmb'l, vi. To murmur with discontent. GRUMBLER, gråmb'lår, n. One that grumbles. GRUMBLING, grumb'ling, n. A murmuring. GRUMBLING, grumb'ling, ppr. Murmuring through discontent GRUMBLINGLY, grůmb'lîng-lê, ad. Discontentedly. GRUME, grồm, n. A thick viscid consistence of a fluid. GRUMLY, grům'lê, ad. Sullenly. GRUMOUS, grồ-můs, a. Thick; clotted. GRUMOUSNESS, grồ-můs-nès, n. Thickness of a coagulated liquor. agulated Inquor.

GRUNDEL, grun-ści, n. The fish called a groundling.

GRUNSEL, grun-ści, n. The lower part of the building.

GRUNT, grunt', vi.

GRUNTLE, grunt', vi.

GRUNTLE, grunt', n. The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grunt-in, n. A kind of fish.

GRUNTING, grunt-ing, n. The noise of swine.

GRUNTING, grunt-ing-ic, ad. Murmuring.

GRUNTLING, grunt-ling n. A vouse hog. GRUTLING, grånt-ling, n. A young hog.
GRUTCH, gråtsh', vi. To envy; to repine.
GRUTCH, gråtsh', n. Malice; ill-will.
GRY, gri', n. A thing of little value.
CRYPHITE, gråffi't, n. Crowstone, an oblong fossil CRYPHITE, grif²'t, n. Crowstone, an oblong fossil GRVPHON, grif²ūn, or grif²in, n. See Griffin. GRYTH, grith. See Griffin, n. See Griffin. GUAICUM, gu-¾-ĉ-kům, n. A medicinal wood. GUANA, gö¼-nå, n. A species of lizard; found in the warmer parts of America. GUANACO, gu-¾-rå, n. The lama, or camel of South America, in a wild state. GUANO, gu-¾-nå, n. A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure. GUARA, gu-å'rå, n. A bird of Brasil; the tantalus GUARANTEE, går-ån-tå',n. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.
GUARANTIED, gar-an-te'd, pp. Warranted.
GUARANTY, gar-an-te, vt. To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

GUARANTYING, går-ån-tê-lng, ppr. Warranting.

GUARD, gålrd, vt. To watch. To protect.

GUARD, gålrd, vi. To be in a state of caution or defence. GUARD, gå'rd, n. A man, or body of men, whose bu-siness is to watch by way of defence. Part of the hilt of a sword. In fencing: a posture to defend the body tected. GUARDABLE, gå'rd-åbl, a. Capable of being pro-GUARDABLE, gå'rd-ål, a. State of wardship. GUARDANT, gå'rd-ånt, a. In heraldry: having the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard quardant.

GUARDANT, gå'rd-ånt, n. A guardian.

GUARDBOAT, gå'rd-bö't, n. A boat appointed to observe ships laid up in the harbour. [room. GUARDECHAMBER, gå'rd-tshåm-bör, n. A guard-GUARDED, gå'rd-éd, pp. Defended; protected. GUARDEDLY, gå'rd-éd-lè, ad. Cautiously. GUARDEDNESS, gå'rd-éd-nès, n. Caution. GUARDER, gå'rd-ör, n. One who guards. GUARDFUL, gå'rd-föl, a. Wary; cautious.

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GUARDIAN, gå/rd-ŷån, n. One that has the care of an orphan. [a kind protector. GUARDIAN, gå'rd-yån, a. Performing the office of GUARDIAN of the Spiritualties, gå'rd-yån, n. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see.

GUARDIANESS, gå/rd-ŷan-ès, n. A female guardian.

GUARDIANSHIP, gå/rd-ŷan-shîp, n. The office of a guardian.
GÜARDING, gå'rd-lng, ppr. Defending, protecting.
GÜARDING, gå'rd-les, a. Without defence
GUARDLESS, gå'rd-les, a. Without defence
GUARDROOM, gå'rd-rô'm, n. A room in which
those, who are appointed to watch, assemble.
GUARDSHIP, gå'rd-ship, n. A ship that guards a
harbour. Protection.
GUARISH, gå'rfsh, vt. To heal.
GUARISHED, gå'rfshd, pp. Healed.
GUARISHING, gå'rfshd, pp. Healing.
GUARY-MIRACLE, guå'rê-mir'fikl, n. A miracleGUAIAVA, gôà'vå, n. A A morion fenit GUARY-MIRACLE, guá-rē-mīr-īki, n. A miracie-GUAIAVA, góá-vå, n. An American fruit.
GUAVA, góá-vå, n. An American fruit.
GUBERNATE, gu-bér-nå't, vt. To govern.
GUBERNATED, gu-bér-nå't-éd, pp. Governed.
GUBERNATION, gu-bér-nå't-ing, ppr. Governing.
GUBERNATION, gu-bér-nå-tív, a. Governing.
GUBERNATIVE, gu-bér-nå-tív, a. Governing.
GUBERNATORIAL, gu-bér-nå-tô'r-yål, a. Pertaining to government. ing to government.

GUDGEON, gåj'dn, n. A small fish. A man casily cheated. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.

GUELDERROSE, gêl'dêr-rôz, n. See GELDERROSE.

GUELFS, gêl'fs, n. The name of a faction in Italy, for-GUELFS, gélfs, n. The name of a faction in Italy, for-merly opposed to that of the Gibellines. GUERDON, gőér-dűn, n. A reward. GUERDON, gőér-dűn, vt. To reward. GUERDONABLE, gőér-dűn-abl, a. Worthy of reward. GUERDONED, gőér-dűn-ing, ppr. Rewarded. GUERDONING, gőér-dűn-ing, ppr. Rewarded. GUERDONLESS, gőér-dűn-ies, a. Unrewarded. GUESS, gés', n. Conjecture. GUESS, gés', vi. To judge without any certain principles of judgment. GUESS, ges', vi. To judge without any certain principles of judgment.
GUESS, ges', vi. To hit upon by accident.
GUESSED, ges'd', pp. Conjectured; divined.
GUESSER, ges'n, n. Conjecturer,
GUESSING, ges'ng, ppr. Conjecturing, &c.
GUESSINGLY, ges'fing-lè, ad. Conjecturally.
GUEST, gest', n. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

[entertainment. the table of another.

GUESTCHAMBER, gest-tshå'm-bår, n. Chamber of GUESTRITE, gest-ri't, n. Offices due to a guest.

GUESTWISE, gest-bi'x, ad. In the manner of a guest.

GUEGLE, gåg'l, vi. To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel.

GUHR. går' n. A locco arthur law in the sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel. GUHR, gfr', n. A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks. GUIDABLE, gêi'd-åbl, ad. That may be governed by counsel. counsel,
GUIDAGE, gê'd-lj, n. The reward given to a guide.
GUIDANCE, gê'd-lâns, n. Direction.
GUIDE, gê'd, vt. To govern by counsel; to instruct.
GUIDE, gê'd, n. One who directs another in his way;
GUIDED, gê'd-lêd, pp. Led; conducted. [conduct.
GUIDELESS, gê'd-lês, a. Having no guide.
GUIDEPOST, gê'd-pôst, n. A post, where two or
more roads meet, directing the traveller which to folGUIDER. zê'd-lôr. n. Director. [low. more roads meet, directing the traveller which to fol-GUIDER, géi'd-ūr, n. Director. [low. GUIDERESS, géi'd-rés, n. She who guides. GUIDING, géi'd-Ing, ppr. Leading; directing. GUIDON, géi'd-ling, npr. Leading; directing. GUILD, glid', n. A standardbearer; a standard. GUILDABLE, glid'abl, a. Liable to tax. GUILED, géi'd, pp. Disguised craftily. GUILDHALL, glid'abl, or géi'ld-ha'l, n. The hall in which a corporation usually assembles. GUILDR glid'ab. Members of a guild GUILDRY, glidrė, n. Members of a guild. GUILE, gėi'l, n. Deceitful cunning. GUILE, gėi'l, n. Deceitful cunning. GUILE, gėi'l, n. To disguise cunningly. GUILED, gėi'ld, a. Treacherous. GUILEFUL, gèi'l-föl, a. Wily; insidious. GUILEFULLY, gèi'l-föl-è, ad. Insidiously.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'- on', was', at'-good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

GUILEFULNESS, gêi'l-fôl-nês, n. Secret treachery GUILELESS, gêi'l-lês, a. Free from deceit. GUILING, gêi'l-lng, ppr. Disguising craftily. GUILELESSNESS, gêi'l-lês-nês, n. Freeden from GUILER, gêi'l-îr, n. A deceiver. [deceit GUILLEMOT, gîl'ê-môt, n. A water fowl. GUILLEVAT, gîl'ê-vât, or gôl'ê-vât, n. A ferment jing yat.

GULAR, gu'lar, a. Pertaining to the gullet.
GUILLOTINE, gll-ô-tô'n, n. Said to be the invention
of one Dr. Guillotine, at the early part of the French
democratical revolution, viz. in 1792, who himsely suffered under the machine. A machine for separating at one stroke, the head of a person from the body.

GUILLOTINE, gil-ô-tê'n, vt. To decapitate by the

guillotine. [guillotine.] [guillotine.] [guillotine.] [guillotine.] [guillotine.] GUILLOTINED gfl-6-te'nd, pp. Beheaded with the guillotine.

GUILLOTINING, gli-o-te'n-ing, ppr. Deneating wath the guillotine.
GUILLS, glit', n. A plant: the corn marigold.
GUILT, glit', n. A crime; an offence.
GUILTILY, glit'l-ė, ad. Without innocence.
GUILTINESS, glit'è-nės, n. The state of being guil y.
GUILTLESS, glit'è-nės, n. Innocent.
GUILTLESSLY, glit'lės-lė, ad. Without guilt.
GUILTLESSNESS, glit'ė-lė, nės, n. Innocence.
GUILTSICK, glit'sik, a. Diseased by guilt.
GUILTY, glit'è, a. Justly chargeable with a crine.
GUILTYLIKE, glit'è-lik, ad. Guiltily. [Guilt ily.

GUILTY, gilt-è. d. Justiy chargeante with a crime-GUILTYLIKE, gilt-è-lik, ad. Guiltily. [Guil-ly. GUIMBARD, gölm-bàrd, n. The Jewish harp. GUIMPLE, gimp'l. See Wimple. [shilli 4gs. GUINEA, gin-è, n. A gold coin valued at twenty one GUINEADROPPER, gin-è-drop-dr, n. One who

cheats by dropping guineas. GUINEAHEN, gin-ê-hên, n. A fowl, supposed to be

of Guinea.

GUINEAPEPPER, gîn-cê-pig, n. A small animal w th a GUINIAPIG, gîn-cê-pig, n. A small animal w th a GUINIAD, gîn-cŷàd, n. The whiting. [pig's shout. GUISE, gêt'z, n. Manner; mien; habit.

GUISER, gêi'z-ûr, n. A mummer.

GUISER, gêi²-ûr, n. A mummer.
GUITAR, git²-âr, n. A stringed instrument of m isic.
GULA, gu²-là, n. } An ogee, or wavy member, in a laildGULO, gu²-là, n. } ing; the cymatium.
GULAUND, gu²-là'nd, n. An aquatic fowl, of the size
between the duck and the goose. It inhabits le eland.
GULCH, gôltsh', v.t. To swallow voraciously.
GULCH, gôltsh', n. } A glutton. The act of deGULCHIN, gôltsh-în, n. } vouring.
GULCHED, gôltsh-îng, ppr. Swallowed greedily
GULCHING, gôltsh-îng, ppr. Swallowing greedily.
GULES, gu²-lz, a. Red.

GULES, gu'lz, a. Red.
GULF, gulf, n. A bay. An abyss.
GULF-INDENTED, gulf'in-dent-éd, a. Indep sed with

gulfs or bays.

GULFY, gůlf-è, ad. Full of gulfs:
GULL, gůlf, vt. To trick; cheat; defraud.
GULL, gůlf, n. A sea-bird.
GULLCATCHER, gůlf-kâtsh-ûr, n. A cheaf.

GULLCATCHER, gål'kåtsh-år, n. A chea'.
GULLED, gåld', pp. Cheated.
GULLER, gål'år, n. A cheat; an impostur..
GULLER, gål'år-å, n. A cheat; imposture.
GULLER, gål'åt-å, n. The essophagus.
GULLBILITY, gål-åb-ål'åt-å, n. Creduli f.
GULLIBILITY, gål-åb-ål'åt-å, n. Creduli f.
GULLIGUT, gål'åe-gåt, n. A glutton.
GULLIGUT, gål'åe-gåt, n. A glutton.
GULLISH, gål'åsh, a. Foolish; stupid.
GULLISHNESS, gål'åsh-nås, n. Stupidi f.
GULLY, gål'å, n. To run out with noise
GULLY, gål'å, n. A sort of ditch.
GULLY, gål'å, n. A sort of ditch.
GULLY, gål'å, n. A sort of ditch.
GULLY, gål'å, n. The hole waere the gutters empty themselves. GULLYHOLE, güli-ë-hö'l, n. The hole were the gutters empty themselves. [ne. m the earth. GULLYING, güli-ë-ing, ppr. Wearing a nollow chan-GULOSITY, gūli-lòs-'ît-ë, n. Greediness GULP, gūlp', nt. To swallow eagerly. GULP, gūlp', n. As much as can be swallowed at once. GULPED, gūlp'd, pp. Swallowed eagerly. GULPH, gūlf', n. See Gulp. GULPH, gūlf', n. See Gulp. GULPING, gūlp-'ing, ppr. Swallowing greedily.

GUM, gům', n. A vegetable substance. The fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

GUM, gům', vt. To close with gum. GUM-ARABIC, gům-å-råb-ik, or gům-år-å-bik, n. A gum which flows from the Accacia, in Arabia,

A gum which how Egypt, &c. GUMBOIL, gum-båe'l, n. A boil on the gum. GUMLAC, gum-låk, n. The produce of an insect which GUMLAC, gum-låk, n. The produce of a tree called Bihar, in Assam, a country bordering on Thibet.

in Assam, a country bordering on Thibet.
GUMMED, gdmd', pp. Smeared with gum. [my.
GUMMINESS, gdm'ê-nês, n. The state of being gumGUMMOSITY, gdm-mòs'lt-ê, n. Gumminess.
GUMMOUS, gdm'èmàs, a. Of the nature of gum.
GUMMY, gdm'e, a. Consisting of gum.
GUMMY, gdm'e, a. Consisting of gum.
GUMPTION, gdmp'shån, n. Understanding.
GUMPTION, gdm-rèz'ln, n. A mixed juice of plants.
The most important are olibanum. galbanum. scam-

The most important are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, ascefetida, aloes, myrrh,

and gum ammoniac. [gum arabic. GUMSENEGAL, gům-sén-é-gål, n. A gum resembling GUMTRAGACANTH, gům-tråg-á-kånth, n. The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia, and

Greece.

GUN, gồn', n. The general name for fire-arms.
GUN, gồn', vi. To shoot with a gun.
GUNARCHY, gồn-tầr-kế, n. See GYNARCHY.
GUNBARREL, gồn-bằr-tềl, n. The barrel or tube of

a gun. [to carry a gun or two at the bow. GUNBOAT, gun-bo't, n. A boat, or small vessel, fitted GUNCARRIAGE, gun-kar-ij, n. A wheel carriage,

for bearing and moving cannon. GUNNEL, gån'el, n. See GUNWALE.

GUNNER, gån'ar, n. He whose employment is to

manage the artillery in a ship.

GUNNERY, gån-år-å, n. The science of artillery.

GUNNING, gån-ång, n. The act of shooting game with

a gun.
GUNOCRACY, gfin-ôk'-rå-sê, n. See GYNÆOCRACY.
The powder put into GUNPOWDER, gun'pao-dur, n. The powder put into

guns. [where arms are deposited. GUNROOM, gdn-rôm, n. The place on board a ship GUNSHOT, gdn-shôt, a. The reach or range of a gun. GUNSHOT, gdn-shôt, n. The shot of a gun. GUNSMITH, gdn-smith, n. A man who makes guns. GUNSMITHERY, gdn-smith-2\(\hat{a}\)-2\(\hat{a}\)-2\(\hat{c}\), n. The business of

a gunsmith.
GUNSTICK, gdn'sstlk, n. The rammer.
GUNSTOCK, gdn'sstlk, n. The wood The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gdn-2stô'n, n. The shot of cannon. GUNTACKLE, gdn-2tkl, n. The tackle used on board of ships, to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them at sea.

GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship, gon'el, n. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the

piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship, from the half-deck to the forecastle.

GURGE, gårj', n. Whirlpool; gulf.

GURGE, gårj', nt. To swallow up.

GURGED, gårj'd', pp. Swallowed.

GURGING, gårj'lng, ppr. Swallowing.

GURGION, gårj'lng, ppr. Swallowing.

GURGION, gårj'lng, n. The coarser part of meal.

GURGLE, gårg'd, vi To gush with noise.

GURGING, gårg'ling, ppr. Running with a purling

GURHOFITE, går-hô-fi't, n. A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof in Lower

Anstria.

GURKIN, gắt-kin, n. A small cucumber.
GURNARD, gắt-nắtd, n. A kind of sea-fish.

GURNET, går-net, n. A kind of sea-fish.
GURNEH, går-å, n. A kind of plain coarse India muslin.
GUSH, gåsh', vi. To rush out with violence.

GUSH, gush', n. An emission of liquor in a large quan-

GUSHIN, gdsh'dng, pp. Rushing forth with violence. GUSHING, gdsh'dng, pp. Rushing forth with violence. GUSSET, gds'ét, n. An angular piece of cloth sown at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift. GUST, gdst', n. Sense of tasting. A sudden blast of GUST, gdst', vt. To taste.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 2 5 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good —w, 0—y, e, or i—i, u.

GUSTABLE, gůst'åbl, a. To he tasted. GYMNASTICAL, jîm-nas-tîk-al, a. Pertaining co GUSTABLE, gůst'åbl, a. To he tasted.
GUSTABLE, gůst'åbl, n. An eatable.
GUSTATION, gůst-å-shůn, n. The act of tasting.
GUSTATORY, gůst'å-tůr-ė,a. Pertaining to the taste.
GUSTED, gůst'ed, pp. Tasted; relished.
GUSTFUL, gůst'föl, a. Tasteful. [thing.
GUSTFULNESS, gůst'föl-nės, n. The relish of any
GUSTING, gůst'ing, ppr. Tasting; relishing.
GUSTLESS, gůst'es, a. Tasteless.
GUSTO, gůs'tô, n. The relish of any thing.
GUSTY, gůs'tê, a. Stormy.
GUT, gůt', n. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent. athletic exercises. [cally. GYMNASTICALLY, jim-nås-tik-ål-ê, ad. Athleti-GYMNASTICK, jîm-nas'tîk, a. Pertaining to athletic exercises. GYMNASTICK, jîm-nås-tîk, n. Athletick exercise. GYMNASTICKS, jîm-nås-tîks, n. The gymnastick art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNICAL, jim-nik-âl, a. Pertaining to athletic exGYMNICK, jim-nik, a. Pertaining to athletic exGYMNICK, jim-nik, a. Athletick exercise.

GYMNOSOPHIST, jim-nòs-ô-fist, n. One of a set of Gymnosophists volutions from the stomach to the vent.
GUT, gût', vt. To plunder of contents.
GUTLER, gût'lûr, n. A greedy eater. [eye.
GUTTA SERENA, gût'lâ-ŝ-r-ŝ-nâ, n. A disease of the
GUTTATED, gût'tâ't-šd, a. Besprinkled with drops.
GUTTED, gût'dûr, pp. Deprived of the bowels.
GUTTER, gût'ûr, n. A passage for water.
GUTTER, gût'ûr, vt. To cut in small hollows.
GUTTER, gût'ûr, vi. To run as a candle.
GUTTERD, gût'ûrd, pp. Cut into small hollows.
GUTTERING, gût'ûr-lng, ppr. Cutting into small hollows. volutions from the stomach to the vent. GYMNOSOPHY, jîm-nòs-c-fê, n. The doctrine of the Indian philosophers.

GYMNOSPERM, jîm'nos-perm, n. A plant that bears naked seeds. Tthe seeds naked. GYMNOSPERMOUS, jîm-nos-per-mus, a. Having GYN, gln', vi. To begin. GYNANDRIAN, ji-nån'drê-ån, a. Having stamens inserted in the pistil. GYNÆCIAN, gin-ês-ŷån, a. Relating to women. GYNÆOCRACY, gin-ê-òk-rā-se, n. Government over which a woman may preside.
GYNANDER, ji-nån'dår, n. A plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistils. GUTTING, gdt'lng, ppr. Depriving of the bowels GUTTLE, gdt'l, vi. To gormandize. GUTTLE, gdt'l, vt. To swallow. GYNARCHY, gin-ár-kê, n. Female government. GYNECOCRACY, gin-ê-kở/k-rã-sê, n. Petticoat go-GUTTLED, ght'ld, pp. Swallowed greedily. GUTTLING, ght'ling, ppr. Swallowing greedily. GUTTE,ght'e,a. In architecture: little cones or drops. vernment. GUTTURAL, gůt'ýůr-ål, a. Pronounced in the throat. GUTTURALNESS, gůt'ýůr-ål-něs, n. The quality of being guttural.
GUTTURINE, gůt-å-ri'n, a. Pertaining to the throat.
GUTTUS, gůt-ås, n. An ancient vase, used in sacrifice.
GUTTY, gůt-å, a. In heraldry: sprinkled with drops.
GUTWORT, gůt-å år, n. An herb. GUY, gêi', n. A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. GUZZLE, gâz'l, vt. To swallow with immoderate gust. GUZZLE, gâz'l, vt. To gormandize. [gust.

GUZZLE, gůz'l, vi. To gornandize. GuzZLED, gůz'ld, pp. Swallowed with immoderate GUZZLED, gůz'ld, pp. Swallowed with immoderate GUZZLER, gůz'l, n. An insatiable thing or person. GUZZLER, gůz'ln, n. A gornandizer. GUZZLING, gůz'lîng, ppr. Swallowing often. GYBE, ji'b, n. A sneer; a taunt. GYBE, ji'b, vt. To sneer; to taunt. GYBE, ji'b, vt. To sneer; to taunt. GYBING, ji'b-îng, ppr. Shifting a boom-sail from one side of the vessel to the other; sneering; taunting. GYMNASIARCH. ilm-nåzé-årk. n. The superinterations GYMNASIARCH, jîm-na-se-ark, n. The superintendent of a gymnasium. exercises. GYMNASIUM, jim-nā' -ŷum, n. A place for athletic

for women. GYNESIUM, ji-nė's-yum, n. A private apartment GYPSE, jips', n. A kind of stone.
GYPSEOUS, jips'shus, Relating to gypsum, or plas-GYPSINE, jips'sn, a. }

GYPSUM, jips'sum, n. The name of a class of fossils: the plaster stone.

GYPSY, jip'sé, n. See Girsy.

GYRATION, ji-rå-shån, n. The act of turning about

GYRATORY, ji-rå-thr-è, a. Moving in a circie.

GYRE, ji'r, n. A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit. GYRE, ji'r, vt. To turn round.
GYRED, ji'rd, a. Falling in rings.
GYRED, ji'rd, a. Falling in rings.
GYRALCON, ji'r-fà'l-tàn, n. See GERFALCON.
GYRKIN, jir-fà'n, n. A kind of hawk.
GYROMANCY, ji'rô-màn-sê, n. A sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.
GYVE, gi'v, v. A chain for the legs.
GYVE, gi'v, vt. To fetter; to shackle.
GYVED, gi'vd, pp. Shackled; fettered.
GYVING, gi'v-lng, ppr. Shackling; fettering.

H.

H is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration. HA, ha', interj. An expression of wonder.

HA, ha', n. An expression of wonder. HA, ha', vi. To express surprise. HAAK, hå'k, n. A fish. See HAKE.

HABEAS CORPUS, hå/b-ýůs-kå/r-půs, n. A writ, which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own small wares.

HABERDASHER, håb'år-dåsh-år, n. One who sells HABERDASHERY, håb'år-dåsh-år-ê, n. Articles sold by haberdashers.

HABERDINE, håb'år-di'n, n. A dried salt cod. HABERGEON, hå-ber'jun, n. Armour to cover the neck and breast.

HABILEMENT, hå-bil-e-ment, n. Dress. IIABILITATE, hå-bli-e-ment, n. Dress.
IIABILITATE, hå-bli-e-tå't, n. Qualified.
HABILITATED, hå-bli-e-tå't-ed, pp. Qualified.
HABILITATING, hå-bli-e-tå't-ing, pp. Qualifying.
HABILITATING, hå-bli-e-tå't-ing, pp. Qualifying. HABILITY, hå-bíl-it-é, n. Faculty. 326

HABIT, håbi'it, n. Dress. Habit is a power in man of doing any thing, acquired by frequently doing it.
HABIT, håbi'it, vt. To dress. To inhabit. HABITABLE, håb'lt-åbl, a. Capable of being dwelt in. HABITABLENESS, håb'lt-åbl-nes, n. Capacity of being dwelt in.
HABITACLE, habit-akl, n. A dwelling.
HABITANCE, habit-ans, n. Dwelling. HABITANT, håb-st-ant, n. Dweller. HABITATION, håb-st-a-shun, n. Place of abode. HABITATOR, håb'ît-å't-ur, n. Dweller. HABITED, håb'it-èd, a. Accustomed. HABITED, håb'it-èd, pp. Dressed; clothed. HABITING, håb-tt-ing, ppr. Dressing. HABITUAL, hå-bit-u-ål, a. Customary. HABITUALLY, hå-bit-u-ål-ê, ad. Customarily. HABITUATE, hå-bit-u-å't, a. Inveterate.
HABITUATE, hå-bit-u-å't, vt. To accustom.
HABITUATED, hå-bit-u-å't, vt. To accustomed;
made familiar by use. [making easy by practice.
HABITUATING, hå-bit-u-å't-ing, ppr. Accustoming; HABITUDE, hab'it-u'd, n. Long custom.

HABLE, hå'bl, a. Fit; proper. HABNAB, håb'nåb', a. At random.

and sloping bank.

HAIL, hå'l, vi. To pour down hail. HAIL, hå'l, vt. To pour. To salute.

HAIL, hal, n. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

HAIL, hå'l, interj. A term of salutation.
HAIL, hå'l, a. Healthy; sound.
HAILED, hå'ld, pp. Called to from a distance.
HAILFELLOW, hå'l-fèl-'ò, n. A companion.

distance.

HAILING, hå'l-ing, ppr. Saluting; calling to from HAILSHOT, hå'l-shôt', n. Small shot. distance HAILSTONE, hå'l-stô'n, n. A particle of hail. HAILY, hå'l-è, a. Consisting of hail. HAINOUS, hå'-nûs, or hè'nûs, a. See Heinous. HACK, håk', n. A notch. A horse let out for hire. HACK, håk', a. Hired. HACK, håk', vi. To hackney. HACK, håk', vt. To cut; to chop. HACKED, håk'd, pp. Chopped; mangled.
HACKED, håk'd, pp. Chopped; mangled.
HACKING, håk'ing, ppr. Chopping; mangling.
HACKLE, håk'l, rt. To dress flax. [for any HAINOUSLY, hå-nus-lê, ad. Hatefully; abominably HAINOUSNESS, hå'nůs-nės, n. Odiousness; enorfor angling. HACKLED, håk'ld, pp. Torn asunder; dressed as flax. HAIR, ha'r, n. The common teguments, found upon as the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. A single hair. HACKLING, kåk-ling, ppr. Combing flax or hemp. HACKLY, håk-lê, a. Rough; broken. HACKMATICK, håk-måt-ik, n. The popular name of the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. A single hair.

HAIRBRAINED, hå'r-brå'nd, a. Wild. [tance. HAIRBREADTH, hå'r-brå'dth, n. A very small dis-HAIRBEL, hå'r-bèl, n. A flower; the hyacinth. HAIRCLOTH, hå'r-klå'th, n. Stuff made of hair. the red larch; the Pinus microcorpa. HACKNEY, hak-ne, n. A road-horse. A hireling; a HACKNEY, håk-nê, a. Prostitute. [prostitute. HACKNEY, håk-nê, vt. To practise in one thing. HACKNEYCOACHMAN, håk-nê-kồ'tsh-můn, n. HAIRHUNG, hā'r-hang, a. Hanging by a hair. HAIRINESS, hā'r-e-nes, n. The state of being covered The driver of a hackney coach.

HACKNEYED, håk'-nêd, pp. Used much.

HACKNEYING, håk'-nê-ling, ppr. Using much. with hair. HAIRLACE, hå'r-lå's, n. The fillet with which women tie up their hair. HAIRLESS, hår-lås, a. Wanting hair.

HAIRNEEDLE, hår-nå'dl, n. An instrument for fastHAIRPIN, hå'r-pån', n. tening the hair.

HAIRPOWDER, hå'r-påô'dår, n. Powder of flour for HACKNEYMAN, håk-nê-mån, n. One who lets horses HACQUETON, håk'-å-tô'n, n. A stuffed jacket. HACKSTER, håk's-tår, n. A bully. HAD, håd', pp. Possessed; held. HAD, håd', pret. & part. of have. HADDER, håd'-år, n. Heath; ling. HADDOCK, håd'-åk, n. A sea-fish. the hair of the head. HAIRSALT, hå'r-så'lt, n. A mixture of the sulphates of magnesia and iron. HAIRWORM, hå'r-ôu'rm, n. A genus of worms called HADE, hå'd, n. The steep descent of a shaft. [spirits. HADES, hå'dd'z, n. The heathen receptacle of departed HAD-I-WIST, håd'i-bist, intenj. Oh | that I had known. HAIRY, hå'r-é, a. Overgrown with hair. HAKE, hå'k, n. A kind of fish. HAKOT, hå'kôt, n. A kind of fish. HAL, hål', n. A hall. A palace. HALBERD, hå'l-bård, n. A battle-axe. HÆLOSIS, hê-lô-sis, n. A reflected inversion of the [the weight of the blood. HÆMASTATICAL, hê-mås-tåt-ik-ål, a. Relating to HALBERDIER, hå'l-bår-der, n. One who is armed HÆMATITES, hêm-å-ti-têz, n. The blood-stone. HÆMATOCELE, hê-måt-d-sêl, n. A tumour filled with a halberd. HALCIONIAN, hål'sé-ô'n-ŷån, a. Peaceful. [blood. HALCYON, håls-'ŷun, or hål-shun, n. A bird said to with blood. HÆMATOSIS, hê-mât-cô-sis, n. The power of making HÆMOPTYSIS, hê-môp-tis-is, n. The spitting of breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. HALCYON, håls-'yun, a. Placid. Quiet. HALE, hå'l, n. Welfare. HAFT, hå'ft, n. A handle taken into the hand. HAFT, hå'ft, vt. To set in a haft. HALE, hå'l, a. Healthy. Sound. HALE, hå'l, vt. To drag by force. HALER, hå'l-år, n. He who pulls and hales. HAFTED, hå/ft-éd, pp. Sct in a haft. HAFTER, hå/f-tur, n. A wrangler. HALF, ha'lf, n. A moiety.

HALF, ha'lf, ad. In part. Equally.

HALF, ha'v, vt. To divide into two parts. See Halve.

HALFBLOOD, ha'f-blud, n. One not born of the same HAFTING, há'ft-ling, ppr. Setting in a haft.
HAG, håg', n. An old ugly woman.
HAG, håg', vt. To torment.
HAGABAG, håg'-å-båg, n. See Huckaback.
HAGBORN, håg-å-bå'rn, a. Born of a hag.
HAGE, or HAGUEBUT, håg, or håg-ö-bå't, n. A. father and mother. father and mother.

HALFBLOODED, hå'f-blåd'-åd, a. Mean.

HALFBRED, hå'f-bråd, a. Mixed. Mongrel.

HALFCAP, hå'f-kåp', n. Cap imperfectly put off.

HALFDEAD, hå'r-åd'd, a. Almost dead.

HALFEN, hå'vn, a. Wanting half its due qualities.

HALFENDEAL, hå'vn-dål, ad. Nearly half. [yard. kind of fire-arms. HAGGARD, håg'drd, n. A species of hawk. A stack-HAGGARD, håg'drd, a. Wild; untamed. HAGGARDLY, håg-ård-lê, ad. Deformedly. HAGGED, hågd', pp. Harassed; tormented. HAGGESS, hågd'is, n. A mass of meat enclosed in a HALFER, hav-ur, n. One who possesses only half of any thing. A male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon the same footing as a stone horse in membrane.
HAGGING, haging, ppr. Harassing; tormenting. HAGGISH, håg-ils, a. Deformed.

HAGGLE, håg'l, vi. To be tedious in a bargain.

HAGGLE, håg'l, vi. To cut; to chop.

HAGGLED, håg'ld, pp. Mangled. [ing.

HAGGLER, håg'lår, n. One who is tardy in bargain.

HAGGLING, håg'llng, ppr. Mangling. Hesitating in French is called cheval-entier.

HALF-FACED, hå'f-få'sd, a. Showing only part of the face. HALFHATCHED, hå'f-håtshd', a. Imperfectly hatched. HALFHEARD, ha'f-herd, a. Imperfectly heard. HALFLEARNED, hå'f-lèrnd, a. Imperfectly learned. HALFLOST, hå'f-ld'st, a. Nearly lost. HALFMARK, hå'f-må'rk, n. A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. bargaining. HAGIOGRAPHA, hå-jê-òg-rå-få, n. Holy writings. HAGIOGRAPHAL, ha-jê-og-ra-phâl, a. Denoting the sterling. or decrease writings called hagiographa.

HAGIOGRAPHER, hå-jê-òg-rå-fûr, n. A holy writer.
HAGRIDDEN, håg-rid'n, a. Afflicted with the nightHAGSHIP, håg-ship, n. The title of a hag. [mare.
HAH, hå/, interj. An expression of sudden effort.
HAHA, hå-hå/, n. A sunken fence consisting of a wall HALFMOON, hå'f-mô'n, n. The moon at half increase HALFPART, hå'f-på'rt, n. Equal share. HALFPAY, hå'f-på', n. Half the amount of wages or Salary.

HALFPAY, hå'f-på', a. Receiving half-pay.

HALFPENNY, hå'f-pån-ê, n. A copper coin. [penny.

HALFPENNY, hå'f-pån-ê, a. Of the price of a halfHALFPENNYWORTH, hå'pån-ê-ådrth, n. The

worth of a halfpenny. [officers. HALFPIKE, ha'f-pi'k, n. The small pike carried by HALFPINT, ha'f-pi'nt, n. The fourth part of a quart. HALFREAD, ha'f-rèd, a. Superficially skilled by read-

HALFSCHOLAR hå'f-skol'ur, n. One imperfectly

HALFSEAS O er, hå'f-sê'z-d'vur, n. It is commonly used of one half-drunk. HALFSIGHTED, hå/f-si/t-èd, a. Seeing imperfectly.

HALFSPHERE, hå'f-sfå'r, n. Hemisphere. HALFSTARVED, hå'f-stå'rvd, ad. Almost starved. HALFSWORD, hå'f-sô'rd, n. Close fight.

HALFTRAINED, hå'f-trå'nd, a. Half-bred.

HALFWAY, hå'f-bå', ad. In the middle. HALFWIT, hå'f-båt', n. A blockhead. HALFWITTED, hå'lf-båt'-åd, a. Imperfectly furnished

with understanding.

HALIARDS, hāl-'ṣ̀ hā't, n. See HALIARDS.

HALIBUT, hā'l--ṣ̀ hā't, n. A sort of fish. [holy.

HALIDOM, hā'l-ṣ̀ hā'd, n. An adjuration by what is

HALIMASS, hāl-ṣ̀ mās, n. The feast of All-Souls.

HALING, hå'l-ing, n. Dragging by force. HALIOGRAPHER, hål-é-og'råf-ur, n. One who writes [the sea. on the sea.

HALIOGRAPHY, hål-ê-òg'-råf-ê, n. A description of HALIOTES, hål-ê-ò'-têz, n. A shell in the form of the ear.

HALITUOUS, hå-lit-u-ds, a. Vaporous. HALITUS, hål-ĉ-tds, n. Breath. Vapour. A gasp. HALL, hål, n. A court of justice: as, Westminster Hall. A manor-house, so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants. The publick room of a corporation. The first large room of a house. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

HALLELUJAH, hål'é-lu'jå, or ýå, n. A song of thanks-HALLELUJATICK, hål-é-lu-jåt-ik, a. Denoting a

song of thanksgiving

HALLIARDS, hāl-yā'rdz, n. In naval language: HALYARDS, hāl-yā'rds, n. ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail.

HALLIER, hål-ydr, n. A particular kind of net for catching birds.

HALLOO, hål-18', int. A word of encouragement when

dogs are let loose on their game.

HALLOO, hål-lô', vi. To cry as after the dogs.

HALLOO, hål-b', vt. To encourage with shouts.

HALLOOED, hall-od, pp. Encouraged with shouts; called or shouted to. HALLOOING, hål-lô-ing, n. A loud cry.

HALLOOING, hôl'ô-îng, ppr. Crying out. [holy. HALLOW, hâl'ô, vt. To consecrate. To reverence as HALLOWED, hall-od, pp. Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises. Treated as sacred. Reverenced.

HALLOWING, hål'ô'ing, ppr. Letting a part for sacred purposes. Consecrating. Devoting to religious exercises. Reverencing.

HALLOWMAS, hål-6-mås, n. The feast of All-Souls. HALLUCINATE, hål-lu-sin-å-t, vi. To blunder. HALLUCINATION, hål-lu-sin-å-shun, n. Error;

HALM, ha'm, n. Straw. [blunder, HALO, ha'ld, n. Straw. [blunder, HALO, ha'ld, n. A red circle round the sun or moon. HALSE, halls', n. The neck; the throat. HALSE, halls', vt. To embrace about the neck. To adjure. To greet.

HALSENING, hål'sén-ing, a. Sounding harshly.

HALSER, ha's ar, n. A rope less than a cable. HALT, ha'lt, n. The act of limping. A stop in a march.

HALT, ha'lt, a. Lame; crippled. [tate. HALT, ha'lt, vi. To limp. To stop in a march. To hesi-HALT, ha'lt, vi. To stop. To cause to cease march. ing. A military term: as, the general halted his

troops for refreshment.

HALTER, hàl-tår, n. He who limps. A rope to lead

a horse, or hang malefactors. HALTER, hall-tur, vt. To bind with a cord.

HALTERED, hal-tdrd, pp. Caught; bound. HALTERING, hal-tdrd, pp. Catching; binding. HALTING, hal-t-ing, ppr. Stopping. Causing to cease

marching. Limping. HALTINGLY, hal't-ing-lê, ad. In a slow manner.

HALVE, hå/v, vt. To divide into two parts. HALVED, hå/vd, a. Hemispherical.

HALVED, hå'vd, pp. Divided in two equal parts.
HALVES, hå'vz, n. pl. Two equal parts of a thing.
HALVING,hå'v-Ing,ppr. Dividing into two equal parts.

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HAM, hå'm, n. (Derived from the Saxon.) Whether initial or final, signifies a house, farm, or village. HAMACK, håm'dk. See HAMMOCK. HAMADRYAD, håm'å-dri'åd, n. One of those wood-

nymphs of antiquity, who were feigned to live and die with the trees to which they were attached.

HAMATE, håm'å't, a. Entangled.

HAMATEI, håm-åt-éd, a. Hooked. HAMBLE, håm'bl, vt. To hamstring. HAME, hå'm, n. The collar by which a horse draws in

a waggon. Home.

HAMEL, hām-él. See HAMBLE.

HAMITE, hām-él. See HAMBLE.

HAMLET, hām-lét, n. The fossil remains of a curved shell.

HAMLET, hām-lét, n. A small village.

HAMLETTED, hām-lét-éd, a. Countrified.

HAMMER, håm'ůr, n. The instrument with which any thing is forced or driven.

any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMER, hām'dr, vt. To beat with a hammer.

HAMMER, hām'dr, vi. To work.

HAMMERABLE, hām'dr-ābl, a. Capable of being formed by a hammer. [covers a coach-box. HAMMERCLOTH, hām'dr-klāth, n. The cloth that HAMMERED, hām'drd, pp. Beaten with a hammer.

HAMMERER, hām'dr-dr, n. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, håm'dr-hå'rd, n. Iron or steel hardened by much hammering on it. [mer. HAMMERING, ham-ur-ing, ppr. Beating with a ham-HAMMERMAN, ham-ur-man, n. One who beats with

a hammer at the forge.

HAMMERWORT, ham-ur-ourt, n. An herb. HAMMOCHRYSOS, ham-ô-kri-sòs, n. A gold-span-

gled stone.

HAMMOCK, håm'ůk, n. A swinging bed.

HAMOUS, ham'us, a. Hooked; having the end hooked or curved.

HAMPER, håm-pår, n. A large basket for carriage.
HAMPER, håm-pår, vt. To shackle; to embarrass.
HAMPERID, håm-pård, pp. Shackled.
HAMPERING, håm-pår-lng, ppr. Shackling.

HAMSTER, ham'stur, n. A species of rat, or German marmot HAMSTRING, ham'string, n. The tendon of the ham.

HAMSTRING, håm'string, vt. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. HAMSTRINGING, ham'string'ing, ppr. Cutting the

tendons of the ham, and thus laming. HAMSTRUNG, ham'strung, pp. Lamed, by having the tendons of the ham cut.

HAN, hâ'n, for have, in the plural. Obsolete. HANAPER, hân'ā-pēr, n. A treasury; an exchequer. HANCE, hân's, n. HAUNCE, hâ'n's, vt. To raise; to enhance. HANCES, hân'séz, n. In a ship: falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. In architecture: the ends of elliptical arches.

HAND, hand, is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a handsaw; or

borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND, hand', n. The palm with the fingers. Measure of four inches. Cards held at a game. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing

Form or cast of writing.

HAND, hand, vt. To guide or lead by the hand. Io seize. To move with the hand. To deliver from one HAND, hand, vi. To co-operate with. [to another HAND, hand, vi. To co-operate with. [to another hand, but hand, vi. To co-operate with. [to another hand, vi.

HANDBALL, hand ball, n. One of our ancient games with the ball. [any thing is carried. with the ball.

HANDBARROW, hånd'bår'ò, n. A frame on which
HANDBASKET, hånd'bås-két, n. A portable basket.
HANDBCLL, hånd'böl, n. A bell rung by the hand.
HANDBOW, hånd'bö, n. A bow managed by the hand.

HANDBREADTH, hand'bredth', n. A space equal to

the breadth of the hand. HANDCLOTH, hånd'klå'th, n. A handkerchief. HANDCRAFT, hånd'krå'ft, n. Work performed by the hand.

HANDCRAFTSMAN, hånd-kråfts-mån, n. A work HANDCUFF, hånd'kůf, n. A fetter for the wrist. IIANDCUFF, hånd'kůf, vt. To manacle.

HANDCUFFED, hand 'kufd, pp. Confined with handcuffs HANDCUFFING, hand-kuf-ing, ppr. Confining the hands with handcuffs. left or right.

HANDED, hand-ed, a. Having the use of the hand, HANDED, hånd-ed, pp. Given, or transmitted by the hands.

HANDER, hånd-får, n. Transmitter. HANDFAST, hånd-få/st, n. Hold; custody.

HANDFAST, hånd-få'st, a. Fast as by contract. HANDFAST, hånd-få'st, vt. To oblige by duty. HANDFASTED, hånd-få'st-ëd, pp. Joined solemnly

hy the hand.

HANDFASTING, hånd-fåst-ing, n. A kind of marriage contract.

trothing. HANDFASTING, hånd-fåst-ing, ppr. Pledging; be-HANDFETTER, hånd-fåt-ur, n. A manacle for the hands.

HANDFULL, hånd-föl, n. As much as the hand can HANDGALLOP, hånd-gål-up, n. A slow easy gallop. HANDGLASS, hånd'glås, n. A glass used for protecting various plants. HANDGRENADE, hånd'grå-nå'd. See Granado.

HANDGUN, hånd'gun, n. A gun wielded by the

hand.

HANDICRAFT, hånd'ê-krå'ft, n. Manual occupation. HANDICRAFTSMAN, hånd'ê-kråft's-mån, n. A manufacturer.

HANDILY, hånd-il-e, ad. With skill.

HANDINESS, hand'e-nes, n. Readiness.

HANDING, hand-ing, ppr. Giving with the hands; conducting.

HANDIWORK, hånd'ê-bårk, n. Work of the hand. HANDKERCHIEF, hånd-ker-tshif, n. A piece of

silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

HANDLANGUAGE, hand-lang-gôldj, n. Conversing by the hand. [tion in writing or talk. HANDLE, handl, vt. To feel with the hand. To men-HANDLE, handl, n. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.

[dled.]

HANDLEABLE, hånd-lê-åbl, a. That may be han-HANDLEAD, hånd-lêd, n. A lead for sounding, HANDLED, hån'dld, ppr. Touched. Treated. Ma-

naged. HANDLESS, hand-les, a. Without a hand.

HANDLING, hånd-ling, n. Touch. Cunning. HANDLING, hånd-ling, ppr. Touching; feeling. hand. Managing

HANDMAID, hånd-må'd, n. A maid that waits at HANDMAIDEN, hånd'må'dn, n. A maid-servant. HANDMILL, hånd-mil, n. A mill moved by the hand. HANDSAILS, hånd-så'lz, n. Sails managed by the

HANDSAW, hånd'så', n. A saw manageable by the HANDSCREW, hånd'skrö, n. A sort of engine for

raising great weights of any kind.

HANDSEL, han-sel, n. The first act of using any thing. [first time. HANDSEL, han-sell, vt. To use or do any thing the HANDSELLED, han-sell, pp. Used, or done for the the first time.

HANDSELLING, han-sell-ing, ppr. Using any thing HANDSOME, hand-sum, a. Elegant; graceful. Am-

ple. Generous; noble. HANDSOME, hand'sum, vt. To render neat.

HANDSOMED, hånd'sumd, pp. Rendered elegant, or neat. [gracefully. Liberally. HANDSOMELY, hånd'sům-le, ad. Beautifully; HANDSOMENESS, hånd'sům-nes, n. Beauty; grace; elegance. | gant, or neat. HANDSOMING, hånd'sům-ing, ppr. Rendering ele-

HANDSPIKE, hånd'spi'k, n. A kind of wooden

lever to move great weights. HANDSTAFF, hand-staff, n. A javelin.

HANDVICE, hånd-vi's, n. A vice to hold small work in. HANDWEAPON, hånd-bep-un, n. Any weapon

which may be wielded by the hand.

HANDWORK, hånd-on-rk, n. See Handiwork. HANDWORKED, hånd-bårkd', n. Made with the hands.

HANDWRITING, hånd-ri't-ing, n. Any writing. HANDY, hånd'e, a. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

HANDYBLOW, hånd'é-blô, n. A stroke by the hand. HANDYDANDY, hånd'ê-dån'dê, n. A play among

HANDYGRIPE, hånd-é-gri'p, n. Seizure by the hand. HANDYSTROKE, hånd-é-stro'k, n. A blow m-

flicted by the hand.

HANDYWORK, hand e-ôd'rk, n. See Handiwork. HANG, hang', vt. To choak and kill by suspending by the neck. To show aloft. To decline. To furnish with ornaments of draperies.

hANG, hang, vi. To be suspended; to dangle. To bend forward. To rest upon by embracing. To be loosely joined. To linger. To be dependent on. To

decline.

HANGBY, hång-bi', n. A dependant.
HANGED, hång-d', pp. Suspended by the neck.
HANGER, hång-år, n. That by which any thing hangs. A short curved sword. One who causes others to he hanged.

HANGERON, hang-ur-on, n. A dependant. HANGING, hang-ing, n. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. HANGING, hang ing. part. a. Foreboding death by HANGING, hang'ing, ppr. Suspending to something

HANGING-SIDE, hång'ing-si'd, n. In mining: the

overhanging side of an inclined vein.

HANGING-SLEEVES, hång-ing-slé'vz, n. Strips of

the same stuff with the gown. HANGMAN, hang'man, n. The public executioner. HANGNEST, hang'nest, n. The name of a certain bird, which builds nests suspended from the branches

of trees. of trees.

HANK, hångk', n. A skein of thread or silk.

HANK, hångk', vi. To form into hanks.

HANKED, hångk'dr, vi. To long importunately.

HANKER, hångk'dr, vi. To long importunately.

HANKERING, hångk'dr-ing, n. Strong desire.

HANKERING, hångk'dr-ing, ppr. Longing for.

HANKING, hångk'lng, ppr. Forming into hanks.

HANKLE, hångk'l, vi. To twist.

HANKLED, hångk'ld, np. Twisted; entangled.

HANKLED, hångk'ld, pp. Twisted; entangled. HANKLING, hångk'ling, ppr. Twisting; entangling. HANSE, hanz', n.

HANSE Towns, hanz'tab'nz, n.

A society or company of merchants; and thence applied to certain towns in Germany, which confederated for mutual defence.

HANSEATICK, hån-zê-åt'ik, a. Relating to the Hanse

HANSEL, han'sel, n. See HANDSEL. HAN'T, ha'n't, vt. for has not, or have not.

HAP, hāp, n. Chance; fortune.
HAP, hāp, vi. To happen.
HAP, hāp, vi. To cover. To catch; to seize.
HAPHARLOT, hāp-hāt-lòt, n. A coverlet.
HAPHAZARD, hāp-hāz-lārd, n. Chance.

HAPLESS, hap-less, a. Unhappy. HAPLY, hap-le, ad. Perhaps. By chance. HAPLY, hāp-iè, ad. Perhaps. By chance. HAPPED, hāp'd, pp. Covered; caught; seized. HAPPEN, hāp'd, pp. To chance. HAPPER, hāp'ār, vi. To chance. HAPPER, hāp'ār, vi. To hop. HAPPINS, hāp'ā-nės, a. Felicity. HAPPING, hāp-ines, n. Felicity. HAPPING, hāp-ing, ppr. Covering; taking. HAPPY, hāp-ia, a. In a state of felicity. HAQUETON, hāk-ia-to, n. See HACQUETON. HARAM, hāk-iam, a.) The women's anartment HARAM, hāk-iam, a.) The women's anartment

HAQUETON, nak-e-ton, n. See HACQUETON, HARAM, hå-råm, n. \ The women's apartment in the HAREM, hå-råm, n. \ East.

HARANGUE, hå-rång', n. A popular oration.

HARANGUE, hå-rång', vi. To pronounce an oration.

HARANGUE, hå-rång', vi. To address by an oration.

HARANGUED, hå-rång', pp. Addressed by an oration.

HARANGUED, hå-rång', n. A public speaker.

HARANGUEL, hå-rång'dr, n. A public speaker. HARANGUING, hå-rång'dr, n. A public speaker. HARANGUING, hå-rång'fng, ppr. Declaiming. HARASS, hår'ås, n. Waste. HARASSED, hår'ås, pp. Wearied; teased. HARASSED, hår'ås-år, n. A spoiler. HARASSING, hår'ås-år, n. Tiring; fatiguing. HARBINGER, hår-bin-jür, n. A forerunner. HARROUGH, hå'r-bin-jür, n. A forerunner.

HARBOROUGH, hå'r-bur-o, n. A lodging.

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hunting hares.

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-1, u. HAREHOUND, hå'r-håond, n. A hound for hunting HARBOROUGH, hå'r-bår-ô, vt. To receive into lodg-See HARROUR. HAREHUNTER, hå/r-hunt/ur, n. One who is fond of HARBOROUS, hå'r-bur-us, a. Hospitable. HAREHUNTING, ha'r-hunt-ing, n. The diversion of HARBOUR, hå'r-bur, n. A port or haven for shipping. An asylum; a shelter. HARBOUR, har-bur, vi. To sojourn. HARBOUR, har-bur, vt. To shelter; to secure. HARBOURAGE, har-bur-lj, n. Shelter. HARBOURED, hå'r-bård, pp. Sheltered. [other. HARBOURER, hå'r-bår-år, n. One that entertains an-HARBOURING, hå/r-būr-lng, ppr. Sheltering. HARBOURLESS, hå/r-būr-les, a. Wanting harbour. HARBOURMASTER, hå/r-bůr-må/s-ter, n. An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbours. HARBOUROUS, hå'r-bur-us. See Harborous. HARBROUGH, hå'r-bår-o. See Harborough. HARD, ha'rd, a. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. Difficult. Painful; laborious. Cruel; oppressive. Insensible; inflexible. Obdurate; impenitent. Keen; severe. Harsh; stiff. HARD, hå'rd, ad. Close; near. HARDBESETTING, hå'rd-bê-sêt'ing, a. Closely sur-HARDBOUND, hå'rd-båb'nd, a. Costive. HARDEARNED, hå'rd-ernd, part. a. Earned with difficulty HARDEN, hå'rdn, vi. To make hard. HARDEN, hå'rdn, vi. To grow hard. To make obdurate. HARDENED, hå'rdnd, pp. Made more compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate. unfeeling; made obstinate. [hard. HARDENER, ha'rd-nur, n. One that makes any thing HARDENING, hard-ning, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies. HARDENING, hå/rd-ning, ppr. Making hard; making obdurate. HARDFAVOURED,hå/rd-få-vård,a. Coarse of feature. HARDFAVOUREDNESS, hå/rd-få-vård-nes, n. Ugfeatures. HARDFEATURED, hå/rd-fêt-ýurd, a. Having coarse HARDFISTED, hå/rd-fisted, a. Covetous. HARDFOUGHT, hå/rd-få/t, a. Vehemently contested. HARDGOT, hå'rd-got, a. Obtained by great HARDGOTTEN, hå'rd-got'n, a. labour. HARDHANDED, hå'rd-hånd-éd, a. Coarse; exercising severity.

HARDHEAD, hå'rd-hěd, n. Clash of heads.

HARDHEARTED, hå'rd-hå'rt-éd, a. Cruel; inexorable; merciless. HARDHEARTEDNESS,hå/rd-hå/rt-ed-nes,n. Cruelty HARDIHEAD, hå'rd-ê-hêd, n. Bravery. Effrontery. HARDIHEAD, hå'rd-ê-hêd, n. Bravery. Effrontery. HARDIMENT, hå'rd-ê-mênt, n. Courage. [frontery. HARDINESS, hå'rd-ê-nês, n. Hardship; fatigue. Ef-HARDLABOURED, hå'rd-lå-bård, a. Elaborate. HARDLABOURED, hå'rd-lå-bård, d. Elaborate. HARDLY, hå/rd-lè, ad. With difficulty. Searcely. Barely. Grudgingly. Severely. Rigorously. HARDMOUTHED, hå'rd-måô'thd, a. Disobedient to the rein. HARDNESS, hå/rd-nes, n. Power of resistance in bodies. Obduracy. Cruelty of temper. Stinginess. HARDNIBBED, har'd-nib'd, a. Having a hard nib; a hard beak. [woolly leaves. HARDOCK, hå'r-dòk, n. The dock with whitish HARDS, hå'rdz, n. The refuse of flax. HARDSHIP, hå'rd-ship, n. Injury; oppression. HARDVISAGED, hå'rd-vlz'fjd, a. Having coarse features. HARDWARE, hå'rd-bå'r, n. Manufactures of metal HARDWAREMAN, hå'rd-ôå'r-mån, n. A maker of metalline manufactures. HARDY, hà'rd-ê, a. Bold; daring. Confident. HARE and HERE, hà'r and hê'r, n. Differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. HARE, hå'r, n. A small quadruped. HARE, hå'r, vt. To fright. HAREBELL, hå'r-bél, n. A blue flower campaniform. HAREBRAINED, hå'r-brå'nd, a. Volatile; wild. HARED, hå'rd, pp. Frighted; worried. HAREFOOT, hå'r-föt, n. A bird. An herb.

hunting the hare. [want of substance. HARELIP, hå'r-lip, n. A fissure in the upper lip, with HARELIPPED, hå'r-lipd, a. Having a harelip. HAREM, hå-rém, n. A sereglio; a place where castern princes confine their women. HAREMINT, hä'r-mint, n. An herb. HAREPIPE, hår-pi'), n. As nare to catch hares.

HAREPIPE, hår-pi'), n. A snare to catch hares.

HARESLETTUCE, hårz-lêt-ls, n. In botany: the HARESLETTUCE, hårz-lêt-ls, n. In botany: the HAREWORT, hår-ô-åt, n. A plant.

HARICOT, hår-ô-åt, n. A dog for hunting hares.

HARICA hår-bare Friebring: worrying. HARING, hār-ē-ti, n. A dog tor hunting sares.
HARING, hā'r-fing, ppr. Frighting; worrying.
HARIOLATION, hār-ē-ô-lā'shūn, n. Soothsaying.
HARIOT, hār-ýōt, n. See Herior.
HARISH, hā'r-lsh, a. Like a hare.
HARK, hā'rk, vi. To listen.
HARK, hā'rk, interj. List l hear!
HARI hā'r-la The filments of fire HARL, hå'rl, n. The filaments of flax. HARLEQUIN, hå'r-lê-kin, n. A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace. [a hartequin. HARLEQUIN, hå/r-lê-kin, vt. To conjure away, lik a harrequin. HARLEQUINED, hå/r-lê-kind, pp. Conjured; transtransforming. HARLEQUINING, hå'r-lê-kin-ing, ppr. Conjuring; HARLEQUINADE, hå'r-lê-kin-å'd, n. A feat of buf-HARLOCK, hå'r-lök, n. A plant. [rogue; a chea HARLOT, hå'r-löt, n. A whore. A base person; HARLOT, hå'r-löt, a. Wanton; like a harlot. HARLOT, hå'r-löt, vi. To play the harlot. HARLOTRY, hå'r-löt-rë, n. The trade of a harlot. HARLOTRY, hå'r-löt-re, n. The trade of a harlot. [rogue; a cheat. A base person; a HARLOIRY, ha'r-lut-re, n. Inc trace or a name HARM, ha'rm, n. Injury; crime; hurt. HARM, ha'rm, vt. To hurt; to injure. HARMED, ha'rmd, pp. Injured; hurt; damaged. HARMEL, ha'r-mél, n. The wild African rose. HARMFULLY, ha'rm-fôl, a. Hurtful. HARMFULLY, ha'rm-fôl-e, ad. Hurtfully. HARMFULNESS, ha'rm-fôl-nés, n. Hurtfulness. HARMING. ha'r-ming. ppr. Hurting; injuring. HARMING, hå'r-ming, ppr. Hurting; injuring. HARMLESS, hå'rm-lês, a. Innocent; innoxious. HARMLESSLY, hå/rm-lės-lė, ad. Innocently. HARMLESSNESS, hå/rm-lės-nės, n. Innocence. HARMONICA, hår-mon'ik-å, n. A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to sical glasses ou a proposition produce exquisite musick.

HARMONICAL, hār-mòn-'lk-āl, a.

Relating to musick.

ARMONICAL hār-mòn-'lk, a.

Relating to musick. Consider the constant of the con cordant. HARMONICALLY, hår-mon-ik-ål-ê, ad. Musically. HARMONICS, har-mon'iks, n. Harmonious sounds; consonances. HARMONIOUS, hår-mở/n-yůs, a. Symphonious, HARMONIOUSLY, hår-mở/n-yůs-lè, ad. Musically, with concord of sounds. [tion; musicaluess. HARMONIOUSNESS, har-mô'n-yus-nes, n. Propor-HARMONIST, hå/r-mô-nist, n. One who understands the concord of sounds. [proportions. HARMONIZE, hår-mò-ni'z, vt. To adjust in fit HARMONIZE, hår-mò-ni'z, vi. To agree. HARMONIZED, hår-mò-ni'zd, pp. Made to be accordant. HARMONIZER, hå/r-mô-ni/z-ůr, n. One who brings tegether corresponding passages on any subject. HARMONIZING, ha'r-mô-ni'z-ing, ppr. Causing to HARMONOMETER, hår-mo-nom-ét-ur, n. An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sound. musical concord. HARMONY, hå'r-mô-nê, n. Just proportion of sound; HARMOST, hå'r-môst, n. In ancient Greece, a Spartan governor, regulator, or prefect. HARMOTOME, hå'r-mo-tô'm, n. In mineralogy: cross stone, or stauralite, called also pyramidical zeo-lite. [riages of pleasure or state. HARNESS, há'r-nés, n. Armour. The traces of car-

ful

HAREHEARTED, hå'r-hå'rt-ed, a. Timorous; fear-

1 2 3 4 5 8 7 8 9 1 51 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e, or i-i, u.

HARNESS, ha'r-nes, vt. To fix horses in their traces. HARNESSED, hå'r-nesd, pp. Equipped with armour; furnished with the dress for draught. Defended.

HARNESSER, hå'r-nês-ûr, n. One who fixes horses in their traces. [or furniture for draught. HARNESSING, hå'r-nės-ing, ppr. Putting on armour HARP, hå'rp, n. A lyre; an instrument strung with

wire and struck with the finger.

HARP, hd'rp, vi. To touch; to affect; to move.

HARP, hd'rp, vt. To play ou the harp. To touch any

passion. [cuted on the harp. HARPED, ha'rpd, pp. Performed with a harp; exe-HARPER, ha'rp-ing, n. A player on the harp. HARPING, ha'rp-ing, n. A continual dwelling on. HARPING, ha'rp-ing, ppr. Playing on the harp;

dwelling continually on. HARPING Iron, hå/rp-ing-i-run, n. A bearded dart,

with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales

are struck and caught. HARPINGS, hå'rp-ingz, n. In naval language: the

breadth of a ship at the bow.

HARPIST, hå'rp-ist, n. A player on the harp. HARPONEER, hår-pon-e'r, n. He that throws the

harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPOON, hār-pô'n, n. A harping iron.

HARPOON, hār-pô'n, vt. To strike, catch, or kill

che harpoon.

Struck. caught, or with a harpoon.

HARPOONED, har-pô'nd, pp. Struck, caught, or
HARPOONER, har-pô'nd, n. See HARPOOEER. HARPOONING, hår-po'n-ing, ppr. Striking with a

HARPSICHORD, hå'rp-sê-kård, n. A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking

kevs.

HARPY, harp-e, n. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws. Very filthy creatures. A ravenous wretch; an extor-

tioner. [A hand-gun. HARQUEBUSS, hå'r-köd-büs, n. See ARQUEBUSE. HARQUEBUSSIER, hå/r-kôé-bůs-ê'r, n. One armed with a harquebuss.

HARR, hår', n. A storm proceeding from the sea. HARRATEEN, hår'å-te'n, n. A kind of stuff cloth.

HARRICO, haré-kô. See HARCOT.
HARRICO, haré-kô. See HARCOT.
HARRIDAN, haré-id-an, n. A decayed strumpet.
HARRIED, haré-ad, pp. Teased; ruffled.
HARRIER, haré-ar. See HARIER.
HARROW, haréo, n. A frame of timbers crossing each.

other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to throw the earth over the seed.

HARROW, hår-6, vt. To cover with earth by the har-To disturb; to put into commotion. distress. HARROW, hår-6, interj. An exclamation of sudden

HARROWED, hår-åd, pp. Broken by a harrow. HARROWER, hår-å-år, n. He who harrows. [row. HARROWING, hår-å-ång, ppr. ____king with a har-HARRY, hår-e, vt. To tease; to hare. In Scotland. it signifies to rob, to plunder. HARRY, hår²é, vi. To make harassing incursions.

HARRYING, har'e-ing, ppr. Teasing; ruffling. HARSH, hå'rsh, a. Austere; sour. Rough to the ear.
Morose. Rugged to the touch; rough. Unpleasing.
HARSHLY, hå'rsh-lê, ad. Sourly. With violence.
Unpleasantly to the car.

HARSHNESS, hår'rsh-nes, n. Roughness to the ear.

Ruggedness to the touch. HART, ha'rt, n. A he-deer.

HARTBEEST, hå'rt-bê'st, n. The quanga, or cervine

antelope of Africa. HARTROYAL, bå'rt-råe-ŷål, n. A plant. HARTSHORN, bå'rtz-bå'rn, n. An herb. HARTSTONGUE, hå/rtz-tung, n. A plant.

HARTWORT, hå'rt-bårt, n. An umbelliferous plant. HARUSPICE, hår'ds-pis, n. In Roman history, a person who pretended to tell future events, by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

HARUSPICY, har-ds-pis-e, n. Divination by the inspection of victims.

HARVEST, ha'r-vest, n. The season of reaping and gathering the corn. The product of labour. HARVEST, hå'r-vest, vt. To gather in.

HARVESTED, hå/r-vest-ed, pp. Reaped and collected,

as ripe corn and fruits. [harvest. HARVESTER, hå/r-vest-dr, n. One who works at the HARVESTFLY, hå/r-vest-fli/, n. A large four-winged insect, of the Cicada kind, common in Italy. HARVESTHOME, ha'r-vest-hô'm, n. The song which

the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

HARVESTING, hå/r-vest-ing, hå/r-vest-ing, Reaping and collecting ripe corn and other fruits.

HARVESTLORD, ha'r-vest-la'rd, n. The head reaper at the harvest. [troublesome insect. HARVESTLOUSE, hå/r-vest-lå8/s, n. A very small HARVESTMAN, hå/r-vest-mån, n. A labourer in

harvest. HARVESTMOON, hå'r-vest-mo'n, n. That lunation

about harvest-time, when the moon rises at nearly the same hour for several nights. HARVESTQUEEN, hå'r-vest-koe'n, n. An image ap-

parelled in great finery, carried on the morning of the conclusive reaping day, as a representative of Ceres. HARUMSCARUM, ha'rûm-skâ'rûm, a. A low expres-

sion, applied to persons always in a hurry.

HASH, håsh', vt. To mince; to chop into small pieces,

HASH, håsh', n. Minced meat. [and mingle.

HASHED, håshd', pp. Chopped into small pieces; mingled.

HASHING, håsh'ing, ppr. Mincing and mixing. HASK, ha'sk, n. A case or habitation made, of rushes,

or flags.

HASLET, hå's-lét, n.

The heart, liver, and lights
HARSLET, hå'rs-lét, n.

of a hog, with the windpipe

and part of the throat in it.

HASP, ha'sp, n. A clasp folded over a staple, and fas-

tened on with a padlock. A spindle to wind silk,

thread, or yarn upon.

HASP, hå'sp, vt. To shut with a hasp.

HASPED, hå'spd, pp. Shut or fastened with a hasp. HASPING, hasp-ing, ppr. Shutting or fastening with

church. a hasp. HASSOCK, håst'ak, n. A thick mat for kneeling at HAST, håst', The second person singular of have. HASTATE, håst'tå't, a. Spear-shaped; resem-

HASTATE, hås'tå't, a. Spear-shaped; resem-HASTATED, hås'tå't-ëd, a. bling the head of a hal-HASTEN, hå'st, vt. \ To push forward; to drive a HASTEN, hå'st, vt. \ To push forward; to drive a HASTEN, hå'stn, vt. \ swifter pace. HASTEN, hå'stn, vt. \ Swifter pace. HASTEND, hå'stn, vt. \ To push forward; to drive a HASTEND, hå'stn, vt. \ Swifter pace. \ HASTENDD, hå'stn, pp. \ Urged with speed. \ HASTENNG, hå'stn, pp. \ To push forward; to drive a HASTENDD, hå'stn, pp. \ To push forward; to drive a HASTENDD, hå'stn, pp. \ To push forward; to drive a HASTENDO, hå'stn, pp. \ To

HASTENING, hå'st-ning, ppr. HASTING, hå'st-ning, ppr. HASTENER, hå'st-nin, n. One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hå'st-il-e, ad. In a hurry; speedily. Rashly.

Passionately. HASTINESS, hå/st-è-nės, n. Haste; speed. HASTINGPEAR, hå'st-ing-på'r, n. An early pear, called also green chissel.

HASTINGS, hå'st-ingz, n. Peas that come early.
HASTIVE, hå's-tiv, a. Forward; early, as fruit.
HASTY, hå'st-ë, a. Quick. Passionate. Rash.
HASTYPUDDING, hå'st-ë-pôdfing, n. A pudding
made of milk and flower, boiled quickly together.

made of milk and flower, boiled quickly together.

HAT, håt', n. A cover for the head.

HATBAND, håt'bånd, n. That may be hated.

HATBAND, håt'bånd, n. A string tied round the hat.

HATBAND, håt'båks, n. The modern word for hatease.

HATCASE, håt'kå's, n. A slight box for a hat.

HATCH, håtsh', vt. To produce young from eggs. To contrive. To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

HATCH, håtsh', vi. To be in the state of growing quick.

HATCH, håtsh', n. A brood excluded from the egg.

A helf doer. In the plural; the doors or openious by

A half door. In the plural: the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. To be under hatches: To be in a state of

ignominy, poverty, or depression. Hatches: floodgates. HATCH, or HATCHES, håtsh', or håtsh'es, n. Properly, the grate or frame of cross bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called hatch-bars. The

lid or cover of a hatchway is also called hatches. .

HATCHED, hatshd', pp. Produced from eggs. HATCHEL, hak'-él, vt. To beat flax. HATCHEL, hak'-él, n. The instrument with which [combcd. flax is beaten. HATCHELED, hak'eld, pp. Cleansed by a hatchel; HATCHELING, hak'elling, ppr. Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel. HATCHELLER, håk-él-ůr, n. A beater of flax. HATCHER, håtsh'dr, n. A contriver. HATCHET, håtsh'et, n. A small axe. HATCHETFACE, håtsh'et-få's, n. An ugly face; such as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet. HATCHETINE, håtsh'ét-in, n. A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish white, or greenish yellow colour, found in South Wales. ETCH.

HATCHING, hatsh'ing, n. A kind of drawing. See
HATCHING, hatsh'ing, ppr. Producing from eggs by incubation. HATCHMENT, håtsh'ment, n. An armorial escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse at funerals, and sometimes exhibited on the hearse at funerals, and sometimes hung up in churches.

HATCHWAY, hatsh'ôā', n. The way over or through HATE, hā't, vt. To detest.

HATE, hā't, n. Malignity.

HATEABLE, hā't-ābl, a. Detestable.

HATED, hā't-ēd, pp. Greatly disliked.

HATEPULLY, hā't-föl, a. Causing abhorrence.

HATEFULLY, hā't-föl-ē, ad. Odiously; abominably.

HATER hā't-för, An abhorrer. HATER, hh't-år, n. An ablorrer.
HATING, hå't-ing, ppr. Disliking extremely.
HATRED, hå't-ing, ppr. Disliking extremely.
HATRED, hå't-åd, n. In will; malignity.
HATTER, hå't-åd, n. A maker of hats. HATTOCK, håt-uk, n. A shock of corn. HAUBERK, hå-berk, n. A coat of mail without sleeves, made of plate or of chain-mail. HAUGH, ha', a. A little low meadow. HAUGHT, há't, a. Haughty; insolent. HAUGHTILY, há't-fl-é, ad. Proudly; arrogantly. HAUGHTINESS, há't-é-nés, n. Pride; arrogance. HAUGHTY, ha'te, a. Proud; insolent; arrogant. HAUM, ha'm, n. The stem or stalk of corn. A horsecollar. HAUNCH, ha'ntsh, n. The thigh; the hip. HAUNCHED, ha'ntshd, a. Having haunches. HAUNT, ha'nt, n. Custom. Practice. Habit of being in a certain place. HAUNT, hà'nt, vt. Originally, to accustom. To frequent. To be much about any place or person.

HAUNT, hå'nt, vi. To be much about.

HAUNTED, hå'nt-åd, pp. Frequently visited.

HAUNTER, hå'nt-år, n. Frequenter.

HAUNTING, hå'nt-ing, ppr. Frequenting; visiting.

HAUNTING, hå'st, n. A draught; as much as a man can swallow. A dry cough. HAUTBOY, hô'-bàê', n. A wind instrument. HAUTEUR, hô'-tầ'r, n. Pride. Insolence. HAUT-GOUT, hô'gô, n. Any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent. HAUYNE, hae'n, n. Amineral, called by Hauy latialite. HAUL, ha'l, vt. To pull; to draw by violence. To haul the Wind: to direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass from which the wind arises. HAUL, hall, n. Pull; violence in dragging. HAULED, ha'ld, pp. Dragged; compelled to move. HAULSE, ha'ls. See HALSE. HAULSER, hå-sår, n. Lee HALSER. HAULING, hån-ing, ppr. Drawing by force; dragging.
HAVL, håv', vt. To possess. To take; to receive. To hold; to maintain; to hold opinion. To contain.
HAVELESS, håv-lès, a. Having little or nothing.
HAVEN, hå-vèn, n. A port; a station for ships. A shelter HAVENER, håven-år, n. An overseer of a port. HAVER, håv-år, n. A common word in the northern counties for oats. Possessor; holder. HAVERSACK, hå-ver-såk, n. A kind of coarse bag

in which soldiers carry provisions. HAVING, hav-ing, n. Possession; estate; fortune.

or peril.

HAVING, håv-Ing, ppr. Possessing; holding

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HAVIOUR, håv-vår, n. Conduct; manners. HAVOCK, håv-åk, n. Wide and general devastation. HAVOCK, håv-åk, inter. A word of encouragement to slaughter. HAVOCK, hav-ak, vt. To waste. To destroy. HAVOCKED, håv-tåkd, pp. Wasted. Destroyed.
HAVOCKING, håv-tåk-ing, ppr. Wasting. Destroying
HAW, hå', n. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.
An excrescence in the eye. A small piece of ground
adjoining to a house. An intermission or hesitation of speech. HAW, ha', vi. To speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation. HAWFINCH; hà-fintsh, n. A bird, a species of Loxia. HAWHAW, hà-hà' or hà-hà', n. A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between two slopes, and not perceived till approached.

HAWING, hå'lng, ppr. Speaking with hesitation.

HAWK, hå'k, n. Å bird of prey. An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

HAWK, ha'k, vi. To fly hawks at flowls. To force up phlegm with a noise.

HAWK, ha'k, vt. To sell by proclaiming it in the
HAWKED, ha'kd, pp. Offered to sale by outcry in the street. HAWKED, hà'kd, a. Formed into a hawk's bill. HAWKER, ha'k-ur, n. One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the streets. HAWKEYED, ha'k-i'd, a. Having a keen eye, HAWKING, ha'k-ing, n. The diversion of flying hawks. HAWKING, ha'k-ing, ppr. Offering for sale by outcry in the streets.

HAWKNOSED, håk-bë'd, n. A plant. HAWSE, ha'z, n. The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow: as the ship has a clear hawse, or a fowl hawse. A foul hawse is when the cables cross each other, or are twisted together.

HAWSEHOLE, ha'z-hôl, n. A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship, through which the cable passes. HAWSEPIECE, hd'z-pê's, n. One of the foremost timbers of a ship. HAWSER, hà'z-éz, n. Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. HAWTHORN, há'tharn, n. The thorn that bears haws. HAWTHORN FLY, há'tharn-di', n. An insect. HAY, ha', n. Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. To dance the Hay: To dance in a ring. A hedge. net which encloses the haunt of an animal. HAY, ha', vi. To lay snares for rabbits. HAYBOTE, hå/bô/t, n. Hedge-bote. In English law: an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences. HAYCOCK, hå-kok, n. A heap of fresh hay. HAYDENITE, hå'dn-i't, n. A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden, near Baltimore. HAYKNIFE, hå'ni'f, n. A sharp instrument used in HAYLOFT, hå'lôft, n. A loft to put hay in. HAYMAKER, ha'ma'k-ur, n. One employed in drying grass for hay. HAYMAKING, hā'mā-king, n. The business of curing grass for fodder. [to the sale of hay HAYMARKET, ha-mar-ket, n. A place appropriated HAYMOW, hå-må-ket, n. A piace appropriated HAYMOW, hå-måb, n. A mow of hay. HAYRICK, hå-rik, n. A rick of hay. HAYSTACK, hå-ståk, n. A stack of hay. HAYSTACK, hå-ståk, n. A stak of hay. HAYSTALK, hå-ståk, n. A stak of hay. HAYTHORN, hå-thå/rn, n. Hawthorn. HAYWARD, hå-bå-dard, n. A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village. HAZARD, haz'urd, Chance; accident. A game at HAZARD, håz-ård, vt. To expose to chance. HAZARD, håz-ård, vi. To try the chance. HARARDABLE, håz-ård-åbl, n. Venturous. HAZARDED, håz'ård-åd, pp. Put at risk, or in danger; ventured. HAZARDER, håz'ård-år, n. A gamester. HAZARDING, håz-ård-ing, ppr. Exposing to danger

6 6 4 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

HARARDOUS, håz-ård-ås, a. Dangerous. HAZARDOUSLY, håz-ård-ås-lê, ad. With chance. HAZARDRY, håz-ård-rê, n. Temerity. HAZE, hå'z, n. Fog; mist. HAZE, hå'z, vi. To be foggy or misty. HAZE, hå'z, vi. To fright one. HAZEL, hå'zl, n. Nut tree. HAZEL, hå'zl, a. Of the colour of hazel. HAZELEARTH, hå'zl-erth, n. A kind of red loam. HAZELLY, hå'z-ê-ê, a. A light brown. [hazel. HAZELNUT, hå'z-l-nût, n. The nut or fruit of the HAZY, hå'z-ê, n. Dark; foggy; misty. HE, hê', pro. The man that was named before. Male: as, he bear, a he goat.

HEAD, hêd', n. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the average of sensation or thought. Head

the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. Head and ears. The whole person. Chief; principal person; honour. Place of command. Understanding. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. The top of any thing. The blade of an axe. The brain. Principal topick of discourse. Source of a stream. Cross; pitch. Head and shoulders: By

stream. Cross; pitch. Head and shoulders: By force; violently.

HEAD, hėd', a. Chief; principal.

HEAD, hėd', vt. To head; to direct; to govern. To fit any thing with a head. To lop trees.

HEADACH, hėd'-ba'k, n. Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hėd'-band, n. A fillet for the head; a technic.

topknot. The band at each end of a book.
HEADBOROUGH, hed-bar-ô, n. A constable.
HEADDRESS, hed-dres, n. The covering of a woman's HEADED, héd'éd, a. Having a head or top. [head. HEADER, héd'ůr, n. One that heads nails or pins, &c. The first brick in the angle.

HEADFAST, hed-fast, n. A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.

HEADGIRST, hédéffirst, ad. With the head foremost. HEADGARGLE, hédégå/rgl. n. A disease in cattle. HEADGEAR, hédégé/r, n. The dress of a woman's head.

HEADINESS, hédé-nes, n. Hurry: rashness. HEADING, hédé-ing, n. Timber for the heads of casks.

HEADING, hédding, n. Timber for the heads of casks. HEADING, hédding, ppr. Leading; directing. HEADLAND, héddind, n. Promontory; cape. HEADLONG, héddiong, a. Rash; thoughtless. HEADLONG, héddiong, ad. With the head foremost. Rashly; without thought. HEADMAN, héd-man, n. A chief. HEADMONEY, héd-man-ê, n. A capitation tax. HEADMOST, héd-môr-ê, n. Most advanced; most forward. forward

HEADMOULDSHOT, hed-mold-shot, n. This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, have

their edges shot over one another.

HEADPAN, hed-pan, n. The brain pan.

HEADPENCE, hed-pens, n. A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in the county of Northumberland.

HEADPIECE, hed-pes, n. Armour for the head; helmet; motion.

HEADQUARTERS, hed'kôå'r-tårz, n. The place of

general rendezvous for soldiers.
HEADROPE, hédérdép, n. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed.

HEADSAIL, hed'sa'l, n. The head-sails of a ship are the sails which are extended on the foremast and bow-

sprit: as, the fore-sail, fore-top-sail, jib, &c.
HEADSEA, h&d'sé', n. Waves that meet the head of a
ship, and roll against her course. [the head.
HEADSHAKE, h&d'shå'k, n. A significant shake of
HEADSHIP, h&d'ship, n. Dignity; authority.
HEADSMAN, h&dz'mån, n. Executioner.

HEADSPRING, hedespring, n. Fountain; origin. HEADSTALL, hedestal, n. Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, hédéstó'n, n. A grave-stone. HEADSTRONG, hédéstrong,a. Unrestrained; violent. HEADSTRONGNESS, hédéstrong-nés, n. Obstinacy.

HEADTIRE, hed-ti'r, n. Attire for the head. HEADWAY, hed-coa, n. In naval language, the motion of advancing at sea.

HEADWIND, hed coind, n. A wind that blows in

direction opposite to the ship's course.

HEADWORKMAN, hėd'courk'man, n. The foreman.

HEADY, hėd'c, a. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent

HEAL, hė'l, vt. To cure a person. To restore any thing from an unsound to a sound state. To reconcile.

To cover. See Hele.

HEAL, hê'l, vi. To grow well.

HEALABLE, hê'l-âbl, a. Capable of being healed.

HEALED, hê'ld, pp. Restored to a sound state.

HEALER, hê'l-ûr, n. One who cures or heals.

HEALING, he'l-ing, n. The act or power of curing. HEALING, he'l-ing, part. a. Mild; gentle; assuasive. HEALING, he'l-ing, ppr. Curing; restoring to a sound state.

HEALTH, helth, n. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. Purity; goodness. Salvation, spiritual and

temporal.

HEALTHFUL, helth-fol, a. Free from sickness. Wholesome. Productive of salvation. [somely. HEALTHFULLY, helth-föl-e, ad. In health. Whole-HEALTHFULNESS, helth-föl-nes, n. State of being

well. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.
HEALTHILY, hélth-îl-ê, ad. Without sickness or pair.
HEALTHINESS, hélth-è-nės, n. The state of health.
HEALTHLESS, hélth-ès, a. Weak; sickly.
HEALTHSOME, hélth-sûm, a. Wholesome.
HEALTHY, hélth-é, a. Enjoying health. Hale; sonnd.

HEAM, hê'm, n. In beasts: the same as the afterbirth in women.

in women.

HEAP, hé'p, v. A pile. An accumulation. Cluster.

HEAP, hé'p, v. To throw on heaps. To accumulate.

HEAPED, hé'pd, pp. Piled. Accumulated.

HEAPER, hé'p-ûr, n. One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPING, hé'p-lag, ppr. Piling. Collecting into a

HEAPLY, hé'p-è, ac. Lying in heaps.

HEAPY, hé'p-è, ac. Lying in heaps.

HEARY, hé'r, vi. To listen. To hearken to. To be told.

HEAR, hé'r, vi. To perceive by the ear. To attend.

To listen to. To obey. To try.

HEARD, hérd', signifies a keeper: as, heardbearht,
a glorious keeper; cyneheard, a royal keeper. Cow-

a glorious keeper; cyneheard, a royal keeper. Cow-herd, a cowkeeper. HEARD, herd', n. A keeper of herds.

HEARD, herd', n. HEARDGROOM, herd'grom, n. A keeper of herds. See Hern and HERDGROOM.

HEARD, herd', pp. Perceived by the ear.

HEARD, he'r-fir, n. One who hears.

HEARING, he'r-fing, n. The sense by which sounds are perceived. Audience. Judicial trial.

HEARING, he'r-fing, ppr. Perceiving by the ear.

HEARKEN, ha'rkn, vi. To listen. To listen eagerly.

HEARKENED, hå/rknd, pp. Heard by listening. HEARKENER, hå/rk-ndr, n. A listener.

HEARKENING, ha'rk-ning, ppr. Listening.

HEARSAL, her-sal, n. Rehearsal. HEARSAY, hê'r-sal', n. Report; rumour. HEARSE, hêrs', n. A carriage in which the dead are

conveyed to the grave.

HEARSE, hers', vt. To inclose in a hearse or coffin.

HEARSED, hers', vp. Inclosed in a hearse.

HEARSING, hers'ing, ppr. Inclosing in a hearse.

HEARSECLOTH, hers'klâ'th, n. A pall.

HEARSELIKE, hers-li'k, a. Suitable to a funeral. HEART, hart, n. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the sourse of vital motion. The vital part. The inner part of any thing. Courage; spirit. Seat of love; affection. Good-will; ardour of zeal. Passions; anxiety;

concern. Secret thoughts. Secret meaning. Conscience. Strength; power. Utmost degree. Life. HEARTACHE, hå/rt-å/k, n. Sorrow; pang. HEARTALLURING, hå/rt-ål-lu/r-ing, a. Suited to allure the affections.

HEARTAPPALLING, hå/rt-åp-på/l-ing, a. Dismaying the heart. HEARTBLOUD, ha'rt-blad, n. The blood of the heart.

Life. Essence. HEARTBREAK, hå'rt-brå'k, n. Overpowering sorrow.

HEARTY, hå'r-tê, a. Sincere; warm; zealous. HEART, hå/rt, vt. To encourage. HEARTBREAKER, hå/rt-brå/kůr, n. A cant name full health. HEARTYHALE, hå/r-tê-hå/l, a. Good for the heart. for a woman's curls. [ing grief. HEAST, he'st. See Hest. HEAT, he't, n. The sensation caused by the approach. HEARTBREAKING, hå'rt-brå'k-ing, n. Overpower-HEARTBREAKING, hå'rt-brå'k-ing, a. Overpower-ing with sorrow. Overpowering grief. HARTBRED, hå'rt-bråd, a. Bred in the heart. or touch of fire. State of any body under the action of the fire. A course at a race. Flush. Agitation of sudden or violent passion. HEARTBROKEN, hå/rt-brô/kn, a. Having the heart HEAT, hê't, part. a. Heated. HEAT, hê't, vt. To make hot. To cause to ferment. overpowered with grief. HEARTBURIED, hå'rt-bér-éd, a. Deeply immersed. HEARTBURN, hå'rt-bårn, n. Pain proceeding from an acrid humour in the stomach. HEARTBURNED, hå'rt-bårnd, α. Having the heart inflamed. stomach. HEARTBURNING, hå/rt-bår-ning, n. Pain at the HEARTBURNING, hå/rt-bår-ning, a. Causing dischilled. content. HEARTCHILLED, ha'rt-tshild, a. Having the heart HEARTCONSUMING, hå'rt-kån-su'm-lng, a. Destroying the peace of the heart.

HEARTCORRODING, hå'rt-kår-rô'd-ing, a. Preying on the heart. HEARTDEAR, hå'rt-dê'r, a. Sincerely beloved. HEARTDEEP, hå'rt-dê'p, a. Rooted in the heart. HEARTDISCOURAGING, hå'rt-dis-kůr-îj-ing, a. Depressing the heart. HEARTEASE, hå'rt-ê'z, n. Quiet. HEARTEASING, hå'rt-ê'z-îng, a. Giving quiet. HEARTEATING,hå'rt-ê't-îng,a. Preying on the heart. HEARTED, hårt-èd, a. Laid up in the heart. HEARTEN, hå'rtn, vt. To encourage; to animate. HEARTENED, hå'rtnd, pp. Encouraged; animated. HEARTENER, hå'rt-nur, n. That which animates or stirs up ing. HEARTENING, hå'rt-ning, ppr. Animating; stimulat-HEARTEXPANDING, ha'rt-eks-pand'ing, a. Opening the feelings of the heart. HEARTFELT, hå'rt-felt, a. Felt in the conscience. HEARTGRIEF, hå'rt-grê'f, n. Affliction of the heart. HEARTH, harth, n. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. HEARTHARDENED, hå'rt-hå'rdnd, a. Obdurate. HEARTHARDENING, hå/rt-hå/rd-ning, a. Renderof heart. ing obdurate. HEARTHEAVINESS, hå'rt-hév'é-nés, n. Heaviness HEARTHMONEY, hårth'-mån'é, n. A tax upon HEATRHPENNY, hårth'-pén'é, n. hearths, also called chimney-money. [gently. HEARTILY, hå/rt-il-c, ad. Sincerely; actively; dili-HEARTINESS, hå/rt-e-nes, n. Sincerity; freedom of hypocrisy. HEARTLESS, hå/rt-lés, a. Without courage. HEARTLESSLY, hå'rt-les-le, ad. Without courage. HEARTLESSNESS, hå/rt ·les-nes, n. Want of courage. HEARTOFFENDING, hå/rt-of-fend-ing, a. Wounding the heart.

HEARTPEAS, hå'rt-pê's, n. A plant.

HEARTQUELLING, hå'rt-kôël-ling, a. Conquering the affections. anguish. HEARTRENDING, hå'rt-rending, a. Killing with HEARTROBBING, hå/rt-rob-ing, a. Ecstatick. Stealing the heart or affections. HEARTSICK, hå'rt-sîk', a. Hurt in the heart. HEARTSEASE, hå'rts-ô'z, n. A plant. HEARTSORE, hå'rt-sô'r, n. That which pains the heart. HEARTSORE, hå/rt-sô'r, a. Violent with pain of heart. HEARTSORROWING, hå/rt-sòr-b-ing, a. Sorrowing at heart. HEARTSTRIKE, hå'rt-stri'k, vt. To affect at heart.

To make the constitution feverish. HEATED, hê't-êd, pp. Made hot; exasperated. HEATER, hê't-ûr, n. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth linen. HEATH, he'th, n. A shrub of low stature. A place [quents heaths. overgrown with heath. HEATHCOCK, hé'th-kòk, n. A large fowl that fre-HEATHEN, hé'thèn, n. The gentiles; the pagans. HEATHEN, hè'thèn, a. Gentile; pagan. HEATHENISH, hè'thèn-ish, a. Belonging to the gentiles. Wild; savage. [ner of heathens. HEATHENISHLY, hê'thên-ish-lê, ad. After the man-HEATHENISHNESS, hèthèn-ish-nès, n. A profane HEATHENISM, hèthèn-izm, n. Gentilism. [state. HEATHENIZE, hèthèn-i'z, vi. To render heathenish. HEATHENIZED, hê'thên-i'zd, pp. Rendered heathenish. [heathenish. HEATHENIZING, hê'thên-i'z-îng, ppr. Rendering HEATHER, hêth'dr, n. Heath. HEATHPEAS, hê'th-pê'z, n. A species of bitter vetch. HEATHPOUT, hê'th-pàb't, n. A bird. HEATHROSE, hê'th-rô'z, n. A plant. HEATHY, hêth-ê, a. Full of heath. HEATING, he't-ing, ppr. Making hot; inflaming.
HEATLESS, he't-les, a. Cold. [to vomit.
HEAVE, he'v, n. Lift. Rising of the breast. Effort
HEAVE, he'v, vt. To lift; to raise. To force up from [feel a tendency to vomit. the breast. HEAVE, hê'v, vi. To pant; to breathe with pain. To HEAVE Offering, hê'v-ôf-ur-ing, n. An offering among the Jews.
HEAVED, hê'vd, pp. Lifted; raised.
HEAVEN, hêv'n, n. The regions above. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed HEAVENASPIRING, hev'n-ås-pi-ring, a. Desiring to enter heaven. [from heaver to enter heaven. HEAVENBANISHED, hev'n-ban'ishd, a. Banished HEAVENBEGOT, hev'n-be-got', a. Begot by a celes-HEAVENBEGOT, nevin-be-got, a. Degot of tal power.

HEAVENBORN, hév'n-bå'rn, a. Native of heaven.

HEAVENBRED, hév'n-båt', a. Produced in heaven.

HEANENBUILT, hév'n-båt', a. Built by the agency of God.

[by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENDIRECTED, hév'n-di-rékt-éd, a. Taught HEAVENGIFTED, hév'n-få'ln, a. Fallen from heaven.

HEAVENGIFTED, hév'n-gift-éd, a. Bestowed by [inspiration from heaven. heaven. [inspiration from heaven. HEAVENINSPIRED, hev'n-in-spi'rd, a. Receiving HEAVENINSTRUCTED,hev'n-in-strukt-ed,a. Taught by heaven. HEAVENIZE, hev'n-i'z, vt. To render like heaven. HEAVENIZED, he'vn-i'zd, pp. Rendered like heaven.

HEAVENIZING, he'vn-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering like heaven.

[it were, the sky. HEAVENKISSING, he'vn-ki-s-ing, a. Touching, as HEAVENLINESS, he'vn-lê-n'es, n. Supreme excellence. HEAVENLOVED, hev'n-ldvd, a. Beloved of heaven. HEAVENLY, hev'n-le, a. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

HEAVENLY, he'v'n-le, ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven. Heavenly mindedness. HEAVENLYMINDEDNESS, hev'n-le-mi'nd-ed-nes, n. A state of mind abstracted from the world. HEAVENSALUTING, hev'n-så-lu't-ing, a. Touching the sky.

HEAVENWARD, hev'n-bard, n. Towards heaven. HEAVENWARRING, hev'n-bar-ing, a. Warring against heaven.

HEAVER, hê'v-tr, n. One who lifts any thing. name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed

or dismay.

gricf.

HEARTSTRINGS, hart-stringz, n. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. HEARTSTRUCK, hart-struk, a. Shocked with fear

HEARTSWELLING, hå/rt-soel-ing, a. Rankling in

swelling passion. | unnxed. | HEARTWHOLE, hå/rt-hô/l, a. With the affections yet

HEARTWOUNDED, hå'rt-bond-ed, a. Filled with

passion of love or grief. HEARTWOUNDING, hå'rt-öönd-ing, a. Filling with

Rancour;

as a lever.

HEARTSWELLING, hå/rt-sôel-ing, n.

HEAVES, hể vz, n. A disease of horses. HEAVIED, hể v'éd, pp. Made heavy. HEAVILY, hể v'tl-é, ad. With great ponderousness.

Grievously; afflictively.
HEAVINESS, hévéenes, n. Ponderousness. Dejection of mind. Oppression. Crush. Affliction. HEAVING, he'v-ing, n. A pant; a motion of the

heart. A swell.

HEAVING, hê'v-lng, ppr. Lifting; swelling. HEAVY, hêv-ê, a. Weighty. Tending strongly to the centre. Sorrowful. Grievous. Wanting alacrity Indolent; lazy. Drowsy; dull. Cumbersome. Thick;

cloudy; dark.

HEAVY, hév-é, ad. Heavly.

HEAVY, hév-é, tot. To make heavy.

HEAVYING, hév-é-îng, ppr Making heavy.

HEAVYHANDED, hév-é-hånd-éd, a. Clumsy.

HEAVYLADEN, hev-e-la'dn, a. Laden with a heavy burden.

HEAVYSPAR, hevé-spå'r, n. A genus of minerals of four species, viz. rhomboidal, prismatic, diprisseven days. matie, and axifrangible.

HEBDOMAD, héb'dô-måd, n. A week; a space of HEBDOMADAL, hčb-dom-å-dål, a.
HEBDOMADARY, hčb-dom-å-dår-å, a.
HEBDOMADARY, hčb-dom-å-dår-å, a.
HEBDOMADARY, hčb-dom-å-dår-å, a.
A member

of a chapter, whose week it was to officiate in the cathedral.

HEBDOMATICAL, heb-do-måt-ik-ål, α. Weekly.

HEBEN, héb'én, n. Ebony. HEBETATE, héb'é-tå't, vt. To dull. To blunt. HEBETATED, héb'é-tå't-éd, pp. Made blunt.

HEBETATING, heb-e-ta/t-ing, ppr. Rendering blunt or stupid.

HEBETATION, hèb-ê-tā'shūn, n. The act of dull-HEBETE, hèb'e't, a. Dull; stupid. HEBETUDE, hèb'ê-tūd, n. Dulness.

HEBRAIC, hê'bra-îk, a. Pertaining to the Hebrew. HEBRAICALLY, hê-bra'îk-al-ê, ad. In the manner

of the Hebrew language, from right to left. HEBRAISM, he'brā-lzm, n. A Hebrew idiom. HEBRAIST, hê'brā-lst, n. A man skilled in Hebrew. HEBRAIZE, hê'brā-lz, vt. To convert into the He-

brew idiom. HEBRAIZE, hê-brâ-i'z, vi. To speak Hebrew.

HEBRAIZED, hé'bra-i'zd, pp. Converted into the Hebrew language. the Hebrew idiom. HEBRAIZING, hé-brå-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting into HEBREW, hé-brő, n. An Israelite; one of the children of Israel. A Jew converted to Christianity.

The Hebrew tongue. HEBREW, hê-brô, a. Relating to the people of the HEBREWESS, hê-brô-ès, n. An Israelitish woman. HEBRICIAN, hê-brê-shan, n. One skilled in Hebrew. HEBRIDIAN, hê-brid-yan, a. Respecting the western islands of Scotland.

HECATOMB, hek-a-tom, n. A sacrifice of a hundred

HECCLE, hek'l. See HACKLE.

HECK, hek', n. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay.

A hatch or latch of a door.

HECTARE, hek-tå/r, n. A French measure, containing a hundred acres, or ten thousand square meters. HECTICAL, hêk-tîk-âl, a. Troubled with a morbid HECTICK, hêk-tîk, a.

HECTICALLY, hěk'třk-ål-ĉ, ad. Constitutionally. HECTICK, hěk'třk, n. An hectick fever.

HECTOGRAM, hek'tô-gram, n. A weight contain-

ing a hundred grammes; equal to three ounces, two dwts., and twelve grains, French.

HECTOLITER, hek-tô-li't-år, n. French measure of capacity for liquids, equal to 107 Paris pints.

HECTOMETER, hek-tom'et-ur, n. A French mea-

HECTOREIER, nex-tom-et-ur, n. A French measure, equal nearly to 308 French feet.

HECTOR, hêk-tdr, n. A bully.

HECTOR, hêk-tdr, vt. To threaten.

HECTORED, hêk-tdr, pp. Bullied; teased.

HECTORING, hêk-tdr-fng, ppr. Bullying.

HECTORISM, hêk-tdr-fzm, n. The practice or dispersion of a bester.

position of a hector.

HECTORLY, hek'tur lê, a. Blustering; insolent. HEDENBERGITE, hed-en-berg'ht, n. A mineral ot iron, in masses, composed of shining plates; found

at Tunaberg, in Sweden. HEDERACEOUS, hèd-år-å-shås, a. Producing HEDERIFEROUS, hèd-år-if-år-ås, a. ivy.

HEDERAL, héd'ur-al, a. Composed of, or belonging prickly bushes.

to ivy.

HEDGE, hêj', n. A fence made round grounds with

HEDGE, hêj', n. A fence made round grounds with

HEDGE, hêj', vt. To inclose with a hedge. [mean, vile.

HEDGE, hèj', vi. To shift; to hide the head.

HEDGEBORN, hêj'-bâ'rn, a. Of no known birth.

HEDGEBOTE, hêj'-bâ't, n. Wood for repairing hedges.

HEDGECREEPER, héj'krêp-år, n. One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGED, héj'd, pp. Inclosed with a hedge.
HEDGER, héj'dr, n. One who makes hedges.
HEDGEFUMITORY, héj'drumit-ûr-ê, n. A plant.
HEDGEHOG, héj'hàg, n. An animal set with
prickles, like thorns in a hedge. A plant; trefoil.

The globe-fish. | wort. | HEDGEHYSSOP, hej-his-up, n. A species of willow-HEDGING, hej-ing, n. The act of making hedges.
HEDGING, hej-ing, ppr. Inclosing by a hedge;
fencing.

[in making hedges.

fencing. [in making hedges. HEDGINGBILL, héjíng-bíl, n. A cutting-hook used HEDGEMUSTARD, héjíndsztérd, n. A plant. HEDGENETTLE, héjínétl, n. A plant.

HEDGENOTE, héj'nô't, n. A word of contempt for

low writing.

HEDGEPIG, héj-pîg', n. A young hedgehog.

HEDGEROW, héj-rô', n. The trees planted for in
[that lives in bushes.

A soarrow that

HEDGESPARROW, héjéspáréó, n. A sparrow that HEDGETHISTLE, héjéthisi, n. A plant; the cactus. HEDGEWRITER, héjériétűr, n. A low author.

HEED, he'd, n. Care; attention. Caution. Observation.

HEED, hê'd, vt. To mind; to regard. HEED, hê'd, vi. To mind; to consider. HEEDED, hê'd-êd, pp. Noticed; observed. HEEDFUL, hê'd-fôl, a. Watchful; cautious.

HEEDFULLY, hê'd-fôl-e, ad. Attentively; carefully. HEEDFULNESS, hê'd-fôl-nês, n. Caution; vigilance.

HEEDILY, hé'd-là-là-d. Cautiously; vigilantly. HEEDINESS, hè'd-è-nès, n. Caution. HEEDINESS, hè'd-è-nès, n. Caution. HEEDING, hè'd-làng, ppr. Noticing; observing. HEEDLESS, hè'd-lès-là, ad. Carelessly; inatten-HEEDLESSNESS, hè'd-lès-nès, n. Carelessness.

HEEL, he'l, n. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. The whole foot of animals. The feet, as employed in flight. As a dependant. Any thing

shaped like a heel.

HEEL, hê'l, vt. To arm a cock.

HEEL, hê'l, vi. To lean on one side. To dance.

HEELED, he'ld, pp. Furnished with a heel. HEELER, he'l-dr, n. A cock that strikes well with his [arming a cock.

HEELING, hê'l-îng, ppr. Furnishing with a heel; HEELPIECE, hê'l-pê's, n. A piece fixed on the hinder a shoe-heel. oart of the shoe.

HEELPIECE, hê'l-pê's, vt. To put a piece of leather on HEELPIECED, hê'l-pê'sd, pp. Covered with leather leather on the heel. on the heel.

HEELPIECING, hê'l-pê's-ing, ppr. Covering with HEFT, hêft', n. Handle. Weight: i. e. the thing

HEFT, hêft', n. Handle. Weight: 1. e. the thing HEFTED, hêft'êd, a. Heaved. [which is heaved. HEG, hêg', n. See HAC. A fairy; a witch. HEGEMONICAL, hêg'ê-môn'îk-âl, a.] Ruling; pre-HEGEMONICK, hêg'ê-môn'îk, a.] dominant. HEGIRA, hê-ji'râ, n. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was

forced to make his escape from Mecca, July, 16. A.D. HEIDEGGER, hi'deg-år, n. A measure used in Ger-

HEIFER, hef'dr, n. A young cow. HEIGH-HO, hi'-hô', interj. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, hi't, n. Elevation above the ground. Summit; ascent. Elevation of rank. The utmost de-

gree. State of excellence. [To aggravate. HEIGHTEN, hi'tn, vt. To raise high. To improve. HEIGHTENED, hi'tnd, pp. Raised higher; elevated. HEIGHTENING, hi't-fing, or hi't-fin-ling, n. Improvement by decorations. [improving; increasing.

HEIGHTENING, hi't-ning, ppr. Raising; elevating; HEINOUS, hė'-nūs, a. Atrocious. HEINOUSLY, hè'-nūs-lè, ad. Atrociously. HEINOUSNESS, hè'-nūs-nès, n. Atrociousness.

HEIR, &'r, n. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor. One newly inheriting an es-tate. Heir Apparent. He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit, after the present possessor. Heir Presumptive. One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir; but whose inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.

HEIR, å'r, vt. To inherit. HEIRDOM, å'r-dům, n. The state of an heir.

HEIRED, å'rd, pp. Inherited; taken possession of. HEIRESS, å'r-ės, n. A woman that inherits. HEIRING, å'r-ing, ppr. Inheriting; taking possession of an estate.

HEIRLESS, &'r-les, a. Without an heir.

HEIRLOOM, å'r-lô'm, n. Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore in-separable from the freehold. [vileges of an heir.

HEIRSHIP, &r-ship, n. The state, character, or pri-HELD, held', pret. and pp. of hold. HELE, he'l, vt. To hide; to conceal. [shell. HELECITE, hel'e-si't, n. Fossil remains of a helix, a

HELER, hél'år, n. See HELLIER. HELIACAL, hé-li'å-kål, a. Emerging from the lustre

of the sun, or falling into it.

HELIACALLY, hê-li-â-kâl-ê, ad. From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but he-

liacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days.

HELICAL, heli'lk-al, a. Spiral.
HELING, heli'lng, n. The covering of the roof of a building. See HILLING.

HELIOCENTRICK, hê-lê-ô-sên'trik, a. The heliocentrick place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.

HELIOID Parabola, hê'l-ŷaê'd, n. In mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which rises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollo-nian parabola's being bent round into the peri-phery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge towards the centre of the said circle.

HELIOLATER, hé'l-ê-òl'à-tūr, n. A worshipper of HELIOLATRY, hé'l-ê-òl'à-tre, n. The worship of the

sun, a branch of Sabeanism.

HELIOMETER, hê-lê-ôm'ét-ůr, n. An instrument

for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon. HELIOSCOPE, hêl-ŷô-skô'p, n. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOSTATE, hé-lé-ds-tå/t, n. An instrument by which a sunbeam may be directed to one spot. HELIOTROPE, he'l-yo-trô'p, n. A plant that turns

towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol or sun-flower. A precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins. sunflower.

HELIOTROPIC, hế¹l-ễ-Ô-tròp-ĩk, α. Relating to the HELISPHERICAL, hệ-lệ-sfệr-ĩk-ảl, α. The helisphe-

rical line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HELIX, he'liks, n. Part of a spiral line. HELL, he'l', n. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

The place into which the tailor throws his shreds. HELLBLACK, hell-blak', a. Black as hell. HELLBORN, hell-ba'rn, a. Born in hell. HELLBRED, hél'bréd', a. Produced in hell. HELLBREWED, hél'bré'd, n. Brewed in hell.

HELLBROTH, hel-bra'th, n. A composition boiled up

for infernal purposes. HELLCAT, hel'kåt', n. Formerly, a witch; a hag.

HELLCONFOUNDING, hel-kun-faond-ing, a. Van-

quishing the power of hell.

HELLDOOMED, hêl'dô'rnd, a. Consigned to hell.

HELLEBORE, hêl'ê-bô'r, n. Christmas dower.

HELLEBORE White, hêl'ê-bô'r-hô'it, n. A plant.

HELLEBORISM, hêl'ê-bô'r-lzm, n. A medicinal pre-

paration of hellebore.

HELLENICK, hél-én-îk, a. Grecian; heathen. HELLENISM, hél-én-îzm, n. A Greck idiom. HELLENIST, hél-én-îst, n. A Grecianizing Jew. Any

one skilled in the Greek language.

HELENISTIC, hél-énésték, a. Pertaining to the
Helenists. The Helenist's language was the Greek, spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt, or other countries where the Greek language prevailed.

HELLENISTICAL, hél-én-ls-tik ål, a. Relatin the language of the Grecianizing Jews. HELLENISTICALLY, hél-én-ís-tík-ål-é, ad. cording to the Hellenistical dialect. [guage. HELLENIZE, hell-én-i'z, vi. To use the Greek lan-HELLESPONT, hell-és-pont, n. A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles;

a part of the passage between the Euxine and the a part of the passage between Egean sea.

Egean sea.

HELLESPONTINE, hél-és-pônt-in, a. Pertaining to HELLGOVERNED, hél-gûv-tôrnd, pp. Directed by HELLHAG, hél-hâg, n. A hag of hell.

HELLHATED, hél-hâ't-éd, a. Abhorred like hell.

HELLHAUNTED, hél-hâ'nt-éd, a. Haunted by the

devil.

HELLHOUND, hêl-hâô'nd, n. Dog of hell. A profliHELLIER, hêl-ŷèr, n. A slater; a tiler.

HELLISH, hêl-ŝsh, a. Infernal; wicked; detestable.

HELLISHLY, hôl-ŝsh-lê, ad. Infernally; wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hêl-ŝsh-nês, n. Wickedness.

HELLKITE, hél-kéit, n. Kite of infernal breed.—I am really ashamed to present these absurd phrases from Johnson's and Webster's Dictionaries. J. K.

HELLWARD, hẻl²bảrd, ad. Toward hell. HELLY, hẻl²ệ, a. Having the qualities of hell.

HELM, helm'. Denotes defence: as Eadhelm, happy defence. HELM, helm', n. A covering for the head in war. The

part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. The upper

part of the rudder.

HELM, hêlm', vt. To guide; to conduct.

HELMED, hêlm'd, a. Furnished with a headpiece.

HELMED, hêlm'd, pp. Steered; guided; directed.

HELMET, hêl-mit, n. A helm.

HELMETED, hell-mit-ed, a. Wearing a helmet. HELMING, hell-ming, pp. Steering; guiding; con-

ducting; directing.

HELMINTHICK, hểl-min-thik, a. Relating to worms.

HELMINTHOLOGICAL, hểl-min-thô-lời-tik-ải, a. }

HELMINTHOLOGICAL, hểl-min-thô-lời-tik, a. } Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history. HELMINTHOLOGIST, hell-min-thol/o-jist, n. One

who is versed in the natural history of vermes, or worms. [ral history of worms. HELMINTHOLOGY, hěl-mîn-thôl/ô-jê, n. The natu-HELMLESS, hělm-lês, a. Destitute of a helmet. HELMSMAN, hělm'z-mån, n. He who manages the

HELMWIND, helm'bind, n. A particular kind of wind, in some of the mountainous parts of England. HELOT, hél'ót, n. A slave. HELOTISM, hél'ót-izm, n. Slavery; the condition of

the Helots, slaves in Sparta.

HELP, help', vt. To assist; to support; to aid. To avoid. To promote; to forward. To present at table. HELP, help', vt. To contribute assistance. HELP, help', v. Assistance; aid; support; succour. HELPED, helpd', pp. Assisted; supported; aided; avoid; helpd', and the helpd', and the helpd'.

cured; healed. [nisters remedy. HELPER, help-ûr, n. An assistant. One that admi-HELPFUL, help-ût, a. Useful. HELPFULNESS, help-föl-nes, n. Assistance. [mg.

HELPING, help-ing, ppr. Assisting; supporting; aid-HELPLESS, help-les, a. Wanting power to succour

oneself. Irremediably. HELPLESSLY, help-les-le, ad. Without ability.

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HELPLESSNESS, help-les-nes, n. Want of ability. HELPMATE, help-måt, n. A companion; an assistant. HELTER-SKELTER, heltur-skeltur, ad. Tumul-

HELVE, hėlv', n. The handle of an axe.

HELVED, hėlv', vt. To fit with a helve.

HELVED, hėlv'd, pp. Furnished with a helve, as an axe.

HELVETIC, hėl-vėt'lk, a. Of or relating to the Swiss.

HELVING, hėlv'ng, ppr. Furnishing or fitting with a HEM, hem', pro. Them.

HEM, hem', n. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed, to keep the threads from spreading. [shut. HEM, hem', vt. To border; to edge. To confine; to HEM, hem', vt. To utter a noise by violent expulsion

[blood colour.

HEMACHATE, hêm'å-kå't, n. A species of agate, of a HEMATIN, hem'å-tin, n. The colouring principle of logwood, of a red colour and bitterish taste. HEMATITE, hem'a-ti't, n. The name of two ores of

iron; the red hematite, and the brown hematite. HEMATITIC, hem'a-ti't-îk, a. Pertaining to hema-

tite, or resembling it. HEMATOPE, hėm'a-tô'p, n. The sea-pye, a fowl of

the grallic order, that feeds on shell-fish.

HEMEROBAPTISTS, hém-ér-ð-båp-tists, n. A sect among the ancient Jews, who bathed every day, in all seasons.

HEMI, hem'é. A word often used in composition, sig-nifying half. An abbreviation of the Greek.

HEMICIRCULAR, hém-ê-sér-ku-lér, a. Semicircular; half round. HEMICRANY, hēm'ê-krå'nê, n. A pain that affects

only one part of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE, hem-4ê-si'kl, n. A half-round.

HEMIDITONE, hê-mîd'ê-tô'n, n. In Greek music, the lesser third.

HEMIPLEGY, hěm'é-plé-jé, n. A palsy, or any nervous affection that seizes one side at a time.

HEMIPTER, hé-mip-tdr, n. } The hemipters form HEMIPTERA, hé-mip-tdr-å, n. } an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membraneous, and incumbent on each other, as

HEMIPTERAL, he-mip'tur-al, a. Having the upper

wings half crustaceous, and half membraneous. HEMISPHERE, bem-ê-sfêr, n. The half of a globe,

when it is supposed to be the three half a globe.

HEMISTICH, or HEMISTICK, he-mis-tilk, n. Half [now called a semitone. of the verse.

HEMITONE, hêm'ê-tô'n, n. A half-tone in music; HEMITROPE, hem'ê-trô'p, a. Half turned. A hemitrope crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEMLOCK, hém-lok, n. An herb.
HEMMED, hémd', pp. Folded, or sown down at the edge; bordered; strengthened.

HEMMING, hem'ming, ppr. Forming a hem or bor-

der; folding and sewing down the edge of cloth.

HEMOPTYSIS, hê-môp²tls-ls, n.

HEMOPTOSI, hê-môp²tls-ls, n.

A spitting of blood.

HEMORRHAGE, hê-môp²tlj, n.

A violent flux of

HEMORRHAGIC, hê-môp²tljk, a. Pertaining to a

flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage. HEMORRHOIDAL, hêm'-òr-àê'-dâl, a. Belonging to

the veins in the fundament. HEMORRHOIDS, hem-or-åe'dz, n. The piles. HEMP, hemp', n. A fibrous plant, of which coarse linen

and ropes are made.

HEMP Agrimony, hêmp²åg²rê·můn-ê, n. A plant. HEMPEN, hêmp²ěn, a. Made of hemp. HEMPY, hêmp²ê, a. Resembling hemp. HEN, hên', n. The female of any land-fowl. HENBANE, hên²bà'n, n. A plant.

HENBIT, hen-bit, n. A plant.

HENCE, hens', ad. or int. Away to a distance. At a distance; in other places. From this time. For this

reason. From this cause. From hence is a vicious expression. Hence signifies from this. HENCE, hens', vt. To send off; to despatch to a dis-

tance. tance. HENCED, hens'd, pp. Sent off; despatched to a dis-HENCEFORTH, hens'fô'rth, ad. From this time for-

ward ward HENCEFORWARD, henseforeout ad. From this HENCHMAN, hentsheman, n. A page; an attendant. HENCING, henseing, ppr. Sending off; dispatching. HENCOOP, henekop, n. A cage in which poultry are

Kepr.
HEND, hénd', a.
HENDY, hénd'é, a.
HENDY, hénd'é, a.
HEND, hénd', vt. To seize. To crowd.
HENDED, hénd-éd, pp. Seized; laid hold on.
HENDECAGON, hén-dék-é-gôn, n. A figure of eleven sides or angles. HENDECASYLLABLE, hén-dék-å-sîl-åbl, n. A mc-

trical line consisting of eleven syllables. HENDIADIS, hen-di-a-dis, n. A rhetorical figure,

when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective.

HENDING, hend-ing, ppr. Seizing; laying hold on. HENDRIVER, hen-driv-ur, n. A kind of hawk.

HENDRIVER, nen-dirv-ur, n. A aind of haws. HENHARM, hên-hârm, n. HENHARRIER, hên-hâr-ê-dr, n. A kind of kite. HENHEARTED, hên-hâr-ê-d, a. Dastardly. HENHOUSE, hên-hâr's, n. A place for sheltering

poultry. ENNA, hén'a, n. A powder which some Orientals

use to dye their nails a gold colour.

HENPECKED, hen-pekd, a. Governed by the wife.

HENROOST, hen-pekd, a. The place where poultry

HENSFEET, hénz-fé't, n. Hedge fumitory. HENT, hént', vt. To catch. HEP, or HIP, hép', or hip', n. The fruit of the wita briar, or dog-rose. HEPAR, hé-pår, n. A combination of sulphur with an HEPATICAL, hé-påt-sk-ål, Belonging to the liver. HEPATICK, hè-påt-sk, a.

HEPATICK, hê-pât'îk, a. Belonging to the uver. HEPTACAPSULAR, hêp'tâ-kāp'su-lůr, a. Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTACHORD, hep-ta-ka'rd, n. Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings: as, the lyre; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.

HEPTAGON, hep-ta-gon, n. A figure with seven side. or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hep-tag'dn-al, α. Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL, hép-tå-héks-å-hé-drál, a. Presenting seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. HEPTAMEREDE, hep-tam-er-e'd, n. That which di-

vides into seven parts.

HEPTANDER, hep-tan-der, n. A plant having seven

stamens. [stamens. HEPTANDRIAN, hép-tản-drê-ản, α. Having seven HEPTANGULAR, hép-tảngg-u-lởr, α. Having seven angles. pistils.

HEPTAGYN, hep-ta-jin, n. A plant that has seven HEPTAGYNIAN, hep-ta-jin-yan, a. Having seven

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, hep-taf-il-us, a. Having seven fold government.

HEPTARCHICK, hép-thrk-ik, n. Denoting a seven-HEPTARCHIST, hép-thrk-iki, n. He who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government.

HEPTARCHY, hep-tar'ke, n. A sevenfold government. HEPTATEUCH, hep-ta-tu'k, n. A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.

HEPTATITE, hep-ta-ti't, n. A gem, or mineral, that takes its name from the liver. HEPTATIZE, hep'ta-ti'z, vt. To impregnate with sul-

phureted hydrogen gas. HEPTATIZED, hep-ta-ti'zd, pp. Impregnated or com-

bined with sulphureted hydrogen gas. HEPTATOSCOPY, hep-ta-tos-ko-pe, n. The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

HEPTREE, hép-trê, n. The wild dog-rose; a species of rose.

HER, hår', pron. Belonging to a female; of a she.

HERALD, her-åld, n. An officer whose business it is

to register genealogies, adjust ensigns arn:orial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. A precursor.

A proclaimer. A publisher.

HERALD, her'ald, vt. To introduce as by an herald.

HERALDED, her'ald-ed, pp. Introduced as by a herelating to heraldry. HERALDICK, he-rald-ik, a. Denoting genealogy;

HERALDING, her-ald-ing, ppr. Introducing as by a

HERALDRY, hêr'âld-rê, n. Registry of genealogies. HERALDSHIP, hêr'âld ship,n. The office of an herald. HERB, hêrb', n. Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass

and hemlock. A plant.

HERBACEOUS, herb-å/shûs, a. Belonging to herbs.

HERBAGED, herb-åjj, n. Herbs collectively.

HERBAGED, herb-åjd, a. Covered with grass.

HERBAL, herb-ål, n. A book containing the names and description of plants. and description of plants. HERBALIST, herb-å-list, n. A man skilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, herb-å-rist, n. Herb; plant.

HERBARIST, herb-å-rist, n. One skilled in herbs.

HERBARIUM, herb-år-rydm, n. A hortus-siccus. A herbary; a collection of dried plants.

HERBARIZE, herb-å-riz, vi. To go about gathering medicinal herbs.

HERBARY, herb'a-re, n. A garden of herbs. HERB-CHRISTOPHER, herb-kris'to-für, n. Christopher, or bane-berries: A plant of the genus Actæa. HERBELET, herb'å-lêt, n. A small herb. [BARY. HERBER, herb'år, n. Formerly an arbour. See Her-HERBESCENT, herb-es'ent, a. Growing into herbs.

IIERBID, hérbéld, a. Covered with herbs. HERBIFEROUS, hérb-lí-ér-us, a. Producing herbs.

HERBILE, herbeil, a. Belonging to herbs. HERBIST, herbeist, n. One skilled in herbs. HERBIVOROUS, herbeiveberg, a. Eating herbs.

Subsisting on herbaceous plants.

HERBLESS, hérbélés, a. Having no herbs. HERBORIST, hérbéő-rist, n. One curious in herbs. HERBORIZATION, hérbéűr-i-záéshún, n. The ap-

pearance of plants in fossils.

HERBORIZE, hėrbėb-ri'z, vt. To figure. To form the figures of plants in minerals.

HERBORIZED, hèrbėb-ri'zd, pp. Figured. Contain-

ing the figure of a plant: as, a mineral body.

HERBORIZING, herb'o-ri'z-ing, ppr. Searching for plants. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

HERBOROUGH, her'bur-o, n. A place of temporary residence.

HERBOUR, herb'dr. See HARBOUR.

HERBOURLESS, herb'dr-les. See Harbourless.

HERBOUS, herb'as, a. Abounding with herbs. HERB-ROBERT, herb-rob'art, n. A plant: a species of geranium.

HERBULENT, herb'u-lent, a. Containing herbs. HERBWOMAN, herb'oum-an, n. A woman that sells HERBY, hérb'é, a. Full of herbs. [herbs. HERCULEAN, hér-ku'lê-ån, a. Of extraordinary strength: like Hercules.

HERCÚLES, hér-ku-lé's, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars.

HERCYNIAN, her-sîn-yan, a. Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in

HERD, herd', n. A number of beasts together. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle.

HERD, herd', vi. To associate.
HERD, herd', vt. To throw or put into an herd.
HERDED, herd'ed, pp. Formed or put into a herd.
HERDESS, herd'es, n. A shepherdess.

HERDGRÓOM, hérd'grôm, n. A keeper of herds. HERDING, hèrd-ing, ppr. Associating in companies. HERDMAN, hèrd-man, n. One employed in tend-HERDSMAN, hèrdz-man, n. \ \ \) ing herds.

HERE, he'r, ad. In this place. In the present state. 338

HEREAT, hê'r-ât, ad. At this. HEREBY, hê'r-bi', ad. By this. HEREDITABLE, hê-rêd²ît-âbl, n. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITABLY, hê-rêd'ît-åb-lê, ad. By inheritance HEREDITAMENT, hê'rêd'ît-å-mênt, n. A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hé-réd'ít-år-îl-ê, ad. By inherit-HEREDITARY, hé-réd'ít-år-ê,a. Possessed or claimed

HEREDITAR I, inc-reu-lar-c, a. 1 coscose of cannot by right of inheritance.

HEREIN, hé'r-in', ad. In this.

HEREINTO, hé'r-in', ad. Into this.

HEREOR, hé'r-òv', ad. From this. Of this.

HEREOV, hé'r-òv', ad. Out of this place.

HEREOUT, hé'r-òv', ad. Out of this place.

HEREMITE, hér-é-mi't, n. A hermit. See HEREMITE.

HEREMITICAL hár-à-mi't, l. Solitary; suit-

HEREMITICAL, hér-é-mit-ik-ål, a. Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

HERESIARCH, bê-rê'sê-årk, n. A leader in heresy. HERESIARCHY, bê-rê'sê-årk-ê, n. Principal heresy. HERESIOGRAPHER, bêr-ês-ê-ôg'râf-år, n. A writer of heresies.

HERESIOGRAPHY, hêr-ês-ê-òg'råf-ê, n. A treatise on heresies.

HERESY, her'es-e, n. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. HERETICK, her'it-ik, n. One who propagates his

HERETICK, hêr'lt-lk, n. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church. HERETICAL, hèr-lt-lk-ll, a. Containing heresy. HERETICALLY, hêr-lt-lk-ll-e, ad. With heresy. HERETOCH, hêr-tô', ad. To this; add to this. [army. HERETOCH, hêr-tô-tôk, n. A general; a leader of an HERETOFORE, hêr-tô-tô'r, ad. Formerly. HEREUNTO, hê'r-ll-ch', ad. Upon this. HEREUPON, hê'r-ll-ch', ad. With this. HERIOT, hêr-tôth', ad. With this. HERIOT, hêr-tôth', ad. Subject to the deem of a landholder.

HERIOTABLE, hér'ýòt-åbl, a. Subject to the demand of an heriot.

HERISSON, her'is-un, n. In fortification: a beam, or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outwards, and turning on a pivot; used to block up a passage. HERITABLE, her it-abl, a. Capable to inheriu what

ever may be inherited.

HERITAGE, hêr-'ît-â'j.n. Estate devolved by succession; estate in general. The people of God.

HERMAPHRODELTY, hêr-mât-rô-dê-'ît-ê, n. The being in the state of an hermaphrodite.

HERMAPHRODISM, her-måf-ro-dizm, n. The union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODITE, her-måf-rô-di't, n. An animal uniting two sexes. HERMAPHRODITICAL, her-måf-ro-dit-ik-ål, a.

Partaking of both sexes. HERMAPHRODITICALLY, her-maf-ro-dit-ik-al-6

ad. After the manner of both sexes. HERMAPHRODITICK, hêr-måf-rô-dît'ik, a. Par-

taking of both sexes. HERMENEUTIC, hér-mê-nu-tik, a. HERMENEUTICAL, hér-mé-nu-tik-ål, Interpret-

plaining; unfolding the signification. HERMENEUTICALLY, her-mê-nu-tik-âl-ê, ad. Ac-

cording to the true art of interpreting words. HERMENEUTICS, her-me-nu-tiks, n. The art of finding the meaning of an author's words, and

phrases, and of explaining it to others.

HERMETICAL, her-met-lk-al, a. } Chymical.

HERMETICK, her-met-ik, a. HERMETICALLY, her-met-ik-ål-e, ad. According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hêr'mît, n. An anchoret.

HERMITAGE, hér-mît-â'j, n. The cell or habitation of a hermit. A French wine.

HERMITARY, hér-mît-âr-ê, a. A religious cell an-

nexed to some abbey. [votion. HERMITESS, her'mit-és, n. A woman retired to de-

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on, was'. at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

HERMITICAL, her-mit-ik-al, a. Suitable to a hermit. HERMODACTYL, her-mo-dak-til, n. Hermodactyl is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge.

HERMOGENIANS, her-mo-je'n-yans, n. A sect of ancient hereticks so called from their leader Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that

souls are formed of corrupt matter.

HERN, hér-nê-â, or hér-nŷā, n. An hero.

HERNSHAW, hér-shā, n. A hero.

HERNSHAW, hér-shā, n. A heron.

HERO, hê-rô, n. A man eminent for bravery.

HERODIANS, hê-rô'd-ŷanz, n. A Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament. HEROESS, hé-rô-es, n. A heroine; a female hero.

HEROICAL, hê-rô-es, n. A heroine; a female hero. HEROICAL, hê-rô-lk-ål, a. Bestiting an hero. HEROICALLY, hê-rô-lk-ål-ê, ad. After the way of an hero. Eists in our poetry of ten feet, HEROICK, hê-rô-lk, n. An heroick verse; which con-HEROICK, hê-rô-lk, a. Noble; brave; magnanimous; intrepid. Used of poetry. That kind of verse in which erick poems are well accuracy.

which epick poems are usually composed.

HEROICKLY, hê-rô'îk-lê, ad. Suitably to an hero.

HEROICOMICAL, hê-rô'ê-kòm'îk-âl, Consisting of HEROICOMICK, hê-rô'ê-kôm'îk, a. a mixture

of dignity and levity. HEROINE, her-b-in, or he-ro-in, n. A female hero. HEROISM, hê'rô-izm, or her'ô-izm, n. The qualities

or character of an hero.

HERON, hểr cần, n. A bird that feeds upon fish.
HERONRY, hểr cần-rê, n. A place where herons
HEROSHAW, hểr cần-shả, breed.
HEROSHIP, hếr rồ-shĩp, n. The character of a hero,

jocularly speaking.
HERPES, hér-pé'z, n. A cutaneous inflammation.
HERPETICK, hér-pét-lk, a. Creeping: a modern
word applied to the eruptions occasioned by the di-

sease herpes.

HERPETOLOGIC, her pê-tê-loj-îk. a.

RPETOLOGICAL, her pê-tê-loj-îk-âl, Pertain-

herpetology. HERPETOLOGIST, her-pe-tol-8-jist, n. A person

versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles. HERRICANO, hér-ê-kå-nô, n. See HURRICANE. HERRING, hér-ing, n. A small sea-fish. HERRINGFISHERY, hér-ing-fish-dr-è, n. The fish-

ing for herrings. HERRNHUTER, hern'hu'tur, n. One of a fanatical sect, established by Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzen-

dorf, called also Moravians.

HERS, hdrz', pron. The female possessive. See Her. HER'S, hdrz'. Possessive pronoun. HERSAL, hdrz'sel, n. See HEARSEL. HERSCHEL, her-shel, n. A planet discovered by Dr.

Herschel, in 1781.

HERSE, hers', n. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. A kind of portcullis in fortifi-HERSE, hers', vt. To put into an herse. [cation. HERSELF, hur-self', prom. A female individual; mis-

tress of her own thoughts.

HERSELIKE, hers-tifk, a. Funereal. HERSILLON, hers-til-un, n. A plank, or beam, whose sides are set with spikes, or nails, to incommode, or

retard the march of an enemy.

HERY, hér'ê, vt. To hallow.

HESITANCY, hés'ît-ån-sê, n. Dubiousness.

HESITANT, héz'ît-ånt, a. Pausing; wanting volubility of speech. HESITATE, hez-st-å't, vt. To delay; to pause.

HESITATED, hez-ît-å/t-ed, pp. Doubted; paused;

stammered. [ing; stammering. HESITATING, hez-ît-â'-t-îng, ppr. Doubting; paus-HESITATION, hez-ît-â'-shun. n. Doubt; uncertainty; want of volubility.

HESITATIVE, hézít-å't-å'v, a. Showing hesitation.
HESKY, héskíé. See Husky [the west.
HESPERIAN, hés-péríyàn, a. Western; situated at HESPERIAN, hós-péríyàn, n. An inhabitant of a

western country.

HEST, hèst', n. Command. HESTERN, hès-tèrn. See Yester. HESTERNAL, hès-tèr-nal, a. Pertaining to yesterday. HETERARCHY, het-er-ark e, n. The government of an alien.

HETEROCII, hét-ér-ő'sé-i, n. pl. Those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows falling but one way. HETEROCLITE, hêt'êr-ô-cli't, n. Such nouns as vary

from the common forms of declension.

HETEROCLITE, het-er-d-kli't, a. Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension. HETEROCLITICAL, het-er-o-klit-ik-al, a. Deviat-

ing from the common rule.

HETEROCLITOUS, hét-ér-ók-ílít-űs, a. Varying from grammatical declension.

HETERODOX, hét'ér-ô-dòks, a. Deviating from the

established opinion. HETERODOX, het'er-o-doks, v. An opinion peculiar. HETERODOXY, het'er-ô-doks-ê, n. The quality of being heterodox.

HETEROGENE, hét-ér-ô-jê'n, or hét-ér-ô-gê'n, a

Not of the same kind.

HETEROGENEAL, hét-ér-ó-jé'n-ŷâl, or hét-ér-ó-gé'n-ŷâl, α. Not the same nature. HETEROGENEITY, hét-ér-ô-jê-nê-ît-ê, or hét-ér-ô-

gê-nê-ît-ê, n. Opposition of nature. HETEROGENEOUS, hêt-êr-ô-jê'n-ŷûs, or hêt-êr-ô-gê'n-ŷûs, a. Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, het-er-o-je'n-yus-nes, or hét-ér-ô-gé'n-ŷůs-nes, n. Dissimilitude in nature. HETEROPHYLLOUS, hét-ér-ôf-îl-ůs, a. Producing

a diversity of leaves, as a heterophyllous violet.
HETEROPTICS, het-er-op-tiks, n. False optics.

HETEROSCIAN, hêt-êr-òs-yan, a. Having the shadow only one way. HETEROSCIANS, hct-cr-os-yans, n. Those whose

shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the tropick fall at noon always to the north. HETMAN, het'man, n. A commander-in-chief of the

Cossacks HEULANDITE, hu'làn-di't, n. A mineral occurring massive.

HEW, hu', n. Destruction by cutting down.

HEW, hu', vt. To cut by blows with an edged instru-HEWED, hu'd, pp. Cut, chopped; hacked. [ment. HEWER, hu'ar, n. One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEWING, hu'ing, ppr. Cutting; chopping; hacking. HEWN, hu'n, pp. The same as HEWED.

HEWN, hu'n, pp. The same as Hewen. HEXACAPSULAR, heks-å-kåp-su-ler, a. Having six seed vessels. [cord, commonly called a sixth. HEXACHORD, héks-á-kård, n. In musick: a con-HEXADACTYLLOUS, héks-å-dåk-třl-ås, a. Having

six toes.

HEXADE, heks'å'd, n. A series of six numbers.

HEXAEDRON, héks'å-dron, n. In geometry: a cube. HEXAGON, héks'å-gon, n. A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXAGONAL, heks-åg-o-nål, a. Having six sides or

HEXAGONY, heks-åg-å-ne, n. A figure of six angles. HEXAGYN, héks-å-jin, n. A plant that has six pistils. HEXAGYNIAN, héks-å-jin ýán, a. Having six pistils. HEXAHEDRAL, héks-å-jin ýán, a. Having six equal

HEXAHEMERON, heks-å-hem'er-un, n. The term of HEXAMETER, heks-åm'-ét-år, n. A verse of six feet. HEXAMETER, heks-åm'-ét-år, a. Having six metri-

cal feet.

HEXAMETRICAL, héks-å-mét-rik-ål, a. Consist-HEXAMETRICK, héks-åm-ét-rik, a. ing of ing of hexameters.

HEXANDER, heks-ån'dår, n. A plant having six corners. stamens. HEXANGULAR, héks-ångg'u-lér, a. Having six HEXAPEDE, héks'å-pê'd, n. A fathom. HEXAPETALOUS, héks-å-pê't'å-lås, a. Having six

petals, or flower leaves.

z 2

t 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 5 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

HEXAPHYLLOUS. heks-affal-us, a. Having six leaves.

HEXAPLAR, heks'a-plar, a. Sextuple; containing six columns from Hexapla, the work of Origen, or an edition of the Bible, containing the original Hebrew, and several Greek versions.

HEXAPOD, hêks'å-pô'd, n. An animal with six feet. HEXASTICK, heks-ås'tik, n. A poem of six lines. HEXASTYLE, heks-ås'ti'l, n. A building with six

columns in front.

columns in front.
HEY, hå', interj. An expression of joy.
HEY, hå', vt. See, under Hay, to dance the hay.
HEYDAY, hå'då', interj. An expression of frolick.
HEYDAY, hå'då', n. A frolick; wildness.
HEYDEGUY, hå'då'd, See Hayward.
HEYWARD, hå'då'da'd. See Hayward.
HEYWARD, hå'då'da'd. Fee Hayward.

HIATION, hi-å-shůn, n. The act of gaping.
HIATUS, hi-å-tůs, n. The opening of the mouth by
the succession of an initial to a final vowel. [place. HIBERNACLE, hi-ber-nat, a. Belonging to the winter. HIBERNATE, hi-ber-nat, a. Belonging to the winter. HIBERNATE, hi-ber-nat, vi. To sleep throughout the

[throughout the winter. HIBERNATING, hi-ber-nå't-ing, ppr. Sleeping HIBERNATION, hi-ber-nå'shun, n. Passing the

winter in a close lodge, as beasts. HIBERNIAN, hi-ber'nyan, n. An Irishman. HIBERNIAN, hi-ber'nyan, a. Relating to Ireland. HIBERNICISM, hi-ber-nis-izm, n. A mode of speech

peculiar to natives of Ireland. HIBERNOCELTIC, hi-ber'no-kel'-tik, n. The native

language of the Irish; the Gaelic. HICCIUS DOCTIUS, hik'shås-dok'shås, n. A cant

word for a juggler.

word for a juggler.

HICCOUGH, hik-åp, n. A convulsion of the stomach.

HICCOUGH, hik-åp, vi. To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

[nut. Its nut is called hickory nut. HICKORY, hik-åp, vi. To sob with a convulsed stomach.

HICKUP, hik-åb, vi. To sob with a convulsed stomach.

HICKWALL, hik-åb, n.

A bird.

HIDAJGO, bid-å-å, n. A tax formerly laid on every hide

HIDALGO, hid-al'go, n. One of noble birth. [of land.

HID, hid', pp.
HIDDEN, hid'n, pp.
Concealed.
HIDDENLY, hid'n-le, ad. Privily.

HIDE, hi'd, n. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. The human skin: in contempt. A certain [quantity of land. HIDE, hi'd, vi. To lie hid. HIDE, hi'd, vt. To conceal.

HIDE and SEEK, hi'd-and-sê'k, n. A play in which

some hide themselves, and another seeks them. HIDEBOUND, hi'd-ba8'nd, a. A horse is said to be hidebound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. In trees: being in the state

in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

HIDEOUS, hid-you, a. Horrible: dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hid-you-le, ad. Horribly; dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hid-you-le, n. Horribleness.

HIDER, hid-or, n. He that hides.

HIDING, hi'd-ing, n. Concealment.

HIDING, hi'd-ing, ppr. Concealing; keeping secret. HIDINGPLACE, hi'd-ing-pla's, n. A place of conceal-

HIE, hi', n. Haste; diligence. [ment.] HIE, hi', vi. To go in haste. HIERARCH, hi'è-ri'rk, n. The chief of a sacred order. HIERARCHAL, hi'e-ra'rk-al, a. Belonging to sacred government.

HIERARCHICAL, hi'ê-râ'rk-îk-âl, a. Belonging to

ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, hi²-t-ta'rk-ĉ, n. A sacred government.

HIERARTIC, hi-ĉ-ta'tk, a. Consecrated to holy use.

HIEROGLYPH, hi²-c-ĉ-glif, n. A nemblem; a

HIEROGLYPHICK, hi-ĉ-ĉ-glif²-tk, figure by

which a word was implied, and used before the alphabet was invented. IHEROGLYPHICAL, hi-er-o-glif-ik-al, \ Emblemat-

HIEROGLYPHICK, hi-ér-ô-glif-ik, a. HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hi-er-o-gliffik-al-e,

Emblematically. (3.10)

HIEROGLYPHICS, hi-er-o-gliffiks, n. pl. The symbolical characters used by the ancient Egyptians.

HIEROGRAM, hi-er-ô-gram, n. A kind of sacred writing. [pressive of holy writing. HIEROGRAMMATICK, hi-èr-ò-gram-ăt-îk, a. Ex-HIEROGRAMMATIST, hi-ér-ô-grām-å-tist, n. A

writer of hieroglyphicks.
HIEROGRAPHICAL, hi-er-o-graf-ik-al, HIEROGRAPHICK, hi-ér-ô-gråf-ik, a.

writing. HIEROGRAPHY, hi-čr-òg'rå-fê, n. Holy writing. HIEROLOGY, hi-čr-òl'ð-jè, n. Discourse on sacred sacrifices.

HIEROMANCY, hi-er-ô-man-se, n. Divination by HIEROMNEMON, hi-er-òm-ne-man, n. In ancient Greece, a magistrate who presided over the sacred rites, and solemnities.

rites, and soleminues.
HIEROPHANT, hi-ér-è-fânt, n. A priest.
HIGGLE, hig'l, vi. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. To go selling provisions from door to door.
HIGGLEDYPIGGLEDY, hig'l-dè-pig'l-dè, ad. Any confused mass.

HIGGLER, hig-lur, n. One who sells provisions by HIGH, hi', a. Rising above from the surface, or from the centre. Elevated in place. Boastful; ostentatious.

Arrogant; proud; lofty. Loud. HIGH, hi', ad. Aloft. Aloud. In a great or high de-HIGH, hi', ad. To hasten.

HIGH-AIMED, hi'a'md, a. Having lofty designs, HIGH-ARCHED, hi'a'rtshd, a. Having lofty arches HIGH-ASPIRING, hi'as-pi'ring, a. Having great HIGH-BLEST, hi'blest, a. Supremely happy. [views. HIGH-BLOWN, hi'ble'n, a. Much inflated. HIGH-BORN, hi'ble'rn, a. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-BUILT, hi'bîlt, a. Of lofty structure.
HIGH-CLIMBING, hi'kli'm ing, a. Difficult to ascend.

HIGH-COLOURED, hi'kůl'ůrd, a. Having a glaring HIGH-DAY, hi'da, a. Befitting an holiday.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hi'dê-zi'n-Îng a. Having great

schemes. HIGH-EMBOWED, hi'em-bô'd, a. Highly vaulted.

HIGH-ENGENDERED, hi²én-jèn'důrd, a. Formed HIGH-FED, hi²fèd, a. Pampered. [aloit. HIGH-FLAMING, hi²flå'm-ing, a. Throwing the slame

HIGH-FLAMING, hi-na'm-ing, a. Inrowing the name to a great height.

HIGH-FLIER, hi-fil-dr, n. One that carries his opinions HIGH-FLUSHED, hi-fidish'd, a. Elevated; proud.

HIGH-FLYING, hi-fil-dish'd, a. Elated.

HIGH-FLYING, hi-fil-dish'd, a. Extravagant in opinions.

HIGH-GAZING, hi-fil-dr, a. Looking upwards.

HIGH-GOING, hi-fil-dr, a. Going at a great rate.

HIGH-GROWN, hi-grô'n, a. The crop grown to considerable height.

siderable height.

HIGH-HEAPED, hi'hê'pd, α. Raised into high piles. HIGH-HEARTED, hi'ha'rt-ed, a. Full of courage. HIGH-HEELED, hi'hê'ld, a. Having high heels. HIGH-HUNG, hi'hûng, a. Hung aloft.

HIGHLAND, hi-land, n. Mountainous region. HIGHLANDER, hi'land-ur, n. A mountaineer.

HIGHLANDISH, hi-land-fish, a. Denoting a mountainous country. HIGH-LIVED, hi'li'vd, a. Pertaining to high life.

HIGHLY, hi-le, ad. In a great degree. Proudly. Ambitiously. With esteem.
HIGH-METTLED, hi-met/ld, a. Proud.

HIGH-MINDED, hi'mi'nd-ed, a. Arrogant.

HIGHMOST, hi'môst, a. Topmost.
HIGHNESS, hi'nès, n. Loftiness. The title of princes, anciently of kings. Dignity of nature.
HIGH-OPERATION, hi'op-èr-à-shun, n. In surgery:

a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder, by cutting the upper part of it. | rank, HIGH-PLACED, hi-pla'sd, a. Elevated in situation of HIGH-PRIEST, hi-pro'st, n. A chief priest, HIGH-PRINCIPLED, his prinssipld, a. High in no-

tions of politicks.
HIGH-RAISED, hi-ra-zd, a. Raised aloft.
HIGH-REACHING, hi-ra-zd, a. Of lofty structure.

HIGH-RED, hi'red', a. Deeply red.

HIGH REPENTED, hi'rê-pent'ed, a. Repented of to

HIGH-RESOLVED, hi'rê-sèlv'd, a. Resolute.
HIGH-ROOFED, hi'rô'fd, a. Having a lofty roof.
HIGH-SEASONED, hi'rsê'zud, a. Piquant to the paHIGH-SEATED, hi'rsê't-êd, a. Fixed above. [late.
HIGH-SIGHTED, hi'rsê't-êd, a. Always looking up-

wards.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hi'spir'it-ed, a. Bold; daring. HIGH-STOMACHED, hi'stům'ůkd, a. Obstinate. HIGH-SWELLING, hi's so'l'ing, a. Swelling to a great height.

HIGH-SOUNDING, hi'sabnd'ing, a. Pompous; noisy. HIGH-SWOLN, hi's350In, a. Swoln to the utmost.
HIGHT, hi't. An imperfect verb. Is called; is named;
am named. To be called. Was named; was called.

Called; named.

HIGHT, hi't, vt. To promise. To entrust. To direct.

HIGHT, hi't, ad. Aloud. [Verbascum.

HIGH-TAPER, hi'tå'st-å'r, n. A plant of the genus

HIGH-TASTED, hi'tå'st-å'd, a. Gustful.

HIGHTH, hi'th, n. Height.

HIGH-TOWERED, hi'taô'drd,a. Having lofty towers. HIGH-VICED, hi'vi'sd, a. Enormously wicked. [tide. HIGH-WATER, hi-884'tůr, n. The utmost flow of the HIGH-WATER-MARK, hi-884'tůr-mark, n. The line

made on the shore by the tide at its utmost heighth. HIGHWAY, hi-68., n. Great road; publick path. HIGHWAYMAN, hi-68. mån, n. A robber that plun-

ders on the publick roads. HIGH-WROUGHT, hi-ra't, a. Accurately finished;

nobly laboured.

HIGLAPER, hig-lå-pår, n. An herb HILARATE, hil-ër-å't, vt. To make merry. HILARIOUS, hil-å'r-ýås, a. Given to hilarity.

HILARITY, bli-Arist-ê, n. Merriment.
HILARY, bli-a-rê, Term, n. The term which begins on
the 23rd of January: Terminus Sancti Hilarii.

HILD, hild, n. A lord or lady: so Hildebert is a noble lord; Mathild, an heroick lady.

HILDING, hild-ing, n. A paltry cowardly fellow. It is

used likewise for a mean woman. ftain.

HILL, hll, n. An elevation of ground less than a moun-HILL, hll, vt. To cover. HILLED, hlld', a. Having hills. HILLED, hlld', pp. Having hills. HILLING, hllding, n. A covering; as, the hillir of a

bouse. An accumulation.

HILLING, hll-lng, ppr. Making into hills.

HILLOCK, hll-lak, n. A little hill.

HILLSIDE, hll-si'd, n. The side, or declivity of a hill.

HILLY, hill-è, a. Full of hills.
HILT, hill-è, a. Full of hills.
HILT, hill-è, a. The handle of a sword.
HILTED, hilt-èd, a. Having a hilt.
HILUM, hi-lûm, n. The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark, or scar of the umbilical chord, by whi h the seed adheres to the pericarp.

HIM, him', The oblique case of he.

HIMSELF, him'self, pron. In the nominative, h. In
ancient authors, itself. In the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIMSELF, him'self, pron. Alone; unaccompanied. ilN, hin', n. A Jewish measure of ten pints.

HIND, hi'nd, a. compar. Hinder; superl. Hind .ost. Backward.

HIND, hi'nd, 1. The she to a stag. A servant. HINDBERR.ES, hi'nd-ber-es. n. Raspberries. Bramble-berries.

ble-berries.
HINDER, hin-'dår, vt. To stop. To let. To impe e.
HINDER, hin-'dår, vi. To raise hinderances.
HINDER, hin-'dår, a. The back part.
HINDERANCE, hind-'dårans, n. Let. Stop.
HINDERED, hin-'dår-d, pp. Stopped. Impeded.
HINDERER, hin-'dår-ling, ppr. Stopping. Obstructing.
HINDERING, hin-'dår-ling, n. A paltry animal.
HINDERMOST, hi'm-dår-möst, a. Last.
HINDMOST, hi'm-dår. An aboriginal inhabitant of

HINDOO, hin-dô', n. An aboriginal inhabitant of

HINDRANCE, hin-drans, n. See HINDERANCE.

HINGE, hinj', n. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. as an hinge.

HINGE, hinj', vt. To furnish with hinges. To bend HINGE, hinj', vi. To turn upon a hinge. HINGED, hinj'd, pp. Furnished with hinges.

HINGED, hing, pp. Furnished with ninges.
HINGING, hing-ing, ppr. Depending. Turning.
HINNI TE, hin-ya't, vi. } To heigh.
HINNY, hin-te, vi. To bring to mind by slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, at, hint', vi. To allude to. HINT, hint', n. Suggestion; intimation. HINTED, hint-èd, pp. Alluded to.

HINTED, hint-ed, pp. Alluded to.
HINTING, hint-ing, ppr. Suggesting slightly.
H.P, hip', n. The joint of the thigh. The fruit of the HIP, hip', vt. To sprain the bip.
IIP, hip', interj. An exclamation.
HIP, hip', interj. An exclamation of hypochon-HIPPISH, hip'as. A driack.
HIPHALT, hip-ha'lt, a. Lame.
HIP-HOP, hip-hop', n. A cant word.
HIPPED, hip'd, a. Melancholy.
HIPPED, hip'd, pp. Sprained in the hip.
HIPPING, hip-ing, ppr. Spraining the hip.
HIPPOCAMP, hip-o-kenp. n. A sca. horse.
HIPPOCENTAUR, hip-o-ken'ta'r, n. A half horse and half man.

and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, hip-tô-krås, n. A medicated wine. HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve, hip-tôk-rå-tê's-slê'v, n. A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.

HIPPOCRATISM, hip-ok-ra-tizm, n. The philosophy

of Hippocrates, applied to the science of medicine. HIPPODAME, hlp-o-dam, n. A sea-horse.

HIPPODROME, hip-6-dro'm, n. A course for chariot and horse races

HIPPOGRIFF, hip-5-grif, n. A winged horse. HIPPOLITH, hip-5-lith, n. A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

HIPPOMANE, hip-o-ma'n, n. A sort of poisonous

substance, used anciently as a philter or love-charm. HIPPOPHAGOUS, hip-of-a-gus, a. Feeding ou horses: as the Tartars. HIPPOPHAGY, hip-pof-a-jê, n.

The practice of feeding on horses.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hip-ô-pôt-a-mus, n. The river horse, found in the Nile.

HIPROOF, hip-rô'f, n. A roof that has an angle. HIPSHOT, hip-shôt, a. Sprained in the hip. HIPWORT, hip-côdrt, n. A plant.

HIPWORT, hip-court, n. A plant.
HIR, hi'r. In old language: is their.
HIRE, hi'r, vt. To engage for pay.
HIRE, hi'r, n. Reward, wages.
HIRED, hi'rd, pp. Taken for use at a stipulated price.
HIRELESS, hi'r-lès, a. Without hire.
HIRELING, hi'r-ling, n. A mercenary.
HIRELING, hi'r-ling, a. Serving for hire. [wages.
HIRELING, hi'r-ling, a. Serving for hire. [wages.
HIREL, hi'r-or, n. One who employs others, paying
HIRING, hi'r-ling, ppr. Procuring the use for a comHIRST, herst'. See Hurst. [pensation.
HIRSUTE, her-su't, a. Rough; rugged.
HIRSUTENESS, her-su't-nes, n. Hairiness.
HIS, hiz', pron. pos. The masculine possessive. Anciently. [the cavities of ealcarcous spar.
HISPID, hispeid, a. Rough.
HISPID, hispeid, a. Rough.
HISS, his', n. The voice of a serpent.

HISS, his', n. The voice of a serpent.
HISS, his', vi. To condemn at a public exhibition, by hissing.

HISS, his', vt. To condemn by hissing.
HISSED, hisd', pp. Condemned by hissing.
HISSING, his-ing, n. The noise of a serpent, &c. HISSING, his-ing, ppr. Making the noise of scrpents. HISSINGLY, his-ing-le, ad. With whistling sound.

HIST, hīst', interj. An exclamation commanding silence. HISTORIAL, hīs-tỏ'r-yal, a. Our elder word for historical.

HISTORIAN, his-tô'r-ŷān, n. A writer of history
HISTORICAL, his-tôr-ik-āl, a. Pertaining to hisHISTORICK, his-tôr-ik, a.

HOG

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'd', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

HOAXED, hô'ksd, pp. Deceived; played a trick spon HISTORICALLY, his-tor-ik-al-e, ad. In the manner for sport or without malice. HOAXING, hô'ks-ing, ppr. Deceiving; playing a trick of history HISTORIED, hís-tô-rêd, a. Recorded in history. HISTORIER, hís-tôr-ŷêr, n. An old word for an his-HORAING, noks-nig, pm. Detering, passing a transport for sport.

HOB, hôb', n. The nave of a wheel, a solid piece of HUB, hôb', n. timber in which the spokes are inserted. A clown.

HOB, or Nob, hôb', or nôb'. See Hobnob.

HOBBARDDEHOY, hôb-ård-dê-hâe', n. A stripling; recorded. HISTORIFIED, his-tor-if-i'd, pp. Related in history; HISTORIFY, his-tor-i-fi', vt. To record in history. HISTORIFYING, his-tor-if-i-i'ng, ppr. Relating in historian. HISTORIOGRAPHER, his-tôr-'çô-graf-ar, n. An HISTORIOGRAPHY, his-tô-rê-òg-raf-ê, n. The art or employment of an historian. (history. neither man nor boy.

HOBBISM, hob'izm, n. The opinions of the sceptical
Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. [Hobbes. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. [Hobbes. HOBBIST. höb'.] r. A follower of the opinions of HOBBLE, höb'.] r. Uneven gait. A difficulty. HOBBLE, höb'.] rt. To perplex. HOBBLE, höb'.] rt. To walk lamely. HOBBLED, höb'.] rp. Perplexed. HOBBLER, höb'.] rn. A kind of horse-soldier. HOBBLING, höb'.] rn. A kind of horse-soldier. HOBBLING, höb'.] rn. A kind of horse-soldier interrunted sten. HISTORIOLOGY, his-to-re-ol-a-je, n. Knowledge of HISTORY, hīs-tūr-ė, n. A narration of events and facts. HISTORY Piece, hīs-tūr-ė-pė's, n. A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRION, his-trê-ûn, n. A player.

HISTRIONICAL, his-trê-ôn-îk-âl, a.

Befitting the stage; the-fally. Cally. atrically. HOBBLINGLY, hôb-lìng-lê, ad. With a halting gait. HOBBLINGLY, hôb-lìng-lê, ad. With a halting gait. HOBBY, hôb-lê, n. A species of hawk. An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag. HOBBYHORSE, hôb-lê-hâ'rs, n. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. The favourite pursuit of a HISTRIONICALLY, his-trê-on-îk-âl-ê, ad. Theatri-HISTRIONISM, his-trê-on-îzm, n. Theatrical or feigned representation. HIT, hit', vi. To be hooked together.

HITCH, hitsh', vi. To be hooked together.

HITCH, hitsh', vi. To be hooked together. HOBIT, hô'bit, n. A small mortar to shoot little bombs. HOBIKE, hôb'li'k, a. Clownish. HOBNAIL, hôb'na'l, n. A nail used in shoeing a hobby HITCHED, hitshd', pp. Caught; nooked.
HITCHEL, bitshd', pp. Caught; nooked.
HITCHEL, bitshd'ing, ppr. Catching; hooking.
HITCHING, hitshd'ing, ppr. Catching; hooking.
HITHE, hi'th, n. A small haven to land wares out of or little horse. HOBNAILED, hob-na'ld, a. Set with hobnails. HOBNOB, hôb'nôb, a. A familiar call to reciprocal drinking HOBOY, hôŁ'bàč', n. A wind instrument. See Наитвоу. HOCK, hôk', vt. To disable in the hock. HOCK, hôk', n. The joint between HOCKAMORE, hôk'å-mô'r, n. the knee and the vessels or boats: as, Queenhithe, and Lumbhithe, now Lambeth. HITHER, hith'ar, ad. To this place from some other. HITHER, hith'ar, a. superl. Hithermost. Towards fetlock. Old strong Rhenish wine. HOCKED, hokd', pp. Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the tendons of the ham. this part.
HITHERMOST, hith'ar-mô'st, a. Nearest on this side.
HITHERTO, hith'ar-tô, a. To this time. HOCKEY, hôké, n. A name for harvest-home. HITHERWARD, hith'dr-bard, ad. HITHERWARDS, hith'dr-bardz, ad. This way. HOCKHERB, hok-herb, n. A plant; the same with HITTING, hit'ing, ppr. Striking. HIVE, hi'v, n. The artificial receptacle of bees. mallows. HIVE, hi'v, vt. To put into hives.
HIVE, hi'v, vt. To reside collectively.
HIVED, hi'vd, pp. Lodged in a hive.
HIVER, hi'v-år, n. One who puts bees in hives.
HIVES, hi'v-år, n. A disease; the croup, or cynanche HOCKING, hok-ing, ppr. Disabling by cutting the tendons of the ham. HOCKLE, hok'l, vt. To hamstring. See Hock. HOCUSPOCUS, ho'-kůs-pô'-kůs, n. A juggle; a cheat. HOCUSPOCUS, ho-kas-pő-kas, vt. HOCUSPOCUS, hô-kas-pő-kas, vt. HOCUSPOCUSED, hô-kas-pô-kas, vt. HOCUSPOCUSED, hô-kas-pô-kas, vt. Ing; cheating; cheated. trachealis. trachealis.

HIVING, hi'v-îng, ppr. Lodging in a hive.

HIZZ, hlz', vi. To hiss.

HIZZING, hlz'ng, n. An hissing or hiss.

HIZZING, hlz'ng, n. An hissing or hiss.

HO, hô', n. Stop; bound.

HO, hô', vi. To call out.

HOA, hô', interj. A sudden exclamation.

HOANE, hô'n. See Hone.

HOAR, hô'r. n. Hoariness.

HOAR, hô'r. n. Hoar with age. White with HOCUSPOCUSING hô'kůs-pô'kůs-îng, ppr. Trick-HOD, hòd', n. A trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. HODDYDODDY, hôd'ê-dôd'ê, n. An awkward person. HODGEPODGE, hôj'pôj', n. A medley of ingredients boiled together. HODIERNAL, hô-dê-ér-nål, a. Of to-day. HOAR, hô'r, n. Hoariness.
HOAR, hô'r, n. Gray with age. White with frost.
HOAR, hô'r, vi. To become mouldy.
HOARD, hô'rd, n. A store.
HOARD, hô'rd, vi. To lay up store.
HOARD, hô'rd, vi. To store secretly.
HOARDED, hô'rd-cd, pp. Collected and laid up in
HOARDER, hô'rd-dr, n. One that stores up in secret.
HOARDING, hô'rd-lng, ppr. Laying up in store.
HOARDING, hô'rd-ng, ppr. Laying up in store. HODMAN, hod'man, n. A labourer. HODMANDOD, hòd'mån-dòd, n. A fish. A shell-snail. HOE, hô', n. An instrument to cut up the earth. HOE, hô', vt. To cut or dig with a hoe. HOED, hô'd, pp. Cleared from weeds. HOEING, hô'lng, ppr. Cutting; scraping with the hoc. HOFUL, hô'fôl, a. Careful. HOFULLY, hô'fôl-è, ad. Carefully. [trated boar. HOARED, hord, a. Musty. HOG, hog, n. The general name of swine. A cas-HOG, hog, vt. To hog a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom with the kind of broom called a hog. HOARFROST, hô'r-fra'st, a. The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARIHOUND, hô'r-habônd, n. A plant.

HOARINESS, hô'r-b-nês, n. Grayness. Mouldiness.

HOARSELY, hô'rs-lê, ad. With a rough voice. the ship's bottom with the kind of broom called a hog. HOGCOTE, hôg-kôt, n. A hogsty.
HOGGED, hôgd', pp. Scraped under water.
HOGGEREL, hôg-th-êl, n. A two-year-old ewe.
HOGGET, hôg-th-êl, n. A sheep of two years old. A hog colt; a colt of a year old.
HOGGING, hôg-ting, ppr. Scraping a ship's bottom wader water. HOARSENESS, ho'rs-nes, n. Roughness of voice. HOARY, hô'r-ê, a. White or gray with age, or frost.

under water.

HOGGISH, hògʻlsh, a. Brutish; selfish. HOGGISHLY, hògʻlsh-lĉ, ad. Selfishly. HOGGISHNESS, hògʻlsh-nès, n. Greedmess.

Mouldy. HOAST, hô'st, n. A cough. See Haust. HOAX, hô'ks, n. An in position.

HOAK, hiks, vt. To d.ceive. 342

HOGH, hở, n. A hill; rising ground. HOGHERD, hỏg-hẻrd, n. A keeper of hogs. HOGO, hỏ-gô, n. High flavour. HOGPEN, hỏg-pèn, n. A hogsty. HOGPLUMTREE, hỏg-plům-trê, n. A tree of the

genus Spondias.

HÖGRINGER, hògʻringʻår, n. A man who fastens rings in the snouts of hogs.

HOGSBEANS, hógz-bè'ns, n.
HOGSBREAD, hógz-brèd, n.
HOGSFENNEL, hógz-frèd, n.
HOGSFENNEL, hógz-frèd-él, n.
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hógz-műsh-rô'ms, n. Plants.

HOGSHEAD, hogs-hed, n. A vessel containing sixtythree gallons. [nothing. HOGSHEARING, hóg-shé'r-ing, n. Much ado about HOGSTEER,hóg-sté'r,n. A wild boar of three years old. HOGSTY, hóg-stí', n. The place in which swine are kept. HOGWASH, hóg-båsh, n. The draff which is given to

[called macle, and chiastolite. The mineral otherwise

swine. [called macle, and ch
HOHLSPATH, hôlz 'påth, n. The mineral c
HOIDEN, håé'dn, n. A country girl.
HOIDEN, håé'dn, a. Rustick; inelegant.
HOIDEN, håé'dn, vi. To ramp indecently.
HOISE, håé's, vt.
HOIST, håé'st, t.
HOIST, håé'st, n. The act of raising up.
HOISTED, håé'st, n. The act of raising up.
HOISTING, håé'st-tng, npr. Raising; lifting.

HOISTING, håd'st. Ing, ppr. Raising; lifting. HOIT, håd't, vi. To leap; to caper. HOITYTOITY, håd'tå-tåd'tå, a. Thoughtless; giddy.

HOLCAD, hôl-kâ'd, n. In ancient Greece, a large ship of burden.

HOLD, h3'ld, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with wold, i. e. a governor or chief officer;

but in some other places for love, as holdlic, lovely. HOLD, hô/ld, n. Gripe; grasp; seizure. Support. Power of keeping. Prison. Hold of a ship: all that part which lies between the keelson and the

that part which hes between the keeson and the lower deck. A fortified place.

HOLD, hô'ld, vt. To grasp in the hand. To keep. To consider; to think of. To contain. To possess; to have. To stop; to restrain. To celebrate. To continue to do or suffer. To sustain. To keep from falling.

HOLD, hold, vi. To stand. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. To last; to endure. To derive right. To harangue. To restrain one's self. To keep at a distance. To proceed. To be joined. To remain in union. To adhere to.

HOLD, ho'ld, imper. mood. Forbear; stop still. HOLDBACK, ho'ld-bak, n. Hindrance. HOLDER, ho'ld-ar, n. One that holds any thing in his hand. A tenant. A possessor of any thing. HOLDERFORTH, ho'ld-ar-forth, n. An haranguer.

HOLDERST, hö'ld-fast, n. A catch; a hook.
HOLDING, hö'ld-fing, n. Tenure; farm.
HOLDING, hö'ld-fing, ppr. Stopping; confining; keeping.
HOLDSTER, hö'ld-stúr, n. See HOLSTER.

HOLE, hol, n. A cavity, perpendicular or horizontal.

A cell of an animal. A mean habitation. HOLE, hol, a. Whole. HOLE, hol, vi. To go into a hole. HOLE, hol, vi. To form a hole.

HOLED, holl-ed, pp. Made into a hole. [oath. HOLIDAM, holle-dam, n. See Halinom. An ancient HOLIDAY, hôlié-dã', or hôilé-dâ, n. See Holyday. HOLILY, hôili-ê, ad. Piously. [of the pope. of the pope. HOLINESS, ho'le-nes, n. Sanctity; piety. The title HOLING, hô'l-înc, ppr. Digging a hole. HOLING-AX, hô'l-îng-åks, n. A narrow ax for cutting

holes in posts. HOLLA, hol'a, interj. A word used in calling to any

one at a distance.

HOLLA, hòl'a', vt. To cry out loudly. HOLLA, hòl'a', n. A shout. The word of command to a horse to stop.

HOLLAND, hôl'ảnd, n. Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLANDS, hôl-ảndz, n. A term for gin made in Hol-HOLLEN, hôl-ản, n. The holly. [land. HOLLOW, hôl-ỏ, a. Excavated. No sy. Not what one

appears

HOLLOW, hôl-ô, n. Cavern; den; hole.
HOLLOW, hôl-ô, vt. To make hollow.
HOLLOW, hôl-ô, vt. To shout.
HOLLOWED, hôl-ôd, pp. Made hollow; excavated.
HOLLOW-EYED, hôl-ô-i'd, a. Having the eyes sunk

in the head. HOLLOW-HEARTED, hôl-ô-hå'rt-èd, a. Insincere.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, noi-o-nart-ed, a. Insincere. HOLLOWING, hôl-ô-ne, ppr. Making hollow; exca-HOLLOWLY, hôl-ô-lè, ad. Unfaithfully. [vating, HOLLOWNESS, hôl-ô-nes, n. Cavity. Treachery; HOLLOWROOT, hôl-ô-lô't, n. A plant. [deceit.]

HOLLY HOLLY, hôl-ê, n. A tree.
HOLLY HOCK, hôl-ê-hôk', n. Rosemallow.
HOLLYROSE, hôl-ê-rô'z, n.
HOLLYTREE, hôl-ê-trê'z, n.
HOLLYTREE, hôl-ê-trê'z, n.
HOLM, hô'm, n. An islet. The ilex; the evergreenoak. HOLMITE, hô'l-mi't, n. A variety of carbonate of lime,

so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it.
HOLOCAUST, hô-lô-kà'st, n. A burnt sacrifice,
HOLOGRAPH, hô-lô-grầf, n. In the Scottish law: a
deed written altogether by the granter's own hand. HOLOGRAPHIC, ho-lo-graf-ik, a. Written wholly

by the granter, or testator himself.

HOLOMETER, hô-lòm-ét-år, n. An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth, and in the heavens; a pantometer.

HOLP, hô/lp, pp. The old preterite and participle HOLPEN, hô/lpn, pp. passive of help. HOLSTER, hô/l-stdr, n. A case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLT, hô'lt, n. A wood; a grove; a forest. HOLY, hô'lé, a. Good; pious. Pure; immaculate. Sa-

cred. [of September. HOLY-CROSS Day, hå-lê-krós-då', n. The fourteenth HOLYDAY, hå-lê-då, n. The day of some ecclesiasticred. cal festival. [liday.

HOLYDAY, hồ/lễ-dẫ, or hồl/ể-dẫ, a. Befitting a ho-HOLY-GHOST, hỗ/lễ-gồ/st, n. The third person of the adorable Trinity

HOLY-ONE, hô'lê-bôn', n. One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis: applied also to God the Son.

HOLY-ROOD Day, ho'-lê-rô'd-da', n. The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of a recovery of a large piece of the cross, by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about the year of Christ 615, the fourteenth day of September.

HOLY-THISTLE, hô-'lê-this'l, n. A plant of the ge-

nus enicus. HOLYTHURSDAY, hô-lê-thủrz-dẫ, n. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. HOLY-WEEK, hô'lê-ôek', n. The week before Easter.

HOMAGE, hôm'éj, n. Service paid to a sovereign or superior lord. Obeisance.

HOMAGE, hôm'êj, vt. To profess fealty. HOMAGEABLE, hôm'êj-abl, a. Subject to hemage. HOMAGED, hôm'êjd, pp. Respected by external action; reverenced.

HOMAGER, hôm-a-jêr, n. One who holds by homag of a superior lord. reverencing HOMAGING, hôm-éj-îng, ppr. Paying respect to; HOME, hô'm, n. The place of constant residence. HOME, hô'm, a. Close; severe.

HOME, hô'm, ad. To one's own habitation. To one's

HOME, hô'm, ad. To one's own habitation. To one's own country. Close to one's own breast or affairs. HOMEBORN, hô'm-bâ'rn, a. Native; not foreign. HOMEBRED, hô'm-brêd', a. Plain; rude; artless. HOMEFELT, hô'm-fêlt', a. Inward; private. HOMEKEEPING, hô'm-kê'p-fing, a. Staying at home. HOMELESS, hô'm-lês, a. Wanting a home. HOMELILY, hô'm-lîl-ê, ad. Rudely; inelegantly. HOMELILYSS, hô'm hà nà a. Plainnes

HOMELINESS, ho'm-le-nes, n. Plainness. HOMELOT, ho'm-lot, n. An inclosure on, or near

which, the mansion-house stands. HOMELY, hô'm-lê, a. Plain; coarse; rude. HOMELY, hô'm-lê, ad. Plainly; rudely. HOMELYN, hô'm-lin, n. A kind of fish. HOMEMADE, hô'm-ma'd, α. Made at home.

HOMER, ho'-mer, n. A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

HOMERIC, hô-môr'ik, a. Pertaining to the poetry of Homer, the great poet of Greece. [cibly. HOMESPEAKING, hô'm-spê'k-ing, a. Speaking for-

HOMESPUN, ho'm-spun, a. Spun at home. Plain;

coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

HOMESPUN, hô'm-spûn, n. A coarse rustick man.

HOMESTALL,hô'm-stûn, n.

HOMESTEAD, hô'm-stûn, n.

The place of the house.

HOMESTEAD, hô'm-stêd, ad. HOMEWARDS, hô'm-sôurd, ad. HOMEWARDS, hô'm-sôurdz, ad.

HOMEWARDBOUND, hô/m-ôdrd-bàônd, a. Destined

for home.

HOMICIDAL, hóm'é-si'd-ål, a. Murderous. HOMICIDE, hòm'é-si'd, n. Murder. A murderer. HOMILETICAL, hòm-îl-êt-îk-ål, a. Social.

HOMILIST, hom'il-ist, n. One who preaches to a congregation. [gation. HOMICY, hôm²il-ê, n. A discourse read to a congre-HOMMOC, hôm²il-ê, n. (Supposed to be an Indian word) A hillock, or small eminence of a conical

same centre.

HOMOCENTRIC, hô-mô-sên-trik, a. Having the HOMOGENEAL, hô-mô-jê'n-ŷål, a. Having the HOMOGENEOUS, hô-mô-jê'n-ŷås, a. same nature or principles. HOMOGENEALNESS, hô-mô-jê/n-

vål-ues, n.

Similitude of HOMOGENEITY, hồ-mồ-jê-nê-tt-ê, HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hồ-mồ-

jởn-yus-nês, n. HOMOGENY, hỏ-mòg-ch-c, n. Joint nature. HOMOLOGATE, hỏ-mòl-b-gầ't, vt. To approve; to

HOMOLOGATED, hô-môl-ô-gầ't-ễd, pp. Approved; HOMOLOGATING, hô-môl-ô-gầ't-ẵng, ppr. Approv ing; allowing. [proportions, IIOMOLOGOUS, hô-môl²ô-gůs, a. Having the same HOMONYMOUS, hô-môn²ô-můs, a. Equivocal, IIOMONYMOUSLY, hô-môn²ô-můs-lè, ad. In an [proportions.

equivocal manner.

HOMONYMY, hô-môn-ê-mê, n. Equivocation. HOMOPHONY, hô-môf-ô-nê, n. A kind of music per-

formed in unison, in opposition to antiphony. HOMOTONOUS, hô-mot-c-nus, a. Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise,

state, and declension.

HONE, hở'n, n. A whetstone.

HONE, hở'n, vi. To pine.

HONE, hở'n, vi. To sharpen on a hone. open. HONED, ho'nd, pp. Sharpened on a hone.

HONEST, on-ést, vi. To adorn; to grace. HONESTATE, on-ést, vi. To adorn; to grace. HONESTATE, on-ést-tä't, vt. To honour. HONESTATED, on-és-tä't-èd, pp. Honoured.

HONESTATING, on-és-tå't-ing, ppr. Honouring. HONESTATION, on-és-tå's-hån, n. Adornment. HONESTED, on-és-t-èd, pp. Adorned; graced.

HONESTING, on-est-Ing, ppr. Adorning; gracing. HONESTLY, on-est-le, ad. Uprightly. Modestly. HONESTY, on-est-e, n. Justice; virtue; purity. Ho-Frankness.

HONEY, hūn-é, n. A thick, viscous, fluid substance; the elaborate produce of bees. Sweet; a name of HONEY, hūn-é, vi. To talk fondly. [tenderness. HONEYBAG, hūn-é-hāg, n. The stomach of the bee. HONEYCOMB, hūn-é-kô'm, n. The cells of wax in

which the bee stores her honey. HONEYCOMBED, han'e-kô'md, a. Flawed with little

cavities.

HONEYDEW, hůn-é-du', n. Sweet dew. HONEYFLOWER, hůn-é-flàö-ůr, n. A plant.

HONEYGNAT, hůn'é-nằt, n. An insect. HONEYGUIDE, hằn'é-gêi'd, n. A species of Cuckoo, found in Africa, which will conduct persons to hives HONEYHARVEST, han'e-ha'r-vest, n. Honey col-

HONEYLESS, hůn'é-lés, a. Being without honey. HONEYLOCUST, hůn'é-lô'kůst, n. A plant; the

three-thorned Accacia.

HONEYMONTH, hun'é-munth, n. The honeymoon. HONEYMOON, hun'd-moon, n. The first month after 3.14

marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure. HONEYMOUTHED, hun'e-maothd, a. Using bonied

HONEYSTALK, hűnéé-stá'k. n. Clover-flower. HONEYSTONE, hűnéé-stô'n, n. See Mellite.

HONEYSUCKLE, hun'e-sukl, n. Woodbine; the

HONEYSWEET, hůn'ê-sôê't, a. Sweet as honey. HONEYTONGUED, hůn-tê-tůng'd, a. Using soft HONEYWORT, hůn-tê-tůnt, n. A plant. [speech. HONG, hong', n. The Chinese name for an European. HONIED, hun'd'd, a. Sweet; luscious.

HONIEDNESS, hån-å'd-nés, n. Sweetness. HONIEDNESS, hån-å'd-nés, n. Sweetness. HONING, hô'n-ing, ppr. Sharpening on a hone. HONORARY, òn-år-år-å, a. Conferring honour with-

out gain. HONOUR, on 'dr, n. Reputation; fame. The title of a man of rank. Nobleness of mind. Chastity. Glory. Publick mark of respect. Decorat on. Seigniory; lordship. Honour, or on my honour, is a form of

protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions. HONOUR, on'dr, vt. To reverence. To dignify. HONOURABLE, on or are the liustrious; noble. Conferring honour. Free from taint; free from reproach. Honest. Equitable.

proach. Honest. Equitable. HONOURABLENESS, on-dr-abl-nes, n. Generosity. HONOURABLY, on-dr-ab-le, ad. Generously. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. HONOURED, on-drd, pp. Respected; revered; ex-HONOURED, on-drd, pp. Respected; revered; ex-HONOURER, on-dr-dr-fr/fk, a. Bringing honour.

HONOURIFICABILITUDINITY, on-ur-if-ik-å-bilê-tu-dîn-ît-c, n. Honour in a high degree. Used iron-

ically only.

HONOURING, on'ur-ing, ppr. Respecting highly.

Accepting and paying: as a bill of exchange.

Accepting and paying: as a bill of exchange.

HONOURLESS, on dir-les, n. Without honour.

HOOD, hod, n. Quality; character; condition: as, knighthood; childhood; fatherhood. The upper covering of a woman's head. An ornamental fold

that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

HOOD, hod', vt. To disguise, as in a hood. To put the covering on the head of a hawk.

HOODED, hod ded, pp. Covered with a hood; blinded. HOODING, hodding, ppr. Covering with a hood; blinding. HOODMAN Blind, hôd-mån-bli'nd, n. A play in

which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

HOODWINK, hôdéöink', vt. To blind with something bound over the eyes. To deceive. bound over the eyes.

HOODWINKED, höd-binkd, pp. Blinded; deceived. HOODWINKING, höd-bink-ing, ppr. Blinding the eyes; deceiving. [feet of graminivorous animals. HOOF, hof, n. The hard horny substance on the HOOF, hof, vi. To move by leisurely steps: applied to

cattle HOOFBOUND, hôf-bàb'nd, a. A pain in the fore-feet

of a horse, oceasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame.

HOOFED, h&fd, a. Furnished with hoofs. HOOK, h&k', n. Any thing bent so as to catch hold. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. A sickle to reap eorn. The part of the hinge fixed to the post. A field sown two years running. Hook or crook: One way or other. HOOK, h&k, vt. To catch with a hook. To entrap;

to ensnare.

HOOK, hốk, vi. To have a curvature. HOOKAH, hố-kå, n. A smoking pipe of complicated construction, used in the East.

HOOKED, hố/kd, a. Bent; curvated.

HOOKED, ho'kd, pp. Caught with a hook. Fastened like a hook. HOOKEDNESS, hô'k-êd-nês, n. State of being bent

with a hook. HOOKER, hô'k-år, n. A vessel built like a pink, but rigged and masted like a hoy.

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, he't, bit', but'—on', was, ar—good—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u.

HOOKING, hô'k-îng, ppr. Catching with a hook. Fastening with a hook. HOOKNOSED, ho'k-no'sd, n. Having the aquiline

nose rising in the middle.

HOOKY, hδ'k-ê, a. Pertaining to a hook. HOOP, hδ'p, n. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, as casks or barrels. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale. A shout. A measure containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike.

HOOP, ho'p, vt. To bind with hoops. To encircle. To drive with a shout. To call by a shout. HOOP, hop, vi. To shout.

HOOP, hop, vi. 10 shout.
HOOPED, hô'pd, pp. Bound with hoops.
HOOPER, hô'p-âr, n. A cooper.
HOOPING, hô'p-îng, ppr. Fastening with hoops.
HOOPINGCOUGH, hô'p-îng-kôf', n. A convulsive

cough, so called from its noise. HOOPOO, hô-pô', n. A bird, called also the hoop, of

the class picæ.

HOORA, hô-rà', n.
HOORAW, hô-rà', n.
A shout of joy or exultation.

HOOT, hot, vi. To shout in contempt. To cry as an owl. To shout in mirth.

HOOT, hot, vi. To drive with noise and shouts.

HOOTED, ho't-ed, pp. Driven away with shouts uttered in contempt.

HOOTING, hot-ing, n. A shout.

HOOTING, ho't-ing, ppr. Uttering shouts of contempt. HOP, hop, n. A dance. A jump. A jump on one leg.

A plant.

HOP, hóp', vi. To jump. To leap on one leg.

HOP, hóp', vi. To impregnate with hops.

HOPBIND, hóp'b'nd, n. The stem of the hop.

HOPE, hô'p, n. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. Expectation of some good. An ex-

pectation indulged with pleasure.

HOPE, h⁶/p, vt. To live in expectation of some good.

HOPE, h⁶/p, vt. To expect with desire.

HOPED, h⁶/pd, pp. Desired with expectation. Looking for anxiously. HOPEFUL, hô'p-fôl, a. Promising; likely to obtain success. Full of hope. [despair.

success. Full of nope.

HOPEFULLY, hố/p-fől-fĉ, ad. With hope; without HOPEFULNESS, hố/p-fől-nểs, n. Promise of good. HOPELESS, hố/p-lễs, a. Wanting hope. Despairing. HOPELESSLY, hổ/p-lễs-lễ, ad. Without hope. HOPELESSNESS, hố/p-lễs-nễs, n. A state of being

desperate, or affording no hope
HOPER, hở/p-ắr, n. One that has pleasing expectations.
HOPGARDEN, hỏp-gả/rdn, n. A ground planted with hops.

HOPING, hô'p-ing. ppr. Having hope. Indulging a desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

HOPINGLY, hô'p-îng-lê, ad. With hope. HOPLITE, hô'p-li't, n. In ancient Greece: a heavyhops. armed soldier. HOPOAST, hop-2o'st, n. In Kent: a kiln for drying HOPPED, hop d, pp. Impregnated with hops. HOPPER, hop-2n, n. One who hops on one leg. The

box, or open frame of wood, into which the corn is put to be ground. A basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, hôp²drz, n. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HOP-PICKER, hôp²pik²dr, n. A person who carc-

fully gathers the ripe hops.
HOPPING, hop-ing, n. A dance.

HOPPING, hop-ing, ppr. Impregnating with hops. Jumping on one leg.

HOPPLE, hop'l, vt. To tie the feet together.

HOPPLED, hop'ld, pp. Tied by the feet, or bound

together. HOPPLING, hop-ling, ppr. Tying the feet together

to prevent leaping; ppr. Tying the feet together to prevent leaping; as, an unruly horse. [hop. HOP-POLE, hop-ph, n. The pole which supports the HOPSCOTCH, hop-skot/sh, n. Agame. See HOPFERS. HOPVINE, hop-yin, n. The stalk of hops. HOPYARD, hop-yin, n. Ground in which hops are planted.

planted.

HORAL, ho'-rul, a. Relating to the hour.

HORALY, hô'-rôl-ê, ad. Hourly.
HORARY, hô'-rôl-ê, ad. Continuing for an hour.
HORDE, hô'rd, n. A clan; a migratory crew of people
HORE, hô'r, n.
HOORE, hô'r, n.
HOORE, hô'r, n.
The line that terminates the

The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.

HORIZONTAL, hór-Iz-ón-tal, a. Parallel to the horizon. On a level.

HORIZONTALITY, hor-iz-on-tal-it-e, n. The state of being horizontal.

HORIZONTALLY, hôr-îz-ôn'tal-ê, n. In a direction

parallel to the horizon.

HORN, ha'rn, n. An instrument of wind musick first
made of horn, afterwards of metal. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. The feelers of a snail.

HORN, hå'rn, et. To bestow horns upon. To gore.
HORN, hå'rn, et. To bestow horns upon. To gore.
HORNBEAK, hå'rn-bå'k, n.
HORNBEAM, hå'rn-bå'm, n.
A kind of fish.
HORNBEAM, hå'rn-bå'm, n. A tree that has leaves
like the helm or beech tree: the timber very tough and inflexible.

HORNBILL, ha'rn-bil, n. A fowl of the genus Buceros, which has a flat, bony forchead, with two horns:

a native of the East Indies

HORNBLEND, ha'rn-blend, n. A mineral of several varieties, called by Hauy amphibole. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals; more generally the result of confused crystalization, appearing in masses, composed of lamins, acicular crystals, or fibres, variously

aggregated. Its prevailing colours are black and green. HORNBLOWER, ha'rn-blô-ar, n. One who blows a

horn.

HORNBOOK, hà'rn-hôk', n. The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNDISTEMPER, ha'rn-dis-têm-pur, n. A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. HORNED, ho'rnd, a. Shaped like a horn or crescent. HORNED, ha'rnd, pp. Cornuted; furnished with horns.

HORNEDNESS, hà'r-nèd-nès, n. Appearance resem-

bling a horn.
HORNER, hà'r-nur, n. One that works in horn, and sells a horn. A winder of a horn.

HORNET, ha'r-net, n. A very large strong stinging

fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.
HORNFISH, harn-fish, n. The gar fish, or sea needle

of the genus Esox.

HORNFOOT, há'rn-fôt, n. Hoofed.

HORNIFIED, há'r-nô-fi'd, pp. Provided with horns.

HORNIFY, há'r-nô-fi', vt. To bestow horns upon.

HORNIFYING, hà'r-nê-fi-ing, ppr. Bestowing horns creasing.

upon. Creasing, HORNING, hå'r-ning, n. Appearance of the moon in-HORNING, hå'r-ning, ppr. Shaping like horns. Furnishing with horns. Goring. HORNISH, hå'r-nish, a. Somewhat resembling horn; HORNLESS, hå'rn-lés, a. Having no horns. [hard. HORNOWL, hå'rn-åö'l, n. A kind of wall. HORNPIPE, hå'rn-pi'p, n. A kind of dance: supposed to have been adouted from the dances speciagned to have been adouted from the dances speciagned to have been adouted from the dances speciagned.

to have been adopted from the dances performed to a Welsh instrument called the pib-corn, i. e. the horn-pipe. A wind-instrument; a kind of pipe.

HORNSHAVINGS, ha'rn-sha'v-ings, n. ings or raspings of the horns of deer. HORNSILVER, ha'rn-sîl'-vûr, n. Muriate of silver, or

chloride of silver.

ehloride of silver.

HORNSLATE, hå'rn-slå't, n. A gray siliceous stone.

HORNSPOON, hå'rn-spô'n, n. A spoon made of horn.

HORNSTONE, hå'rn-stô'n, n. A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, hå'rn-būrk', n. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hå'r-nê, a. Made of horn. Callous. [hours. HORNY, hå'r-nê, a. Made of horn. Callous. [hours. HOROGRAPHY, hô'r-ô-gråf-ê, n. An account of the HOROLOGE, hô'rô-lôj, n.] Any instrument that HOROLOGY, hô'rô-lôj-ê, n.] tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch.

HOROLOGICAL, hô-rô-lòj-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to ho-A clock or dial maker. HOROLOGIOGRAPHER, hỗ-rð-lòj-é-òg-råf-år, n. HOROLOGIOGRAPHICK, hồr-ð-lòj-é-ō-gråf-ik, a.

Pertaining to the art of dialling. HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, hô'rô-lòi'-ê-òg'råf-ê, n. An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials.

HOROMETER, ho-rom-êt-ur, n. An instrument for

measuring the hours.

HOROMETRICAL, hô-rô-met-rîk-âl, a. Belonging to the measurement of time by hours, &c. hours. HOROMETRY, hố-ròm'ét-rê, n. The art of measuring HOROSCOPE, hòr'ô-skôp, n. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. HOROSCOPY, hô-ròs'kô-pê, n. The practice of pre-

dicting future events by the disposition of the stars

and planets.

HORRENT, hor'ent, a. Bristled with points. HORRIBLE, hor'ibl, a. Dreadful; terrible. [ousness.

HORRIBLENESS, hòr-fibl-nes, n. Dreadfulness; hide-HORRIBLY, hòr-fib-le, ad. To a dreadful degree. HORRID, hor-id, a. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

HORRIDLY, hor-fid-lè, ad. Terrifically; shockingly. HORRIDNESS, hòr-fid-nès, n. Hideousness. HORRIFICK, hòr-rif-fi, a. Causing horror. [fully. HORRISONOUS, hòr-ris-6-n\u00e4s, a. Sounding dread-HORROR, hòr-\u00e4n, n. Terror mixed with detestation.

A sense of shuddering or shrinking. HORSE, ha'rs, n. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage. A constellation. A horse to dry linen on. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. Imare.
HORSE, hå'rs, vt. To mount upon a horse. To cover a
HORSE, hå'rs, vt. To get on horseback.

HORSEBACK, ha'rs-bak, n. Riding posture.

HORSEBEAN, hà'rs-bê'n, n. A small bean usually given to horses. [they climb to a horse. HORSEBLOCK, ha'rs-blok, n. A block on which

HORSEBOAT, ha'rs-hô't, n. A boat used in ferrying horses

HORSEBREAKER, hå'rs-brå'k-år, n. One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle. HORSECHESTNUT, há/rs-tshés-nůt, n. A tree. HORSECLOTH, ha'rs-kla'th, n. A cloth to cover a

[horses. horse. HORSECOURSER, hå/rs-kô/rs-år, n. One that runs

HORSECRAB, hå'rs-kråb', n. A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, há'rs-ku'kům-bůr, n. A plant. HORSED, há'rsd, pp. Mounted on horseback. HORSEDEALER, há'rs-dêl-år, n. One who buys and sells horses.

HORSEDRENCH, ha'rs-drentsh, n. Physic for a horse. HORSEDUNG, ha'ra-dung, n. The excrement of horses. HORSEEMMET, ha'rs-em-et, n. Ant of a large kind. HORSEFACE, ha'rs-fa's, n. A face of which the fea-

tures are large and indelicate. HORSEFLESH, ha'rs-flèsh, n. The flesh of horses. HORSEFLY, ha'rs-fli, n. A fly that stings horses. HORSEFOOT, ha'rs-fôt', n. An herb.

HORSEGUARDS, ha'rs-ga'rds, n. Regiments of horse of the king's guard; as the life-guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

HORSEHAIR, hå'rs-hå'r, n. The hair of horses.

HORSEHEEL, hå'rs-hĉ'l, n. An herb.

HORSEHOE, hå'rs-hĉ, vt. To hoe or clean a field, by

[take care of horses. means of horses. HORSEKEEPER, hå/rs-ke/p-ur, n. One employed to HORSEKNAVE, hå'rs-nå've, n. A groom. [laugh. HORSELAUGH, hå'rs-låf', n. A loud violent rude

HORSELEECH, ha'rs-le'tsh, n. A great leech that bites horses.

HORSELOAD, ha'rs-lô'd, n. As much as a horse can HORSEMAN, hå'rs-mån, n. One skilled in riding. A

HORSEMANSHIP, ha'rs-man-ship, n. The art of managing a horse.

HORSEMARTEN, hå'rs-mår'ten, n. A kind of large

HORSEMATCH, hå'rs-måtsh', n. A bird. HORSEMEAT, hå'rs-må't, n. Provender. HORSEMILL, hå'rs-må'l, n. A mill turned by a horse.

HORSEMILLINER, hà/rs-mil-in-dr, n. One who supplies ribands, or other decorations for horses.
HORSEMINT, hå'rs-mint, n. A large coarse mint.
HORSEMUSCLE, hå'rs-mis'l, n. A large muscle.
HORSEPATH, hå'rs-på'th, n. A path for horses, as

by canals.

HORSEPIAY, há'rs-plå', n. Coarse, rough play, HORSEPOND, há'rs-pònd', n. A pond for horses. HORSEPURSLANE, há'rs-pùrs-lin, n. A plant of

the genus Trianthema.
HORSERACE, hà'rs-rà's, n. A match of horses in HORSERACING, hà'rs-rà's-ing, n. The practice or art of running horses.

ORSERADISH, hå/rs-råd-ish, n. A root acrid and

biting; a species of scurvygrass.
HORSESHOE, ha'rs-sho', n. A plate of iron nailed to

the feet of horses. An herb.

HORSESHOEHEAD, ha/rs-sho-hed, n. A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open : the opposite to headmouldshot. HORSESTEALER, hå'rs-stê'l-ur, n. A thief who

steals horses.

HORSETAIL, hå/rs-tå/l, n. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hå/rs-tång', n. An herb. HORSEVETCH, hå/rs-větsh, n.

HORSESHOEVETCH, há'rs-shô-vétsh, A plant of the genus Hippocrepis. Hippocrepis. HORSEWHIP, ha'rs-hôip', n. A whip to strike a horse

with. [horsewhip. HORSEWHIP, ha'rs-hôlp', vt. To strike or lash with a HORSEWHIPPED, ha'rs-ôl'pd, pp. Lashed with a with.

norsewhip.
HORSEWHIPPING, ha'rs-bip'ing, ppr. Lashing with HORSEWORM, hå/rs-ourm, n. A worm that infests

horses; a bott.

HORSING, hå'rs-ing, ppr. Mounting on a horse.

HORTATION, hår-tå'-shån, n. The act of exhorting.

HORTATIVE, hå'rt-å-tiv, n. Exhortation.

HORTATIVE, hå'rt-å-tiv, a. Encouraging. HORTATORY, hå'rt-å-tūr-ĉ, a. Advising to any thing HORTENSIAL, hår-těn-shål, a. Fit for a garden. HORTICULTURAL, har-tê-kul't-yur-al, a. Relating

to the cultivation of gardens. [cultivating gardens. HORTICULTURE, har-tê-kûl't-yûr, n. The art of HORTICULTURIST, har-tê-kûl't-yûr-fist, n. One who is skilful in the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, há'r-tu-lån, a. Belonging to a garden. HORTUS-SICCUS, há'r-tůs-sík'-űs, n. A collection

of specimens of plants dried and preserved.
HORTYARD, ha'rt-ŷa'rd, n. A garden of fruit trees; an orchard. God. HOSANNA, hô-zản'a, n. An exclamation of praise to

HOSANMA, no-zan-a, n. An exchange of the legs. HOSE, hô'z, n. Stockings; coverings for the legs. HOSIER, hô'z-ŷār, n. One who sells stockings. HOSIERY, hô'z-ŷār-ē, n. Stockings in general; socks. HOSPITABLE, hôs-pīt-ābl, a. Kind to strangers. HOSPITABLENESS, hôs-pīt-ābl-nēs, n. Kindness

to strangers. strangers. HOSPITABLY, hos'pit-ab-le, ad. With kindness to HOSPITAGE, hos'pit-ej, n. Hospitality.

HOSPITAL, os-pit-al, n. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

HOSPITAL, os-pit-al, a. Kind to strangers; nospitable. HOSPITALITY, hos-pit-al-al-at-a, n. The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOSPITALLER, hos'pît-âl'ur, n. One of a religious community, whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c. HOSPITATE, hòs'pc-ta't, vi. To reside under the roof of another.

HOSPITATE, hos'pê-ta't, vt. To lodge a person. HOSPITATED, hos'pê-ta't-ed, pp. Lodged under the

roof of another. [person. HOSPITATING, hos'pê-tā't-ing, ppr. Lodging a HOSPODAR, hos'pô-dar, n. A Wallachian, or Moldavian prince.

HOST, ho'st, n. The landlord of an inn. An army; numbers assembled for war. The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer. HOST, ho'st, vt. To encounter in battle. To review a

body of men; to muster. HOST, ho'st, vi. To ive entertainment to another

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

HOSTAGE, hòs'tej, n. One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. HOSTED, hd/st-ed, pp. Entertained.

HOSTEL, hos'tel, n.

HOSTELR, hôs-têl, n. HOSTELRY, hôs-têl-rê, n. } An inn. HOSTELER, hôs-têl-ûr, n. See Hostler. HOSTESS, hô'st-ês, n. A woman that keeps a house of

public entertainment. [an hostess. HOSTESS-SHIP, ho'st-ès-ship, n. The character of

HOSTILE, hôst-ê, n. The consecrated wafer.
HOSTILE, hôst-îl, a. Adverse; opposite.
HOSTILELY, hôst-îl-ît-ê, ad. In an adverse manner.
HOSTILITY, hôst-îl-ît-ê, n. Open war; opposition

HOSTILIZE, hôs-til-i'z, vt. To make an enemy. HOSTILIZED, hôs-til-i'zd, pp. Made an enemy. HOSTILIZING, hôs-til-i'z-ing, ppr. Making an enemy.

HOSTILIZING, nos-thi-12-ing, ppr. Jacking at the HOSTING, ho'st-lng, pr. Giving entertainment. HOSTLESS, ho'st-les, a. Inhospitable. [at an inn. HOSTLER, ost-ldr, n. One who has the care of horses HOSTLERY, host-ldr-c, n. Another word for hostelry. HOSTPITICIDE, ho'st-pit-is-i'd, n. One who kills

HOSTRY, hô/st-rê, n. A lodging-house. A place

where the horses of guests are kept.

HOT, hot', a. Having the power to excite the sense of heat. Lustful. Violent. Ardent. Keen in desire. HOT, HOTE, HOTEN, hot', ho't, ho'tn, pret. of the old verb hight, both active and passive. Named. Was named or called. fermentation of dung. HOTBED, hot'bed, n. A bed of earth made hot by the

HOTBRAINED, hôt'brå'nd, a. Violent.

HOTCHPOT, hôtsh-pôt, n. A mingled hash.
HOTCHPOTCH, hôtsh-pôtsh', n. Hotchpot: A
putting together of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them.

HOTCOCKLES, hot'hok'lz, n. A play.
HOTEL, ho'tél', n. Formerly hostel; a lodging-house.
HOTHEADED, hot'hèd-èd, a. Vehement.
HOTHOUSE, hot'hàb's, n. A bagnio. A place covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits. fully.

Hotly, hôt'lė, ad. With heat. Vehemently. Lust-Hotmouthed, hôt'mås/thd, a. Headstrong. Hotmess, hôt'nės, n. Heat; fury. [growth. Hotspur, hôt'spūr, n. A kind of pea of speedy Hotspur, hôt'spūr, a. Impetious. Hotspur, hôt'spūr, a. Impetious. Hotspur, hôt'spūrd, a. Rash; heady. Hottentot, hôt'n-tôt, n. An inhabitant of the southern extremits of Africa.

southern extremity of Africa.

HOTTENTOT Cherry, hôt'n-tôt-tshêr-ê, n. A plant. HOUDAH, hàô-dà or hô-dà, n. A seat to fix on a camel's [beast. An adze; an hoe. hack.

HOUGH, hok', n. The joint of the hinder leg of a HOUGH, hok', vt. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.
HOUGHED, hokd', pp. Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the sinews of the ham.

HOUGHING, hok-ing, ppr. Hamstringing; disabling. HOULET, håå-låt, n. See Howlet. HOULT, hå'lt, n. A small wood.

HOULT, hô'tt, n. A small wood.
HOUND, hàô'nd, n. A dog used in the chase.
HOUND, hàô'nd, vt. To set on the chase.
HOUNDED, hàô'nd-èd, pp. Hunted; pursued.
HOUNDFISH, hàô'nd-fish, n. A kind of fish.
HOUNDING, hàô'nd-ling, ppr. Chasing; hunting.
HOUNDS, hàô'ndz, n. The projecting parts of the head of a mast.

HOUNDSTONGUE, håb'ndz-tung', n. A plant.

HOUNDTREE, hão materating, n. A piant. HOUNDTREE, hão mátre, n. A kind of tree. HOUP, hổp, n. The hoopoo. [natural day. HOUR, åð'r, or åð-dr, n. The twenty-fourth part of a HOURGLASS, åð-dr-glå's, n. A glass filled with sand, which purpose the marks the which, running through a narrow hole, marks the

HOURHAND, à&'dr-hand', n. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day. HOURI, hồ/rễ, or hàb/rễ, n. A mahometan nymph of paradise.

HÔURLY, à 5'-ur-lê, a. Every hour; frequently.

HOURPLATE, ab'ar-plat, n. The dial plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. HOUSAGE, hab/z-ej, n. A fee paid for laying up goods

HOUSAL, håő'z-ål, a. Domestick.
HOUSAL, håő's, n. A place wherein a man lives. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. Family of ancestors. The household; the lords or commons collectively considered.

HOUSE, håbs', vi. To harbour. To shelter. HOUSE, håbs', vi. To take shelter. HOUSEBOAT, hàbs'bô't, n A boat with a covering in it, like a room.

HOUSEBOTE, båős'bő't, n. An allowance of necessary timber, out of the lord's wood, for the repair and support of a house or tenement, and to burn in the house.

HOUSEBREAKER, håðs-brå/k-år, n. Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.
HOUSEBREAKING, håð/s-brå/k-ing, n. Burglary.

HOUSED, hab/zd, pp. Covered from the inclemency of the weather. the house.

HOUSEDOG, håð's-dòg', n. A mastiff kept to guard HOUSEHOLD, håð's-hö'ld,n. A family living together. HOUSEHOLD BREAD, hab's-hold-bred', n.

not of the finest quality.

HOUSEHOLDER, håð's-hôld-år,n. Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, håð's-hôld-ståf, n. Furniture

of an house.

HOUSEKEEPER, hao's-ke'p-ur, n. Householder; master of a family. A woman servant that has care of

a family, and superintends the other maid servants. HOUSEKEEPING, håδ's-kå'p-ing, α. Domestick. HOUSEKEEPING, håδ's-kå'p-ing, n. Liberal and

plentiful table.

HOUSEL, hab's-el, n. The holy eucharist. HOUSEL, hab's-el, vt. To give or receive the eucharist. HOUSELAMB, hào's-lam', n. A lamb kept up to be fatted. [ing, or receiving the eucharist.

HOUSELED, håő's'ld, pp. A term which signifies giv-HOUSELEEK, håő's-lê'k, n. A plant.
HOUSELESS, håő's-lê's, a. Wanting abode.
HOUSELINE, håős'lin, n.
HOUSING, håős'ling, n.

line formed of three

strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizings. HOUSELING, habz'ling, n. Sacramental, alluding to the marriages of antiquity: "the houseling fire," i. e. sacramental fire, used in that sacrament of marriage. HOUSELING, habs-ling, ppr. Giving or receiving the

eucharist. HOUSEMAID, hàô's-må'd. n. A maid employed to

kcep the house clean. HOUSEPIGEON, háð/s-plj-du, n. A tame pigcon. HOUSERAISER, héð/s-rå/z-dr, n. One who builds or raises a house.

HOUSEROOM, håb's-rb'm, n. Place in a house. HOUSESNAIL, hab's-sna'l, n. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, håó's-bá'r-ming, n. A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house. HOUSEWIFE, håz-bît', n. A female economist. A

little case or bag, for articles of female work.
HOUSEWIFELY, hůz/blf/lė, a. Skilled in the acts

becoming a housewife. HOUSEWIFELY, hůz'ôif'lê, ad. With the economy

of a careful woman. HOUSEWIFERY, hůz-coff-rê, Management be-

coming the mistress of a family.
HOUSEWRIGHT, hab's-ri't, n. An architect.

HOUSING, håð'z-ing, or hð'z-ing, n. Quantity of inhabited building. Any habitation. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental, HOUSING, håðs-ing, ppr. Harbouring; sheltering. HOUSS, håðs', or hð'z, n. Housings. HOVE, hð'v. The pret. of heave. HOVEL, hỏv. i. To hover about. HOVEL, hòv-él, n. A mean habitation; a cottage HOVEL, hòv-él, vt. To shelter in a hovel. HOVELLED, hòv-él-ing, pp. Put into a hovel. HOVELLING, hòv-él-ing, ppr. Putting into a hovel. HOVELLING, hòv-él-ng, ppr.

HOVEN, hôvn, pp. of heave. HOVER, hôv-år, vi. To hang in the air over head,

without flying off one way or other. To wander about over.

HOVER, hov-år, n. A protection; shelter by hanging HOVER Ground, hov-år-gråånd, n. Light ground. HOVERING,hov-år-ång, ppr. Hanging over,or around. HOW, håð', ad. To what degree. In what manner. For

what reason; from what cause. For what price. By what means. In what state. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. It is much used in exclamation: as, How are the mighty fallen.

HOWBEIT, hảô-bê-sit, ad. \ Nevertheless. HOWBE, hảô-bê, ad. \ Newertheless. HOWD'YE, hảô-dê, n. A midwife. HOWD'YE, hảô-dê, ad. In what state is your health? HOWEVER, hab-év'år, ad. In whatsoever manner. At all events; happen what will. HOWITZ, or HOWIHZER, hå&fits, hå&fits-år, n. A

kind of mortar or cannon, of German invention. HOWKER, or HOOKER, håb'kår, or hb'kår, n. A

vessel so called, much used by the Dutch.

HOWL, habl, vi. To cry as a wolf or dog. HOWL, habl, n. The cry of a wolf or dog. The cry of

a human being in horror.

HOWLET, hablet, n. The vulgar name for an owl. HOWLING, hableng, n. The cry of a wolf or dog. HOWLING habfi-ing, ppr. Uttering the cry of a dog HOWSO, habf-so, ad. Although. [or wolf.

HOWSOEVER, hab-so-ev-ur, ad. In what manner so-HOWVE, hab'v, n. The old word for hood. HOX, hoks', vt. To hough; to hamstring.

HOY, haê', n. A large boat with one deck. HOY, haê', interj. An exclamation sometimes used to encourage dogs.

HUBBUB, håb/båb, n. A tumult; a riot. HUBBUB-BOO, håb-båb-bå', n. The cry or howling of the lower sort of Irish at funerals.

HUCK, håk', vi. To haggle in purchasing goods. HUCK, håk', n. The name of a German river trout. HUCKABACK, håk'-å-båk, n. A kind of coarse table-

linen, having the weft alternately crossed, to produce

linen, having the west asternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface.

HUCKLE, håk'l, n. The hip. [shoulders. HUCKLEBACKED, håk'l-båk'd, a. Crooked in the HUCKLEBONE, håk'l-bở'n, n. The hip-bone. HUCKSTER, håksétår, vi. To deal in petty bargains. HUCKSTER, håksétår, n. One who sells goods

HUCKSTER, håks-tår, n. One who sells goods
HUCKSTERER, håks-tår-år, n. in small quantities.
HUCKSTERAGE, håks-tår-ej, n. Dealing.
HUCKSTERESS, håks-tår-es, n. A she-pedlar.

HUD, hud, n. The husk of a nut or walnut. To hud,

to take off the husk. HUDDLE, hdd'l, vt. To cover up in haste. To throw together in confusion.

HUDDLE, håd'l, vi. To come in a crowd or hurry. HUDDLE, håd'l, n. Crowd; tumult. [order.

HUDDLED, håd'ld, pp. Crowded together, without HUDDLER, håd'lår, n. One who throws things into confusion.

HUDDLING, håd'ling, ppr. Crowding, or throwing together in disorder.

HÜDIBRASTIC, hu-dê-brās'tîk, a. Doggerel poetry, like that of Hudibras.

HUE, hu', n. Colour; die. A legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with cry. HUED, hu'd, a. Coloured. [others.

HUER, hu'dr, n. One whose business is to call out to HUFF, håf, n. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
HUFF, håf, nt. To swell; to puff; to treat with insoHUFF, håf vi. To bluster; to storm.
HUFFED, håf d, pp. Swelled; puffed up.

HUFFER, haf'ar, n. A blusterer; a bully.

HUFFING, håf²ing, ppr. Swelling; blustering. HUFFISH, håf²ish, a. Arrogant; insolent. HUFFISHLY, håf²ish-lê, ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, håf-ish-nes, n. Arrogance.

HUFFY, hat-è, a. Swelled; petulant.
HUG, hag', vt. To press close in an embrace. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. To gripe in wrestling.
HUG, hag', n. Close embrace. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a Cornish hug.

HUGE, hu'j, a. Vast; immense.

HUGELY, hu'j-lė, ad. Immensely. HUGENESS, hu'j-nės, n. Enormous bulk; greatness. Utmost extent.

HUGEOUS, hu'j-ŷůs, a. A low word for vast. HUGGED,hůg'd, pp. Fondled; treated with tenderness. HUGGERMUGGER, hůg'år-måg'år, n. Secrecy.

HUGGING, hug-ing, ppr. Pressing close; embracing, HUGUENOT, hu-gen-ot, n. A French Calvinist.

HUGUENOTISM, hu'gen ot izm, n. The profession or principles of an Huguenot. HUGY, hű-jê, a. Vast; great. HUISHER, hőish-űr, now ůsh-ár, n. An attendant; a

door-keeper. Now written usher. HUKE, hu'k, n. A cloak; a mantle. HULCH, hultsh', n. A bunch. Any round swelling, 2.8 a hulch in the back.

HULCHBACKED, håltsh'båkd, a. Crookbacked.

HULCHED, hůltsh'd, a. Swollen.

HULCHIS, hůltsh'is, a. Swelling; gibbous. HULCHY, hůltsh'c, a. Much swelling.

HULK, hulk, n. The body of a ship. Any thing bulky. HULK, hůlk', vt. To exenterate: as, to hulk a hare. HULK ED, hůlkd', pp. Exenterated; deprived of entrails: as, a hulhed hare. HULKING, hůlk-l'ing, ppr. Depriving of entrails. HULKY, hůlk-l'a, a. A term for a heavy, unwieldy

HULL, hul', n. The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering. The body of a ship; the hulk. To lie a hull: spoken of a ship, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down, and she is left to the direction of the waves.

HULL, hul, vi. To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

HULL, hull, vt. To peel off the hull or husk of any seed. To fire cannon-balls into the bull of a ship, within the point-blank range. [of a seed. HULLED, håld', pp. Stripped of the hull, or husk: as, HULLING, håld'ing, ppr. Stripping, or depriving of

the hull, or husk.

HULLY, hůl'é, ad. Husky. HULVER, hål'vår, n. Holly.

HUM, hum', n. The noise of bees or insects. low dull noise. A jest; a low trick; a hoax. UM, hům', vi. To pause in speaking. To make a low

dull noise; to murmur.

HUM, hům', vt. To applaud. To sing low. HUM, hům', inter. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hu'mun, a. Belonging to man. [manity. HUMANATE, hu'mun-a't. part. a. Invested with hu-HUMANE, hu-ma'n, a. Benevolent; good-natured.

HUMANELY, hu-må'n-lê, ad. Kindly. [nity HUMANENESS, hu-må'n-nès, n. Tenderness; huma-HUMANIST, hu'mun ist, n. A philologer; a gram-

marian. UMANITY, hu-man'it-e, n. The nature of man. Benevolence; tenderness. Philology; grammatical

studies HUMANIZATION, hu'mun-i'z-a'shun, n. The act of humanizing.

HUMANIZE, hu'mun-i'z, vt. To soften; to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence. [humane. HUMANIZED, hu'mun-i'zd, pp. Softened; rendered HUMANIZING, hu-mun-i'z-ing, ppr. cruel dispositions.

HUMANKIND, hu'mun-kei'nd, n. The race of man. HUMANLY, hu'mun-lê, ad. After the notions of Kindly. men.

HUMATION, hu-må'shån, n. Interment. HUMBIRD, håm'bård, n. The humming'bird. HUMBLE, åm'bl, a. Modest. Low; not high; not great.

HUMBLE, ům'bl, vt. To make humble; to make submissive. To crush; to break. To subdue. HUMBLEBEE, ům'bl-bċ', n. A buzzing wild bec.

An herb. | cats the humblebee. HUMBLEBEE-EATER, um/bl-be-e't-ur, n. A fly that HUMBLED, am'bld, pp. Rendered weak and submis-

sive; penitent.

HUMBLING, &un'bling, ppr. Abasing. Crushing;

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ům'bl-mååthd, a. Mild; meek.

HUMBLENESS, åm/bl-nës, n. Humility.

HUMBLEPLANT, åm/bl-plånt', n. A species of sensitive plant.

[dues himself or others.

HUMBLER, åm/blår, n. One that humbles or subHUMBLES, åmb/lz, n. See UMBLES.

HUMBLESS, um'hles, n. Humbleness; humility.

HUMBLING, dmb-ling, n. Abatement of pride. HUMBLY, dm-ble, ad. Modestly; with timorous modesty

HUMBOLDITE, hům-bở/l-di't, n. A rare mineral, recently described, colourless and transparent, or of a vellowish tinge

HUMBUG, hum bag, n. An imposition.

HUMDRUM, hům'drům, a. Dull; dronish: stupid.

HUMECTATED, hu-měk', vt.
HUMECTATED, hu-měk' tá't, vt.
HUMECTATED, hu-měk' tá't - ěd, pp. Moistened; wet.

HUMECTATING, hu-mèk-tâ't-îng, ppr. Wetting; moistening. [wetting; moistening. HUMECTATION, hu-mèk-tâ'-shûn, n. The act of HUMECTIVE, hu-mèk-tâ'-shûn, n. Having the power to

wet or moisten.

HUMERAL, hu'mūr-āl, a. Belonging to the shoulder. HUMHUM, hằm'hūm, n. A kind of plain coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton. HUMICUBATION, hu-mik-u-ba-shun, n. The act of

lying on the ground.

HUMID, hu'mid, a. Wet; moist.

HUMIDITY, hu-mid'ît-ê, n. Moisture.

HUMILE, hu'mil, vt. To humilitate.

HUMILIATE, hu-mîl'ê-â't, vt. To humble; to depress. HUMILIATED, hu-mîl'ê-â't-êd, pp. Humbled; de-

[depressing. Humbling; HUMILIATING, hu-mil'é-å't-ing, ppr. Humbling; HUMILIATION, hu-mil-é-à'shin, n. Mortification;

external expression of sin and unworthiness. Abatement of pride. HUMILITY, hu-mîl'ît-ê, n. Freedom from pride. Act

of submission.

HUMITE, hu'mi't, n. A mineral of a reddish-brown colour, and a shining lustre. It is named from Sir Abraham Hume.

HUMMED, hům'd, pp. Sung in a low voice. HUMMER, hům'år, n. An applauder HUMMING, hům'ång, n. The noise of bees or flies. A dull, unmeaning noise.

HUMMING, hům-ing. ppr. Singing in a low voice. HUMMINGALE, hům-ing-å/l, n. Sprightly ale. HUMMINGBIRD, hům-ing-bůrd, n. See HUMBIRD. HUMMOCK, hům-ák, n. A little hill.

HUMMUMS, hům'ůmz, n. Sweating-places, or baths.

The word is used only by us in the plural.

HUMORAL, u'mur-al, a. Proceeding from the hu-

a wag ; a droll. HUMORIST, u'můr-îst, n. One who is fond of jesting; HOMOROUS, u'můr-ůs, a. Moist; humid; damp; dewy. Capricious. Pleasant; jocular. HUMOROUSLY, u'můr-ůs-lĉ, ad. Merrily; jocosely.

Capriciously

HUMOROUSNESS, u'mur-us-nés, n. Capricious levity.

Jocularity; oddness of conceit. Petulance. HUMORSOME, u-mar-sam, a. Peevish. Odd; hu-

[petulantly. Peevishly; HUMORSOMELY, u'můr-sům-lê, ad. HUMOUR, u'mur, n. Moisture. General turn of mind.

Present disposition. Jocularity; merriment. Petulance. A trick. Caprice; whim. HUMOUR, u'-mūr, vt. To gratify; to comply with. HUMOUREN, u'-mūrd, pp. Indulged; favoured. HUMOURING, u'-mūr-ling, ppr. Indulging a particularity. ticular wish or propensity.

HUMOURIST, u'mur-ist, n. See Humorist.

HUMOURSOME, u'mar-sam, a. See Humorsome. HUMP, hamp', n. The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

HUMPBACK, hồmp-bắk', n. Crooked back. [back. HUMPBACKED, hồmp-bắkd, a. Having a crooked HUNCH, hồntsh', vt. To strike or punch with the fist. To crook the back.

HUNCII, hantsh', n. A llow; a punch. A hump.

HUNCHBACKED, hůntsh'båkd', a. Having a crooked

HUNCHED, håntsh'd, pp. Struck, or pushed with the HUNCHING, håntsh'ing, ppr. Striking, or thrusting with the fist.

HUNDRED, hun'dred, a. The number of ten multi-

plied by ten.

HUNDRED, hundred, n. A company, body, or collecof a county, perhaps once containing an hundred

HUNDREDCOURT, hån'dred-ko'rt, n. In England: a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.

HUNDREDER, hun'dred-ur, n. One of the jury upon ? controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies HUNDREDTH, hån-drédth, a. The tenth ten times told. HUNG, hång, pret. and pp. of hang. HUNGARY Water, hång-går-ê-ða-tår, n. A distilled

water, so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose

easiness of want of food.

HUNGERLY, hång'går-lå, a. In want of nourishment. HUNGERLY, hång'går-lå, ad. With keen appetite. HUNGERSTARVE, hång'går-stå'rv, vt. To famish. HUNGERSTARVED, hång'går-stå'rvd, a. Starved

with hunger.

HUNGRED, hung-gard, a. Pinched by want of food. HUNGRILY, hung-gril-é, ad. With keen appetite. HUNGRY, hung-grè, a. Feeling pain from want of food. HUNKS, hung-grè, a. A miser. HUNKS, hung-ky, a. A miser.

after subduing Pannonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary.

HUNT, hant', vt. To chase wild animals. To search for. HUNT, hant', vi. To follow the chase. HUNT, hant', vi. A chase. Pursuit.

HUNTED, hunt'éd, pp. Chased; pursued. HUNTER, hunt'ûr, n. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

HUNTING, hunt-ing, n. The diversion of the chase. HUNTING, hunt-ing, ppr. Chasing for seizure. HUNTINGHORN, hunt-ing-havrn, n. A bugle used

to cheer the hounds.

HUNTINGHORSE, hunt'ing-ha'rs, n. A horse to hunt HUNTINGSEAT, hunt-ing-se't, n. A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. [chase. HUNTRESS, hånt-res, n. A woman that follows the HUNTSMAN, hånt's-mån, n. One who delights in the

chase. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hunt's-man-ship, n. The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDEN, hůr'den, n. A coarse kind of linen. HURDLE, hůr'de, n. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

HURDLE, hård'l, vt. To make up or close with hurdles.

HURDLED, hård'ld, pp. Closed with hurdles. HURDLING, hård'ling, ppr. Closing or fencing with hurdles.

HURDS, hårdz', n. The refuse of hemp or flax. HURDYGURDY, hår'dô-går'dô, n. A stringed in-

strument.

strument.

HURL, hårl', n. The act of casting. Tumult; riot.

HURL, hårl', vt. To throw with violence. To utter

with vehemence. To play at a kind of game.

HURL, hårl', vi. To whirl.

HURLBAT, hårl-båt, n. Whirlbat.

HURLBONE, hårl-båt, n. In a horse: a bone near

the middle of the buttock.

HURLED, hårld av. Thrown with violence.

HURLED, hårl'd, pp. Thrown with violence. HURLER, hårlår, n. One that plays at hurling. HURLING, hårlång, ppr. Throwing with force, playing at hurling.

HYD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 4 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

HURLWIND, hårl-bånd, or hårl-bind, n. A whirlwind.

HURLY, hūr-lê, br. lê-būr-lê, n. Tumult. HURLYBURLY, hūr-lê-būr-lê, n. Tumult. HURRAH, hūr-rā', or hūr-rā', interj. A shout of joy or

HURRICANE, hůr-é-kå'n, n. A violent storm, such HURRICANO, hůr-é-kå-nô, n. as is often experi-

enced in the western hemisphere.

HURRIED, hất-têd, pp. Hastened.
HURRIER, hất-tê-ẩr, n. One that hurries.
HURRY, hắt-tê, n. Tumult; commotion.
HURRY, hắt-tê, vt. To hasten; to drive confusedly.
HURRY, hắt-tê, vt. To move on with precipitation.

HURRYING, hur'e-ing, ppr. Driving or urging to greater speed.

HURRYSKURRY, hūr-é-skūr-é, ad. Confusedly; in HURST, hūrst', n. A small wood.

HURT, hūrt', n. Harm. Wound or bruise. Injury, HURT, hūrt', vt. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. To damage.

HURT.hort, pp. Bruised; wounded; pained; damaged. HURTER, hurt-ur, n. One that does harm. HURTERS, hurt-urz, n. Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun car-

riages from injuring the parapet.

HURTFUL, hûrt-fôl, a. Mischievous.

HURTFULNESS, hûrt-fôl-nes, n. Mischievousness. HURTING, hurt-ing, ppr. Wounding; damaging; im-

pairing.
HURTLE, hårt/l, vi. To clash; to jostle. To rush HURTLE, nut., ...
forward. To wheel round.

HURTLE, hårt'l, vt. To push with violence. To whirl

HURTLES, hårt'lz, n. \ A Scotch highland name for

HURTLES, hårt'lz, n. \ horses, &c.

HURTLEBERRY, hårt'l-bêr-ê, n. Bilberry.

HURTLED, hårt'ld, pp. Whirled round.

HURTLESS, hårt'lés, a. Innocent; harmless. Re
caiving no hurt.

ceiving no hurt. HURTLESSLY, hurt-les-le, ad. Without harm. HURTLESSNESS, hurt'les-nes, n. Freedom from any

injury.
HURTLING, hårt-ling, ppr. Moving with violence; HUSBAND, håz-bånd, n. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

HUSBAND, hůz'bůnd, vt. To supply with an husband.
To manage with. To till; to cultivate the ground.
HUSBANDABLE, hůz'bůnd-åble, a. Manageable with

frugality. HUSBANDED, hůz bůnd-éd, pp. Well managed.

HUSBANDING, huz'band-ing, ppr. Using or ma-

HUSBANDING, håz-bànd-ing, ppr. Using or managing with frugality.

HUSBANDLESS, hhāz-būnd-lės, a. Without an husband.

HUSBANDLY, hūz-būnd-lės, a. Frugal; thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hūz-būnd-mān, n. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hūz-būnd-rė, n. Tillage; manner of HUSH, hūsh', interj. Silence l be still !

HUSH, hūsh', vi. To be still; to be silent.

HUSH, hūsh', vi. To still; to quiet.

HUSH, hūsh', vi. To still; to quiet.

HUSH, hūsh', vp. To suppress in silence.

HUSHED, hūsh-ing, ppr. Silenced; stilled.

HUSHNG, hūsh-ing, ppr. Silencing; calming.

HUSHMONEY, hūsh-mūn-e, n. A bribe to hinder information.

formation. HUSK, håsk', n. The outmost integument of fruits. HUSK, håsk, vt. To strip off the outward integument. HUSKED, håskd', a. Bearing an husk. HUSKED, håsk'd, pp. Stripped of husks. HUSKINESS, håsk'd-nës, n. Hoarseness.

HUSKING, hůsk-fug, ppr. Stripping off husks. HUSKY, hůsk-fe, a. Hoarse; having a cough.

HUSO, hu'sô, n. A fish, whose mouth is in the upper part of the head. It grows to the length of twentyfour feet; and its skin is so tough that it is used for ropes in drawing wheel carriages. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers in Russia, and of its sounds is made isinglass.

HUSSAR, hůz-å'r, or hô-zå'r, n. Originally an Hunga ian horse-seldier, light-armed.

HUSSITE, ůsí't, n. One of the followers of John Huss of Prague, the reformer. HUSSY, hůz'é, n. A sorry or bad woman. HUSTINGS, hůs'tingz, n. The place of meeting to

choose a member of parliament. HUSTLE, hust'l, vt. To shake together in confusion.

HUSTLED, hust'ld, pp. Shaken together.

HUSTLING, hust-llug, ppr. Shaking together. HUSWIFE, hůz-bif, or hůz-bif, n. An economist; a

thrifty woman. HUSWIFE, huz-6if, vt. To manage with economy.

HUSWIFE, nuz-on, vt. 10 manage with economy. HUSWIFED, hůz-ôifel, pp. Managed with economy. HUSWIFELY, hůz-ôifelê, a. Thrifty; frugal. HUSWIFELY, hůz-ôifelê, ad. Thriftily. HUSWIFERY, hůz-ôiferê, n. Management committed

to women.

HUSWIFING, håz-bi'f-Ing, ppr. Managing with economy. HUT, hůt', n. A poor cottage. HUT, hůt', vt. A military expression: as, to hut troops,

i. e. to lodge them in huts.

HUTCH, hutsh', n. A kind of case for keeping rabbits.

HUTCHED, hutsh', vt. To hoard; to chest.

HUTCHED, hutsh'd, pp. Hoarded.

HUTCHING, httsh-ing, ppr. Hoarding. HUTCHINSONIAN, httsh-in-so'n-ŷan, n. One of the followers of the opinions of Mr. John Hutchinson of Yorkshire; whose notion was, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy, and whose scheme of reformation related to the original language of the Old Testament, and the true sense of

the Bible.

HUTTED, hắt-ểd, pp. Lodged in huts. HUTTING, hắt-ầng, ppr. Lodging in huts. HUX, hắk's, vt. To fish for pike with hooks and lines, fastened to floating bladders.

HUXED, huk'sd, pp. Fished with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

HUXING, håks-sing, ppr. Fishing for pikes with hooks HUZZ, håz', vi. To buzz; to murmur. HUZZA, håz-zå', n. An exchamation of joy or triumph. HUZZA, håz-zå', vi. To utter exchamation. HUZZA, håz-zå', vt. To receive or attend with accla-

mation.

HUZZAED, hůz'zå'd, pp. Received with shouts of joy. HYACINTH, hi'a-sinth, n. A flower. A gem, the

same with the lapis lyncurius of the ancients. HYACINTHIAN, hi-a-sinth-yan, a. Resembling the hyacinth.

hyacinth. [cintis. HYACINTHINE, hi-ā-sīnth-sīn, a. Resembling hya-HYADES, hi-sā-de'z, n.] A watery constellation. HYADS, hi-sā-lyn, a. Glassy; crystalline. HYBERNACLE, hi-sper-nāsh, n.] The winter HYBERNATE, hi-sper-nā-sā-nā, n.] The duarters of a HYBERNATION, hi-sper-nā-sā-nā, n.]

HYBRID, hi-brid, a. Mongrel. HYBRIDOUS, hi-brid-us, a. Begotten between animals of different species.

HYDATIDES, hi-dåt-id-ê'z, n. Little transparent bladders of water in any part : most common in dropsical parts. [by Hercules.

HYDRA, hi'dra, n. A monster with many heads slain HYDRAGOGUES, hi'dra-gogz, n. Such medicines as

ntiphradoutes, meta-gogs, n. such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRANGEA, hi-drānj-yā, n. A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower.

HYDRARGILLITE, hi-drār-jīl-i't, n. A mineral;

called also Wavellite. HYDRARGYRUM, hi-drār'jē-rūm, n. Quicksilver.
HYDRAULICAL, hi-drā'līk-āl, a. Relating to the
HYDRAULICK, hi-drā'līk, a. conveyance of

water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hi-dra-liks, n. The science of con

veying water through pipes or conduits. HYDRENTEROCELE, hi-dren-ter-to-se'l, n. A dropsy

of the scrotum, with rupture.

HYDROCARBONATE, hi-dró-kår'bó-nå't, n. Car-bureted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. HYDROCELE, hi-dró-sé'l, n. A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hi-dro-seph-a-lus, n. A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGEN, hi'dro-jen, n. One of the principles of water: in chymical language, as it is found in the form of gas, and then ealled inflammable air. HYDROĞENATING, hi-droj'en å't-ing, ppr. Com-

bining hydrogen with any thing.

IPYDROGRAPHER, hi-dróg-rå-får, n. One who

draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, hi-dro-graf-ik-al, a. Applied to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

HYDROGRAPHY, hi-drògʻrå-fè, n. Description of

the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROLITE, hi-drô-li't, n. A mineral, whose crystals are described as six-sided prisms.

HYDROLOGICAL, hi-drô-lôj-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to

hydrolog

HYDROLOGY, hi-drol'o-je, n. Description of the nature and properties of water in general. | water. HYDROMANCY, hi'drò-màn-se, n. Prediction by HYDROMANTIC, hi-drò-màn-tîk, a. Pertaining to

divination by water. HYDROMEL, hi'drò-mel, n. Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hi-dròm'ét-ůr, n. An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, or other properties of water.

HYDROMETRIC, hi-drô-mêt'rîk, a. Pertain-HYDROMETRICAL, hi-drô-mêt'rîk-âl, a. Pertain-ing to the measurement of the gravity, &c. of fluids.

HYDROMETRY, hi-drom-êt-rê, n. The act of mea-suring the extent of water.

HYDRO-OXYD, hi'drò-òks'ld, n. A metallic oxyd combined with water.

HYDROPHANE, hi'dro-fa'n, n. A variety of opal,

made transparent by immersion in water. HYDROPHANOUS, hi-dròf-à-nås, a. Made transparent by immersion in water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hi-drò-phò'b-yā, n. } Dread of wa-IIYDROPHOBY, hi-drò-fò-bê, n. } ter. HYDROPHOBIC, hi-drò-fò-bìk, a. Pertaining to a

dread of water, or canine madness.

HYDROPICAL, hi-drop-ik-al, a. Dropsical; diseased HYDROPICK, hi-drop'ik, a. with extravasated

HYDROPNEUMATIC, hi-drop-nu-måt-ik, n. A vessel of water, with other apparatus, for chymical experiments.

HYDROPOTE, hi'drô-pô't, n. A water-drinker.

HYDROPSY, hi'drop-sê, n. The dropsy. HYDROSTATICAL, hi-dro-stât'ik-âl, a.

Relating to hydrostaticks.

HYDŘOSTATICALLY, hi-dro-ståt-îk-ål-ê, ad. Aecording to hydrostaticks. [bodies in fluids. HYDROSTATICKS, hi-dro-stat-lks, n. Weighing HYDROSULPHURET, hi-dro-stal-lu-ret, n. A com-[bodies in fluids. Weighing

bination of sulphureted hydrogon with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxyd.

HYDROTECHNICAL, hi-dro-tek-nîk-âl, a. Peculiar

to hydrography. HYDROTHORAX, hi-drô-thô-råks, n. Dropsy in the chest.

HYDROTICK, hi-drot'ik, n. Purger of water or phlegm. HYDROXANTHATE, hi-droks-an'tha't, n. In chymistry: a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

HYDROXANTHIC, hi-droks-an'thik, n. A new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the bisulphuret of earbon.

HYDRURET, hi'drô'rêt, n. A combination of hydrogen with sulphur, or of sulphur with sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDRUS, hi'drus, n. In astronomy: the water-ser-

pent. A southern constellation.

HYEMAL, hi-ê-mâl, a. Belonging to winter.

HYEMATE, hi-ê-mâlt, vi. To winter at a place.

HYEMATION, hi-é-mä'shun, n. Shelter from the cold of winter.

HYEN, hi'en, n.

HYEN, hi-é-na, n. An animal like a wolf.
HYENA, hi-é-na, n. An animal like a wolf.
HYGEIAN, hi-jé-an. a. Relating to Hygeia. goddess of health.

HYGROMETER, hi-grom'et-ur, n. An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROMETRICAL, hi-gro-met-rik-ål, a. Made by or according to the hygrometer.

HYGROMETRY, hi-gròm'ét-rê, n. The art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HYGROSCOPE, hi-gro-scop, n. An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air.

HYGROSCOPICK, hi-grð-skóp-lk, a. Having affinity to water.

HYGROSTATICS, hi-gro-stat'aks, n. The science of

comparing degrees of moisture. HYKE, hi'k, n. A blanket, or loose garment.

HYLARCHICAL, hi-la/rk-ik-al, a. Presiding over matter.

HYLOZOICK, hi'lò-zò'îk, n. One of a sect of aneient atheists that held all matter to be animated. and to have perception.

HYMEN, hi'men, n. The god of marriage. The virginal membrane. A fine, delicate skin, in which flowers are inclosed while in the bud.

HYMENEAL, hi-mén-é'ál, or him-én-é'ál, n. A mar-HYMENEAN, hi-mén-é'án, or him-én-ê'án, }

HYMENEAL, hi-mên-ê'âl, or hîm-ên-ê'âl, a. Per-HYMENEAN, hi-mên-ê'ân, or hîm'ên-ê-ân, a. } taining to marriage.

HYMENOPTERAL, hi-men-op-ter-al, a. Having four membranous wings.

HYMN, him', n. A song of adoration to some superior HYMN, him', vt. To worship with hymns.
HYMN, him', vi. To sing songs of adoration.

HYMN, nim, vi. 10 sing songs of adoration.
HYMNED, him'd, pp. Sung. Praised. Celebrated in
HYMNICK, him'-nik, a. Relating to hymns. [song.
HYMNING, him'-ning, ppr. Praising in song.
HYMNOLOGIST, him-nôl-ô-jist, n. A composer of

hymns

HYMNOLOGY, him-nol'd.je,n. A collection of hymns. HYMNOLOGI, nim-noi-o-je, n. A confection of nymns. HYOSCIAMA, hi-ô-sê-â-mâ, n. A new vegetable al-kali, prepared from the hyoscyamus nigra, or henbane. HYP, hip, vt. To dispirit. HYPALLAGE, hi-pâl-â-jê, n. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hi-par, n. A hypercritick. A word usually signifying excess.

HYPERASPIST, hi-půr-ås-plst, n. A defender. HYPERBATIC, hi-půr-båt-ik, a. Inverted. Transposed.

HYPERBATON, hi-pêrb'a-tun, n. A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order. HÝPERBOLA, hi-pér-bô-lå, n. A section of a cone

made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. HYPERBOLE, hi-per-bo-le, n. A figure in rhetorick,

by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond

the exact truth: as, he runs faster than lightning.

His possessions are fallen to dust.

HYPERBOLICAL, hi-pūr-bòl-sk-ål, a. ExaggeratHYPERBOLICK, hi-pūr-bòl-sk, a. ing or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hi-půr-bòl-ik-ål-lê, ad. With exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIST, hi-per-bô-list, n. One who hyper-HYPERBOLIZE, hi-per-bô-li'z, vi. To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBÖLIZE, hi-pér'bô-li'z, vt. To exaggerate

or extenuate.

HYPERBOLIZED, hi-pēr-bô-li'zd, pp. Exaggerated. HYPERBOLIZING, hi-pēr-bô-li'z-ing, ppr. Exagge-

HYPERBOLOID, hi-per'bô-laê'd, n. A hyperboloid conoid: a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

HYPERBOREAN, hi-per-bo-ré-an, n. Northern. HYPERCARBURETED, hi-pur-ka'r-bu-ret-ed, a. Having the largest proportion of carbon.

HYPERCATALECTICK, hi-půr-kůt-å-lěk-tik,a. Ex-

ceeding the measure. Applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end.

HYPERCRITICAL, hi-půr-krît-îk-ål, a. Critical beyond necessity or use.

35 I

HYPERCRITICISM, hi-půr-krit-is-izm, n. Excessive rigour of criticism.

HYPERCRITICK, bi-pår-krit-ik, n. A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERDULIA, hi-pūr-du'l-yā,n. A superior kind of HYPERDULY, hi-pūr-du'l-yā,n. Service among the Romanists to the Virgin Mary. See Dulia. HYPERICON, hi-pēr-jk-ān, n. St. John's wort.

HYPERMETER, hi-půr-mê'têr, or hi-per'mê-ter, n.

HYPERMETER, in-par-me-ter, or the Any thing greater than the standard requires.
HYPERMETRICAL, hi-par-met-trik-al, a. Having a [a crystal. redundant syllable.

HYPEROXYD, hi-půr-òks-fid, a. Acute to excess, as
HYPEROXYGENATED, hi-půr-òks-fi-én-å't-éd, a. }
HYPEROXYGENIZED, hi-půr-òks-fi-én-å't-éd, a. }

Supersaturated with oxygen. HYPEROXYMURIATE, hi-půr-óks-ê-mu'r-ŷå't, n.

The same as chlorate. HYPEROXYMURIATIC, hi-půr-ôks-ê-mu'rê-åt-îk,

n. The hyperoxymuriatic acid is the chloric acid.
HYPERPHYSICAL, hi-pār-fīz-lk-āl,a. Supernatural.
HYPERSARCOSIS, hi-pār-fīz-lk-āl,a. Supernatural.
HYPERSTENE, hi-pār-ste'n, n.

A mineral. La-

HYPERSTENE, hi-pers-then, n. A mineral. La-HYPERSTHENE, hi-pers-then, n. brador hornblend, or schillerspar.

HYPHEN, hi'fen, n. A note of conjunction: as, vir-

tue, ever-living. [duces sieep. HYPNOTICK, hip-not-fik, n. Any medicine that in-HYPOCAUST, hip-5-kåst, n. A subterraneous place, that carved to heat the baths in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and, in modern times, applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or bothouse

HYPOCHONDRES, hip-ô-kôn'drê's, n. The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis. and those of the ribs and the tip of the breast, which have

in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIA, hsp-\(^2\)

A disordered imagination.

HYPOCHONDRIACK, hip-ô-kòn'drê-åk, n. One who is melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, hip-ô-kôn-drê-a-sis, n. Hy-

pochondriack affection. HYPOCHONDRY, hīp-ô-kôn'drê, n. One of the two regions called the hypochondres.

HYPOCIST, hip-2-sist, n. An inspissated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy, and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom.

HYPOCRAS, hip-ô-krås, n. See HIPPOCRAS. HYPOCRISY, hip-ôk-rå-sê, n. Dissimulation with re-

gard to the moral or religious character. HYPOCRITE, hip'ô-krit, n. A dissembler in morality or religion.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{HYPOCRITICAL, hip-$\^{o}$-krit\'ik-\^{a}l, a.} \\ \text{HYPOCRITICK, hip-$\^{o}$-krit\'ik, a.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Disserabling.} \\ \text{HYPOCRITICALLY, hip-$\^{o}$-krit\'ik-\^{a}l-\^{e}, ad.} \quad \text{With} \end{array}$ dissimulation

HYPŒTHRIC, hi-péth-rîk, a. Open at the top. HYPOGASTRICK, hip'ô-gås-rik, a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGASTROCELÉ, hip-ô-gås-trô-sê'l, n. A her-

nia, or rupture, of the lower belly. HYPOGEUM, hip-ô-jê-ûm, n. A name which the an cient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were underground, as cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hi-pos-ta-sis, n. A distinct substance. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. In medicine: sediment of urine.

HYPOSTATICAL, hip-ô-ståt'ik-ål, a. Personal; dis-

inctly personal. Isonally.

HYPOSTATICALLY, hip-ô-stàt-îk-âl-ê, ad. PerHYPOSULPHATE, hip-ô-stàt-îk-âl-ê, ad. PerHYPOSULPHATE, hip-ô-stàt-îk-a. A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

HYPOSULPHITE, hip-ô-stàt-ît, a. A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable hase.

HYPOSULPHURIC, hip-ô-stàt-ît-rîk, a. An acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate be-

tween sulphurous and sulphuric acid. HYPOSULPHUROUS, hip-o-sulfur-us, a. An acid

containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. HYPOTENUSE, hi-pôt-cn-u's, n. The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle.

subtense.

HYPOTHECATE, hi-pôth-fê-kầ't, vt. To pawn. To HYPOTHETICAL, hip-ô-th-ét-fk-lk. a. \ Including a HYPOTHETICALLY, hip-ô-th-ét-fk. a. \ Supposition. HYPOTHETICALLY, hip-ô-th-ét-fk. a. \ Supposition. HYPOTHETICALLY, hip-ô-th-ét-fk. a. \ Upon supposition.

supposition.

HYPPED, hip'd, pp. Made melancholy.

Making melan

HYPPED, hip'd, pp. Made metancholy.
HYPPING, hip'ing, ppr. Making metancholy.
HYRSE, hirs', n. Millet.
HYRST, hirst', n. Are all from the Saxon, a wood,
HURST, herst', n. or grove.
HYSON, his'sun, n. A species of green tea from China.
HYSSOP, his'an, n. A verticillate plant.
HYSTERICAL, his-ter'sk, a. Proceeding from
HYSTERICK, his-ter'sk, a.

womb. IIYSTERICKS, his-ter-iks, n. pl. Fits supposed to

proceed from disorders in the womb. HYSTEROCELE, his-ter-ò-se'l, n. A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. HYSTERON-PROTERON, hister-on-proter-on, n.

A rhetorical figure: when that is last said, which was first done

HYSTEROTOMY, his-ter-ot-o-me, n. The Cesarcan section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

HYTHE, hi'th, n. A port. See HITHE.

I.

I, i', or at, n. Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant.—Johnson. By what contact of the organs is the consonant sound produced? -J. K.

I, vowel, has a long sound, as fine, thine, which is usually marked by an e final; and a short sound, as fin, thin. Prefixed to e, it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft i, or double e, ee: thus, field, yield, are spoken as feeld, yeeld; except friend, which is spoken frend. Subjoined to a or e, it makes them long, as fail, neigh; and to o, makes a mingled sound, which approaches to the notion of a diphthoug, as oil, eoin. The sound of i before another i, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by y. - Johnson. There is only one vowel sound in field, fe'ld. "Oi,

oil, coin, approaches to the notion of a diphtneng." -Johnson. It does not "approach the notion;" but if touches the sound, "of a dipththong," for it is actually a full one, composed of a and e, both long, ae', ae'l, kae'n'.—J. K.

IAMBICK, i-åm-bik, n. Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately; used

originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

IAMBICK, i-åm-bik, a. Composed of iambick feet.

IATROLEPTICK, i-åt-rå-lèp-tik, n. That which cures

by anointing. IBEX, i'beks, n. The wild goat of the genus Capra, which is said to be the stock of the tame goat. It has large knotty horns reclining on its back, is of a yellowish colour, and its beard is black.

I D

ı 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

IBIS, ibils, n. The name of an Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork kind.

ICARIAN, i-kå/r-yan, a. Adventurous in flight; soar-

ICE, i's, n.

ing too high, like Icarus. E. i's, n. Water or other liquids made solid by cold. Concreted sugar. [creted sugar. ICE, i's, vt. To cover with ice. To cover with con-ICEBERG, i's-berg, n. A hill, or mountain of ice accumulated in valleys.

ICEBIRD, i's-burd, n. A bird in Greenland. ICEBLINK, i's-blink, n. A name given by seamen to

a bright appearance in the horison, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. ICEBOUND, i's-bao'nd, a. Totally surrounded with ice. ICEBUILT, i's-balt, a. Formed of heaps of ice.

ICED, i'sd, ICED, i'sd, pp. Covered with ice; converted into ice. ICEHOUSE, i's-håô's, n. A house in which ice is

ICEHOUSE, 1's-hao's, n. A nouse in which ice is reposited, against the warmer months.

ICEISLE, i's-i'l, n. A vast body of floating ice.

ICELANDER, i's-lånd-år, n. A native of Iceland.

ICELANDIC, i's-lånd-åk, a. Pertaining to Iceland.

ICEPLANT, i's-plånt, n. A plant sprinkled with

pellucid glittering icy pimples.

ICESPAR, i's-spar, n. A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

ICHNEUMON, ik-nu/mun, n. A small animal that breaks the correct it.

breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, İk-nu-man-fli', n. A sort of fly.
ICHNOGRAPHICAL, İk-nd-graft'ik-al, a. Repre-

ichnographical, ik-no-graphal, a. Representing a certain plot of ground.
ICHNOGRAPHY, ik-nogʻraf-ė, n. A ground-plot.
ICHOR, ik-tō, n. A thin watery humour.
ICHOROUS, ik-tō-ra, a. Serous; thin; undigested.
ICHTERIAS, ik-tō'r-yas, n. A precious stone, supposed to be a remedy for the jaundice.
ICHTERITOUS, ik-tō'rl-ūs, a. Yellow, having the golouy of the skin when it is a fracted by insuralice.

colour of the skin when it is affected by jaundice. ICHTHYOCOL, ik-thé-ô-kôl, n. Fish glue; isin-ICHTHYOCOLLA, ik-thé-ô-kôl-â, glass; a glue glass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish.
ICHTHYOGRAPHY, ik-thê-òg'råf-ê, n. A treatise

on fishes.

ICHTHYOLITE, ik-thė-o-li't, n. Fossil fish.

ICHTHYOLITHUS, îk-thê-ôl'îth-ns, n. A fish changed into a fossil.
ICHTHYOLOGICAL, îk-thê-ô-lòj'îk-âl, a. Pertain-

ing to ichthyology.
ICHTHYOLOGIST, ik-thė-òl-ò-gist, n. One versed

in ichthyology. 1CHTHYOLOGY, ik-thé-òl'ô-jé, n. The doctrine of

the nature of fish. ICHTHYOMANCY, ik-thé-dm'ans-é, n. Divination by examining the heads of fishes. [on fish. ICHTHYOPHAGIST, k-thé-of-à-jist, n. One who lives ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, ik-the-of-a-gus, a. Eating,

or subsisting on fish.
ICHTHYOPHAGY, ik-thé-of-2-jé, n. Diet of fish.

The practice of eating fish.
ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE, ik-thê-ôf-thâl-mi't, n. Fisheye-stone.
ICICLE, i'sikl, n. A shoot of ice.

ICICLE, i'sikl, n. A shoot of ice.
ICINESS, i'sē-nės, n. The state of generating ice.
ICING, i's-ing, n. A covering of concreted sugar.
ICING, i's-ing, ppr. Covering with ice.
ICKLE, ik'l, n. In the north of England, an icicle.
ICON, i'kòn, n. A picture.
ICONISM, i'kòn-izm, n. A true and lively description.
ICONOCLAST, i'kòn-ò-klåst, n. A breaker of images.
ICONOCLASTICK, i'kòn-ò-klåst-ik, a. Breaking or destroying images.

destroying images.
ICONOGRAPHY, i'kô-nôg'råf-ê, n. A description of ICONOGRAPH Y, 1-k0-nog-rai-e, n. A description or pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONOLATOR, i-kô-nôl²ā-tůr, n. A worshipper of images. A name given by the iconoclasts to the Romanists.

[ture or representation.

ICONOLOGY, i-kô-nôl²ō-jê, n. The doctrine of picture of p

equal sides. [twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHEDRON, i-kô-så-hê-drôn, n. A solid of ICOSANDRIA, i-kô-sån-drê-å, n. A class of plants, including all that have from twel-e to twenty stamens.

ICOSANDRIAN, i-kô-sản'drê-ân, a. Having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. [dice. ICTERICAL, îk-tỏr'îk-âl, n. Afflicted with the jaun-ICTHYOLOGY, ik-thỏ-ỏl'ô-jê, n. See Існтнуососу. ICY, i'se, a. Full of ice; frosty. Cold; free from

passion.
ICYPEARLED, i'se-per'ld, a. Studded with pearls.
PD, i'd. Contracted for I would.

IDÉA, i-dê'å, n. Mental image.

IDEAL, i-de-al, a. Mental; intellectual; no perceived by the senses.

IDEALISM, i-dê'âl-îzm, n. The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies.

existence of material bodies.

IDEALIZE, i-dê-âl-i'z, vi. To form ideas.

IDEALLY, i-dê-âl-ê, ad. Intellectually.

IDEATE, i'dê-â't, rt. To fancy.

IDEATED, i'dê-â't-èd, pp. Fancied; formed in idea.

IDEATING, i-dê'â't-îng, ppr. Fancying; forming in idea. idea

idea.

IDENTICAL, i-dėn-tik-āl, a. } The same; implying IDENTICK, i-dėn-tik, a. } the same thing. IDENTICALLY, i-dėn-tik-āl-ė, ad. With sameness. IDENTICALNESS, i-dėn-tik-āl-nės, n. Sameness. IDENTIFICATION, i-dėnt-if-ik-āl-shūn, n. Production in the same thing. tion of sameness. [to be the same.

IDENTIFIED, i-dent-if-i'd, pp. Ascertained, or made IDENTIFY, i-dent-if-i, vt. To prove sameness. To make the same.

IDENTIFYING, i-dent'ff-i'ing, ppr. Ascertaining, or proving to be the same.

IDENTITY, i-dent-it-e, n. Sameness.

IDES, i'dz, n. A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

IDIOCRASY id-ê-ok-ra-sê, n. Peculiarity of constitution [constitution]
IDIOCRATICAL, îd-ŷô-krāt-îk-âl, a. Peculiar in
IDIOCY, îd-ŷô-sê, n. Want of understanding.
IDIOELECTRIC, îd-ŷô-ê-lêk-trîk, a. Electric per se,

or containing electricity in its natural state.

IDIOM, îd'ŷum, n. A mode of speaking peculiar to a

language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, id-ŷô-māt-ik-āl, a. Peculiar to a IDIOMATICK, id-ŷô-māt-ik, a. tongue. Phra-

seological.

IDIOMATICALLY, îd-ŷô-màt-îk-âl-ê, ad. According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOPATHICK, îd-ŷô-pàth-îk, a. Relating to idiopa-

thy; primary.
IDIOPATHICALLY, id-ŷô-påth-ik-ål-ê, ad. By

means of its own disease or affections.

IDIOPATHY, id-ê-op²a-thê, n. A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. Pe-

culiar affection or feeling. IDIOREPULSIVE, îd-'ŷō-rē-pūls-'īv, a. Repulsive by

itself; as, the idio-repulsive power of heat.

IDIOSYNCRASY, id-ŷô-sin-krå-sê, n. A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. IDIOSYNCRATICAL, id-yo-sin-krāt-ik-āl, a. Pe-

uliar in temper, or disposition.

IDIOT, îd²ŷût, n. A natural. A changeling.

IDIOTICAL, îd-ê-ôt²[k-âl, a.] Stupid; foolish.

IDIOTICY, îd²ŷût-sê, n. See IDIOCY.

IDIOTISH, îd²ŷût-ŝsh, a. Like an idiot.

IDIOTISM, id-yut-izm, n. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

of mind.

IDIOTIZE, îd'ŷât-i'z, vi. To become stupid.

IDLE, i'dl, a. Lazy; averse from labour. Inactive.

Useless; vain; ineffectual. [lightly.

IDLE, i'dl, vi. To lose time in laziness. To play

IDLE, i'dl, vi. To waste lightly.

IDLED, i'dld, pp. Wasted idly; consumed unprofitable.

IDLEHEADED, i'dl-hêd-êd, a. Foolish; infatuated.

IDLEI V. i'dl-hêd So our encetors wretted idly.

IDLELY, i'd-le, ad. So our ancestors wrote Idly.

IDLENESS, i'dl-nês, n. Laziness; sloth; sluggish-ness; aversion from labour.

IDLEPATED, i'dl-på't-èd, n. Idleheaded; stupid. IDLERA 15.1., 'dd-pa't-edd, 'n. Idleneaded', stupid.
IDLER, i'dd-lår, n. A lazy person; a sluggard.
IDLESBY, i'dlz-bå, n. An inactive or lazy person.
IDLING, i'd-lång, ppr. Spending in idleness.
IDLY, i'd-lå, ad. Lazily. Without attention.
IDOCRASE, Id-b-krå's, n. A mineral; the vesuvian of Werner: sometimes massive, and very often in shining prismatic crystals. IDOL, i'dul, n. An image worshipped as God. One

loved or honoured to adoration. EDOLATER, i-dòl'a-tur, n. One who pays divine honours to images. idols.

IDOLATRESS, i-dòl'à-très, n. She who worships IDOLATRICAL,i-dò-làt'-rk-àl,a. Tending to idolatry. IDOLATRIZE, i-dôl-a-tri'z, vt. To worship idols. To worship.

IDOLATRIZE, i-dôl'â-tri'z, vi. To offer idolatrous IDOLATRIZED, i-dôl'â-tri'zd, pp. Worshipped. IDOLATRIZING, i-dôl'â-tri'z-ing, ppr. Adoring. IDOLATROUS, i-dôl'â-trûs, a. Tending to idolatry. IDOLATROUS, i-dôl'â-trûs, a. Tending to idolatry. IDOLATROUSLY, i-dôl-å-trus-lê, ad. In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, i-dôl-å-trê, n. The worship of images. IDOLISH, i-dôl-lsh, a. Idolatrous.

IDOLISM, i-ddi-list, n. Idolatrous worship.
IDOLIST, i-ddi-list, n. A worshipper of images.
IDOLIZE, i-ddi-liz, vt. To love or reverence to ado-

IDOLIZED, i'důl-i'zd, pp. Loved to adoration. IDOLIZER, i'důl-i'z-ůr, n. One who loves or reverences to adoration.

IDOLIZING, i'důl-i'z-îng, ppr. Loving to excess. IDOLOUS, i'důl-ůs, n. Idolatrous.

IDONEOUS, i-dô'n-yus, a. Fit; proper. IDYL, i'dil, n. A small short poem.

I. E., i'. ê'., For id est, or, that is.
IF, if', conj. Suppose it be so.
IFAITH, ê-fâ'th, ad. [An abbreviation of in faith.] Indeed; truly. days for a blockhead. IGNARO, ig-nå'rô, n. A contemptuous term of elder IGNEOUS, ig-nå-ås, «. Containing fire; emitting fire. IGNESCENT, ig-nås-ént, n. A stone or mineral that

gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. IGNESCENT, ig-nestent, a. Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel. fire.

when struck with steel. [fire. IGNIFEROUS, ig-nif-ér-ås, a. Producing or bringing IGNIFIED, ig-nif-í/d, pp. Formed into fire. IGNIFIUOUS, ig-nif-í/u-ås, a. Flowing with fire. IGNIFY, ig-nif-í, vt. To form into fire. IGNIFYING, ig-nif-í-í/ng, ppr. Forming into fire. IGNIGENOUS, ig-nif-é-nis, a. Engendered in the fire. IGNIPOTENCE, ig-nip-é-téns, n. Power over fire. IGNIPOTENT, ig-nip-é-téns, n. Will-with-thewisp; Jack-with-the-lanthorn: being vapours arising from putrefied waters.

wisp; Jack-with-the-nathiorn: being repeated from putrefied waters.

IGNITE, ig-ni't, vi. To become red hot.

IGNITE, ig-ni't, vt. To set on fire.

IGNITED, ig-ni't-id, pp. Set on fire.

IGNITIBLE, ig-ni't-ibi, a. Inflammable.

IGNITING, ig-ni't-ing, ppr. Setting on fire; becoming od with heat

ing red with heat.
IGNITION, ig-nish-an, n. The act of kindling.
IGNIVOMOUS, ig-niy-6-mås, a. Vomiting fire.
IGNOBILITY,ig-nô-bil-it-é, n. Want of magnanimity.
IGNOBLE, ig-nô-bil, a. Worthless; not deserving

IGNOBLENESS, [†]1g-nô'bl-nès, n. Want of dignity. IGNOBLY, [†]1g-nô'ble, ad. Dishonourably. IGNOMINIOUS, [†]1g-nô-m[†]1n'-y[†]1s, a. Mean; shameful;

reproachful. [lously.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ig-no-min'yus-lê, ad. Scanda-IGNOMINY, ig-nô-min-ê, n. Disgrace; infamy. IGNOMY, ig-nô-mê, n. An abbreviation of ignominy.

IGNORAMUS, ig no-rå-mås. n. Ignoramus is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanneled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and writ-ten upon the bill whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence, as defeetive or too weak to make good the presentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby 354

stopped, and he or she delivered. A foolish fellow; a vain, uninstructed pretender; a blockhead. IGNORANCE, ig'nur-ans, n. Want of knowledge. IGNORANT, ig'nur-ant, n. One untaught, unlettered,

GNORANT, ig-nur-ant, a. Wanting knowledge; un-

learned; uninstructed; unenlightened.
IGNORANTLY, ¹g²nůr-ånt-lê, ad. Unskilfully
IGNORE, ¹g²nô'r, vt. Not to know.
IGNORED, ¹g²nô'r†d, pp. Ignorant of.
IGNORING, ¹g²nô r-¹ng, ppr. Being ignorant.
IGNOSCIBLE, ¹g²nô's¹bl, a. Capable of pardon.
IGNOTE, ¹g²nô't, a. Unknown.

IGNOTE, ig-nô't, a. Unknown. [nus Lacerta. IGUANA, ig-u-an'a, n. A species of lizard, of the ge-IL, il', before words beginning with l, stands for in. ILE, i'l, n. A walk or alley in a church or publick build-

ing. Properly, aile. An ear of corn.
ILEUS, i-lė́²ū́s, n. A circumvolution, or insertion of

one part of the gut within the other.

ILEX, i'deks, n. The great scarlet oak.

ILIACK, î!deks, n. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIACK Passion, î!dek, n. A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILIAD, 11-5ad, n. An heroic poem by Homer. ILK, flk', a. The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; and denotes each: as, ilk ane of you, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, Mackintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

ILL, ¹l', n. Wickedness; depravity. Misfortune; misery.
 ILL, ¹l', α. Bad in any respect, whether physical or moral; evil. Siek; disordered.

ILL, il', ad. Not rightly in any respect.
ILL, il', n. or ad. Is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition; as, ill-formed, ill-becoming, &c. ILLABILE, il-lab-il, a. Not liable to fall or err; in-

ILLABILITY, îl-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality of not being liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [labour. ILLABORATE, îl-lâb-ô-râ't, a. Done without much ILLACERABLE, îl-lâs-êr-âbl, a. That cannot be torn. ILLACRYMABLE, îl-låk-rîm-åbl, a. Incapable of

weeping.
ILLAPSE, fl-låps', n. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another. Sudden attack. ILLAQUEATE, îl-lå'kôĉ-å't, vt. To entangle; to en-

trap; to ensnare. ILLAQUEATION, îl-lâ-kôê-â'shûn, n. The act of catching or ensnaring. A snare; any thing to catch another.

II.LATION, îl-lâ-shun, n. Inference; conclusion drawn

ILLATIUN, 11-3a-shun, 7a. Americae, control from premises.

ILLATIVE, fl-å-tiv, 7a. Relating to conclusion.

ILLATIVELY, fl-å-tiv-lê, 2ad. By conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, fl-là/d-åbl, 2a. Unworthy of praise.

ILLAUDABLY, fl-là/d-åb-lê, 2d. Unworthily.

ILLAUDABLY, fl-là/d-åb-lê, 2d. Unworthily.

ILLBRED, îl-brêd, a. Not well bred; unpolite. ILLBREEDING, îl-brê'd-ing, n. Want of good breed-

ing; unpoliteness. [order, or state. ILLCONDITIONED, fl-kůn-dish-ůnd, a. Being in bad ILLECEBROUS, fl-lè'sé-brůs, a. Full of allurements.

ILLEGAL, îl-lê-gâl, a. Contrary to law.
ILLEGAL, îl-lê-gâl-ît-ê, n. Contrariety to law.
ILLEGALIZE, îl-lê-gâl-i'z, vt. To render illegal.
ILLEGALIZED, îl-lê-gâl-i'zd, pp. Rendered unlawful.
ILLEGALIZING, îl-lê-gâl-i'z-lŋg, ppr. Rendering unlawful. lawful. to law.

ILLEGALLY, îl-lê²gål-ê, ad. In a manner contrary ILLEGALNESS, îl-lê²gål-nes, n. The state of being

illegal. [being read, ILLEGIBILITY, 1-16; read.

ILLEGITIMACY, îl-lê-jît^tîm-å-sê,n. State of bastardy. ILLEGITIMATE, îl-lê-jît^tîm-ět, a. Unlawfully begotten. Not genuine.

ILLEGITIMATE, fl-lê-jît'îm-êt, vt. To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate. ILLEGITIMATED, îl-lê-jît-îm-â/t-êd, pp. Rendered

illegitimate; proved to be born out of wedlock. ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lê-jît-îm-êt-lê, ad. Not be-

gotten in wedlock

ILLEGITIMATING, îl-lê-jît-îm-å't-îng, ppr. Proving to be born out of wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, îl-lê-jît'îm-â'shun, n. The state of one not begotten in wedlock. Want of genuineness. ILLEVIABLE, îl-lévé-å-åbl. a. What cannot be levied

or exacted. [face. ILLFACED, fl-få/sd, a. Having an ordinary or ugly ILLFAVOURED, fl-få/vård, a. Deformed.

ILLFA VOUREDLY, il-få-vård-lė, ad. With deformity. ILLFA VOUREDNESS, il-få-vård-nės, n. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, îl-lîb-er-al, a. Not noble; not ingenuous. Not generous.

ILLIBERALITY, îl-lîb-êr-âl-ît-ê, n. Meanness of ILLIBERALLY, îl-lîb-êr-âl-ê, ad. Meanly. ILLICIT, il-lis-it, a. Unlawful.

ILLICITI.Y, il-lis-it-le, ad. Unlawfully.

ILLICITNESS, fl-lis-st-nės, n. Unlawfulness. ILLICITOUS, sl-lis-st-dis, a. Unlawful. ILLIGHTEN, îl-li't-en, vt. To enlighten. See LIGHTEN.

ILLIMITABLE, il-lim-it-abl, a. That cannot be [tibility of bounds. pounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, il-lim-it-ab-le, ad. Without suscep-ILLIMITED, il-lim-it-ed, a. Unbounded. ILLIMITEDNESS, il-lim-it-ed-nes, n. Exemption

from all bounds. ILLINITION, il-lin'ish'un, n. A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

ILLITERACY, 'l-lit'ér-à-sè, n. Want of learning. ILLITERATE, 'l-lit'ér-èt, a. Unlettered. Unlearned. ILLITERATENESS, 'l-lit'ér-èt-nès, n. Want of learn-

ILLITERATURE, îl-lît'er-a-tur, n. Want of learning. ILL-LIVED, îl-li'vd, a. Leading a wicked life. ILLNATURE, îl-nā/t-ŷūr, n. Want of humanity.

ILLNATURED, îl-nă/t-ŷûrd, a. Habitually malevolent. II.LNATUREDLY, Îl-na/t-ŷârd-lê, ad. În a peevish, froward manner. [kindly disposition. ILLNATUREDNESS, îl-nă't-ŷurd-nes, n. Want of a

ILLNESS, fl'nes, n. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. Wickedness. [reason. ILLOGICAL, 11-loj-1k-ål, a. Contrary to the rules of ILLOGICALLY, 11-loj-1k-ål-ê, ad. Contrary to the laws

of argument. [the rules of reason. ILLOGICALNESS, il-loj-ik-al-nes, n. Contrariety to ILLSTARRED, îl'sta'rd, a. Unlucky. ciplined. ILLTRAINED, îl'tră'nd, a. Not well trained or dis-ILLUDE, îl-lu'd, vt. To deceive.

ILLUDED, fl-lu'd-éd, pp. Deceived; mocked. ILLUDING, fl-lu'd-ing, ppr. Deceiving; mocking. ILLUME, fl-lu'm, vt. To enlighten. To adorn. See

ILLUMINATE. [nates, or affords light. ILLUMINANT, fl-lu'm-fn-årt, a. That which illumi-ILLUMINATE, fl-lu'm-fn-å't, n. One pretending to be

ILLUMINATE, il-lu'm-in-a't, n. One pretending to be enlightened with superior knowledge.

ILLUMINATE, il-lu'm-in-a't, n. Enlightened.

ILLUMINATE, il-lu'm-in-a't, vt. To enlighten; to supply with light. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours. To illustrate.

ILLUMINATED, il-lu'm-in-a't-èd, pp. Enlightened;

rendered luminous; adorned with pictures.

ILLUMINEE, il-lu'm-ln-2¢, n. A church term, anILLUMINATI, il-lu'm-in-2¢¢, n. ciently applied to
persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith, and grace they had received, by that sacrament. ILLUMINATING, Il-lu'm-in-à't-ing, n. The act, prac-

tice, or art, of adorning manuscripts, or books with

paintings.

ILLUMINATING, il-lu'm-in-a't-ing, ppr. Enlighten-

ing. Adorning with pictures.
ILLUMINATION, fl-lu'm-in-a-shan, n. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. [power to give light. ILLUMINATIVE, fl-lu'm-in-å't-iv, a. Having the ILLUMINATOR, fl-lu'm-in-å't-år, n. One who gives

light. One whose business it was to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. ILLUMINE, fl-lu'm-ln, vt. To enlighten. To decorate.

ILLUMINED, fl-lum-ind, pp. Supplied with light.

Adorned. |light. Decorating; adorning.

ILLUMINING, fl-lum-in-ing, ppr. Supplying with

ILLUMINISM, fl-lum-in-izm, n. The principles of the

Illuminati. ILLUMINIZE, îl-lu'm-în-i'z, vt. To initiate into the

doctrines, or principles, of the Illuminati.
ILLUMINIZED, il-lu'm-in-i'zd, pp. Initiated into the doctrines of the Illuminati.

ILLUMINIZING, fl-lu'm-fn-i'z-ing, ppr. Initiating into the doctrines of the Illuminati.

ILLUSION, Il-lu'zhūn, n. Mockery; false show.
ILLUSIVE, Il-lu'sīv, a. Deceiving by false show.
ILLUSIVELY, Il-lu'sīv-lê, ad. In a deceptious manner.

ILLUSIVENESS, îl-lu-sîv-nês, n. Deception.
ILLUSORY, îl-lu-sîv-nê, n. Deception.
ILLUSORY, îl-lu-sîr-ê, a. Deceiving.
ILLUSTRATE, îl-lůs-trā't, vt. To explain; to clear; ILLUSTRATED, fl-lus-tra't-èd, pp. Made bright or ILLUSTRATING, fl-lus'tra't-ing, ppr. Making bright

or glorious, [elucidation. ILLUSTRATION, îl-lůs-trå-shůn, n. Explanation; ILLUSTRATIVE, îl-lůs-trà-tîv, a. Having the quality of clearing explanation.

ILLUSTRÄTIVELY, îl-lůs'trå-tîv-lê, ad. By way of ILLUSTRATOR, îl-lůs-trå-tůr, n. One who clears. ILLUSTRIOUS, îl-lůs-trê-ůs, a. Noble; eminent for excellence. Nobility. ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, îl-lûs-trê-ûs-nes, n. Éminence.

ILLUXURIOUS, îl-lûks-u'r-yûs, a. Not luxurious. ILL-WILL, îl-'ôîl', n. Disposition to envy or hatred. ILL-WILLER, fl'ofl'ur, n. One who wishes or intends ill to another.

I'M, i'm. Contracted from I am.

IM, im', is used commonly, in composition, for in, before mute letters.

IMAGE, îm-îj, n. A statue; a picture. An idol; a false god. A copy. A representation of any thing to the mind.

IMAGE, îmij, vt. To imagine. IMAGED, im'fjd, pp. Imaged; copied by the imagina-IMAGERY, im'fj-re, n. Pictures; statues. Show; appearance. Forms of the fancy. of images.

IMAGE-WORSHIP, îm²ij-ôur-shîp, n. The worship IMAGINABLE, îm-âj-în-âbl, a. Possible to be conceived. IMAGINANT, îm-âj-în-ânt, a. Imagining; forming IMAGINANT, îm-âj-în-ânt, n. One who is prone to

form strange ideas.

IMAGINARY, îm-āj-în-ēr-ê, a. Existing only in the
IMAGINATION, îm-āj-în-ā-shūn, n. Fancy; the

power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

IMAGINATIVE, Im-aj-in-a'(t-Iv,a. Full of imagination. IMAGINE, îm-aj-în, vt. To fancy; to paint in the

mind. To scheme; to contrive. IMAGINED, îm-âj-înd, pp. Formed in the mind; fan-IMAGINER, îm-âj-în-ûr, n. One who forms ideas.

IMAGING, im-ij-ing, ppr. Imagining; copying in the imagination. [mind; devising. IMAGINING, im-aj-in-ing, ppr. Forming ideas in the IMAGINING, im-aj-in-ing, n. Fancy; imagination. IMAN, i'man, n. A minister, or priest among the Ma-

hommedans.

hommedans.

IMBALM, fm-bår/, vt. To excommunicate in a crt. sense.

IMBAN, fm-bån/, vt. To form into a band.

IMBANDED, fm-bånd/dp, pp. Formed into a ban

IMBANDING. fm-bånd/lng, ppr. Forming into a ban

IMBANDING. fm-bånd/lng, ppr. Forming into a ban

IMBANK, fm-bångk/, vt. To inclose with a bank

IMBANKED, lm-bångk/d, pp. Inclosed, or defended b

a bank. IMBANKING, im-bangk-ing, ppr. Inclosing with a bank. IMBANKMENT, im-bangk-ment, n. The act of defending with a bank.

IMBARGO, îm-bå'r-gö. See Емвандо. IMBARK, îm-bå'rk. See Емванк. IMBARMENT, im-ba'r-ment, n. See EMBAR.

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IMBOWERING, îm-bàô'ůr-îng, ppr Covering with

l 2 3 4 5 6 , 8 9 1 61 2 6 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on , was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—1, u

IMBARN, îm-bâ'rn, v.t. To lay up in a barn. IMBARNED, îm-bâ'rnd, pp. Laid up in a barn. IMBARNING, îm-bâ'r-nîng, ppr. Laying up in a barn. IMBASE, îm-bâ's, v.t. See Embase. IMBASE, îm-bâ's, v.t. To sink in value. IMBASTARDIZE, îm-bå's-ter-di'z, vt. To convict of being a hastard. IMBASTARDIZED, im-ba's-ter-di'zd, pp. Convicted of being a bastard.

IMBASTARDIZING, im-bå/s-ter-di/z-ing, ppr. Con-IMBASTARDIZING, im-bå's-tèr-di'z-ing, ppr. Convicting of being a bastard.

IMBATHE, im-bå'th, vt. To bathe all over.

IMBATHED, im-bå'th-ding, pp. Bathed all over.

IMBATHING, im-bå'th-ing, ppr. Bathing all over.

IMBEAD, im-bè'd-èd, pp. Fastened with a bead.

IMBEADED, im-bè'd-èd, pp. Fastenirg with a bead.

IMBEADING, im-bè'd-ing, ppr. Fastenirg with a bead.

IMBECILE, im-bè-sè'l, a. Wanting strength of either mind or bedy. mind or body.

IMBECILE, im-bê-sê'l, vt. To weaken.

Weaken IMBECILED, im-bê-sê'ld, pp. Weakened. IMBECILING, im-bê-sê'l-ing, ppr. Weakening. IMBECILITY, im-bê-sîl-it-ê, n. Fcebleness of mind or body. IMBED, im-bėd', vt. To sink, or lay in a bed.
IMBEDDED, im-bėd'ėd. See EMBEDDED.
IMBEDDED, im-bėd'ėd, pp. Laid or inclosed, as in a IMBEDDING, îm-bed-îng, ppr. Laying, as in a bed. IMBELLICK, îm-bel-îk, a. Not warlike. IMBENCHING, îm-bentshing, n. A raised work like a bench. IMBEZZLE, îm-bêz'l, vt. See Embezzle. [MENT. IMBEZZLEMENT, îm-bêz'l-mênt, n. See Embezzle-INBIBE, îm-bi'b, vt. To drink in. To admit into the mind. IMBIBED, fm-bi'bd, pp. Received into the mind.

IMBIBER, fm-bi'b-fir, n. That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBING, fm-bi'b-fing, ppr. Receiving into the mind.

IMBIBITION, fm-bi-bish-fin, n. The act of sucking or drinking. [unhappy. IMBITTER, îm-bît-ûr, vt. To make bitter. To make IMBITTERED, îm-bît-ûrd, pp. Made unhappy. IMBITTERER, îm-bît-ûr-ûr, n. That which makes bitter. [happy. IMBITTERING, îm-bît-ăr-îng, ppr. Rendering un-IMBLAZON, îm-blă-zân. See Emblazon. IMBODIED, îm-bòd-êd, pp. Formed into a body. IMBODY, îm-bòd-ê, vt. To condense to a body. To IMBODY, îm-bod'ê, vt. incorporate. To enclose.

IMBODY, im-bòd²é, vi. To unite into one mass.

IMBODYING, im-bòd²é, vi. To unite into a body.

IMBOLDEN, im-bàd²é-ing, ppr. Forming into a body.

IMBOLDEN, im-båd²den, vt. To encourage. IMBOLDEN, im-bô'l-den, vr. 10 encourage. IMBOLDENED, im-bô'ldnd, pp. Encouraged. [dence. IMBOLDENING, im-bô'ld-ning, ppr. Giving confi-IMBONITY, im-bô'lt-ê, n. Want of goodness. IMBORDER, im-bâ'r-dår, vt. To bound. IMBORDERED, im-bâ'r-dård, pp. Furnished with a border; bounded. IMBORDERING, im-ba'r-dur-ing, ppr. Furnishing with a border. IMBOSK, İm-bosk', vi. To lie concealed.
IMBOSK, İm-bosk', vi. To conceal; to hide.
IMBOSKED, İm-bosk'd, pp. Concealed; hidden.
IMBOSKING, İm-bosk'in p, ppr. Concealing; hiding.
IMBOSOM, İm-bosk'in p, ppr. Concealing; hiding. to affection. IMBOSOMED, îm-bôz-ûmd, pp. Held in the bosom; IMBOSOMING, îm-bôz-ûm-îng, ppr. Holding in the bosom; caressing.
IMBOSS, im bos'. See Емвозь.
IMBOUND, im-bao'nd, vt. То enclose. IMBOUNDED, îm bảônd-êd, pp. Inclosed in limits; shut in. [mits; shutting in. shut in. Imts; snutting in. IMBOUNDING, im-båånd-ing, ppr. Inclosing in li-IMBOW, im-båå', vi. To arch.
IMBOWED, im-båå'd, pp. Arched; vaulted.
IMBOWEL, im-båå'di, see EMBOWEL.
IMBOWER, im-båå'dir, vi. See EMBOWER.
IMBOWER, im-båå'dir, vi. To cover with a bower.
IMBOWERED im-båå'drd, pp. Covered with a bower.

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trees.

MBOWING, îm-bàô-îng, ppr. Arching; vaulting.

IMBOWMENT, îm-bô-ment, n. Arch; vault.

IMBOX, îm-bôks', vt. To shut up as in a box.

IMBOXED, îm-bôksd', pp. Inclosed in a box.

IMBOXING, îm-bôks-îng, ppr. Inclosing in a box.

IMBOXING, îm-bôks-îng, ppr. Inclosing in a box.

IMBRAID, îm-brângd', vt. To entangle.

IMBRANGLED, îm-brâng'gld, pp. Entangled.

IMBRANGLENG. îm-brângg-îling, ppr. Entangling. IMBRANGLED, im-brång'gld, pp. Entangled. IMBRANGLING, im-brångg'ling, ppr. Entangling. IMBRED, im-bråd'. See INBRED. IMBRED, im-bråd', pp. Generated within. IMBREED, im-bråd', vt. To generate within. IMBREEDING, im-bråd-ing, ppr. Generating within. IMBRICATE, im-brå-kå't, a. Laid one under another. IMBRICATED, im-brå-kå't-åd, a. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter, tile IMBRICATED, im²brê-kā²t-éd, a. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile. [ture. IMBRICATION, im-brê-kā²shūn, n. Concave inden-IMBROWN, im-brāð'n, vt. To make brown. IMBROWNED, im-brāð'nd, pp. Made brown. IMBROWNING, im-brāð'n-ing, ppr. Making brown. IMBRUE, im-brð', vt. To steep; to soak. IMBRUED, im-brð'd, pp. Wet; moistened; drenched. IMBRUING, im-brð'd, pp. Wet; moistening; drenching. drenching. IMBRUMENT, imbro-ment, n. A steeping; a soaking. IMBRUTE, fm-brô't, vt. To degrade to brutality.
IMBRUTE, fm-brô't, vi. To sink to brutality.
IMBRUTED, fm-brô't-èd, pp. Degraded to brutishness. IMBRUTING, im-brot-ing, ppr. Reducing to brutish-[liquor or dye. ness IMBUE, im-bu', vt. To tincture deep; to soak with any IMBUE, im-bu', vt. 10 tincture deep; to soak with any IMBUED, im-bu'd, pp. Tinged; dyed.

IMBUING, im-bu'ding, ppr. Tincturing deeply.

IMBURENT, im-bu'ment, n. A deep tincturing.

IMBURSED, im-būrs'd, pp. Stocked with money.

IMBURSED, im-būrs'd, pp. Stocked with money.

IMBURSEMENT, im-būrs'ment, n. Money laid with money. stock. furnishing with money. IMBURSING, îm-bûrs'îng, ppr. Stocking with money; IMITABILITY, îm-ît-å-bîl'ît-ê, n. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, 'm-'ft-åbl, a. Worthy to be imitated; within reach of imitation. IMITATE, im'it-å't, vt. To copy; to counterfeit. IMITATED, im'it-å't-èd, pp. Followed; copied. IMITATED, im-it-a't-ch, pp. Followed; copied.

IMITATING, im-it-à't-ing, ppr. Following in manner.

IMITATION, im-it-à's-inn, a. The act of copying.

That which is offered as a copy.

IMITATIVE, im-it-à't-iv, a. Inclined to copy. Aiming at resemblance.

IMITATORSHIP, im-it-à't-ûr, n. One that copies another.

IMITATORSHIP, im-it-à't-ûr-ship, n. The office or employment of an imitator.

IMITATRIX, fm-ft-å-triks, n. She who imitates.

IMMACULATE, fm-måk-u-låt, a. Spotless; pure; undefiled. IMMACULATELY, îm-mâk-u-lâ/t-lê, ad. Without IMMACULATENESS, îm-mâk-u-lâ/t-nes, n. Purity; innocence. IMMAILED, im-måld, a. Wearing armour. [upon. IMMAILED, im-måld, a. Not to be wrought IMMANACLE, im-måldel, vt. To fetter; to confine. IMMANACLED, im-måldkld, pp. Fettered; confined. IMMANACLING, im-man'ak-ling, ppr. Fettering; confining.

IMMANE, im-må'n, a. Prodigiously great.

IMMANELY, im-må'n-lê, ad. Monstrously; cruelly.

IMMANENCY, im-å-nên-sê, n. Internal dwelling.

IMMANENT, im-å-nênt, a. Intrinsick; inherent. IMMANIFEST, im-man-é-fést, a. Not plain. IMMANITY, im-man-ét-é, n. Barbarity. IMMARCESSIBLE, im-mar-sés-íbl, a. Unfading. IMMARTIAL, îm-må'r-shål, a. Not warlike. IMMASK, im-må'sk, vt. To disguise.
IMMASK, im-må'sk, vt. To disguise.
IMMASK ED, im-må'skd, pp. Covered; masked.
IMMASK ING,im-må'sk-ing,ppr. Covering; disguising.
IMMATCHABLE, im-måtsh'åbl, a. Peerless.
IMMATERIAL, im-må-té'r-ŷål, a. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; unimportant.

1 M M TMM

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but', on', was', at', good', w, o, y, e or i, u.

IMMATERIALISM, îm-må-tê'r-ŷâl-îzm, n. The doctrine of the existence of immaterial substances. IMMATERIALIST, îm-mâ-tê'r-ŷâl-îst, n. One who

professes immateriality. IMMATERIALITY, îm-må-tê/r-ŷål-ît-ê, n. Distinct-

ness from body or matter. IMMATERIALIZED, îm-mâ-tê'r-ŷâl-i'zd, a. Incorporeal. [ing upon matter. IMMATERIALLY, im-må-tê'r-ŷāl-ê, ad. Not depend-IMMATERIALNESS, im-må-tê'r-ŷāl-nês, n. Dis-

tinctness from matter. [wanting body. IMMATERIATE, Im-må-té'r-yå't, a. Incorporeal; IMMATURE, Im-må-tu'r, a. Not ripe. Not perfect.

Hasty; early.

IMMATURELY, im-ma-tu'r-le, ad. Too soon; before ripeness.

IMMATURENESS, lm-må-tu'r-nės, Unripeness; in-IMMATURITY, lm-må-tu'r-ît-ê, n. completeness. IMMEABILITY, lm-mê-å-bîl'ît-ê, n. Want of power definitely extensive. to pass. IMMEASURABLE, îm-mezh-dr-abl, a. Immense; in-IMMEASURABLY, îm-mezh-dr-ab-lê, ad. Beyond

all measure. mon measure. IMMEASURED, îm-mêzh-urd, a. Exceeding com-IMMECHANICAL, îm-mê-kân-îk-âl, a. Not accord-

ing to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, im-mê'd-ŷèt-sê, n. Power of acting without dependance. [causes. IMMEDIATE, îm-mê'd-ŷêt, a. Not acting by second IMMEDIATELY, îm-mê'd-ŷêt-lê, a. Instantly; at

the time present. IMMEDIATENESS, îm-mê'd-ŷêt-nês, n. Exemption

from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, lm-méd-ik-åbl, a. Incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, im-mé-lo'd-yas, a. Unmusical. IMMEMORABLE, îm-mêm-dr-abl, a. Not worth re-

membering IMMEMORIAL, îm-mê-mô'r-ŷal, a. So ancient that

possibility to be measured. [measured. IMMENSURABLE, im-mens-yūr-ābl, a. Not to be IMMENSURATE, im-mens-yūr-ā/t, a. Unmeasured. [measured. Not to be

IMMENSURATE, im-méns-yūr-á't, a. Unmeasured. IMMERGED, im-mérj', vt. To put under water. IMMERGED, im-mérjd', pp. Put under water. IMMERJING, im-mérjd', pp. Plunging into fluid. IMMERJIT, im-mér-ślt, a. Want of worth. IMMERJITED, im-mér-ślt-éd, a. Not deserved. IMMERJITED, im-mér-ślt-és, a. Undeserving. IMMERSE by mér-st. To put under water. To

IMMERSE, im-mers', vt. To put under water.

sink or cover deep.

IMMERSE, im-mers', a. Buried; covered; sunk deep. IMMERSED, im-mers'd, pp. Put into a fluid. Decply

IMMERSING, İm-mersing, ppr. Plunging into a fluid. Deeply engaging.
IMMERSION, İm-mersishin, n. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. The state of

The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMESH, im-mesh', vt. To entangle in a net or a web. IMMESHED, im-mesh'd, pp. Entangled in meshes. IMMESHING, im-mesheing, ppr. Entangling in meshes. IMMETHODICAL, im-me-thod/ik-al, a. Being with-

out method. [out order. IMMETHODICALLY, im-me-thod-ik-al-e, ad. With-IMMETHODICALNESS, îm-mê-thòd'îk-âl-nês, n. Confusion.

IMMEW, im-mu'. See EMMEW. [place. IMMIGRATE, im-mu'. for to dwell in some IMMIGRATION, im-e-grā'-shūn, n. An entering in-

to a place.

IMMINENCE, im-in-ent, a. Impending. ImMINENT, im-in-ent, a. Impending. Threatenit IMMINGLE, im-mingg'l, vt. To mix. To unite. IMMINGLED, im-mingg'ld, pp. Mixed; mingled. LMMINGLING, fm-mingg-ling, ppr. Mixing; mingling.

IMMINUTION, îm-în-u'shun, n. Diminution. IMMISCIBILITY, îm-mis-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Incapacity of

being mingled. mingled. IMMISCIBLE, lm-mls-lbl, a. Not capable of being IMMISSION, lm-mlsh-un, n. The act of sending in.

Contrary to emission. IMMIT, im-mit, vt. To send in. To inject.

IMMITIGABLE, im-mit-ig-abl, a. Not to be softened.

IMMITIGABLE, Im-mlt²[g-åbl, a. Not to be softened.

IMMITTED, İm-mlt²de, pp. Sent in. Injected

IMMITTED, İm-mlt²ing, pp. Senting in. Injecting.

IMMIX, Im-lks', vt. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, İm-mlks²bl, a. Impossible to be min
IMMIXED, İm-mlks'dl, pp. Mingled. [gled.

IMMIXING, İm-mlks²lng, ppr. Mingling.

IMMIXT, İm-mlks', a. Unmixt.

IMMOBILITY, İm-mbd'l-t-å-se, n. Excessive.

IMMODERACY, İm-mbd'er-å-t, a. Excessive.

IMMODERATEL, İm-mbd'er-å-t, d. In an excessive degree. [of moderation.]

cessive degree. of moderation. IMMODERATENESS, îm-mod-er-et-nes, n. Want

IMMODERATION, îm-môd/ér-å-shûn, n. Excess. IMMODEST, îm-môd/ést, a. Unchaste; impure. Ob-Exorbitant. Arrogant. scene.

IMMODESTLY, îm-môd-êst-lê, ad. In a shameless manner. [Impudence. Indecency. IMMODESTY, im-mod-es-te, n. Want of delicacy. IMMOLATE, im-co-lat, vt. To sacrifice. To kill in

sacrifice.

IMMOLATED, îm'mô-lå't-èd, pp. Sacrificed. IMMOLATING, im-mo-lat-ing, ppr. Sacrificing. IMMOLATION, lm²d-lå²shūn, n. A sacrifice offered. IMMOLATOR, lm²mô²lå't-ūr, n. One that offers in IMMOMENT, lm-mò²mėnt, a. Trifling. [sacrifice. IMMOMENTOUS, lm-mò-mėn²tūs, a. Unimportant.

IMMORAL, İm-mor'âl, a. Wanting regard to the laws of religion. Dishonest.

IMMORALITY, İm-mò-râl-ît-ê, n. Want of virtue.

IMMORALIY, İm-mòr'âl-ê, ad. Wickedly. Viciously.

IMMORIGEROUS, İm-mò-rîg-êr-ås, a. Rade; uncivil. [obedienee.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS, îm-mô-rîj'êr-ûs-nês, n. Dis-IMMORTAL, im-ma'r-tal, a. Exempt from death. Never ending.

IMMORTALITY, im-mor-tāl-it-e, n. Exemption from IMMORTALIZATION, im-ma'r-tāl-i-zā-shūn, n. An immortalizing.

IMMORTALIZE, îm-ma'r-tal-i'z, vt. To exempt from death. mortal. IMMORTALIZE, îm-mâ'r-tâl-i'z, vi. To become im-IMMORTALIZED, îm-mâ'r-tâl-i'zd, pp. Rendered

immortal.

IMMORTALIZING, lm-må/r-tål-i/z-lng, ppr. Ren-IMMORTALLY, îm-mà'r-tal-e, ad. So as never to

die, With exemption from death. IMMORTIFICATION, îm-mar-tîf-îk-â-shun, n. Want

of subjection of the passions. IMMOVABILITY, im-mov-a-bil-it-e, n. Incapability of being removed.

IMMOVABLE, im-mov-abl, a. Not to be forced from its place. Unshaken. IMMOVABLENESS, îm-mô/v-åbl-nes, n. The state

of being immevable.

IMMOVABLY, îm-mô'v-åb-lê, ad. In a state not to IMMUND, îm-můnd', a. Unclean. [be shaken. IMMUNDICITY, îm-můn-dîs-ît-ê, n. Uncleanness. Impurity

IMMUNITY, îm-mu'nît-ê, n. Privilege. Exemption

from onerous duties. Freedom.
IMMURE, Im-mu'r, n. A wall.
IMMURE, Im-mu'r, vt. To enclose within walls. To confine. To imprison.

conne. Io imprison.

IMMURED, im-mu'rd, pp. Confined within walls.

IMMURING, im-mu'r-ing, ppr. Confining within walls.

IMMUSICAL, im-mu'zik-al, a. Inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, im-mu't-à-bil-ît-è, n. Exemption

from change. IMMUTABLE, îm-mu't-abl, a. Unchangeable.

IMMUTABLENESS, îm-mu't-abl-nes, n. Unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLY, îm-mu't-âb-lê, ad. Unalterably.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good —w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

IMMUTATE, im-mu²tả't, a. Unchanged. [tion. IMMUTATION, im-mu²tả'shun, n. Change; alteraftion. IMP, imp', n. A graff, scion, or sucker. A son; the offspring; progeny. A youth. A puny devil. IMP, imp', vt. To plant. To graft. To lengthen or

enlarge.
IMPACABLE, im-pa'kabl, a. Not to be softened.

IMPACT, im-påkt', vt. To drive close or hard. IMPACTED, im-påkt'-ed, pp. Driven hard.

IMPACTED, im-påkt-éd, pp. Driven hard.
IMPACTING, im-påkt-ing, ppr. Making close.
IMPAINT, im-på'nt, vt. To paint.
IMPAINTID, im-på'nt-éd, pp. Adorned with colours.
IMPAINTING, im-på'nt-éd, pp. Adorning with colours.
IMPAIR, im-på'r, n. Diminution; decrease. [lours.
IMPAIR, im-på'r, vt. To injure; to make worse.
IMPAIR, im-på'r, vi. To be lessened.
IMPAIRE, im-på'r, n. Unsuitable.
IMPAIRED, im-på'r, p. Injured. Weakened.
IMPAIRED, im-på'r, n. That which impairs.

IMPAIRER, im-på'r-ur, n. That which impairs.

IMPAIRER, im-pa'r-ûr, n. That which impairs.

MPAIRING, im-pā'r-ing, ppr. Making worse. InIMPAIRMENT, im-pā'r-ment, n. Injury. [juring.

MPALATABLE, im-pāl'āt-ābl, a. Not suitable to the
IMPALE, im-pā'l. See EMFALE.

IMPALEMENT, im-pā'l-ment, n. Putting to death
by thrusting the body on an upright stake.

IMPALLIDED, im-pāl'ād, vt. To make pale.

IMPALLIDED, im-pāl'ād-ē'd, pp. Made pale.

IMPALLIDENG, im-pāl'ād-ē'd, pp. Made pale.

IMPALLIDENG, im-pāl'ād-ē'd, pp. Made pale.

IMPALLIDING, îm-păl-îd-îng, ppr. Making pale. IMPALM, îm-pă'm, vt. To seize; to grasp.

MPALM, Im-på'm, vt. To seize'; to grasp.

IMPALMED,Im-på'ml,pp. Grasped; taken by the hand.

IMPALMING, Im-på'm-Ing, ppr. Taking by the hand;

grasping. [of not being perceived by touch.

IMPALPABILITY, Im-pål-på-bil-t-é, n. The state

IMPALSED, Im-pål-zé, vt. To strike with palsy.

IMPALSY, Im-pål-zé, vt. To strike with palsy.

IMPALSYING, Im-pål-zé-ling, ppr. Paralizing.

IMPANATE, Im-på-nå't, a. Embodied in bread.

IMPANATED, Im-på-nå't, vt. To embody with bread.

IMPANATING, Im-på-nå't-ing, ppr. Embodying with bread.

bread. IMPANATION, îm-på-nå-shun, n. A supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of

bread in the Lord's Supper. IMPANNEL, im-pan-el. See EMPANNEL.

IMPANNEL, im-pan-el. See EMPANNEL.

IMPANNELED, im-pan-éld, pp. Having the names entered in a pannel. Formed as a jury.

IMPANNELING, im-pan-él-ing, ppr. Writing the names on a pannel. Forming as a jury.

IMPARADISE, im-par-éa-di's, vt. To put in a place

or state resembling paradise in felicity. IMPARADISED, îm-păr-â-di'sd, pp. Made happy. IMPARADISING, îm-păr-â-di's-îng, ppr. Making

very happy.

IMPARALLELED, îm-păr'âl-lêld, a. Unmatched.

IMPARASYLLABIC, îm-păr'â-sīl-àb'īk, a. Not con-

sisting of an equal number of syllables.

IMPARDONABLE, İm-pår-dån-åbl, a. Irremissible.

IMPARITY, İm-pår-lt-ê, n. Inequality. Disproportion.

IMPARK, İm-pårk, vt. To enclose with a park. See EMPARK.

IMPARLANCE, îm-pâ/r-lâns. See EMPARLANCE. IMPARSONEE, îm-pâ/r-sûn-ê/, a. A parson inducted

nto a rectory.

IMPART, im-pa'rt, nt. To grant. To communicate.

IMPARTANCE, im-pa'r-tans, n. Communication of a [parting.

IMPARTATION, îm-par-ta-shun, n. The act of im-IMPARTED, im-på'rt-ed, pp. Communicated. IMPARTIAL, im-på'r-shål, a. Equitable. Equal in

distribution of justice. [partial. IMPARTIALIST, îm-på/r-shål-ist, n. One who is im-IMPARTIALITY, îm-pår-shål-it-ê, n. Equitableness. IMPARTIALLY, im-på/r-shål-ê, ad. Equitably; justly;

honestly IMPARTIBILITY, im-part-ib-il-it-e, n. Not being stowed. subject to partition. IMPARTIBLE, im-pa'rt-libl, a. To be conferred or be-IMPARTING, im-pa'rt-ling, ppr. Communicating. IMPARTMENT, im-pa'rt-ment, n. Communication of

knowledge.

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IMPASSABLE, îm-pâs'âbl, a. Not to be passed; impervious. IMPASSABLENESS, îm-pâs'âbl-nes, n. Incapability

IMPASSABLENESS, im-pas-adi-nes, n. incapadiny of admitting passage.

IMPASSIBLE, im-pas-fbl, a. Incapable of suffering.

IMPASSIBLENESS, im-pas-fbl-nes, n. } Exemption IMPASSIBLENESS, im-pas-fbl-nes, n. } from pain.

IMPASSION, im-pas-fùn, vt. To affect strongly.

IMPASSIONATE, im-pas-fùn-a't, vt. To affect powerfully.

IMPASSIONATE, im-pas-fùn-a't, a. Strongly affect-IMPASSIONATED, im-pas-fùn-a't, et-de, pp. Affected powerfully.

Impassionate im-pas-fùn-a't-de, pp. Affected powerfully.

powerfully. [feeting powerfully. IMPASSIONATING, im-pash-an-at-ing, ppr. Af-IMPASSIONED, im-pash-and, pp. Moved, or affected

by passion. [affecting by passion. IMPASSIONING, im-pash-un-ing, ppr. Moving, or IMPASSIVE, im-pastly, a. Exempt from the agency of external causes. IMPASSIVELY, îm-pas'îv-lê, ad. Without sensibi-

lity to pain, or suffering. [ing impassive. IMPASSIVENESS, im-pås-tåv-nės, n. The state of be-MPASTATION, im-pås-tå-shån, n. A mixture of divers materials of different colours and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and har-

dened either by the air or fire. [or paste. IMPASTE, îm-pă'st, vt. To knead or make into dough IMPASTED, îm-pă'st-čd, pp. Made into paste.

IMPASTING, îm-på'st-îng, ppr. Making into dough, IMPATIBLE, îm-på'st-îng, a. intolerable. [or paste. IMPATIENCE, îm-på'shëns, n. Rage under suffering.

Vehemence of temper.

IMPATIENT, im-pā-shēnt, a. Not able to endure. Furious with pain. Hot; hasty. Eager. IMPATIENT, im-pā-shēnt, n. One who is not able to bear pain. [great desire. IMPATIENTLY, im-pā'shent-le, ad. Eagerly; with IMPATRONIZATION, im-pāt'rô-ni-zā'shun, n. An

absolute master, seigniory, or possession. IMPATRONIZE, im-pat'rô-ni'z, vt. To gain to one's

self the power of any seigniory.

IMPATRONIZED, im-pat-ro-ni/zd, pp. Gained to one's self the power of a seigniory. IMPATRONIZING, im-pat'-rô-ni'z-ing, ppr. Gaining

IMPATRONIZING, im-pát-ró-ni'z-ing, ppr. Gaining to one's self the power of a seigniory.

IMPAWN, im-pá'n, vi. To pawn; to give as a pledge.

IMPAWNED, im-pá'n-ing, pp. Pledged.

IMPAWNING, im-pá'n-ing, ppr. Pledging. [rity.

IMPEACH, im-pê'tsh, n. To accuse by publick autho
IMPEACH, im-pê'tsh, vi. Hinderanee; let.

IMPEACHABLE, im-pê'tsh-âbl, a. Accusable.

IMPEACHED, im-pê'tsh, pp. Accused by public authority: charged with a crime.

thority; charged with a crime. IMPEACHER, îm-pê'tsh-ûr, n. An accuser; one who

brings an accusation against another. IMPEACHING, im-pe'tsh'ing, ppr. Accusing by au-

thority; calling in question.

IMPEACHMENT, im-pê/tsh-ment, n. Hinderance.

Publick acccusation; charge preferred. Reproach. IMPEARL, im-perl', vt. To decorate as with a pearl. IMPEARLED, im-perl'd, pp. Formed in the resemb-

lance of pearls. [pearls. IMPEARLING, im-per-ling, ppr. Decorating with IMPECCABILITY, im-pek-a-bil-it-é, n. Exemption sibility of sin.

from sin. [Siolity of sin. IMPECCABLE, im-pėk-låbl, a. Exempt from a pos-IMPECCANCY, im-pėk-lån-sė, n. Impeceability. IMPED, impėd, pp. Grafted; planted. IMPEDE, im-pėd-lvt. To hinder; to obstruct. IMPEDED, im-pėd-lėm-lvt. impedelsement, n. Any obstruction to messar. Hindarona. lat

passage. Hindrance; let. IMPEDIMENT, îm-pédé-ment, vt. To obstruct; to

hinder. IMPEDIMENTAL, im-pêd-ê-měn-tâl, a. Causing ob-IMPEDIMENTED, im-pěd-ê-měnt-êd, pp. Impeded. IMPEDIMENTING, im-pěd-ê-měnt-ing, ppr. Impeding

IMPEDING, îm-pê'd-Îng, ppr. Hindering; obstructing. IMPEDITE, îm-pê'd-Îng, ppr. Hindering; obstructing. IMPEDITION, îm-pê-dîsh-ûn, n. Hindrance. IMPEDITIVE, îm-pêd-ît-îv, a. Causing hindrance.

IMPEL, im-pel', vi. To urge forward; to press on. IMPELLED, im-pêl'd, pp. Driven forward.

IMPELLENT, im-pêl'ent, n. A power that drives forIMPELLER, im-pêl'ent, n. One that impels. [ward. IMPELLIN (im-pel-l'n, n. One that impels. [Ward. IMPELLIN (im-pel-l'ng, ppr. Driving forward; urging. IMPEN, im-pén', vt. To enclose in a narrow close. IMPEND, im-pén'd', vi. To hang over. IMPENDENCE, im-pén'déns, n. Near approach. IMPENDENCY, im-pén'dén-sé, n. The state of hang-in-pen'dèn-sé, n. The state of hang-in-pen'dèn-sé, n. The state of hang-in-pen'dèn-sé, n.

ing over.

IMPENDENT, îm-pên-dênt, a. Hanging over. IMPENETRABILITY, îm-pên-ê-trâ-bîl-ît-ê, n. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable. IMPENETRABLE, im-péné-trabl, a. Not to be pierced.

Impervious; not admitting entrance. Not to be taught;

not to be affected, not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLENESS, im-pen-e-trabl-nes, n. The state of being impenetrable. IMPENETRABLY, îm-pen-ê-trâb-lê, ad. With hard-

ness to a degree incapable of impression. IMPENITENCE, îm-pên²ê-têns, n. IMPENITENCY, îm-pên²ê-tên-sê, n. Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatening or mercy

IMPENITENT, îm-pên-é-tent, a. Finally negligent of

the duty of repentance. IMPENITENT, im-pen-é-tent, n. One who neglects the duty of repentance.

the duty of repentance. [pentance IMPENITENTLY, im-pén-é-tént-lê, ad. Without re-IMPENNED, im-pénd', pp. Shut, or inclosed in a narrow place.

IMPENNED, im-pend, pp. State, [in a narrow place. IMPENNING, im-pending, ppr. Shutting, or inclosing IMPENNOUS, im-pending, a. Wanting wings. IMPEOPLE, im-pepl, vt. To form into a community. IMPEOPLED, im-peplal, pp. Formed into a community. IMPEOPLING, im-peplang, ppr. Forming into a com-

IMPERATE, im'per-a't, a. Done with consciousness; by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, im-pér-å-tiv, a. Commanding.
IMPERATIVELY,im-pér-å-tiv-lê,ad. Authoritatively.
IMPERATORIAL,im-pér-å-tö/r-yàl,a. Commanding.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-per-sep-tibl, a. Not to be perceived; small; subtle.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-per-sep-tibl, n. That which is not immediately perceived on account of its smallness. IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im-per-sep-tibl-nes, n. The quality of eluding observation. [perceived. IMPERCEPTIBLY, fm-pér-sép-tíb-lê, ad. Not to be IMPERCIPIENT, fm-pér-síp-ýént, a. Not perceiving. IMPERCIPIENT, fm-pér-síp-ýént, a. Not perceiving. IMPERDIBILITY, fm-pér-dfb-fl-ít-é, n. State of being imperdible.

Ing. Imperious. [10st. MPERDIBLE, im-per-dibl, a. Not to be destroyed or IMPERFECT, im-per-fekt, ad. Not complete. Frail; not completely good. IMPERFECT, im-per-fekt, vt. To make imperfect. IMPERFECT, im-per-fekt, ed., pp. Made imperfect.

IMPERFECTING, îm-per-fekt-ing, ppr. Making imperfect. [ure; fault. IMPERFECTION, im-per-fek-shan, n. Defect: fail-IMPERFECTLY, im-per-fek-shan, n. Defect: fail-IMPERFECTLY, im-per-fek-shan, n. Pailure; de-IMPERFECTNESS, îm-pêr-fêkt-nes, n. Failure ; de-

through. IMPERFORABLE, îm-pêr-fô-râbl, a. Not to be bored IMPERFORATE, îm-pêr-fô-râ't, a. Without a hole.

IMPERFORATED, im-pér-fô-rå/t-éd, a. Closed up. IMPERFORATION, im-pér-fô-rå-shûn, n. The state of being closed.

IMPERIAL, îm-pê'r-ŷal, a. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal, monarchical. IMPERIALIST, im-pê/r-ŷâl-ist, n. One that belongs

to an emperor.

MPERIALIZED, îm-pê'r-ŷâl-i'zd, a. Belonging to an IMPERIALIZED, îm-pê'r-ŷâl-i'zd, a. Belonging to an IMPERIALIY, îm-pê'r-ŷâl-tê, ad. In a royal manner. IMPERIALTY, îm-pê'r-ŷâl-tê, n. Imperial power. IMPERIL, îm-pêr-fl, vt. To bring into danger. IMPERILED, îm-pêr-fl-ing, ppr. Bringing into danger.

IMPERILING, îm-pêr-fl-ing, ppr. Bringing into danger.

ger. IMPERIOUS, îm-pê'r-ŷās, a. Tyrannıcal; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. Powerful.

IMPERIOUSLY, îm-pê'r-ŷůs-lê, ad. With arrogance of command. of command.

IMPERIOUSNESS, îm-pê'r-ŷūs-nes, n. Arrogance of IMPERISHABLE, îm-pê'r-ŝīsh-ābl, a. Not to be destroyed.

[quality of being imperishable. IMPERISHABLENESS, îm-pê'r-sish-ābl-nes, n. The IMPERIWIGGED, îm-pêr-sisd, a. Wearing a peri-

wig.
IMPERMANENCE, îm-pêr-mâ-nêns, n. \ Want of duIMPERMANENCY, îm-pêr-mâ-nêns-ê, } ration.
IMPERMANENT, îm-pêr-mâ-nênt, a. Not enduring. IMPERMEABILITY, im-per-me-ab-il-it-e, n. The IMPERMEABILITY, im-per-me-ab-li-li-e, n. The state of being impermeable.

[passed through. IMPERMEABLE, im-per-me-ābl, a. That may not be IMPERSONAL, im-per-sūn-āll, a. Not varied according to the persons.

[tion of personality. IMPERSONALITY, im-per-sūn-āl-ēt, ad. According to the means of an imper-sūn-āl-ēt, ad. According to the means of an imper-sūn-āl-ēt, ad. According to

the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONATE, îm-pêr-sûn-â't, vt. To personify.

IMPERSPICUITY, îm-pêrs-pîk-u-ît-ê, n. Want of [clearness.

IMPERSPICUOUS, îm-pêr-spîk'u-ûs, a. Wanting IMPERSUASIBLE, îm-pêr-sôâ'z-îbl, a. Not to be

moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, îm-per-tin-ens, n. That which is

IMPERTINENCY, îm-per-tin-ens. e, of no present

weight. Troublesomeness; intrusion. Sauciness; rudeness. [dler; an intruder. IMPERTINENT, îm-pér-tîn-ênt, n. A trifler; a med-LMPERTINENT, îm-pér-tîn-ênt, a. Of no relation to the matter in hand. Importunate; meddling. Fooligh, trifling Pude approximate;

ish; trifling. Rude; unmannerly. IMPERTINENTLY, îm-per-tîn-ent-lê, ad. Without

relation to the present matter. Officiously; intru-sively. Rudely; saucily. IMPERTRANSIBILITY, im-per-trans-ib-fil-ft-c, n.

Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPERTRANSIBLE, im-per-trans-fbl, a. Not to be

passed through. [of being disturbed. IMPERTURBABLE, im-pér-tdrb²ábl, α. Incapable IMPERTURBATION, im-pér-tdr-bå′shdn, n. Calmpassed through. ness; tranquillity.

IMPERTURBED, îm-per-turbd', a. Calm. IMPERVIOUS, im-pérv-ýås, a. Impenetrable IMPERVIOUS, im-pérv-ýås-lê, ad. Impenetrably. IMPERVIOUSNESS, im-pérv-ýås-nés, n. The state

of not admitting any passage.

IMPESTER, im-pés'túr, vt. To trouble; to harass.

IMPETIBLE, im-pét'lbl, a. Capable of being come at.

IMPETIGINOUS, im-pé-tlj'ln-us, a. Covered with small scabs.

small scabs.

IMPETIGO, îm-pê-tê-gê, n. A cutaneous eruption.

IMPETRABLE, îm-pê-trâbl, a. Possible to be obtained.

IMPETRATE, îm-pê-trâ't, v.t. To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATE, îm-pê-trâ't, part. a. Obtained by intreaty.

[ing by prayer or intreaty.

IMPETRATION, îm-pê-trâ-shûn, n. The act of obtain by IMPETRATIVE, îm-pê-trâ't-iv, a. Able to obtain by intreaty.

[intreaty.

intreaty. intreaty. IMPETRATORY, îm-pê-trê/t-îr-ê, a. Obtaining by IMPETUOSITY, îm-pêt-u-os-ît-ê, n. Violence; fury;

vehemence; force. Weemence; force:
IMPETUOUS, im-pêt-u-us, a. Violent; forcible; fierce. Vehement of mind; passionate. [mently. IMPETUOUSLY, im-pêt-u-us-lê, ad. Violently; vehe-IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pêt-u-us-nês, n. Violence;

fury.

IMPETUS, îm'pê-tūs, n. Violent tendency to any point.

IMPICTURED, îm-pîkt'ŷūrd, a. Painted.

IMPIER, îm'pêr', n. Our old word for umpire.

IMPIERCE, îm-pê'rs, vt. To pierce through.

IMPIERCED, îm-pê'rs-ābl, a. Impenetrable.

IMPIERCED, îm-pê'rs-d, pp. Pierced through.

IMPIERCING, îm-pê'rs-îng, ppr. Piercing through.

IMPIETY, îm-pi-ît-ê, n. Irreverence to the Supreme

Being: contemul of the duties of religion.

Being; contempt of the duties of religion. IMPIGNORATE, im-pig-no-ra't, vt. To pawn; to

pledge. IMPIGNORATION, îm-přg-nô-rå'shůn, n. The act of putting to plcdge.

IMPING, imping, ppr. Grafting; planting.
IMPINGE, im-pinj', vi. To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

IMPINGING, im-pinj-ing, ppr. Striking through. IMPINGUATE, im-pin-goat, vt. To fatten.

IMPINGUATED, im-pin-goa't-ed, pp. Fattened; made fat. [making fat. IMPINGUATING, im-pin-goå/t-ing, ppr. Fattening, IMPIOUS, împ²ŷås, a. Irreligious; wicked; profane. IMPIOUSLY, împ²ŷås-lċ, ad. Profanely; wickedly. IMPIOUSNESS, împ²ŷås-nės, n. Contempt of the duties of religion.

IMPLACABILITY, im-pla-ka-bil-it-e, n. Inexorableness; irreconcileable enmity; unappeasable malice.

inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

IMPLACABLENESS, îm-plā-kābl-nes, n. The state

[to be pacified. of being implacable. [to be pacified. IMPLACABLY, fm-plå-kåb-lê, ad. With malice not IMPLANT, fm-plånt', vt. To infix; to insert; to

place; to engraft. IMPLANTATION, îm-plant-ă'shun, n. The act of

setting or planting.

IMPLANTED im-plant-cd, pp. Set; infixed in the mind. IMPLANTING, im-plant-ing, ppr. Infixing in the mind. IMPLAUSIBILITY, im-plaz-ib-il-it-e, n. The quality of not being plausible. [or persuade. IMPLAUSIBLE, fm-pla'z-fbl, a. Not likely to seduce IMPLAUSIBLY, fm-pla'z-fb-lê, ad. Without show of

IMPLAUSIBLY, im-pla'z-lb-le, au.

probability.

Impleach, im-ple'tshd, pp. Interwoven.

IMPLEACHED, im-ple'tshd, pp. Interwoven.

IMPLEACHING, im-ple'tsh-ling, ppr. Interwoven.

IMPLEAD, im-ple'd-èd, pp. Prosecuted; sued.

IMPLEADED, im-ple'd-èd, pp. Prosecuted; sued.

IMPLEADED, im-ple'd-ling, pp. Prosecuting a suit.

IMPLEADING, im-ple'd-ling, pp. Prosecuting a suit.

IMPLEADING, im-ple'z-ling, a. Disagreeable.

IMPLEDGE, im-plejd', pp. Pawned.

IMPLEDGED, im-plejd', pp. Pawned.

IMPLEDGING, im-plejd'ing, ppr. Pawning

IMPLEMENT, im-plejd'ng, ppr. Pawning

IMPLEMENT, im-plejd'ng, pp. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLETION, im-ple-shun, n. The act of filling.

IMPLEX, im-pleks, a. Intricate; entangled.
IMPLEXION, im-pleks-\(^o\)\,\text{nn}\, n. The act of infolding.
IMPLICATE, im-\(^o\)\,\text{nl}\(^o\)\,\text{nn}\,\text{vt}\. To entangle; to involve.
IMPLICATED, im-\(^o\)\,\text{ple}\(^o\)\,\text{nn}\(^o\)\,\text{ple}\(^o\)\,\text{pp}\(^o\)\. IMPLICATING, im'ple-ka't-ing, ppr. Involving; prov-

ing to be concerned.

IMPLICATIVE, im-plê-kå/t-iv, a. Having implication.

IMPLICATIVELY, im-plê-kâ/t-iv-lê, ad. By implication.

IMPLICIT, im-plis-it, a. Infolded. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. Resting upon another.

IMPLICITLY, im-plis-it-lê, ad. By inference comprised, though not expressed. Dependently; with

unreserved confidence or obedience.

IMPLICITNESS, im-plis'it-nes, n. The state of being brance. implicit. IMPLICITY, im-plis'it-e, n. Entanglement; incum-

IMPLICITY, im-plis-it-e, n. Entanglement; incumIMPLIED, im-pli'd, pp. Involved; contained virtually,
though not expressed. [prised, though not expressed.
IMPLIEDLY, im-pli'dd-lė, ad. By inference comIMPLORE, im-plô'r, n. Intreaty.
IMPLORE, im-plô'r, n. Intreaty.
IMPLORED, im-plô'r, vt. To call upon in supplication.
IMPLORED, im-plô'r-ar, pp. Earnestly supplicated.
IMPLORER, im-plô'r-ar, n. Solicitor.
IMPLOREN, im-plô'r-ar, n. Solicitor.
IMPLORING im-plô'r-ar, npr. Beseeching.

IMPLORER, im-plo7-ur, n. Solicitor.
IMPLORING, im-plo7-ing, ppr. Beseeching.
IMPLUMED, im-plu/md, a. Without feathers.
IMPLUMOUS, im-plu/m-ds, a. Naked of feathers.
IMPLUNGE, im-plunj', vt. To plunge.
IMPLUNGED,im-plunj', vp. Plunged, or hurried into.
IMPLUNGING, im-plunj'ing, ppr. Plunging; immersing.

mersing
IMPLY, lm-pli', vt. To infold; to cover. To involve cr comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

IMPLYING, im-pli'ing, ppr. Containing in substance,

or by fair inference.

IMPOCKET, im-pok²et, vt. To put into the pocket. IMPOCKETED, im-pok-ét-éd, pp: Pocketed.

IMPOCKETING, îm-pòk'ét-îng, ppr. Pocketing. IMPOISON, îm-pàk'zn, vt. To kill with poison. corrupt with poison.
IMPOISONED, im-paê'z-ûnd, pp. Poisoned; corrupted.

IMPOISONING, im-paé'z-un-ning, ppr. Poisoning; corrupting.
IMPOISONMENT, im-påé'z-ůn-měnt, n. Act of poison-IMPOLARILY, im-pô'l-ůr-il-ê, ad. Not according to

IMPOLARILY, im-pò'i-ar-il-è, ad. Not according to the direction of the poles. IMPOLICY, im-pòlis-è, n. Imprudence; indiscretion. IMPOLITE, im-pò-li't, a. Rude. IMPOLITELY, im-pò-li't-lè, ad. Uncivilly. IMPOLITENESS, im-pò-li't-lè, a. Want of politeness. IMPOLITICAL, im-pò-lit-ik-ài, a. Imprudent; in-IMPOLITICAL, im-pò-lit-ik-ài, a. Imprudent; in-IMPOLITICALLY, im-pò-lit-ik-ài-è, ad. Without IMPOLITICALLY, im-pò-lit-ik-lè, ad. art. IMPONDERABILITY, im-pòn-dùr-àb-li-it-è, n. Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight. IMPONDERABLE. im-pòn-dùr-àb-li-à. Not having

IMPONDERABLE, im-pon'ddr-abl, a. Not having sensible weight.

IMPONDEROUS, îm-pôn-dur-us, a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOOR, im-pô'r, vt. To make poor.
IMPOORED, im-pô'rd, pp. Impoverished.
IMPOORING, im-pô'rd, ppr. Impoverishing. [ness.
IMPOROSITY, im-pô-rôs-fi-c, n. Compactness; close-IMPOROUS, im-pô-rus, a. Close of texture; completely solid.

pletely solid.

IMPORT, im-pôrt, n. Importance; moment; consequence. Tendency. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPORT, im-pô/rt, vt. To carry into any country from abroad. Opposed to export. To imply; to infer.

IMPORTABLE, im-pô/rt-abl, a. Unsupportable.

IMPORTANCE, im-pa'rt-ans, n. Matter; subject.

Consequence; moment.
IMPORTANT, im-pa'rt-ant, a. Momentous; weighty: of great consequence. Forcible; of great efficacy. Importunate: a corrupt use. [cibly. IMPORTANTLY, im-pa'rt-ant-le, ad. Weightily; for-IMPORTATION, im-pôr-tā'shun, n. The art or prac-

tice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. Simply, conveyance. [country. IMPORTED, im-pô'rt-èd, pp. Brought from another IMPORTER, im-pô'rt-ùr, n. One that brings in from

own country.

abroad.

IMPORTING, îm-pô'rt-îng, ppr. Bringing into one's

IMPORTLESS, îm-pô'rt-lês, a. Of no moment.

IMPORTUNACY, îm-pòr-tu-nâs-ê, n. The act of importuning. [citations. Troublesome. portuning. [citations. Troublesome. IMPORTUNATE, îm-por-tu-net, a. Incessant in soli-IMPORTUNATELY, îm-por-tu-net-le, ad. With in-[sant solicitation. cessant solicitation.

IMPORTUNATENESS, îm-pôr-tu-net-nes, n. Inces-IMPORTUNATOR, îm-pôr-tu-na/t-ur, n. An incessant solicitor.

IMPORTUNE, îm-pur-tu'n, vt. To teaze; to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to solicit earnestly. IMPORTUNE, îm-půr-tu'n, a. Constantly recurring. Troublesome; vexatious. Coming, asking, or hap-Troublesome; vexatious.

pening at a wrong time. IMPORTUNED, im-půr-tu'nd, pp. Teased; harassed. IMPORTUNELY, im-půr-tu'n-lê, ad. Troublesomely;

incessantly. [assing. IMPORTUNING, im-pår-tu'n-ing, ppr. Teasing; har-IMPORTUNITY, im-pår-tu'n-it-è, n. Incessant solicitation. for harbour.

IMPORTUOUS,îm-pô'rt-u-ûs,a. Without a port, haven, IMPOSABLE, îm-pô'z-åbl, a. To be laid as obligator on any body.

IMPOSE, im-pô'z, vt. To lay on as a burthen of penalty. To enjoin as a duty or law. To obtrude fallaciously. To put a cheat on; to deceive. Among printers: to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the

chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPOSE, im-pô/z, n. Command; injunction.

IMPOSED, im-pô/zd, pp. Laid on as a tax.

IMPOSER, im-pô/z-ūr, n. One who enjoins as a law;

one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.
IMPOSING, im-pô'z-ing, ppr. Laying on, as a tax.
IMPOSING-STONE, im-pô'z-ing-stô'n, n. Among

printers, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IMPOSITION, im-pô-zish-un, n. The act of annexing.

Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. Constraint;

oppression. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
IMPOSSIBLE, [m-pòs-lbl, n. An impossibility.
IMPOSSIBLE, [m-pòs-lbl] a. Not to be done.
IMPOSSIBLITY, [m-pòs-lb-ll-ll-lt-ê, n. That which

cannot be done.

IMPOST, im-post, n. A tax; a toll; custom paid. IMPOSTER, im-post-ar, n. One who cheats. [abscess. IMPOSTHUMATE, im-post-hu-ma't, vi. To form an

IMPOSTHUMATE, Im-post'hu-ma't, vt. To afflict with an imposthume. [with an imposthume. IMPOSTHUMATED,im-post-hu-mā't-čd, pp. Affected IMPOSTHUMATING, im-post-hu-ma't-ing, ppr. Af-

fecting with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-post-hu-ma'-shun, n. The

act of forming an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUME, im-post-hu'm, n. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or oyst. [posthume. IMPOSTHUME, Im-post-hu'm, vi. To breed an im-IMPOSTHUME, Im-post-hu'm, vt. To affect with an imposthume.

IMPOSTS, im-posts, n. In architecture: that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of

the whole building lies.

IMPOSTUME, im-pos'tu'm, n. See Imposthume. IMPOSTURAGE, îm-pôst-ŷūr-ēj, n. Imposition; IMPOSTURE, îm-pôst-ŷūr, n. Cheat; fraud. [cheat. IMPOSTURED, im-post-yurd, a. Having the nature

of imposture. ing. IMPOSTUROUS, îm-pôst'ŷūr-ūs, a. Deceitful; cheat-IMPOTENCE, îm'pô-têns, n. Want of power; im-IMPOTENCY, îm'pô-têns-ê, n. } becility; weakness.

IMPOTENCY, Im-pô-tens-ē, n.) becnity; weakness.
 IMPOTENT, Im-pô-tent, n. One who languishes under disease. [or disease. Without power of propagation.
 IMPOTENT, Im-pô-tent, a. Weak. Disabled by nature IMPOTENTLY, Im-pô-tent-lê, ad. Without government of passion. Weakly.
 IMPOUND, Im-på6/nd, vt. To enclose as in a pound.
 IMPOUNDING. Im-på6/nd-êd, pp. Confined in a pound.
 IMPOUNDING. Im-på6/nd-ed, pp. Confining in a

IMPOUNDING im-pao'nd-ing, ppr. Confining in a

pound.
IMPOVERISH, im-pôv-ar-ish, vt. See Empoverish.
IMPOVERISHED, im-pôv-ar-ishd, pp. Reduced to to poverty.

Todacing IMPOVERISHING, im-pov-år-lsh-ing, ppr. Reducing IMPOVERISHMENT, im-pov-år-lsh-ment, n. See

EMPOVERISHMENT IMPOWER, îm-pa6-ar, vt. See EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABILITY, îm-prak-tîk-a-bil-ît-e, n. Impossibility. [formed. IMPRACTICABLE, îm-pråk-tîk-åbl, a. Not to be per-IMPRACTICABLENESS, îm-pråk-tîk-åbl-nes, n. lm-

possibility. IMPRACTICABLY, im-pråk-tik-åb-lé, ad. In an im-

practicable manner.
IMPRECATE, im-pré-kå't, vt. To call for evil upon himself or others. IMPRECATED, im-pré-ka/t-éd, pp. Invoked as some

IMPRECATING, im'prê-kå't-ing, ppr. Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IMPRECATION, im-pre-kā-shūn, n. Curse; prayer
by which any evil is wished. [wishes of evil.

IMPRECATORY, Im-prés kå/t-år-ê, a. Containing IMPREGN, Im-prén, vt. To make pregnant. IMPREGNABLE, im-prég-nabl, a. Not to be stormed; unmoved. ner as to defy force.

IMPREGNABLY, îm-prêg-nab-lê, ad. In such a man-IMPREGNABLY, Im-preg-navic, att. In such a man-IMPREGNATE, Im-prég-nâtt, at. Made prolifiek. IMPREGNATE, Im-prég-nâtt, at. To fill with young; to make prolifiek. [tinctured with something. IMPREGNATED, Im-prég-nâtt-éd, pp. Made prolifiek;

IMPREGNATIOG, im-prég-ind't-ing, ppr. Infusing seed or pollen; infusing; mixing.

IMPREGNATION, im-prég-na shan, n. The act of

making prolifick. | possessed; impartial. IMPREJUDICATE, îm-prê-ju-dîk-â't, a. Not pre-IMPREPARATION, îm-prêp-ûr-â-shûn, n. Want of preparation.

IMPRESCRIPTIBILITY, îm-prê-skrîp-tîb-îl-ît-ê, n. Being independent of prescription. IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, îm-prê-skrîp-tîbl, a. By no

length of time to be aliened or lost.

IMPRESS, im-pres, n. Mark made by pressure. De-

vice; motto. [force into service. IMPRESS, im-prés', vt. To stamp. To fix deep. To IMPRESSED, im-présd', pp. Imprinted. Compelled to enter public service. Fixed in the mind. IMPRESSIBILITY, im-prés ib-ll-ît-ê, n. Capability

of being impressed. [pressed. IMPRESSIBLE, im-pressible, a. What may be im-IMPRESSING, im-pressing, ppr. Imprinting on the

mind. Compelling into service.

IMPRESSION, im-présh-én, n. Mark made by pressure; stamp. Image fixed in the mind. Edition; sure; stamp. Image fixed in the mind. Edution; number printed at once. [of making impression. IMPRESSIVE, im-prés-lv, a. Susceptible. Capable IMPRESSIVELY, im-prés-lv-lè, ad. In a powerful manner. [of being impressive. IMPRESSIVENESS, im-prés-lv-n-lès, n. The quality IMPRESSMENT, im-prés-ment, n. The act of impressive man international processure man international processure.

pressing men into public service. [pressure. IMPRESSURE, im-presh-dr, n. The mark made by

IMPREST, im-prest, n. A kind of earnest money. IMPREVALENCY, im-prev-a-lens-e, n. Incapability

of prevailing.

IMPRIMATUR, im-prim-å't år, or im-prim-å-tår, n.

A word formerly at the beginning of books, signify-

ing let it be printed; a license to print.

IMPRIMERY, im-pri-mer-e, n. A print, or impression.

IMPRIMIS, im-pri-mis, ad. First of all.

IMPRINT, im-print, n. Designation of place, where a work is printed.

WORK IS Princed.

IMPRINT, im-print', vt. To stamp words upon paper
by the use of types. To fix on the memory.

IMPRINTED, im-print'ed, pp. Printed. Fixed in the

memory.

IMPRIN'TING, im-print'ing, ppr. Printing. Fixing IMPRISON, im-prizn', vt. To keep from liberty.

IMPRISONED, im-priz'nd, pp. Confined in a prison.

IMPRISONING, im-priz'du-ing, ppr. Shutting up in [shut in prison.]

[shut in prison.

IMPRISONMENT, îm-prî/zn-ment, n. State of being IMPROBABILITY, îm-prob-a-bil-ît-e, n. Difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, im-pròb'abl, a. Incredible.
IMPROBABLY, im-pròb'ab-lé, ad. Without likelihood.
IMPROBATE, im'prò-bà't, vt. Not to approve.
IMPROBATED, im'prò-bà't-èd, pp. Not approved.

IMPROBATING, îm-prô-bā/t-ing, ppr. Disallowing. IMPROBATION, îm-prô-bā/shūn, n. Act of disallow-

IMPROBITY, im-prob'ît-ê, n. Want of honesty.
IMPROFICIENCE, im-pro-fish'êns, n. \ Want of im-IMPROFICIENCY, im-pro-fish'êns, e. \ provement.
IMPROFITABLE, im-pro-fish'ên, a. Not profitable.
IMPROLIFICATE, im-pro-lîf'ît-âbl, a. Not profitable.
IMPROLIFICATE, im-pro-lîf'ît-âbl, e. A brief ortespande. IMPROMPTU, im-promp'tu, n. A brief, extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition.

IMPROMPTU, im-promp'tu, ad. Offhand, without IMPROMPTO, im-promp-ta, aa. On han, windout previous study. [the right hand. IMPROPER, fm-pròp-tar-lê,ad. Nct fitly. Not justly. IMPROPERTY, fm-pròp-tar-lê,ad. Nct fitly. Not justly. IMPROPITIOUS, fm-pròp-tar-lê. See IMPROPITIOUS, fm-prò-pla-tas, a. Unfavourable. IMPROPORTIONABLE, fm-prò-pò'r-shūn-ābl,a. Not

proportionable. [adjusted to. Improportionatie. [adjusted to.]
IMPROPORTIONATE, im-pro-pô'r-shûn-êt, a. Not
IMPROPRIATE, na-prô-pre-â't, vt. To convert to
private use. To put the possessions of the church
into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATE, îm-prô-prê-a't, a. Devolved into the

hands of laicks. [ated to one's self. IMPROPRIATED, im-prô-prê-ā't-ēd, pp. Appropri-IMPROPRIATING, im-prô-prê-ā't-ing, ppr. Appropriating to one's own use.

IMPROPRIATION, îm-prô-prê-å-shun, n. Alienation of the possessions of the church.

IMPROPRIATOR, im pro-pre-a/t-ur, n. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

1 2 3 4 5 6 1 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', but, but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

IMPROPRIETY, îm-prô-pri-ît-ê, n. Want of justness. IMPROSPERITY, îm-pròs-pēr-it-ē, n. Unhappiness. IMPRC SPEROUS, îm-pròs-půr-ůs, a. Unfortunate. IMPROSPEROUSLY, îm-pròs-půr-ůs-lê, ad. With ill fortune. fortune.

IMPROSPEROUSNESS, im-pros'par-as-nes, n. IMPROVABILITY, îm-prov-a-bil-it-e, n. Capability

of improvement. IMPROVABLE, im-prô/v-åbl, a. Capable of being ad-

vanced from a good to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, im-prov-abl-nes, n. Capableness of being made better. IMPROVABLY, im-prov-ab-le, ad. In a manner

that admits of melioration.

IMPROVE, im-prô'v, vt. To raise from good to Letter. IMPROVE, im-prô'v, vt. To advance in goodness. IMPROVED, im-prô'vd, pp. Made better. IMPROVEMENT, im-prô'v-ment, n. Advancement of

any thing from good to better. Edification. IMPROVER, îm-prô/v-ůr, n. One that makes himself,

or any thing else, better. IMPROVIDED, im-pro-vi'd-éd, a. Unprovided against. IMPROVIDENCE, îm-prov-ê-dens, n. Want of caution. IMPROVIDENT, îm-pròv-ê-dent, a. Wanting forecast. IMPROVIDENTLY, îm-pròv-ê-dent-le, ad. Without forethought.

IMPROVING, im-pryv-ing, ppr. Making better, wiser,

or more excellent.

IMPROVING, im-pro'v-ing, a. Advancing in good thought. IMPROVISION, îm-prô-vîzh-ûn, n. Want of fore-IMPRUDENCE, îm-prô-dens, n. Indiscretion. Inat-

tention to interest.

tention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, îm-prô-dênt, a. Indiscreet; negligent.

IMPRUDENTLY, îm-prô-dênt-lê, ad. Indiscreetly.

IMPUDENCE, îm-pro-dêns, n.

IMPUDENCY, îm-pu-dêns-ê, n.

IMPUDENT, îm-pu-dênt, a. Shameless. Immodest.

IMPUDENTLY, îm-pu-dênt-lê, ad. Shamelessly.

IMPUDICITY, îm-pu-dîs-ît-ê, n. Immodesty.

IMPUGN, îm-pu'n, vt. To assault by law or argument.

IMPUGNATION, îm-pu'n-â-shān, n. Opposition; resistance.

sistance.

IMPUGNED, im-pu'nd, pp. Contradicted. Disputed. IMPUGNER, im-pu'n-ur, n. One that attacks or invades. IMPUGNING, fm-pu'n-ing, ppr. Opposing. Contradicting. ness.

IMPUISSANCE, im-pu-is-ans, n. Impotence; feeble-IMPULSE, im-puls, n. Influence acting upon the mind. Motive. Idea impressed.

IMPULSION, îm-půl-shun, n. Influence operating

upon the mind.

upon the initial.

IMPULSIVE, im-půlstiv, n. Impellent cause or reason.

IMPULSIVE, im-půlstiv, a. Moving; impellent.

IMPULSIVELY, im-půlstiv-tè, ad. By impulse.

IMPUNIBLY, im-pu'n-ib-le, ad. Without punishment. IMPUNITY, im-pu'n-ib-le, ad. Without punishment. IMPUNITY, im-pu'n-it-e, n. Freedom from punish-IMPURE, im-pu'r, vt. To defile. [ment. IMPURE, im-pu'r, a. Defiled with guilt. Unholy. Unchaste. Feculent; foul.

chaste. Feculent; ioul.
IMPURED, fin-pu'rd, pp. Defiled.
IMPURELY, fin-pu'r-lê, ad. With impurity.
IMPURENESS, im-pu'r-nes, n. \ Want of sanctity.
IMPURITY, im-pu'r-le, n. \ Act of unchasIMPURING, im-pu'r-lng, ppr. Defiling.

tity. Base admixture.

IMPURPLE, im-pūr'pl, vt. To colour as with purple.

IMPURPLED, im-pūr'pld, pp. Tinged with purple.

IMPURPLING, im-pūr'plding, ppr. Colouring with

purple. [any one. IMPUTABLE, im-pu't-åbl, a. Chargeableness upon IMPUTABLENESS, im-pu't-åbl-nes, n. The quality

IMPUTATION, im-put-abl-nes, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, im-pu-tâ-shûn, n. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill; sometimes of good. Censure. IMPUTATIVE, im-put-â-tiv, a. That may impute. IMPUTATIVELY, im-put-â-tiv-le,ad. By imputation. IMPUTE, im-put-t,vt. To attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

IMPUTED, fm-pu't-éd, pp. Attributed; ascribed. IMPUTER, fm-pu't-ûr, n. He that imputes.

IMPUTING, im-pu't-ing, ppr. Charging to the ac-In the action.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, im-pu-trés'ibl, a, Not subject to IN,in', prep. Noting the place where any thing is present. IN, in', ad. Within some place. Engaged to any affair. Placed in some state. Noting immediate entrance. Close.

INABLITY, în-â-bîl'ît-ê, n. Want of power.
INABLEMENT, în-â'bl-mênt, n. Ability.
INABSTINENCE, în-âb's-tîn-êns, n. Intemperance.
INABUSIVELY, în-â-bu's-ît-ê, ad. Without abuse.
INACCESSIBLITY, în-âk-sês-îb-îl'ît-ê, n. State of

being inaccessible.

INACCESSIBLE, in-åk-sés-íbl, a. Not to be reached.

INACCESSIBLY, in-åk-sés-íb-lé, ad. Not to be ap-

INACCESSIBLY, In-ak-ses-10-1c, the proached.
INACCURACY, İn-āk-u-rét, a. Want of exactness.
INACCURATE, İn-āk-u-rét, a. Not exact.
INACCURATELY, İn-āk-u-rét, ed. Not correctly.
INACTION, İn-āk-shūn, n. Cessation from labour.
INACTIVE, İn-āk-t'iv, a. Idle; indolent.
INACTIVELY, İn-āk-t'v-lè-, ad. Idly; sluggishly.
INACTIVITY, İn-āk-t'v-lè-, n. Sluggishness.
INACTUATE, İn-āk-t-u-le-, n. un into action.
INACTUATED, İn-āk-tu-â't-êd, pp. Put into action.
INACTUATING, İn-āk-tu-â't-ing, ppr. Putting into

INACTUATION, în-âk-tu-â'shûn, n. Operation. INADEQUACY, în-âd'ê-kôes-ê, n. Unequalness; insufficiency

INADEQUATE, în-âd'ê-kôå't, a. Defective. INADEQUATELY, în-âd'ê-kôå't-lê, ad. Defectively. INADEQUATENESS, în-âd'ê-kôå't-nês, n. Defect of proportion. [exact correspondence. INADEQUATION, în-âd-ê-kôd-shôn, n. Want of INADHESION, în-âd-hê-zhôn, n. Want of adhesion. INADMISSIBILITY, în-âd-mîs-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Not

proper to be received.

INADMISSIBLE, în-âd-mîs'îbl, a. Not to be allowed INADVERTENCE, în-âd-vêrt'êns, n. Carcless-INADVERTENCY, în-âd-vêrt'êns-ê, n. carcless-INADVERTENT, în-âd-vêrt'ênt- ê, ad. Carclessly. INADVERTENTLY, în-âd-vêrt'ênt- ê, ad. Carclessly. INADVERTISEMENT, în-âd-vêrt'îz-mênt, n. Inad-vert'iz-mênt, ad.

vertence conversation. Vertence. INAFFABILITY, în-âf-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. Reservedness in INAFFABLE, în-âf-âbl, a. Reserved. INAFFECTATION, în-âf-êk-tâ-shûn, n. The state of

being void of affectation. [fectation. INAFFECTEDLY, în-åf-fékt-éd-lê, ad. Without af-INAIDABLE, în-åd-åbl, a. Not to be assisted. INALIENABLE, în-åd-ýdn-åbl, a. That cannot be alienated.

alienated. [state of being inalienable. INALIENABLENESS, în-â'l-ŷen-âbl-nes, n. The INALIENABLY, în-å'l-ŷên-âb-lê, ad. In a manner

that forbids alienation. [nourishment. INALIMENTAL, İn-âl-ê-ment-âl, a. Affording no INALTERABILITY, İn-âl-t-tr-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. Incapable of being aleast and a second and a se

ble of being altered or changed. ble of being attered or changed.

INALTERABLE, in-å'l-tür-åbl, a. Not to be changed.

INAMIABLE, in-å'm-ŷåbl, a. Not to be beloved.

INAMIABLENESS, in-å'm-ŷåbl-nès, n. Unloveliness.

INAMISSIBLE, in-å-misé'bl, a. Not to be lost.

INAMISSIBLENESS, in-å-misé'bl nès, n. The state

of being inamissible.

or being inamissiole. INAMORATO, în-â-mò-rà-tô, n. One in love. INANE, în-â'n, a. Empty; void. INANGULAR, în-ângg'u-lêr, a. Not angular. INANILOQUENT, în-ân-lî-ô-kôên, a. Babbling. INANILOQUENS, în-ân-lî-ô-kôùs, a.

INANIMATE, în-ân-ê-mât, vt. To animate.
INANIMATE, în-ân-ê-mât, vt. To animate.
INANIMATE, în-ân-ê-mât-êd, a. \ tion.
INANIMATED, în-ân-ê-mât-êd, pp. Quickened.
INANIMATING, în-ân-ê-mât-îng, ppr. Quickening.
INANIMATION, în-ân-ê-mât-shûn, n. Want of animatics.

mation. INANITION, in-an-ish-un, n. Emptiness of body. INANITY, in-an-st-e, n. Emptiness. Vanity.
INAPPETENCE, in-ap-é-téns, n.
INAPPETENCY, in-ap-é-téns-é.

Want of appetite-

8 a'll, a'rt, 'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ap-le-kabl, a. Not to be put to

a particular use.

INAPPLICATION, în-âp-lê-kâ\(^s\)hun, n. Indolence.

INAPPOSITE, în-âp\(^d\)-sit, a. Not to the purpose.

INAPPRECIABLE, în-âp-pr\(^e\)-s\(^d\)-\(^d\)hun.

Indolence in Approximation (Individual Individ

be appreciated. [telligible. INAPPREHENSIBLE, în-ap-rê-hêns-îbl, a. Not in-

INAPPREHENSIVE, în-ap-re-hens-iv,a. Not noticing INAPPROACHABLE, in-ap-protsh-abl, a. Inaccessible.

INAPPROPRIATE, în-åp-prò-prè-å/t, a. Not proper. INAPTITUDE, în-åp-tè-tu'd, n. Unfitness. INAQUATE, în-å-kôd/t, a. Embodied in water.

INAQUATION, în-å-koa-shun, n. The state of being inaquate.

INARABLE, in-år'åbl, a. Not capable of tillage. INARCH, in-å'rtsh, vt. Grafting by approach, when the stock and the tree may be joined.

INARCHED, in-å'rtshd, pp. Grafted by approach. INARCHING, in-å'rtsh-ing, ppr. Grafting by approach. INARTICULATE, in-år-tik'u-lå't, a. Not uttered distinctly. with distinctness. INARTICULATELY, în-ăr-tîk-u-lâ/t-lê, ad. Not INARTICULATENESS, în-år-tîk-u-lå/t-nes, n. Want

of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTICULATION, in-år-tik-u-lå'shun, n. Indis-

tinctness in pronuncing. [rude. INARTIFICIAL, in-å'rt-if-ish'], a. Simple; artless; INARTIFICIALLY, in-å'rt-if-ish-él-é, ad. Without art. INATTENTION, în-ât-tén'shůn, n. Disregard. INATTENTIVE, în-ât-tént'îv, a. Regardless.

INATTENTIVELY, în-at-tent'iv-le, ad. Without

attention.

INAUDIBLE, în-à-dîbl, a. Not to be heard.

INAUDIBLY, în-à-dîb-lê, ad. Not to be heard.

INAUGURAL, în-à-gu-râl, a. Pertaining to inaugu[new office.

INAUGURATE, in-a'gu-ra't, vt. To invest with a INAUGURATE, in-a'gu-ra't, part. a. Invested with office. [office with appropriate ceremonies. INAUGURATED, in-à'gu-rà't-èd, pp. Inducted into

INAUGURA'TING, in-a'gu-ra't-ing, ppr. Inducting into office with solemnities.

INAUGURATION, în-d'gu-ra'shun, n. Investiture by solemn rites. linauguration. INAUGURATORY, în-à-gu-rå't-år-ê, a. Respecting INAURATION, în-à-rà-shūn, n. The act of gilding

or covering with gold. INAUSPICATE, în-d's-pê-kâ't, a. Illomened.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, în-às-pîsh-ûs-lê, ad. With ill

inausPiciously, in-as-pish-us-le, ad. With ill omens. [state of being inauspicious. INAUSPICIOUSNESS, in-as-pish-us-nès, n. The INBEING, in-bè-ing, n. Inherence. INBORN, in-bà-in, a. Implanted hy nature. INBREATHED, im-brè-thd, n. Inspired. INBRED, in-brè-d, a. Produced within. INBRED, in-brè-d, pp. Generated within. INBREED, in-brè-d, vt. To produce; to raise INBREEDING, in-brè-d-ing, ppr. Producing within. INCA in-kà n. The name or title given by the na-

INCA, fi-kå, n. The name or title given by the natives of Peru, to their kings, &c., before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.
INCAGE, in-kå'j, vt. To confine in a cage.
INCAGED, in-kå'j-ment, n. Confinement in a cage.
INCAGEMENT, in-kå'j-ment, n. Confinement in a cage.
INCAGEMENT, in-kå'j-ment, n. Confining to a cage.

INCAGEMEN 1, in-kaj-ment, n. connnement in a cage. INCAGING, in-kā'd-ing, ppr. Confining to a cage. INCALESCENCE, in-kā-lés-éns, n. } The state of INCALESCENCY, in-kā-lés-éns-ê, n. } growing warm. INCALESCENT, in-kā-lés-éns-ê, n. } growing warm. INCALCULABLE, in-kāl'sku-lébl, a. Beyond calculaculation.

INCALCULABLY, în-kâl-ku-lêb-lê, ad. Beyond cal-INCAMERATION, în-kâm-ûr-â-shûn, n. Uniting

lands, revenues, &c. to the Pope's domain.

INCANDESCENCE, in-kan-des-ens, n. A white heat; the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat. [ing with heat. INCANDESCENT, in-kån-dés'ént, a. White, or glow-

INAPPLICABILITY, în-ap-lê-ka-bîl4ît-ê, n. Unfit- INCANTATION, în-kan4tă/shûn, n. Charms uttere

by singing.
INCANTATORY, în-kant-a-tur-e, a. Magical.
INCANTING, în-kant-îng, part. a. Enchanting; de

INCANTON, in-kan'tun, et. To unite to a canton. INCAPABILITY, in-kā-pā-bīl-īt-ê, n. Inability, na-INCAPABLENESS,in-kā-pābl-nès, n. tural or legal. INCAPABLE, în-kå påbl, a. Wanting power. Dis-

qualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, In-kā-pā/shūs, a. Narrow. [ness. INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-kā-pā/shūs-nés, n. Narrow-INCAPACITATE, in-kā-pās/it-ā/t, vt. To disqualify. INCAPACITATED, in-kā-pās/it-ā/t-éd, pp. Deprived

of the power of performing.
INCAPACITATING, in-ka-pas-it-at-ing, ppr. Disa-

bling; disqualifying.
INCAPACITATION, în-kâ-pâs-ît-â-shûn, n. Disqualification.

INCAPACITY, in-kå-pås-lt-ė, n. Want of natural INCARCERATE, in-kå-r-sér-å't, vt. To imprison. INCARCERATE, in-kå'r-sér-å't, part. a. Imprisoned. INCARCERATED, in-kå'r-sér-å't-èd, pp. Imprisoned. INCARCERATING, in-ka'r-ser-a't-ing, ppr. Putting

into prison. [ment. INCARCERATION, în-kār-sér-ā-shūn, n. Imprison-INCARN, în-kārn, vt. To cover with flesh. INCARNADINE, în-kārn, vt. To breed flesh. INCARNADINE, în-kārnadin, vt. To dye red. INCARNADINED, în-kār-nā-din, vp. Dyed red or flesh colour. flesh colour. [red, or flesh colour. flesh colour. Ired, or nesh colour. INCARNADINING, în-kâ'r-nâ-di'n-îng, ppr. Dyeing INCARNADINE, în-kâ'r-nâ-di'n, a. Of a red colour. INCARNATE, în-kâ'r-nâ't, vt. To clothe with flesh. INCARNATE, în-kâ'r-nâ't, part. a. Clothed with flesh.

Any thing tinged of a deep red colour. [flesh. INCARNATED, in-kå'r-nå't-èd, pp. Clothed with INCARNATING, in-kå'r-nå't-ing, ppr. Embodying

with flesh. INCARNATION, în-kar-na'shun, n. The act of as-

suming body. The state of breeding flesh.
INCARNATIVE, in-kå/r-nå-tiv, a. A medicine that

generates flesh.
INCARNED, in-kå'rnd, pp. Covered with flesh.
INCARNING, in-kå'r-ning, ppr. Investing with flesh.
INCASE, in-kå's, vt. To enclose; to enwrap.

INCASED, in-ka'sd, pp. Inclosed as in a case. INCASING, în-kâ's-îng, ppr. Inclosing, as în a case. INCASK, în-kâ'sk, vt. To put mto a cask. INCASTELLATED, în-kâs-têl-â't-êd, a. Enc.osed m

a castle.

INCAUTIOUS, în-ká-shūs, a. Unwary. INCAUTIOUSLY, în-ká-shūs-lė, ad. Unwarily. INCAUTIOUSNESS, în-ká-shūs-nės, n. Heedlessness

INCAVATED, în'kâ'v-â't-êd, a. Made hollow. INCAVATION, în-kâ-vâ'shûn, n. The act of making hollow.

INCEND, în-send', vt. To inflame. INCENDIARY, în-send'†er-e, n. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. Simply, an exciter.

exeiter.

INCENDIARY, în-sénd-ŷér-ê, a. Inflaming faction.

INCENSE, în-séns, n. Perfumes exhaled by fire.

INCENSE, în-séns', vi. To perfume with incense.

INCENSE, în-séns', vi. To inflame with anger.

INCENSED, în-sénsd', pp. Exasperated. Perfumed

with incense.

INCENSEMENT, in-sens'ment, n. Rage; heat. INCENSING, in sens-ing, ppr. Perfuming with incense. Inflaming to anger.

INCENSION, in-sens'iv, a. The act of kindling. INCENSIVE, in-sens'iv, a. That incites; that inflames.

INCENSOR, in-sens-dr. n. A kindler of anger.
INCENSORY, in-sens-dr-e, n. The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, in-sent'iv, n. That which kindles or en-

Courages.

INCENTIVE, ln-sent-iv, α. Inciting; encouraging.

INCEPTION, in-sep-shin, n. Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, in-sep-siv, n. Noting beginning.

INCEPTOR, in-sep-sir, n. A beginner.

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INC

6 a'll. a'rt. a'ce, e've, no', to', bct', bit', but'—ou', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

INCITE, în-si't, vt. To stir up; to animate.
INCITED, în-si't-éd, pp. Moved to action.
INCITEMENT, în-si't-mént, n. Motive; impulse.
INCITER, în-si't-îr, n. An inciting cause.
INCITING, în-si't-îng, ppr. Exciting to action.
INCIVIL, în-si'v-îl-ît-ê, n. Want of courtesy.
INCIVILITY, în-siv-îl-ît-ê, ad. Rudely.
INCIVILLY, în-siv-îl-ê, ad. Rudely.
INCLASP, în-klâ'sp, vt. To hold fast.
INCLASPED, în-klâ'spd, pp. Held fast.
INCLASPED, în-klâ'spd, pp. Holding fast.
INCLAVATED, în-klâ'spd, pp. Holding fast.
INCLAVATED, în-klâ-vâ't-êd, a. Set; fast fixed.
INCLEMENCY, în-klêm-éns-ê, n. Cruelty; severity; harshness. INCERATION, in-ser-a-shan, n. The act of covering with wax.

INCERATIVE, in-ser-a-tiv, a. Cleaving to, like wax.

INCERTAIN, in-ser-tin, a. Doubtful; unsteady.

INCERTAINLY, in-ser-tin-le, ad. Doubtfully.

INCERTAINTY, in-ser-tin-te, n. Uncertainty.

INCERTITUDE, in-ser-tin-de, n. Doubtfulness.

INCESSABLE, in-ser-able, a. Unceasing.

INCESSANT, in-ser-ant-le, ad. Continually.

INCESSANTLY in-ser-ant-le, ad. Continually.

INCESSANTLY in-ser-ant-le, ad. continually. INCEST, in'sést, n. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. INCESTUOUSLY, în-sest'u-us-lê, ad. With unnatural love. [incest. INCESTUOUSNESS, în-sest-u-us-nes, n. State of INCH late 1.1. harshness INCLEMENT, în-klém'ént, a. Unmerciful; unpitying. INCH, intsh', n. A measure of length supposed equal INCLINABLE, in-kli'n-abl, a. Willing. to three grains of barley laid end to end.

INCH, intsh', vt. To drive by inches. To give sparingly.

INCH, intsh', vi. To advance or retire a little at a time. tendency INCLINATION, in-klin-å-shun, n. Tendency towards any point. Natural aptness. Regard. The act of INCHAMBER, în-tshâ'm-bûr, vt. To lodge in a chamber. bowing. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the INCHANTI, în-tshânt'. See ENCHANT, In-tshânt'. See ENCHANT. INCHARITABLE, în-tshâr-ît-âbi, a. Wanting charity. INCHASTITY, în-tshâr'st-ît-ê, h. Want of chastity. INCHED, întshd', a. Containing inches in length or east or west. INCLINATORILY, în-kli'n-å-tůr-îl-ê, ad. With inclination to one side or the other.
INCLINATORY, in-kli'n-å-tůr-ė, a. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINE, in-kli'n, vi. To bend; to lean towards any part. To bow. To feel desire. [incurvate. INCLINE, in-kli'n, vi. To turn towards any thing. To INCLINED, in-kli'nd, pp. Having a leaning or tendency inches. breadth. INCHED, intshd', pp. Driven by inches; dealt out by INCHEST, in-tshést', vt. To put into a chest. INCHESTED, in-tshést-éd, pp. Put into a chest. INCHESTING, in-tshést-ing, ppr. Putting into a chest. INCHING, intshést-ing, ppr. Driving by inches; dealing towards something. INCLINER, in-kli'n-ur, a. In dialling: an inclined dial. out by inches. out by incnes.

INCHMEAL, [intsh-mê'l, n. A piece an inch long.

INCHOATE, în-kô-lễ't, vt. To begin.

INCHOATE, în-kô-lễ't, a. Begun.

INCHOATED, în-kô-lễ't-lễt, pp. Begun; commenced.

INCHOATELY, în-kô-lễt-lễt, ad. In an incipient de-INCLINING, in-kli'n-ing, ppr. Leaning. INCLIP in-klipt, vt. To grasp.

INCLIPPED, in-klipt, pp. Grasped.

INCLIPPENG, in-klipt, pp. Inclosing.

INCLIPPING, in-klipt's, ppr. Inclosing.

INCLOISTER, in-klåt's-tår, vt. To shut up in a cloister.

INCLOISTERED, in-klåt's-tård, pp. Shut up in a gree. mencing. INCHOATING, în-kô-lâ't-îng, ppr. Beginning; com-INCHOATION, în-kô-lâ't-îng, ppr. Beginning. INCHOATIVE, în-kô-lâ't-īv, a. Inceptive. cloister. INCLOISTERING, în-klåé's-tůr-ing, ppr. INCLOSE, în-klô'z, vt. See Enclose.
INCLOSED, în-klô'zd, pp. Surrounded; confined.
INCLOSER, în-klô'z-ůr, n. See Encloser. INCHPIN, intsh'plin, n. Some of the inside of a deer. INCIDE, in-si'd, vt. Medicines are said to incide which INCLOSING, İn-klôz-İng, ppr. Shutting in.
INCLOSURE, İn-klôz-İng, ppr. Shutting in.
INCLOUD, İn-klôğ'd, vt. To darken.
INCLOUDED, İn-klôğ'd-êd, pp. Darkened.
INCLOUDED, İn-klôğ'd-êd, pp. Darkened. consist of pointed and sharp particles: as, acids and expectorating medicines are said to incide or cut the phlegm. INCIDED, în-si'd-éd, pp. Separated.
INCIDENCE, în-sé-déns, n. The direction with INCIDENCY, în-sé-déns-é, n. which one body strikes upon another, the angle made by that line, and the strikes upon another, the angle made by that line, and the strikes upon another, the angle made by that line, and the strikes upon another in sul-dependence. INCLOUDING, in-klab'd-ing, ppr. Darkening. INCLUDE, in-klu'd, vt. To inclose. To comprise. INCLUDED, in klu'd-ed, ppr. Contained; comprehended INCLUDING, in-klu'd-ing, ppr. Containing; comprising. INCLUSION, in-klu'zhun, v. The act of including. INCLUSIVE, in-klu'siv, a. Inclosing. Comprehended the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence. the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence. INCIDENT, in-sê-dênt, a. Casualty. INCIDENT, in-sê-dênt, a. Fortuitous. INCIDENTAL, în-sê-dênt-âl, a. Happening by chance. INCIDENTALLY, in-sê-dênt-âl-â, ad. Occasionally. INCIDENTLY, in-sê-dênt-lê, ad. By the way. INCIDING, in-si'd-ling, ppr. Separating. INCINERATE, in-sin-êr-â't, vt. To burn to ashes. INCINERATED, in-sin-êr-â't-âd, pp. Burnt tt ashes. INCINERATING. In-sin-êr-â't-âd, pp. Reducing to in the sum or number. In the sum or number. [account. INCLUSIVELY, in-klu'sfv-lê, ad. Reckoned into the INCOACH, fn-kô'tsh. See Encoach. INCOACT, fn-kô-åkt', a.] Unconstrained. INCOACTED, fn-kô-åkt'ad, a.] INCOAGULABLE, fn-kô-åg'u-låbl, a. Incapable of INCINERATING, in-sin-er-a/t-ing, ppr. Reducing to concretion. ashes. [burning any thing to ashes. NCINERATION, în-sin-êr-ât-shûn, n. The act of INCIPIENCY, în-sip-ţêns-ê, n. Beginning. INCIPIENT, în-sip-ţênt, a. Commencing. INCIRCLE, în-sêr-kî. See ENCIRCLE. INCIRCLET, în-sêr-kî. Ne samall circle. INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, în-sêr-kûm-skript-îbl, a. Nat to he confined. INCOERCIBLE, în-kô-érs'îbl, a. Not to be compelled. INCOEXISTENCE, în-kô-éks-îst'éns, n. The quality INCOEXISTENCE, în-kô-éks-îst²éns, n. The quality of not existing together.

INCOG, în-kôg², ad. Unknown; in private.

INCOGITABLE, în-kôj²t-åbl, a. Unthought of.

INCOGITANCY, în-kôj²t-åns-å, n. Want of thought.

INCOGITANT, în-kôj²t-ånt-å, ad. Without consideration.

[power of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, în-kôj²t-å't-îv, a. Wanting the INCOGNITO, în-kôn²á-tô, or în-kôg²nit-ô, ad. In a state of concealment. Not to be confined. INCIRCUMSPECTION, în-sêr-kům-spěk-shůn, n. Want of caution.

INCISE, fin-si'z, vt. To cut; to engrave.

INCISED, fin-si'zd, a. Cut.

INCISED, fin-si'zd, pp. Cut; carved.

INCISED, fin-si'z-le, ad. In the manner of incisions.

INCISING, fin-si'z-ling, ppr. Cutting; carving.

INCISION, fin-siz-lin, n. A cut; a wound.

INCISIVE, in-si's-siv, a. Cutting or dividing. [mouth. known.

INCISIVE, în-si-su, a. Cutting or dividing. [mouth. INCISOR, în-si-su, n. A tooth in the forepart of the INCISORY, în-si-sur-ê, a. Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, în-sizh-ur, n. A cut; an aperture. INCITANT, în-si't-ant, a. That which excites action. INCITATION, în-sît-a-shun, n. Incitement.

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state of concealment. [recognized. INCOGNIZABLE, în-kôg-nîz-âbl, a. That cannot be INCOGNOSIBLE, în-kôg-nôs-îbl, a. Incapable of being INCOHERENCE, în-kô-hê'r-ens, n. Want of cohe-INCOHERENCY, în-kô-hê'r-ens-ê, n. sion. INCOHERENT, în-kô-hê'r-eut, a. Wanting cohesion; loose. Not suitable to.
INCOHERENTLY, în-kô-hê/r-ĕnt-lê, ad.
INCOINCIDENCE, în-kô-în-sê-dêns, n. Inconsis-Want of agreement.

in a cloister.

Confining

faccount.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt a'cc, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but'—on', was, at'—good—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

INCOINCIDENT, în-kô-în'sê-dênt, a. Not agreeing. INCOLUMITY, în-kô-lu'mît-ê, n. Safety; security. INCOMBER, în-kâm-bar. See Encumber. INCOMBINE, în-kâm-bi'n, vi. To differ.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, în-kům-bůs-tîb-îl-ît-ê, n. The quality of resisting fire. INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kům-bůst'ibl, a. Not to be

consumed by fire. [being wasted by fire. INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kam-bast-ibl-nes, n. Not

INCOME, ln-kům, n. Revenue.
INCOMING, în-kům-lng, a. Coming in.
INCOMMENSURABILITY, în-kům-měns-ýůr-å-bilit-e. n. The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure. INCOMMENSURABLE, în-kům-mens-yur-abl,a. Not

to be reduced to any measure.
INCOMMENSURATE, în-kům-měns-'çůr-å't, α. Not admitting one common measure. INCOMMENSURATELY, în-kům-měns-ýůr-ét-lê, ad.

Not in equal proportion.

INCOMMISCIBLE, in-kúm-mis-ibl, a. That cannot INCOMMISCIBLE, in-kum-miss-in, a. Instrumined be commixed.

[of being unmixed.
INCOMMIXTURE, in-kům-miks-týůn, n. The state
INCOMMODATE, in-kům-tő-då't, vt. To hinder or INCOMMODE, în-kům-mở/d, vt. | embarrass. INCOMMODED, în-kům-mở/d-èd, pp. Put to inconvenience

INCOMMODING, in-kům-mô'd-ing, ppr. Subjecting to inconvenience. INCOMMODIOUS, în-kům-mô/d-ŷůs, a. Inconveni-INCOMMODIOUSLY, în-kům-mô/d-ŷůs-lẻ, ad. In-

conveniently

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, în-kům-mô/d-ŷůs-nės, n. Inconvenience

INCOMMODITY, în-kům-môd'ît-ê, n. Inconvenience. INCOMMUNICABILITY, în kům-mu'n ê-kå-bîl-ît-ê,n. The quality of not being impartible. [partible. INCOMMUNICABLE,in-kům-mu'n-ê-kåbl,a. Not im-[partible.

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, în-kům-mu'n-ê-kåbl-nès, The state of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLY, în-kům-mů'n-ê-kåb-lê, ad. In a manner not to be imparted.

INCOMMUNICATED, în-kôm-mu'n-ê-kå't-êd,a. Not imparted.

INCOMMUNICATING, în-kům-mu'n-ê-ků't-îng, a. Having no intercourse.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, în-kům-mu'n-ê-kå't-îv,a. Not ommunicative.

INCOMMUTABILITY, în-kům-mu't-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. The state of being unchangeable. a[ble. INCOMMUTABLE, in-kům-mu't-åbl, a. Unchange-INCOMMUTABLY, in-kům-mu't-åb-lê, ad. Without

reciprocal change.

INCOMPACT, în-kům-påkt', a. INCOMPACTED, în-kům-påkt'éd, a. INCOMPARABLE, în-kům-pěr-åbl, a. Excellen Excellent above compare.

INCOMPARABLENESS, în-kôm'pêr-âbl-nês, n. Excellence beyond comparison.
INCOMPARABLY, in-kom-per-ab-le, ad. Without

competition.
INCOMPARED, in-kům-på/rd, a. Unmatched.

INCOMPASSIONATE, în-kům-pash-ůn-ét, a. Void

of pity. [Without pity. INCOMPASSIONATELY, în-kům-påsh-ůn-ét-lé, ad. INCOMPASSIONATENESS, în kům půsh-ůn-ét-nés, W ant of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY, în-kům-påt-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. In-

consistency of one thing with another. INCOMPATIBLE, in-kům pat-ibl, a. Inconsistent

with something else.
INCOMPATIBLY, in-kům-påt-íb-lê, ad. Inconsistently.
INCOMPENSABLE, in-kům-pěns-ábl, a. Incapable of recompense. [want of qualification. INCOMPETENCY, fm-kôm²pê-têns-ê, n. Inability; INCOMPETENT, fn-kôm²pê-tênt, a. Not adequate. INCOMPETENTLY, in-kôm-pê-tênt-lê, ad. Unsuit-INCOMPLETE, în-kôm-pê't, a. Not perfect. [ably. INCOMPLETELY, în-kôm-plê't-lê, ad. Imperfectly. INCOMPLETENESS, în-kům-plê't-nes, n. Împerfec-

tion.

INCOMPLEX, în-kům-pléks', a. Complicated. INCOMPLIANCE, în-kům-pli-ans, n. Untractableness. INCOMPLIANT, in-kům-pli-ant, a. Unyielding to request or solicitation.

INCOMPOSED, în-kûm-pô'zd, a. Disturbed.— INCOMPOSITE, în-kôm-pôz-ît, a. Uncompounded.

Simple.
INCOMPOSSIBILITY, în-kům-pôs-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Qua-

lity of being not possible. [together. INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kům-pôs-fbl, a. Not possible INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, lu-kôm-prê-hêns-fb-fl-

ît-ê, n. Unconceivableness. INCOMPREHENSIBLE, în-kôm-prê-hêns-fbl, a. Not to be conceived.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, în-kôm-prê-hêns-îbl-Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, în-kôm-prê-hêns-îb-lê, ad.

In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPREHENSION, in-kom-pré-hén-shûn, n. Want of comprehension. INCOMPREHENSIVE, in-kôm-prê-hên-siv, a. Not INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kôm-prés-ib-îl-îl-ê, n. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, în-kům-prés-ibl, a. Not capa-

ble of being compressed.

INCONCEALABLE, în-knn-sê'l-åbl, a. Not to be hid.

INCONCEIVABLE, în-knn-sê'v-åbl, a. Incomprehen-

sible. [state of being inconceivable. INCONCEIVABLENESS, în-kůn-sê'v-åbl-nės, n. The INCONCEIVABLY, în-kůn-sê'v-åb-lê, ad. Beyond

comprehension. [sible. INCONCEPTIBLE, în-kûn-sép²tībl, a. Incomprehen-INCONCINNITY, în-kôn-sîn²t-ê, n. Unsuitableness. INCONCLUDENT, în-kûn-klu'd-ênt, a. Inferring no consequence.

consequence. [ring no consequence. INCONCLUDING, în-kůn-klu'd-îng, part. a. Infer-INCONCLUSIVE, în-kůn-klu's-îv, a. Not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kun-klu's-iv-le, ad. Without any such evidence as determines. INCONCLUSIVENESS, în-kûn-klu's-îv-nes, n. Want

of rational cogency.
INCONCOCT, in-kůn-kůkt', a.
INCONCOCTED, in-kůn-kůkt-čd,a.

The mature.

INCONCOCTION, în-kůn-kôk-shůn, n. The state of

being indigested. [ring. INCONCURRING, in-kūn-kūr-ing, a. Not concur-INCONCUSSIBLE, in-kūn-kūs-ibi, a. Incapable of being shaken.
INCONDENSABLE, în-kůn-déns'åbl, a. Not capa-

ble of condensation.

INCONDENSABILITY, in-kun-dens-a-bil-it-e, n. The quality of being not condensable. INCONDITE, in-kan-di't, a. Rude; unpolished.

INCONDITIONAL, în-kûn-dish'ûn-âl, n. Having no exception. [mited. INCONDITIONATE, în-kůn-dish-ůn-å/t, a. Not li-INCONFORMITY, în-kůn-fá/r-mît-ê, n. Incompliance with the practice of others. Refusal to join in

the established religion.

INCONFUSED, in-kůn-fu'zd, a. Not confused.

INCONFUSION, in-kůn-fu'zhůn, n. Distinctness.

INCONGEALA BLE, in-kůn-jèl-låbl, a. Not tobe frozen.

INCONGEALABLENESS, în-kûn-jê'l-abl-nês,n. The impossibility of being congealed. INCONGENIAL, în-kůn-je'n-yal, a Not of a like na-

likeness of nature. INCONGENIALITY, în-kůn-jê-nê-âl-ît-ê, a. Un-INCONGRUENCE, în-kòn-grő-êns, n. Unsuitableness. INCONGRUENT, în-kòn-grő-ent, a. Unsuitable.

INCONGRUITY, în-kôn-grô-ît-ê, n. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.
INCONGRUOUS, in-kon-gro-us, a. Unsuitable. In-

consistent.

INCONGRUOUSLY, în-kôn/g-grô-ûs-lê, ad. Unfitly. INCONNEXEDLY, în-kûn-nêks-êd-lê, ad. Without any connexion. Inexion. INCONNEXION, în-kůn-něks-ýůn, n. Want of con-INCONSCIONABLE, în-kòn-shůn-åbl, a. Without siveness.

INCONSEQUENCE, în-kôn-sê-kôens, n. Înconclu-

INCONSEQUENT, în-kôn'sê-kôent, a. Without just conclusion. [leading to consequences. INCONSEQUENTIAL, in-kon-sê-kôên-shâl, a. Not INCONSIDERABLE, in-kûn-sîd-ûr-abl, a. Unimportant. [Small importance. INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kůn-sid-ůr-åbl-nés, n. INCONSIDERACY, in-kůn-síd'ůr-Thoughtlessinconsiderance, in-kin-sid' frame, n. See Inconsiderance, in-kin-sid' n. See Inconsiderance, in-kin-sid' n. See In-CONSIDERACY. thoughtless. INCONSIDERATE, în-kûn-sîd'ûr-êt, a. Careless; INCONSIDERATELY, în-kun-sid ur-et-le, ad. Thoughtlessly. | Carelessness. INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kůn-sid-ůr-èt-nės, n. INCONSIDERATION, în-kûn-sîd-ûr-â'shûn, n. Want of thought. INCONSISTENCE, în-kûn-sîst-êns, n. Absurdity in INCONSISTENCY, în-kûn-sîst-ên-sê, argument or narration. Incongruity. INCONSISTENT, in-kun-sist-ent, a. Contrary. Absurd. INCONSISTENTLY, in-kun-sist-ent-le, ad. Absurd-INCONSISTENTNESS, in-kun-sist-ent-nes, n. Want of consistency INCONSISTING, in-kin-sisting, a. Incompatible INCONSOLABLE, in-kin-soll-abl, a. Not to be comforted. mitting consolation. INCONSOLABLY, în-kôn-sôl-ab-lé, ad. Not ad-INCONSONANCE, în-kôn-sôl-ans, n. Discordance. INCONSONANCY, în-kôn-sô-nân-sê, n. Disagree-ment with itself. A discordance. INCONSONANT, în-kôn-sô-nânt, a. Not agreeing. INCONSPICUOUS, în-kûn-spîk-u-ûs, a. Indiscern-INCONSTANCY, în-kôn'stân-sê, n. Unsteadiness. INCONSTANT, în-kôn'stânt, a. Not firm in resolution. Changeable. INCONSTANTLY, în-kôn-stant-le, ad. Changeably. INCONSUMABLE, in-kun-su'm-abl, a. Not to be [pleted. wasted. INCONSUMMATE, în-kůn-sům-ét, a. Not com-INCONSUMMATENESS, în-kůn-sům-ét-něs, n. Incompleteness.
INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kun-sump'tfbl, a. Not to be puted. Not to de destroyed by fire. INCONTESTABLE, în-kûn-têst-âbl, a. Not to be dis-INCONTESTABLY, în-kûn-têst-â-blê, ad. Indisputably. [each other. INCONTINENCE, în-kôn-tîg-u-ûs, a. Not touching INCONTINENCE, în-kôn-tîn-ens, n.] Unchastity. INCONTINENCY, în-kôn-tîn-ens, n. One who is unchaste. INCONTINENT, in-kon-tin-ent, a. Unchaste. INCONTINENT, in-kon-tin-ent, ad. Immediately. INCONTINENTLY, in-kon'tin-ent-le, ad. Unchastely. Immediately. INCONTRACTED, în-kůn-tråkt-éd, a. Not contracted. INCONTROLLABLE, în-kûn-trô'l-abl, a. Not to be controlled. [control. INCONTROLLABLY, în-kůn-trở/l-ắb-lê, ad. Without INCONTROVERTIBLE, în-kôn-trô-vêrt-ibl, a. Indisputable. INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kon-tro-vert-ib-le, ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. INCONTUMITY, in-kun-tu-mit-e, n. Safety. INCONVENIENCE, în-kůn-vé'n-ýèns, n. Unfitness, INCONVENIENCY, în-kůn-vé'n-ýèn-sê, Difficulty. INCONVENIENCE, în-kůn-vé'n-ýèns, vt. To trouble. INCONVENIENT, in-kůn-vê'n-yênt, a. Unfit; inex-pedient. [ly; incommodiously. INCONVENIENTLY, în-kůn-vê'n-yênt-lê, ad. Unfit-INCONVERSABLE, în-kûn-vêrs-âbl, a. Unsocial. INCONVERSANT, în-kûn-vêrs-ânt, a. Not versed. INCONVERTIBLÉ, în-kûn-vert'ibl, a. Incapable of change. [convinced. INCONVINCIBLE, in-kun-vins-ibl, a. Not to be INCONVINCIBLY, in-kůn-vins-ib-lė, ad. Without

accomplished person, in a sneering sense; as we say, a fine fellow! [complished in a sneering sense. INCONY, in-kon-e, a. Unlearned; artless. Very ac-INCORPORAL, în-kā'r-pô-rål, a. Immaterial; distinct from matter. ness from body. INCORPORALITY, in-kår-pô-rål-it-e, n. Distinct-INCORPORALLY, in-kår-pô-rål-e, ad. Without matter. [something else. INCORPORATE, fn-kå/r-pô-rå/t, vi. To unite with INCORPORATE, fn-kå/r-pô-rå/t, vt. To conjoin inseparably. To form into a corporation, or body politick. To unite. [ther. Conjoined inseparably. INCORPORATE, in-ka'r-pô-ra't, part. a. Mixed toge-INCORPORATED, in-ka'r-pô-ra't-èd, pp. United in one body. [in one body. INCORPORATING, în-kả/r-pô-rả/t-îng, ppr. Uniting INCORPORATION, în-kả/r-pô-rả/shủn, n. Formation of a body politick. Union. [bodied. INCORPOREAL, în-kôr-pô/r-ŷâl, a. Immaterial; un-INCORPOREALLY, în-kôr-pô/r-ŷâl-ê, ad. Without from body. INCORPOREITY, în-kôr-pô-rê-ît-ê, n. Distinctness INCORPSE, în-kôr, vt. To incorporate. INCORRECT, în-kôr-rêkt', a. Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate. [correction. INCORRECTION, in-kůr-rěkí-shůn, n. Want of INCORRECTLY, in-kůr-rěkí-ně, n. Inaccurately. INCORRECTNESS, in-kůr-rěkí-ně, n. Inaccuraty. INCORRECTNESS, in-kůr-rěkí-ně, n. Depra-INCORRIGIBILITY, în kôr-îj-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Depravity beyond amendment. [rection. INCORRIGIBLE, în-kôr-îj-îbl, a. Bad beyond cor-INCORRIGIBLENESS, în-kôr-îj-îbl-nes, n. Hopeless depravity. of amendment. INCORRÍGIBLY, in-kòr-ij-ib-lê, ad. Beyond all means INCORRUPT, în-kůr-růpt', a. Pure of man-INCORRUPTED, în-kůr-růpt'-éd, a. ners; honest; good. [susceptibility of corruption. INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kur-rupt-ib-il-it-e, n. In-INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kur-rupt-ibl, a. Not capable of carruption. INCORRUPTIBLENESS, în - kur - rupt-ibl - nes, n. The quality of being incorruptible.

INCORRUPTION, in-kur-rup'shun, n. Incapacity of corruption. INCORRUPTIVE, in-kur-rupt-iv, a. Free from decay [manners. Purity of or corruption. or corruption.
INCORRUPTNESS, în-kůr-růpt-nés, n. Purity ot
INCRASSATE, în-krås-å't, vt. To thicken.
INCRASSATE, în-krås-å't, vi. To become thick.
INCRASSATE, în-krås-å't, part. a. Fattened; filled.
INCRASSATED, în-krås-å't-éd, pp. Made thick. [thick or fatter. Fattened. INCRASSATING, în-krās-ā/t-ing, ppr. Rendering INCRASSATION, în-krās-ā/shūn, n. The act of thickening. [lity of thickening. INCRASSATIVE, in-krås'å-tiv, a. Having the qua-INCREASE, in'kre's, vi. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk. Quantity or value. To be fertile. INCREASE, in-kré's, vt. To make more. INCREASE, in-kré's, n. The state of growing more or greater. Produce. INCREASED, in-krê'sd, pp. Augmented. INCREASEI, in-kré'sa, pp. Augmented.
INCREASEIUI, in-kré's-fôl, a. Abundant.
INCREASER, in-kré's-ûr, n. He who increases.
INCREASIBLE, in-kré's-ibl, a. That may be increased.
INCREASING, în-kré's-ing, ppr. Becoming larger.
INCREATE, în-kré'-â't, a. Not created.
INCREATED, în-kré-â't-êd, a. Not created.
INCREDIBILITY, în-kréd-îb-îl-ît-êt, n. The quality of surpressing helia INCREDIBLEATA, and of surpassing belief.
INCREDIBLE, in-kréd'îbl, a. Surpassing belief.
INCREDIBLENESS, în-kréd'îbl-nés, n. Quality of [be believed.] being incredible.

INCREDIBLY, in-kréd'ib-lé, ad. In a manner not to
INCREDULITY, in-kré-du'lit-é, n. Hardness of belief.
INCREDULOUSNESS, in-kréd'u-lus-nés, n. Hardness ness of belief. INCREMABLE, în-krêm'abl, a. Not consumable by INCREMENT, in-krê-mênt, n. Increase; matter added. INCREPATE, în-krê-pā't, vt. To chide. [Produce. INCREPATED, în-krê-pā't-èd, pp. Chidod.

admitting conviction.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

INCREPATING, în krê-pâ't-îng, ppr. Chiding. INCREPATION, în-krê-pâ'sbûn, n. Reprehension. INCRESCENT, în-krês'ênt, a. Increasing.

INCRIMINATE, in-krim'in-a't, vt. To charge with a crime. [with a crime or fault.] INCRIMINATED, în-krim'în-â't-èd, pp. Charged INCRIMINATING, în-krim'în-â't-ing, ppr. Charging

with a crime

INCROACH, în-krô'tsh. See Encroach. INCRUENTAL, în-krô-ent-âl, a. Unbloody.

INCRUENTOUS, in-krô-én-tâ, a. Void of blood.
INCRUST, in-krôst', vt.
To cover with an adINCRUSTATE, in-krûst'ât, vt.
ditional coat. INCRUSTATION, în-krůst'å'shun, n. An adherent

covering.

VCRUSTED, in-krust-ed, pp. Covered with a crust. INCRUSTING, in-krůst'ing, ppr. Covering with a crust. [will not crystallize.

INCRYSTALLIZABLE, în-krîs-tâl-i/z-âbl, a. That INCUBATE, în-ku-bâ/t, vi. To sit upon eggs. INCUBATION, în-ku-bâ/shân, n. The act of sitting

upon eggs to hatch.

upon eggs to natch.
INCUBITURE, in-ku'-bit-yu'r, n. Incubation.
INCUBUS, in-ku-bis, n. The nightmare. [tion.
INCULCATE, in-kůl-kå't, vt. To impress by admoni-INCULCATED, in-kůl-kå't-éd, pp. Enforced by frequent admonitions. [struction. INCULCATING, in-kůl-kå't-ing, ppr. Impressing in-INCULCATION, in-kůl-kå'shůn, n. The act of im-

pressing.
INCULPABLE, în-kůlp-'åbl, a. Unblamable.
INCULPABLENESS, în-kůlp-'åbl-ne's, n. Unblame-

ableness. INCULPABLY, în-kůlp-å-blê, ad. Unblamably.
INCULPATE, în-kůlp-å't, vi. To impute blame to.
INCULPATED, în-kůlp-å't-ěd, pp. Accused.

INCULPATING, în-kulp-a't-eu, pp. Accused.
INCULPATING, în-kulp-â't-îng, ppr. Blaming.
INCULPATORY, în-kulp-â'-tur-e, a. Imputing blame.
INCULT, în-kult-a. Untilled.
INCULTIVATED, în-kult-îv-â't-ed, a. Not improved

by tillage. [cultivation. INCULTIVATION, în-kůlt-îv-å-shůn, n. Neglect of INCULTURE, în-kůlt-ývir, n. Want of cultivation. INCUMBENCY, în-kům-bén-sè, n. The state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, în-kům-bent, a. Resting upon. Im-

posⁿ as a duty.

INCl 'BENT, in-kům'běnt, n. He who is in present poss ssion of a benefice. INCUMBER, in-kům'bůr, vt. To embarrass.

INCUMBERED, in-kům-bůrd, pp. Embarrassed.
INCUMBERING, in-kům-bůr-lng, ppr. Burdening

with a load.

INCUMBRANCE, în-kům'brans. See Encumbrance. INCUMBRANCER, în-kům'brans-ůr, n. One who has some legal claim on an estate.

INCUMBROUS, în-kûm⁴brüs, a. Cumbersome.
INCUR, în-kûr', vt. To become liable to a punishment.
INCURABILITY, în-ku'r-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. Împossibility [hopeless.

INCURABLE, în-ku'r-abl, a. Not admitting remedy; INCURABLENESS, in-ku'r-abl-nes, n. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-ku'r-åb-lė, ad. Without remedy. INCURABLY, in-ku-rė-òs-'lt-ė, n. Want of curiosity. INCURIOUS, in-ku'r-ŷūs, a. Inattentive. INCURIOUSLY, in-kū'r-ŷūs-lė, ad. Without nice ex-

INCURIOUSNESS, în-kůr-ýůs-nés, n. Negligence. INCURRED, in kurd', pp. Made hable to punishment. INCURRING, in kurding, ppr. Becoming liable to puquest.

INCURSION, în-kîr-shîn, n. Invasion without con-INCURVATE, în-kůrv-á't, vt. To bend; to crook. INCURVATED, în-kůrv-á't-éd, pp. Bent.

INCURVATING, in-kurv-4't-ing, ppr. Turning from a right line. [bent. Crookedness. INCURVATION, în-kůr-vå'shůn, n. State of heing INCURVITY, în-kůrv-ît-ê, n. Crookedness. INDAGATE, în-då-gå't, vt. To search.

INDAGATION, in-da-ga-shun, n. Search; inquiry,

INDAGATOR, in'då-gå/t-ur, n. A searcher; an ex.

INDAMMAGE, în-dâm'ej, vt. See Endammage. INDART, în-dâ'rt, vt. To dart in. INDARTED, în-dâ'rt-êd, pp. Darted in.

INDARTING, in-da'rt-ing, ppr. Striking in.

INDEAR, in-dér, in-dart-ing, ppr. Strking in.
INDEAR, in-dér. See ENDEAR.
INDEARMENT, in-dér-ment. See ENDEARMENT.
INDEBT, in-dét, vt. To oblige.
INDEBTED, in-dét-éd, part. a. Obliged by something
INDEBTED, in-dét-éd, pp. Obliged.
INDEBTEDNESS, in-dét-éd-nes, n. The state of

being indebted. gation. INDEBTING, în-dét-ing, ppr. Laying under obli-INDEBTMENT, în-dét-ment, n. The state of being

in debt.

in debt.

INDECENCY, În-dê'sên-sê, n. Any thing unbecoming.

INDECENT, În-dê'sênt, a. Unfit for the eye or ears.

INDECENTLY, În-dê'sênt-lê, ad. Contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, În-dê-sîd'n-ås, a. Not shed. Ever-

green.

INDECIMABLE, in-des'im-abl, a. Not tithable,

INDECISION, In-de-sizh-dn, a. Not transie. INDECISIVE, in-de-sizh-dn, a. Want of determination. INDECISIVEL in-de-siz-siy. a. Not determining. INDECISIVELY, in-de-siz-siy-le, ad. Without decision. INDECISIVENESS, in-dê-si'siv-nès, n. Inability to

settle an event.
INDECLINABLE, în-dê-kli'n-âbl, a. Not variable.
INDECLINABLY, în-dê-kli'n-âbl, ad. Without va-

riation. [capable of decomposition. INDECOMPOSABLE, in-de-kům-pô/z-åbl, a. Net INDECOMPOSABLENESS, in-de-kům-pô/z-åbl-něs, n. Incapability of decomposition. [decent. INDECOROUS, în-dêk-ô-ras, or în-dê-kô-ras, a. In-

INDECOROUSLY, în-dék-ô-růs-lê, or în-dê-kô-růsle, ad. In an unbecoming manner.

INDECOROUSNESS, în-dék-ô-růs-nés, or în-dê-kô-

růs-nės, n. Indecency. INDECORUM, în-dê-kô'rům, n. Indecency.

INDEED, in-de'd, ad. In reality; in truth; in verity. INDEFATIGABLE, in-de-fât-ig-âbl, a. Unwearied. INDEFATIGABLENESS, in-de-fât-ig-âbl-nes, n.

Unweariness. [weariness. INDEFATIGABLY, in-dé-fât-ig-âb-lê, ad. Without INDEFATIGATION, in-dé-fât-ig-ât-shûn, n. Unweariness.

INDEFEASIBILITY, în-dê-fê'z-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Not sub-

iect to be made void. [defeated. INDEFEASIBLE, in-dê-fê'z-ibl, a. Incapable of being INDEFEASIBLY, in-dê-fê'z-ib-lê, ad. Not to be defeated. [quality of being subject to no defect. INDEFECTIBLITY, in-dê-fêkt-ib-li-li-le, n. The INDEFECTIBLE, în-dê-fêkt-îbl, a. Not liable to de-

fect or decay.
INDEFECTIVE, in-de-fekt-iv, a. Not defective.

INDEFEISIBLE, in-de-fe'z-ibl, a. Not to be cut off: of defence. nor to be vacated. INDEFENSIBILITY, în-dê-fêns-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Inability

INDEFENSIBLE, in-de-fens-ibl, a. That cannot be defended.

INDEFENSIVE, in-de-fensity, a. Having no defence. INDEFICIENCY, in-de-fish-en-se, n. The quality of

suffering no want or diminution.
INDEFICIENT, in-dê-fish-ent, a. Perfect.
INDEFINABLE, in-dê-fi-n-abl, a. Not to be defined.
INDEFINITE, in-dêf-in-it, a. Not limited; not settled. INDEFINITELY, in-def-in-it-le, ad. Without any set-

tled limitation. [being indefinite. INDEFINITENESS, in-déf-in-it-nes, n. The state of INDEFINITUDE, in-de-fin-it-ud, n. Quantity not

INDELIBERATE, în-dê-lîb-ûr-â't, a. Unpreme-INDELIBERATED,în-dê-lîb-ûr-â't-êd,a. ditated. INDELIBERATELY, în-dê-lîb-ûr-â't-lê, ad. Without deliberation [being indelible. deliberation.

INDELIBILITY, în-dêl-îb-îl-it-ê, n. The quality of INDELIBLE, or INDELEBLE, în-dêl-îbl, a. Not to

be blotted out, effaced, or annulled.

INDELIBLY, in-dêl-îb-lê, ad. So as not to be effaced.

INDELICACY, in-dêl-ê-kês-ê, n. Want of decency.

INDELICATE, in-dêl-ê-kêt, a. Wanting decency.

INDELICATELY, în-dêl-ê-kêt-lê, ad. Indecently. INDEMNIFICATION, în-dêm-nîf-îk-ā-shûn, n. Reimbursement of loss.

INDEMNIFIED, în-dém'nîf-i'd, pp. Saved harmless. INDEMNIFY, în-dém'nîf-i', vt. To secure against loss. INDEMNIFYING, in-deminif-iing, ppr. Reimburs-[nishment.

INDEMNITY, în-dêm-nît-ê, n. Security from pu-INDEMONSTRABLE, în-dê-môn-strâbl, a. Not capable of demonstration.
INDENIZATION, in-dén-îz-â-shun, n. The patent,

by which one is made free.
INDENIZE, in-dén'iz, vt. To make free.
INDENIZEN, in-dén'iz-én, vt. To naturalize.

INDENIZENED, in-den'iznd, pp. Invested with the

privileges of a free citizen.

INDENIZENING, in-den-izn-ing, ppr. Investing

with the privileges of a free citizen.

INDENT, in-dent', vt. To cut in and out; to undulate.

INDENT, in-dent', vi. To contract; to make a com-

pact.
INDENT, in-dént', n. Inequality; incisure. Stamp.
INDENTATION, in-dént-å-shån, n. An indentation; waving in any figure.

INDENTED, in-dent'ed, pp. Cut in the edge into

points like teeth.
INDENTING, in-dent-ing, ppr. Cutting into notches. Binding by indented writings.
INDENTMENT, in dent-ment, n. An indenture.

INDENTURE, în-dent-yur, n. A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart. INDENTURE, in-dent-yur, vt. To indent.

INDENTURED, in-dent'yard, pp. Bound by indenindentures. tures INDEPENDENCE, in-dênt'yûr-îng, ppr. Binding by INDEPENDENCE, in-dê-pênd'êns, n. Freedom; INDEPENDENCY, in-dê-pênd'êns-ê, n. exemption from control.

INDEPENDENT, în-dê-pênd-ênt, n. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a

complete church. [by any other. INDEPENDENT, in-dê-pênd-ent, n. Not supported INDEPENDENTLY, in-dê-pênd-ent-lê, ad. Without reference to a be a third. reference to other things. [entreated. INDEPRECABLE, in-dep-re-kabl, a. That cannot be INDEPREHENSIBLE, in-dép-ré-héns-ibl, a. That

cannot be found out. [taken away. INDEPRIVABLE, in-de-pri/v-abl, a. That cannot be INDESCRIBABLE, in-de-skri/b-abl, a. That cannot be described.

INDESERT, in-dê-zêrt', n. Want of merit. INDESINENT, in-dês-în-ênt, a. Incessant. INDESINENTLY, in-dês-în-ênt-lê, ad. Without oppo-

sition. INDESTRUCTIBILITY, în-dê-strûkt-îb-îl-ît-ê, n.

That cannot be destroyed. INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-de-strukt-ibl, a. Not to be

fixed. destroyed. INDETERMINABLE, în-dê-têr-mîn-îbl, a. Not to be INDETERMINATE, în-dê-têr-mîn-â't, a. Unfixed. INDETERMINATELY, în-dê-têr-mîn-â't-lê, ad. In-

definitely. [Want of precision. INDETERMINATENESS, in-de-ter-min-a/t-nes, n. INDETERMINATION, in-de-ter-min-a/shun, n. Want of determination.

INDETERMINED, în-dê-têr'mînd, a. Unsettled.

INDEVOTE, in-dê-vô't, a. Coldly devoted.
INDEVOTED, in-dê-vô't-êd, part. a. Not attached.
INDEVOTION, în-dê-vô't-êd, part. a. Not attached.
INDEVOUT, inn-dê-vô't-âd, n. Not seligious.
INDEVOUT, inn-dê-vôôt', a. Not seligious.
INDEX, in-dê-vôôt-lê, ad. Without devotion.
INDEX, in-dê-ks, n. The hand that points to any thing.

The table of contents to a book. [index. INDEXICAL, in-deks-ik-al, a. Having the form of an INDEXICALLY, in-deks-ik-al-e, ad. In the manner

of an index. INDEXTERITY, în-dêks-têr-ît-ê, n. Clumsiness. INDIA, înd'ŷà, n. A country of Asia, so named from the Indies. the river Indus. INDIAN, ind'van, n. A general name of any native of

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INDIAN, înd-ŷân, a. Pertaining to the East or West INDIAN Arrow Root, lind-ŷân, n. A root. [Indies INDIAN Cress, înd-ŷân, n. A plant. INDIAN Fig, înd-ŷân, n. A plant. INDIAN Ink, înd-ŷân, n. A species of ink, not fluid,

but solid.

INDIAN Red, înd-yan, n. A species of ochre. INDIANBREAD, înd-yan-bred, n. A plant of the genus Jatropha. INDIANCORN, ind'ŷån-kā'rn, n. A plant, the maiz,

of the genus Zea; a native of America.

INDIANITE, indipinalit, n. A mineral of a white or

gray colour. [Canna. INDIANREED, ind'yan-re'd, n. A plant of the genus INDIARUBBER, înd ŷā-rūb dr, n. The caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also

a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also elastic gum or resin. It is produced by incision from the syringe-tree of Cayenne. INDICATE, în-'dê-kârt, vt. To point out. INDICATED, în-'dê-kâ't, vt. To point out. INDICATED, în-'dê-kâ't-èd, pp. Shown; pointed out. INDICATED, în-'dê-kâ't-èd, pp. Shown; pointed out. INDICATING, in'dê-kå't-ing, ppr. Showing; directing. INDICATION, în-dê-kā-shun, n. Mark; token; sign;

note; symptom. INDICATIVE, in-dik-å-tiv, or in-de-kå-tiv, a. Showing. In grammar: a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, în'dê-kā't-îv-lê, or în-dîk'ā-tīv-lê, ad. In such a manner as shows or betokens. INDICATOR, în'dê-kå't-år, n. That which shows or

points out.
INDICATORY, în-de-kâ/t-ûr-ê, a. Demonstrative. INDICE, in'dis, n. Signification; sign. Table of con-

tents to a book. INDICOLITE, in-dik'ô-li't, n. A variety of shorl or

tourmalin, of an indigo blue colour.

INDICT, in-di't, vt. To charge any person by a writINDITE, in-di't, vt. ten accusation before a courof justice. To compose; to write.
INDICTABLE, in-di/t-abl, a. Liable to be indicted.

INDICTED, in-di't-èd, pp. Accused by a grand jury. INDICTER, in-di't-èd, pp. See Enditer. INDITER, in-di't-ùr, n. See Enditer. INDICTING, in-di't-ing, ppr. Accusing of a crime by

a grand jury.

INDICTION, in-dik-shun, n. Declaration; proclamation. In chronology: the indiction instituted by Con-

stantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, or-derly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the Council of Nice ordered that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the indiction, which hath its epocha

A. D. 313, Jan. 1.

INDICTIVE, in-dikt-iv, a. Proclaimed.

INDICTMENT, in-dit-ment, n. See Endictment.

INDIES, în-dês, n. pl. of India.
INDIFFERENCE, în-dîf-âr-êns, n. \ Neutrality; negINDIFFERENCY, în-dîf-âr-êns-ê. \ ligence.
INDIFFERENT, în-dîf-âr-ênt, a. Neutral; uncon-

INDIFFERENT, în-dîf-ūr-ėnt, a. Neutrai; unconcerned; regardless.
INDIFFERENTLY, în-dîf-ūr-ėnt-lė, ad. Without preference. Equally; impartially. Not well.
INDIGENCE, în-dė-jėns, ».
INDIGENCY, în-dė-jėns, ».
Want; penury.
INDIGENCY, in-dė-jėn, n. A native.
INDIGENOUS, în-dė-jėn, a. Poor; needy.
INDIGENT, în-dė-jėnt, a. Poor; needy.
INDIGESTED, în-dė-jėst-ėd, a.
INDIGESTED, în-dė-jėst-ėd, a.
INDIGESTED, în-dė-jėst-ėd, a. Not convertible to INDIGESTIBLE, în-dê-jest-îbl, a. Not convertible to

ness of the stomach. nutriment. INDIGESTION, în-dê-jêst-ŷûn, n. A morbid weak-INDIGITATE, în-dîj-ît-ā/t, a. To show by the fingers. INDIGITATED, în-dîj-ît-ā/t-ēd, pp. Pointed out with

the finger. [with the finger. INDIGITATING, in-dij-it-å/t-ing, ppr. Pointing out INDIGITATION, in-dij-it-å/shun, n. The act of point-

ing out by the finger.

INDIGN, în-di'n, a. Unworthy; disgraveful.
INDIGNANCE, în-dig-nâns, n.
INDIGNANCY, în-dig-nâns-ê, n.
INDIGNANT, în-dig-nânt, a. Angry.
INDIGNANTLY, în-dig-nânt-lè, ad. With indignation.
INDIGNANTON, în-dig-nâ-shân, n. Anger mingled

with contempt or disgust.

INDIGNIFIED, in-dig-ni-i'd, pp. Treated disdainfully.

INDIGNIFY, in-dig-ni-i'v, vt. To treat disdainfully.

INDIGNIFYING, in-dig-nif-i-ing, ppr. Treating disdainfully

INDIGNITY, în-dîg-nît-ê, n. Contumely.
INDIGO, în-dê-gô, n. A plant, by the Americans called anil: from it indigo is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour.

INDIGOMETER, în-dê-gôm'ét-ur, n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

INDILATORY, în-dîl'â-tûr-ê, a Not slow.
INDILATORY, în-dîl'â-têr, a. Not diligent.
INDILIGENT, în-dîl'â-jênt, a. Not diligent. [gence.
INDILIGENTLY, în-dîl'â-jênt, lê, ad. Without diliINDILIGENTLY, în-dîl'â-jênt-lê, ad. Without diliINDILIGENTLY, în-dîl'â-jênt-lê, ad. Not to be diminished.

INDIRECT, în-di-rêkt', a. Not strait. Not fair; not honest. [a straight line. Dishonest practice. INDIRECTION, in-di-rékéshūn, n. Tendency not in INDIRECTLY, in-di-rékt-lè, ad. Not in a right line.

Not in express terms. INDIRECTNESS, fu-di-rékt'nés, z. Unfairness. INDISCERNIBLE, fu-dis-sér'nibl, a. Not perceptible.

INDISCERNIBLENESS, in-dis-ser-nibl-nes, n. Inca-INDISCERNIBLENESS, in-dis-ser-nibl-ness, n. incapability of discernment.

[perceived. INDISCERNIBLY, in-dis-sér/nib-lè, ad. Not to be INDISCERPIBLE, in-dis-sérp-libl, a. Incapable of being broken.

[capability of dissolution. INDISCERPTIBILITY, in-dis-sérp-lib-li-lt-è, n. In-INDISCERPTIBLE, in-dis-sérp-libl, a. Not to be separated.

[of improvement. INDISCIPLINABLE, in-dis-lp-lin-abl, a. Incapable INDISCIPLINE, in-dis-lp-lin, n. Want of discipline.

INDISCIPLINE, în-dîs-îp-lîn, n. Want of discipline. INDISCOVERABLE, în-dîs-kův-ûr-âbl, a. Not to be discovered. hidden.

INDISCOVERY, in-dis-kův-ůr-ê, n. The state of being INDISCREET, in-dis-krê't, a. Imprudent; inconsiderate. dence.

INDISCREETLY, in-dis-krê't-lê, ad. Without pru-INDISCRETE, în-dîs-krê't, a. Not separated.
INDISCRETION, în-dîs-krêsh-ûn, n. Rashness.
INDISCRIMINATE, în-dîs-krîm-în-â't, a. Undistin-

guishable. [Without distinct INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-lê, INDISCRIMINATING, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-ing, in-dis-krim-in-a/t-in [Without distinction. in-dis-krim-in-å/t-le, ad. Making no distinction. Want of discrimination.

INDISCRIMINATION, în-dîs-krîm-în-å-shån, INDISCUSSED, în-dîs-kåsd', a. Not examined.

INDISPENSABILITY, în-dîs-pêns-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. In-capability of being dispensed with. [spared. capability of being dispensed with. [spared. INDISPENSABLE, in-dis-péns'ábl, a. Not to be INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dis-péns'ábl-nés, n. Ne-

cessity.
INDISPENSABLY, in-pis-pens-ab-le, ad. Necessarily. INDISPERSED, in-dispersed, a. Not dispersed. INDISPOSE, in-dispersed, vt. To make unfit. The polyment of the p

To dis-INDISPOSED, in-dis-pô'zd, pp. Disinclined. [order. INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dis-pô'z-éd-nés, n.Disordered state.

INDISPOSING, in-dis-pô/z-ing, ppr. Dismelning.
INDISPOSITION, in-dis-pô-zish-un, n. Slight disease. Dislike. [Uncontrovertible. INDISPUTABLE, in-dis-pu-tabl, or in-dis-pu't-abl, a. INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dis-pu-tabl-nes, or in-dis-p

pu't-åbl-nes, n. Certainty; evidence. INDISPUTABLY, in-dis-pu-tåb-le, or in-dis-pu't-åblė, ad. Without controversy.
INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dis-sol-u-bil-it-ė, n. Resist-

ance to a dissolving power.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis-2-lu'bl, a. Resisting all separation of its parts. Binding for ever. [solubility. INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dis-2-lu'bl-nes, n. Indis-INDISSOLUBLY, in-dis-2-lu-ble, ad. Resisting all separation. Obligatorily.

INDISSOLVABLE, în-dîz-zôlv'âbl, a Indissoluble. INDISTANCY, în-dîs-tân-sê, n. State of inseparation. INDISTINCT, în-dîs-tîngkt', a. Not plainly marked;

confused. Indistringkt-fib, a. Undistin-INDISTINCTIBLE, in-dis-tingkt-fib, a. Undistin-INDISTINCTION, in-dis-tingkt-shin, n. Confusion. INDISTINCTLY, in-dis-tingkt-le, ad. Confusedly. INDISTINCTNESS, in-dis-tingkt-nes, n. Confusion. INDISTINGUISHABLE, in-dis-ting-golsh-abl, a. Not plainly marked

Not plainly marked. [ing no difference. INDISTINGUISHING, in-dis-ting-goish-ing, a. Mak-

INDISTINGUISHING, In-dis-ting-goisn-ing, a. Mar. INDISTURBANCE, In-dis-tûrb-âns, n. Calmness. INDITCH, in-ditsh', vt. To bury in a ditch. INDITCHED, in-ditsh'd, pp. Buried in a ditch. INDITCHING, in-ditsh-ling, ppr. Burying in a ditch. INDITE, In-dit, vt. See INDICT.
INDITED, in-dit-bd, pp. Composed; dictated.
INDITER in-dit-fr. n. See INDICTER. [written

INDITER, in-dit-fir, n. See INDICTER. [written. INDITING, in-dit-ing, pp. Dictating what shall be INDIVIDABLE, in-div-i'd-abl, a. Not to be divided. INDIVIDED, in-div-i'd-èd, a. Undivided. [thing. INDIVIDUAL, in-div-i'd-u-âl, n. A single person or INDIVIDUAL, in-div-i'd-u-âl, a. Single.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-div-id-u-al-it-e, n. Separate [guish. existence.

INDIVIDUALIZE, în-dîv-îd-u-âl-i/z, vt. To distin-INDIVIDUALIZED, în-dîv-îd-u-âl-i/zd, pp. Distinguished as a particular person or thing. INDIVIDUALIZING, in-div-id-u-al-i/z-ing, ppr. Dis-

INDIVIDUALIZING, in-div-id-u-al-te-ing, per tinguishing as an individual. [existence. INDIVIDUALLY, in-div-id-u-âl-ê, ad. With separate INDIVIDUATE, in-div-id-u-âl-t, a. Undivided. INDIVIDUATE, in-div-id-u-âl-t, vt. To distinguish from others.

from others of the same species. [from others. INDIVIDUATED, in-dlv-id-u-a/t-ed, pp. Distinguished INDIVIDUATING, în-div-id-u-a't-ing, ppr. Distinguishing from others of the species.
INDIVIDUATION, in-div-id-u-a'shin, n. That which

makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, în-div-îd-u-ît-ê, n. Separate existence.
INDIVINITY, în-div-în-ît-ê, n. Want of divine power.
INDIVISIBILITY, în-div-îz-îb-îl-ît-ê, n.
State in
INDIVISIBLENESS, în-div-îz-îbl-nes, n.
which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, in-div-iz-ibl, n. That which is incapable of division. [broken into parts. INDIVISIBLE, fn-div-fz-fbl, a. What cannot be INDIVISIBLY, fn-div-fz-fb-le, ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, în-dòs-fibl, a. Unteachable.
INDOCILE, în-dòs-fil, a. Incapable of being instructed.
INDOCILITY, în-dò-sil-fi-è, n. Unteachableness.
INDOCTRINATE, în-dòk-trîn-à/t, vt. To instruct in

any science.
INDOCTRINATED, in-dok-trin-å/t-èd, pp. Instructed

in the principles of any science.
INDOCTRINATING, in-dok-trin-å/t-ing, ppr. Teach-

INDOCTRINATING, in-dok-trin-at-ing, ppr. Teaching any science.

INDOCTRINATION, in-dók-trin-á'shān, n. Instruc-INDOLENCE, in-dó-léns, n. Instruc-INDOLENCY, in-dó-léns, a. Laziness.

INDOLENT, in-dó-lént, a. Carcless; lazy.

INDOLENTLY, in-dó-lént-lé, ad. Carclessly; lazily

INDOMABLE, in-dóm-'âbl, a. Untamable.

INDOMITABLE, in-dóm-'t-åbl, a. Untamable.

INDOMPTABLE, in-dómpt-'âbl, a. Not to be subdued.

INDORSE, in-dáb's. See Endorse.

INDOW, in-dáb'. vt. See Endorse.

INDOW, In-dab, vt. See ENDOW.
INDRAUGHT, in-dra'ft, n. Inlet; passage inwards.
INDRENCH, in-dra'ntsh', vt. To soak.
INDRENCHED, in-drentsh'd, pp. Overwhelmed with
INDRENCHING, in-drentsh'ing, ppr. Overwhelming with water.

INDUBIOUS, în-du'b-yûs, a. Not doubtful.
INDUBITABLE, în-du'bît-âbl, a. Undoubted.
INDUBITABLENESS, în-du'bît-âbl-nés, ad.

state of being indubitable.

INDUBITABLY, în-du'bît-åb-lê, ad. Unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, în-du'bît-å't, a. Certain; apparent.

INDUCE, în-du's, vt. To influence any thing; to per-INDUCED, in-du'sd, pp. Influenced. suade.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

INDUCEMENT, in-du's-ment, n. Motive to any thing.

INDUCER, în-du's-îr, n. A persuader.
INDUCIARY, în-du's-ŷēr-ê, a. Belonging to a truce.
INDUCIBLE, în-du's-îbl, a. That may be caused.
INDUCING, în-du's-îng, ppr. Leading by arguments.

Persuading.

INDUCT, in-dukt', vt. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTED, în-důkt²éd, pp. Introduced into office. INDUCTIBILITY, în-důk-tîb-îl²ít-ê, n. The quality of being inductile.

INDUCTILE, in-duk'til, a. Not capable of being drawn into threads. INDUCTING, in-důkt-ing, ppr. Introducing into of-INDUCTION, in-důk-sbůn, n. Introduction. The act

of giving possession to the person who has received institution of his church. duction.

INDUCTIONAL, în-dûk'shûn-âl, a. Pertaining to in-INDUCTIVE, în-dûkt'îv, a. Leading. Persuasive. INDUCTIVELY, în-dûkt'îv-lê, ad. By inference. INDUCTOR, in-dukt'ur, n. The person who inducts

another into a benefice.

INDUE, in-du', vt. To invest. To clothe. INDUED, in-du'd, pp. Clothed. Invested.
INDUEMENT, in-du'ment, n. Endowment.
INDUING, in-du'ing, ppr. Investing. Putting on.
INDULGE, in-du'i, vi. To encourage. To favour. To

gratify.
INDULGE, in-důlj', vi. To give indulgence.
INDULGED, in-důljd', pp. Permitted to operate without check.

INDULGENCE, în-důl'j-ëns, n. Fondness. Ten-INDULGENCY, în-důl'j-ëns-ê, n. derness. Grant

of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, in-důl'j-ént, a. Kind; gentle.

INDULGENTIAL, in-důl'j-jen/shål, a. Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church.

INDULGENTLY, în-důl'j-ent-le, ad. Without severity.

INDULGER, in-důlj-ur, n. One who indulges. INDULGING, in-důlj-ing, ppr. Permitting to enjoy.

Andulgino, in-day-ng, Fr.
Gratifying.
INDULT, in-dâlt', n.
INDULTO, în-dâlt'cô, n.
INDURATE, în-du-râ't, vi. To grow hard.
INDURATE, în-du-râ't, vi. To harden the mind.
INDURATE, în-du-râ't, a. Impenitent. Hard of heart.
INDURATED, în-du-râ't-câd, pp. Hardened. [sible.
INDURATED, în-du-râ't-ing, ppr. Rendering insen-INDURATING, în-du-râ't-îng, ppr. Rendering insen-INDURATION, în-du-râ'shûn, n. The state of grow-Obduracy ing hard.

INDUSTRIOUS, în-důs-trê-ůs, a. Diligent. Laborious. INDUSTRIOUSLY, în-důs-trê-ůs-lê, ad. With habitual diligence.

INDUSTRY, în-dåås-trė, n. Diligence. Assiduity. INDUSTLER, în-dåél-'âr, n. An inhabitant. INDWELLING, în-dåél-'îng, n. Residence within.

INDWELLING, în-dôel-ing, a. Remaining in the heart:

as, indwelling sin.

INEBRIANT, în-ê-brê-ânt, n. Any thing that intoxiINEBRIANT, în-ê-brê-ânt, a. Intoxicating. [cates.
INEBRIATE, în-ê-brê-â't, vt. To intoxicate.
INEBRIATE, în-ê-brê-â't, vt. To be intoxicated.
INEBRIATED, în-ê-brê-â't-êd, pp. Intoxicated.
INEBRIATED, în-ê-brê-â't-âng, ppr. Having intoxi-

INEBRIATING, în-ê'brê-a't-ing, ppr. Having intoxi-

INEBRIATING, in-ê-brê-â't-ing, ppr. Having intoxicating qualities.

INEBRIATION, în-ê-brê-â'shûn, n. } Drunkenness.

INEBRIETY, în-ê-bri'ît-ê, n.

INEDITED, în-êd'ît-êd, a. Not published.

INEFFABILITY, în-êf-â-bîl'ît-ê, n.

INEFFABLENESS, în-êf-âbl-nês, } Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, în-êf-âbl, a. Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, în-êf-â-blè, ad. In manner not to be ex-

pressed.

INEFFECTIVE, în-êf-fêk't-îv, a. Inefficient. Useless. INEFFECTUAL, în-êf-fêk't-u-âl, a. Wanting power. INEFFECTUALLY, în-êf-fêk't-u-âl-ê, ad. Without

INEFFECTUALNESS, în-éf-fék't-u-âl-nés, n. Inefficacy. Want of power. LNEFFERVESCENCE, în-êf-êr-vês-êns, n. Want of

effervescence

INEFFERVESCENT, în-êf-êr-vês-ênt, a. Not susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBILITY, în-êf-êr-vês-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. The quality of not effervescing. INEFFERVESCIBLE, in-eff-er-vestible; a. Not capa-

ble of effervescence.

INEFFICACIOUS, în-êf-ê-kå-shůs, a. Weak; feeble. INEFFICACIOUSLY, în-êf-ê-kå-shůs-lê, ad. Withof power.

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, în-éf-ê-kâ/shûs-nés, n. Want INEFFICACY, în-éf-è-kâ-sê, n. Want of effect. INEFFICIENCY, în-éf-fish-éns-ê, n. Want of power. INEFFICIENT, în-éf-fish-ént. a. Ineffective.

INEFFICIENTLY, în-êf-fish-ênt-lê, ad. Ineffectually.

INELABORATE, în-ê-lab-6-ra/t, a. Not done with much care.

INELASTIC, în-ê-lås-tîk, a. Wanting elasticity. INELASTICITY, în-ê-lås-tîs-ît-ê, n. Want of elastic

power.
INELEGANCE, în-êl-ê-gâns, n.
INELEGANCY, în-êl-ê-gâns-ê, n.
INELEGANT, în-êl-ê-gânt, a. Not becoming.

INELEGANTLY, în-ěl'-ê-gant-lê, ad. Not becoming. Without ornament of language

INELIGIBILITY, in-el-ij-ib-il-it-e, n. Incapacity of being elected to an office.

INELIGIBLE, în-êl-îj-îhl, a. Not capable of being elected to an office.

INELOQUENT, în-êl'ô-kôếnt, a. Not persuasive. INELOQUENTLY, în-êl'ô-kôếnt-lê, ad. Without eloquence. [come. INELUCTABLE, în-ê-lůk't-åbl, a. Not to be over-INELUDIBLE, în-ê-lu'd-îbl, a. Not to be defeated. [come.

INELUDIBLE, în-ê-lu'd-ībi, a. Not to be deteated INENARRABLE, în-ên-âr-âr-âbl, a. Inexpressible. INEPT, în-êpt, a. Trifling. Foolish. Useless. INEPTITUDE, în-êpt-ît-u'd, n. Unfitness. INEPTLY, în-êpt-îc, ad. Triflingly. Foolishly. INEPTNESS, în-êpt-îr-ês, n. Unfitness. INEQUABLE, în-ê-kôābl, a. Uncqual. Uneven. INEQUAL, în-ê-kôāl, a.

INEQUAL, în-ê-kôâl, a. Unequal. Uneven.
INEQUALITY, în-ê-kôâl-ît-ê, n. Difference of com-

parative quantity. Unevenness. INEQUIDISTANT, în-ê-kôê-dîs-tant, a. Not being

equally distant. [equal sides. INEQUILATERAL, in-ê-kôê-lắt-ẩr-ất, a. Having un-INEQUIVALVE, in-ê-kôê-tắbl, a. Unjust. INEQUIVALVE, in-ê-kôê-vălv-a.] Having INEQUIVALVULAR,in-ê-kôê-vălv-u-lēr,a.}

valves. INERGETICAL, în-êr-jêt'îk-âl, a. Void of energy. INERGETICALLY, în-êr-jêt'îk-âl-ê, ad. Without

energy. INERM, in-érm', a. INERM, in-érm', a. Destitute of prickles or INERMOUS, in-ér-émås, a. thorns. INERRABILITY, in-ér-å-bil-ti-é, n. Infallibility. INERRABLE, in-ér-åbl, a. Exempt from error. INERRABLENESS, in-ér-åbl-nés, n. Exemption from

INERRABLENESS, în-ér-fabl-nés, n. Exemption from INERRABLY, în-ér-fabl-nés, ad. Infallibly. [error. INERRATIC, în-ér-fabl-fa, a. Not wandering. INERRINGLY, în-ér-fap-lé, ad. Without error. INERT, în-ér-shâ, n. Inactivity. INERTIA, în-ér-shâ, n. Inactivity. INERTION, în-ér-shân, n. Want of activity. INERTITUDE, în-ér-t-îh-ru'd,n. The state of being inert. INERTLY, în-ér-t-ît-în-vid,n. Singgishly. INERTNESS, în-ér-t-în-ès, n. Want of motion. INESCATE, în-és-kâ't, vt. To allure. INESCATE, în-és-kâ't, vt. To allure.

INESCATED, în-és-kå't-éd, pp. Baited. INESCATING, în-és-kå't-éd, pp. Baited. INESCATION, în-és-kå't-hag, ppr. Baiting. INESCATION, în-és-kå'shån, n. The act of baiting.

INESCATION, in-es-ka-salan, ...
INESTIMABLE, in-és-tim abl, a. Transcending au [sufficiently rated.] price. [sufficiently rated. INESTIMABLY, în-ês-trim-âb-lê, ad. So as not to be INEVIDENCE, în-êv-t-dêns, n. Obscurity. INEVIDENT, în-êv-t-dênt, a. Not plain. INEVITABILITY, în-êv-ît-â-bî-l²t-ê, n. Certainty. INEVITABLE, în-êv-ît-âbl, a. Unavoidable. INEVITABLE N. ev-ît-âbl-nês, n. Certainty. INEVITABLE N. ev-ît-âbl-nês, n. Unavoidable. INEVITABLE N. ev-ît-âbl-nês, n. Unavoidable.

INEVITABLY, în-év-ît-âb-lê, ad. Without possibility of escape.
INEXACT m-éks-åkt', a. Not precisely correct.

INEXACTNESS, în-êks-âkt/nês, n. Incorrectness. INEXCITABLE, în-êks-si/t-âbl, a. Not susceptible of excitement. cused.

INEXCUSABLE, în-êks-ku'z-ābl, a. Not to be ex-INEXCUSABLENESS, in-éks-ku'z-abl-nés, n. Enormity beyond palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, în-êks-ku'z-ab-lê, ad. To a degree

of guilt or folly beyond excuse. [ance. INEXECUTION, in-éks-ér-ku-shān, n. Nonperform-INEXERTION, in-éks-ér-shān, n. Want of exertion. INEXHALABLE, in-éks-hā'l-ābl, a. That which cannot evaporate. [be emptied.

INEXHAUSTED, în-êks-hâ'st-êd, a. Not possible to INEXHAUSTIBLE,în-êks-hâ'st-îbl,a. Not to be spent. INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, în - êks - hâ'st - îbl - nes, n. The quality of being inexhaustible. drawn off.

INEXHAUSTIVE, in-ėks-há'st-iv, a. Not to be all INEXISTENCE, in-ėks-há'st-iv, a. Want of being. INEXISTENT, in-ėks-ist-ent, a. Not to be found in

INEXORABILITY, în-êks-ûr-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. The state of being inexorable.

INEXORABLE, în-êks-ûr-âbl, a. Not to be entreated. INEXORABLY, în-êks-ûr-âb-lê, ad. So as not to be

moved by entreaty. INEXPECTATION, în-čks-pčkt-å-shån, n. State of

having no expectation.
INEXPECTED, în-éks-pékt-éd, a. Not expected.
INEXPECTEDLY, în-éks-pékt-éd-lè, a. Without ex-

INEXPEDIENCE, în-êks-pê'd-yêns, n. Want of fit-INEXPEDIENCY, în-êks-pê'd-yêns-ê, ness. Unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, în-êks-pê'd-ŷênt, a. Inconvenient;

unfit; improper. INEXPERIENCE, în-êks-pê'r-yêns, n. Want of experimental knowledge.

NEXPERIENCED, in-éks-pê'r-yensd, a. Not expe-INEXPIABLE, în-êks-pêrt', a. Unskilful. [riened. INEXPIABLE, în-êks-pê-åb], a. Not to be atoned. INEXPIABLY, în-êks-pê-åb-lê, ad. To a degree berienced.

[be explained. That cannot vond atonement. INEXPLAINABLE, în-êks-plâ'n-âbl, a. INEXPLEABLY, în-êks'plê-ab-lê, ad. Insatiably.

INEXPLICABLE, [§]n-éks-^cplè-kābl, a. Incapable of being explained. [state of being inexplicable. INEXPLICABLENESS, [§]n-éks-^cplè-kābl-nēs, n. The INEXPLICABLY, în-êks'-plê-kab-lê, ad. In a manner not to be explained. covered.

INEXPLORABLE, în-êks-plô/r-abl, a. Not to be dis-INEXPOSURE, în-êks-pô'z-ŷûr, n. A state of not

being exposed.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-éks-prés-ibl, a. Unutterable. INEXPRESSIBLY, in-éks-prés-ib-lê, ad. Unutterably. INEXPRESSIVE, in-éks-prés-iv, a. Not tending to express.

INEXPUGNABLE, în-êks-pu'n-abl, a. Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

INEXTENDED, in-čks-těnd'éd, a. Having no exten-

sion. INEXTENSION, în-êks-tên-shûn, n. Want of exten-INEXTERMINABLE, în-êks-têr-mîn-âbl, a. That That

put an end to. cannot be exterminated. INEXTINCT, în-êks-tingkt', a. Not quenched; not INEXTINGUISHABLE, în-êks-ting-gôish-âbl, a.

Unquenchable. out. INEXTIRPABLE, în-êks-terp'âbl, a. Not to be rooted INEXTRICABLE, în-êks-trê-kâbl, a. Not to be dis-

entangled. [state of being inextricable. INEXTRICABLENESS, in-éks-trê-kabl-nes, n. The INEXTRICABLY, în-êks-trê-kåb-lê, ad. Not to be disentangled. [passed over. INEXUPERABLE, în-êks-u'půr-åbl, a. Not to be INEYE, in-i', vt. To inoculate; to propagate trees by

the insition of a bud into a foreign stock. INEYED, in-i'd, pp. Inoculated as a tree, or a bud. INEYEING, in-i'ding, ppr. Inoculating. INFABRICATED, in-fabre-kkit-ded, a. Unwrought.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-ib-il-it-ê, n. Exemption INFALLIBLENESS, în-fâl-ibl-nes, n. from error. INFALLIBLE, in-fal-ibl. a. Incapable of mistake

INFALLIBLY, in-fal'ib-le, ad. With security from error. Certainly. INFAME, în-fâ'm, vi. To defame.

INFAME, in-få'm, vi. To defame. [guilt. INFAMOUS, in-få-mås, a. Publickly branded with INFAMOUSLY, în-fâ-mus-lê, ad. Shamefully: scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS,in'få-mås-nes. \ Publick reproach; INFAMY, în'fâ-mê, n. Infamy, în'fâ-mê, n. The first part of life. First

age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement. [be expressed.

INFANDOUS, în-fân'důs, a. So abominable as not to INFANGTHEF, în-fâng'thêf, n. A privilege, or liberty, formerly granted untolords of certain manors

to judge any thief taken within their fee.

INFANT, in-fant, n. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. In law: a young person to the age of twenty-one. The title of prince.

INFANT, in-fant, a. Not mature.

INFANTA, in-fant, n. A princess descended from

the royal blood of Spain.
INFANTICIDE, in-fant-is-i'd, n. A slayer of infants. INFANTICIDE, in-fant-is-r'd, n. a stayer of mants. INFANTILE, in-fant-i'l, a. Pertaining to an infant. INFANTINE, in-fant-i'n, a. Childish. INFANTILKE, in-fant-li'k, a. Like an infant's. INFANTLY, in-fant-lê, a. Like a child's. INFANTRY, in-fant-rê, m. The foot soldiers of an army. INFANCE, in-fa'rs, nt. To stuff.

INFARCTION, în-fă'rk-shûn, n. Stuffing.
INFASHIONABLE, în-fâth-dîn-âbl, a. Not fashionable.
INFATIGABLE, în-fât-'g-âbl, a. Not to be wearied.
INFATUATE, în-fât-'u-â't, vt. To deprive of under-

standing. INFATUATE, în-fât-u-â/t, part. a. Stupified. INFATUATED, în-fât-u-â/t-èd,pp. Affected with folly INFATUATING, in-fat'u-a't-ing, ppr. Affecting with

reason. INFATUATION, în-fât-u-â-shun, n. Deprivation of INFAUSTING, in-fa'st-ing, n. The act of making un-

INFEASIBLE, în-fê z-îbl, a. Impraeticable. [bility. INFEASIBLENESS, în-fê'z-îbl-nês, n. Impractica-INFECT, în-fêkt', vt. To fill with something hurtfully

contagious.

INFECT, în-fékt', part. a. Infected; polluted. INFECTED, în-fékt'-éd, pp. Tainted with noxious

matter or qualities.
INFECTING, in-fekt'ing, ppr. Tainting; corrupting.
INFECTION, in-fekt'shun, n. Contagion; taint; poison. INFECTIOUS, în-fêk'shås, a. Contagious.
INFECTIOUSLY, în-fêk'shås-lê, ad. Contagiously.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fek-shus-nes, n. Contagi-

ousness. In-féktély, a. Having the quality of act-INFECUND, in-féktély, a. Unfruitful. INFECUNDITY, in-fé-köndé, a. Unfruitful.

INFEEBLE, în-fê'bl. See ENFEEBLE. INFELICITY, în-fê-lîs-ît-ê, n. Misery; calamity. INFEODATION, în-fu-dâ-shûn. See INFEUDATION.

INFEOFF, in-fèr, or in-fèr. See ENFEDRATION.
INFER, in-fèr, vt. To bring on; to induce.
INFERABLE, in-fèr-tàbl, a. Deducible from premised
INFERBLE, in-fèr-tàbl, a. grounds.

INFERIBLE, in-fer-abl, a. f grounds.
INFERENCE, in-fer-ens, n. Conclusion drawn from

previous arguments.

INFERIOR, în-fê'r-ŷūr, n. One in a lower rank.

INFERIOR, în-fê'r-ŷūr, a. Lower in place, station, or rank of life. Lower in value. Subordinate.

INFERIORITY, în-fêr-ŷūr-¹t-ê, n. Lower state of dig
INFERNAL, fan-fêr-nâl, a. Hellish. [nity or value.]

INFERNAL Stane în-fâr-nâl-t-êhên. INFERNAL, în-fer'năl, a. Hellish. [nity or valuc. INFERNAL Stone, în-fer'năl-stô'n, n. The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or

from crystals of silver. Irom crystals of silver.

INFERRED, in-ferd', pp. Brought on; induced.

INFERRING, in-ferd'ing, ppr. Inducing; bringing on.

INFERTILE, in-ferd'in, a. Unfruitful.

INFERTILITY, in-ferd'it-ê, n. Unfruitfulness.

INFEST, in-fest', a. Mischievous; hurtfu.

INFEST, in-fest', vt. To disturb; to plague.

INFESTATION, in-fest-å-shån, n. Annoyance.

INFESTATION, in-fest-å-shån, n. Annoyance.

INFESTED, in'fést'éd, pp. Troubled; annoyed.

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INFLUENCE, in-flu-ens, n. Power of directing or

INFESTERED, în-fest'urd, a. Rankling. INFESTING, in-fest-ing, pp. Annoying.
INFESTIVG, in-fest-ing, pp. Annoying.
INFESTIVITY, in-fest-iv-it-e, n. Want of cheerfulness.
INFESTUOUS, in-fest-iv-it-e, n. Want of cheerfulness.
INFESTUOUS, in-fest-in-it-e, n. Mischievous; dangerous. INFEUDATION, in-fu-då-shun, n. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, in'fid-el, n. An unbeliever; one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fid-el-fit-e, n. Want of faith. Disbelief of Christianity.

INFILTRATE, in-fil-tri/t, vi. To enter by penetrative the control of the co ing the pores of a substance. the pores. INFILTRATING, in-fil-trat-shin, np. Penetrating by INFILTRATION, in-fil-trat-shin, n. The act of entering the pores of a body.

INFINITE, in'fin-it, a. Unbounded. INFINITELY, in-fin-it-lè, ad. Without limits.
INFINITENESS, in-fin-it-lè, ad. Boundlessness.
INFINITESIMAL, in-fin-it-ès-im-al, n. Infinitely divided. INFINITIVE, in-fin-it-iv, a. A mood, in grammar. INFINITUDE, in-fin-fit-u'd, n. } Immensity. INFINITY, în-fîn'ît-ê, n. INFIRM, în-fêrm', a. Weak; feeble. INFIRM, în-fêrm', vt. To weaken. INFIRMARY, în-fêr'mûr-ê, n. Lodgings for the siek. INFIRMATIVE, în-fêr'mâ-tîv, a. Weakening; disan-INFIRMED, în-fêrmd', pp. Weakened. [nulling. INFIRMING, în-fêr'-mîng, ppr. Weakening. INFIRMITY, în-fêr'-mît-ê, n. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.
INFIRMNESS, in-férm-nés, n. Feebleness. INFIX, in-fiks', vt. To drive in; to fasten. INFIX, in-tiks, vi. 10 unive in; wo reson.

INFIXED, in-fiks'd, pp. Inserted.

INFIXING, in-fiks'ing, ppr. Implanting. [irritate.

INFIAME, in-fid'm, vi. To kindle; to set on fire. To

INFIAMED, in-fid'm, vi. To grow hot.

INFIAMED, in-fid'md', pp. Set on fire; exasperated. [irritate. INFLAMER, in-flam-ur, n. The thing or person that INFLAMING, in-flå'ın-ing, ppr. Kindling; provoking. INFLAMMABILITY, in-flåm-å-bil'it-è, n. The quality of catching fire. INFLAMMABLE, in-flåm-abl, a. Easy to be set on flame. INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flam-abl-nes, n. The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flà-ma'shun, n. The act of setting on flame. The state of being on flame. The act of exciting fervour of mind. INFLAMMATORY, în-flôm'â-tůr-ê, a. Having the power of inflaming. INFLATE, în-flâ/t, vt. To swell with wind. INFLATED, în-flâ/t-êd, pp. Swelled. Puffed up. INFLATING, in-flå't-ing, ppr. Distending with air. INFLATION, in-flå'shån, n. Flatulence. The sta The state of being mentally puffed up.

INFLECT, in-fiekt', vt. To vary a noun or verb in its termination. direct line. INFLECTED, in-flekt'ed, pp. Bent or turned from a INFLECTING, in-flekt-ing, ppr. Bending from its INFLECTION, în-flêk/shûn, n. The act of bending.

Modulation of the voice. [bending.
INFLECTIVE, în-flêkt/îv, a. Having the power of
INFLEXED, în-flêksd', a. Bent; turned. INFLEXIBILITY, in-flèks-ib-il-it-è, n. Obstinacy. INFLEXIBLENESS, in-flèks-ibl-nès, n. Stiffness. INFLEXIBLE, in-fleks-ibl, a. Not to be bent or incurv-Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. Not to ated. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. Not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, în-flêks-fib-lê, ad. Inexorably.

INFLICT, în-flîkt, vt. To impose as a punishment.

INFLICTED, în-flîkt-fd, pp. Applied: as, punishment.

INFLICTER, în-flîkt-fdr, n. He who punishes.

INFLICTING, în-flîkt-fng, ppr. Applying punishment.

INFLICTION, în-flîk-shûn, n. The punishment imposed. posed.
INFLICTIVE, în-flkt'îv, a. Imposing a punishment.

modifying.
INFLUENCE, în-fu-êns, vt. To modify to any purpose.
INFLUENCED, în-fu-ênsd, pp. Moved. Excited.
INFLUENCING, în-fu-êns-îng, ppr. Moving. Affect-INFLUENT, în-fu-ên-îng, in. [ing. INFLUENTIAL, în-fu-ên-shâl, a. Exerting power.
INFLUENTIALLY, în-fu-ên-shâl-ê, ad. In a manner so as to direct. INFLUENZA, în-flu-en-za, n. An epidemic catarrh. INFLUX, in-4dåks, n. Act of flowing into any thing. INFLUXION, in-flåk'shån, n. Infusion. INFLUXIOUS, in-flåk'shås, a. Influential. INFLUXIVE, in-flåks'iv, a. Having influence. INFOLD, in-fold, vt. To involve. To enwrap. INFOLDED, in-fo'ld-ed, pp. Inclosed. Embraced. INFOLDING, in-fold-ing, ppr. Inclosing. INFOLIATE, în-fô'l-ŷâ't, vt. To cover with leaves, INFOLIATED, în-fô'l-ŷâ't-ẻd, pp. Covered with leaves INFOLIATING, în-fô'l-ŷâ't-ing, ppr. Overspreading with leaves. INFORM, in-fa'rm, vt. To animate. To instruct. To acquaint. INFORM, în-fâ'rm, vi. To give intelligence. INFORM, în-fâ'rm, a. Shapeless. INFORMAL, în-fâ'r-mâl, a. Irregular. INFORMALITY, în-für-mal-ît-ê, n. Want of attention to established forms. INFORMALLY, în-fâ/r-mâl-ê, ad. Irregularly.
INFORMANT, în-fâ/rm-ânt, n. One who gives information. One who exhibits an accusation. INFORMATION, în-für-mâ-shun, n. Intelligence Instruction. INFORMATIVE, in-fà'r-må-tiv, a. Having power to animate. INFORMED, in-fa'rmd, a. Imperfectly formed. INFORMED, In-fa'rmd, pp. Told. Instructed.
INFORMER, In-fa'r-mûr, n. One who gives instruction. One who discovers offenders to the magistrates. INFORMIDABLE, în-fâ'r-mîd-âbl, a. Not to be seared. INFORMING, în-fâ'r-mîng, ppr. Giving notice. INFORMITY, în-fâ'r-mît-ê, n. Shapelessness. INFORMOUS, în-fâ'r-mas, a. Shapeless. INFORTUNATE, în-fâ'r-tu-nêt, a. Unhappy. INFORTUNATELY, în-fâ'r-tu-nêt-lê, ad. Unhappily. INFORTUNATELY, în-fâ'r-tu-nêt-lê, ad. Unhappily. INFORTUNE, în-fa'r-tu-net-ie, aa. Onnappily, INFORTUNE, în-fa'r-tŷûn, n. Misfortune. INFRACT, în-frâkt', vt. To break INFRACTING, în-frâkt'dd, pp. Broken. INFRACTING, în-frâkt'âng, ppr. Violating. INFRACTION, în-frâkt'ân, n. Breach; violation of INFRACTOR, în-frâkt'âr, n. A breaker. [treaty. INFRAMUNDANE, în-frâ-mân'dâ'n, a. Lying, or heiur, beach; the world INFRAMUNDANS, in-tra-mun-dan, a. Lying, or being, beneath the world.

INFRANCHISE, in-frân'tshîz. See Enfranchise.

INFRANGIBLE, în-frân'tshiz. See Enfranchise.

INFREQUENCE, în-frê'kôéns, a. Y Rarity.

INFREQUENCY, în-frê'kôéns-ê, a. Y Rarity.

INFREQUENT, în-frê'kôéns-ê, a. Uncommon.

INFRIGIDATE, în-frîj'îd-â't, vt. To chill. To make cold. INFRIGIDATED, în-frij'id-å't-èd, ppr. Chilled. INFRIGIDATING, in-frij-id-å/t-ing, ppr. Making cold. Infrigidation, id-frij-id-å/shûn, n. The act of INFRINGE, in-frinj', nt. To break laws or contracts. INFRINGED, in-frinj'd, pp. Transgressed. [tion. INFRINGEMENT, in-frinj'ment, n. Breach; violating in-frinj'din, n. A breaker; a violator. INFRINGER, in-frinj'din, n. A breaker; a violator. INFRINGING, în-frinj-ing, ppr. Breaking. INFRUCTUOSE, în-fruk-tu-6/s, a. Unfruitful. INFRUGIFEROUS, in-fru-jift-ër-ås, a. Bearing no fruit. INFUCATE, in-fu-kå't, vt. To cover with paint. INFUCATED, in-fu-kå't-ëd, pp. Daubed with paint. INFUCATING, in-fu-ka't-ing, ppr. Covering with INFUCATION, in-fu-ka-shun, n. The act of painting INFUMATE, in-fu'ma't, vt. To dry in the smoke.
INFUMATED, in-fu'ma't-éd, pp. Dried in the smoke. INFUMATING, in-fu'ma't-ing, ppr. Drving in the [in smoke. INFLORESCENCE, in-flo-res'ens, n. A mode of flow-INFUMATION, in-fu'ma'shun, n. The act of drying

ering.

INFUMED, în-fu'md, a. Dried in the smoke. INFUNDIBULIFORM, în-fûn-dê-bu-lê-farm, a. Of the shape of a funnel or tundish. Sion. INFURCATION, în-fûr-kā-shûn, n. A forked expan-INFURIATE, in-fu-rê-â/t, a. Enraging.
INFURIATE, in-fu-rê-â/t, vt. To fill with rage or fury.
INFURIATED, in-fu-rê-â/t-êd, pp. Rendered furious. INFURIATING, İn-fu'-rê-ā't-İng, pp. Enraging. INFUSCATION, İn-fus-kā'-shun, n. The act of darkening

INFUSE, in-fu'z, vt. To pour in. To instil. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFUSE, in-fu'z, n. Infusion. INFUSED, in-fu'zd, pp. Steeped.

INFUSER, in-fu'z-ur, n. He who pours into the mind. INFUSIBILITY, in-fu'z'ib-il-it-e, n. The state of being infused. [melted. INFUSIBLE, in-fu'z-ibl, a. Not fusible. INFUSING, in-fu'z-ing, ppr. Steeping. Not to be

INFUSION, in-fu-zhan, n. The act of pouring in. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. INFUSIVE, in-fu-siv, a. Having the power of infusion. INFUSORY, in-fu-sir-è, a. The infusory order of worms, comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced, except by the microscope.

ING, ing. See INGE.
ING ANNATION, in-gån-nå-shån, n. Cheat; decep-INGATE, in-gå't, n. Entrance.
INGATHERING, in-gåth-'dr-'ing, n. The act of

getting in the harvest.

INGE, ingg', or inj', n. A common pasture or meadow.
INGELABLE, in-je'l-abl, a. That cannot be frozen.
INGEMINATE, in-je'n-a't, part. a. Redoubled.
INGEMINATE, in-je'm-a't, vt. To double.

INGEMINATED, in-jem-in-a/t-ed, pp. Doubled. INGEMINATING, in-jem-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Doubling. INGEMINATION, in-jem-in-å/shun, n. Repetition.

INGENDER, in-jen'dur, vi. To come together.

INGENDER, in-jen-dur, vt. 10 come togenier.
INGENDER, in-jen-dûr, vt. See Engender.
INGENDERER, in-jen-dûr-dr, n. See Engenderer.
INGENERABILITY, în-jen-dr-ab-îl-ît-ê, n. Incapable
of being engendered.

[or brought into being.
INGENERABLE, în-jen-ân-ab, a. Not to be produced INGENERATE, în-jên-ûr-â't, vt. To beget.
INGENERATE, în-jên-ûr-â't, a. Inborn; in-INGENERATED, în-jên-ûr-â't-êd, a. nate. Un-

INGENERATED, în-jen-ûr-â/t-êd, pp. Produced with-

in. within. INGENERATING, în-jên-dr-d't-îng, ppr. Generating INGENIOUS, în-jê'n-ŷds, a. Witty; inventive; pos-

sessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, în-jê'n-ŷās-lê, ad. Wittily.
INGENIOUSNESS, în-jê'n-ŷās-nês, n. Wittiness.

candidly.

INGENUOUSLY, în-jên'u-ûs-lê, ad. Openly; fairly; INGENUOUSNESS, în-jên'u-ûs-nês, n. Openness.

INGENY, în-jê-nê, n. Genius; wit.
INGEST, în-jêst', vt. To throw into the stomach.
INGESTED, în-jêst'éd, pp. Thrown into the stomach. INGESTING, in-jest-ing, ppr. Throwing into the stomach. [into the stomach.

INGESTION, în-jêst-yûn, n. The act of throwing INGLE, îng/gl, n. Fire, or flame; a blaze. INGLORIOUS, în-glô/r-ŷûs, a. Void of honour; with-

out glory.
INGLORIOUSLY, in-glo'r-ŷds-lê, ad. With ignominy.
INGORGE, in-gà'rj, vt. See Engoage.
INGOT, in-gòt, n. A mass of metal.
INGRAFF, in-grà'f, vt. \ To plant the sprig of one
INGRAFT, in-grà'ft, vt. \ tree in the stock of ano-To fix deep.

INGRAFTED, in-gra/ft-ed, pp. Inserted into a stock. INGRAFTING, in-gra/ft-ing, ppr. Inserting; as, cions in stocks.

INGRAFTMENT, In-graft-ment, a. The sprig ingrafted. INGRAIN, in-gra'n, vt. To dye in the grain.

INGRAINED, in-graind, a. Dyed in grain.

INGRAINED, in-gra'nd, pp. Dyed in the raw material. INGRAINING, in-gra'n-ing, ppr. Dyeing in the raw INGRAPPLED, in-grap'ld, a. Seized on. [material]

INGRAPPLED, İn-gray'ld, a. Senzed S. INGRATE, İn-gray't, a. INGRATE, İn-gray't-föl, a. Ungrateful. INGRATEFULLY, İn-gray't-föl-ö, ad. Ungratefully. INGRATEFULNESS, İn-gray't-föl-nes, a. Unthank[To recommend.]

INGRATIATE, în-grafshê-a't, vt. To put in favour. INGRATIATED, în-gra-she-a/t-ed, pp. Recommended to another's good will. [putting in favour. INGRATIATING, în-grā'shê-ā't-lng, n. The act of INGRATIATING, în-grā'shê-ā't-ling, ppr. Commending one's self to the favour of the state of the

Ing one's self to the favour of another. [for good. INGRATITUDE, in-grāt'it-ud, n. Retribution of evil INGRAVE, in-grāt'v, vt. To bury. INGRAVED, in-grāt'vd, pp. Buried. INGRAVIDATED, in-grāt'id-āt't, vt. To make prolifick. INGRAVIDATED, in-grāt'id-āt't-ēt, pp. Impregnated. INGRAVIDATED, in-grāt'id-āt't-ēt, pp. Impregnated. INGRAVIDATING, in-grav-id-a't-ing, ppr. Impreg-

nating.

Ingraving Ipregnancy.

IngraVIDATION, in-gråv-id-å'shån, n. The state of INGRAVING, in-gråv-ing, ppr. Burying.

INGREDIENT, in-grå't, vt. To make great.

[body.

INGREDIENT, in-grå'd-yent, n. Component part of a

To plunge into. [greedily. INGURGITATED, in-gårj-it-å/t-éd, pp. Swallowed INGURGITATING, in-gårj-it-å/t-ing, ppr. Swallowing in great quantities. [temperate swallowing. INGURGITATION, in-garj-ft-a-shun, n. The act of in-INGUSTABLE, in-gust-fil, a. Not perceptible by the INHABILE, in-hāb-fil, a. Unskilful; unready. [taste. INHABILITY, in-hā-bīl-ft-ê, n. Unskilfulness. INHABIT, in-hāb-ft, vi. To dwell; to live. INHABIT, in-hāb-ft, vi. To dwell in. [habitation. INHABIT, in-hāb-ft, vi. To dwell in. [habitation.]

INHABITABLE, în-hab-ît-abl, a. Capable of affording INHABITANCE, în-hâb-ît-âns, n. Residence of dwellers

INHABITANCY, în-hâb-tt-âns-ê, n. Residence. INHABITANT, în-hâb-tt-ânt, n. A dweller.

INHABITATION, în-hâb-ît-â'shûn, n. Abode; place of dwelling. INHABITED, in-hab-it-ed, pp. Occupied by inhabi-

INHABITER, în-hāb'ît-ûr, n. A dweller. INHABITING, in-hab-it-ing, ppr. Dwelling in.

INHABITRESS, în-hab-ît-res, n. A female inhabitant. INHABITRESS, in-habit-t-res, n. A female innabitant. INHALATION, in-habl-ås-shån, n. The act of respiring. INHALE, in-habl, vt. To draw in with air. INHALED, in-habld, pp. Drawn into the lungs. INHALING, in-habl-ing, ppr. Drawing into the lungs. INHANCE, in-habl, vt. See Enhance. INHARMONICAL, in-har-mon-ik-ål, a. Discordant. INHARMONICUS, in-har-mon-ik-ål, a. Umusical. INHARMONICUS in-har-mon-ik-ål, ad. Discordant. INHARMONICUS vin-har-mon-ik-ål, ad. Discordant.

INHARMONIOUSLY, in-har-mo'n-yus-le, ad. Dis-

INHARMONIOUSLI, in-nai-mout itself.
INHELD, in-héld', pp. Contained in itself.
INHERE, in-hé'r, vi. To exist in something else.
INHERENCE, in-hé'r-éns, n. } Existence in someINHERENCY, in-hé'r-éns-é, n. } thing else.
INHERENT, in-hé'r-ént, a. Existing in something

else, so as to be inseparable from it.

INHERENTLY, in-he'r-ent-le, ad. By inherence.

INHERING, in-he'r-ing, ppr. Existing in something heritance. INHERIT, în-hêr²ît, vt. To receive or possess by in-INHERITABLE, în-hêr²ît-âbl, a. Transmissible by in-

heritance. INHERITABLY, în-hêr'ît-ab-lê, ad. By inheritance.

INHERITANCE, în-hêr-ît-ans, n. Patrimony; hereditary possession. INHERITED, în-hêr-ît-êd, pp. Received by descent

from an ancestor.

INJUDICIOUS, în-jô-dîsh-us, a. Void of judgment. INJUDICIOUSLY, în-jô-dîsh-us-lê, ad. With ill judg-INHERITING, în-hér-ît-îng, ppr. Taking by succes-INHERITOR, în-hér-ît-îr, n. An heir. [sion. INHERITRESS, în-hér-ît-rés, n. An heiress. INHERITRIX, în-hér-ît-riks, n. ment. judgment. INJUDICIOUSNESS, în-jô-dîsh'ds-nes, n. INJUNCTION, in-jungk-shun, n. Command; order: ment. [monument.]
INHERSED, in-hers', vt. To enclose in a funeral monument.
INHERSED, in-hers', pp. Enclosed in a funeral INHERSING, in-hers'ing, ppr. Enclosing in a monuINHESION, in-he's'nhūn, n. Inherence. [ment. INHIATION, in-hi-d'shūn, n. A great desire. INHIBIT, in-hib'it, vt. To check. To forbid.
INHIBITED, in-hib'it-led, pp. Forbid.
INHIBITING, in-hib'it-ling, ppr. Forbidding.
INHIBITION, in-hib-lish'ūn, n. Restraint.
INHIVED, in-hi'v, vt. To put into a hive.
INHIVED, in-hi'vd, pp. Put into a hive.
INHIVING, in-hi'd, vt. To contain in itself.
INHOLD, in-hô'dd, vt. To contain in itself.
INHOLDING, in-hô'dd-ing, ppr. Containing in itself. INHERSE, in-hers', vt. To enclose in a funeral monu-INJURE, in-jur, vt. To hurt unjustly. precept. INJURED, in-jurd, pp. Hurt. INJURER, in-jur-ur, n. He that hurts another unjustly. INJURING, în'jūr-ing, ppr. Hurting; damaging. INJURIOUS, în-jô'r-vus, a. Unjust. Guilty of wrong or injury. INJURIOUSLY, în-jô'r-ŷūs-lê, ad. Wrongfully. INJURIOUSNESS, în-jô'r-ŷūs-nés, n. Quality of be-INJURY, in'-jûr-ê, n. Hurt without justice.
INJURY, in'-jûr-ê, n. Hurt without justice.
INJUSTICE, în-jûst-ls, n. Iniquity; wrong.
INK, ingk', n. The black liquor with which men write.
INK, ingk, vt. To black or daub with ink.
INKED, ingk'd, pp. Daubed with ink.
INKHORN, ingk-hàrn, n. A case for the instruments of writing INHOLDING, in-hô'ld-ing, ppr. Containing in itself. INHOOP, in-hô'p, vt. To confine in an enclosure. INHOOPED, in-hô'p, pp. Inclosed in any place. INHOOPING, in-hô'p-ing, ppr. Inclosing in any place. INHOOPING, in-hô'p-ing, ppr. Inclosing in any place. INHOSPITABLE, in-hôs-pit-abl, a. Affording no kindof writing.

INKHORN, ingk4hå/rn, a. Affected, pedantick.

INKINESS, ingk4ê-nes, n. Blackness,

Nakhing black with ink INKINES, ingk-e-nes, n. Blackness.
INKING, fingk-ling, ppr. Making black with ink.
INKLE, ingk-ling, ppr. Making black with ink.
INKLE, ingk-ling, n. Hint; intimation. Desire.
INKMAKER, ingk-må-kůr, n. He who makes ink.
INKNOT, in-knôt, vt. To bind as with a knot.
INKSTAND, ingk-stånd, n. An utensil for holding the ness nor entertainment to strangers. INHOSPITABLY, în-hòs-pît-ab-lê, ad. Unkindly to INHOSPITABLENESS, în-hòs-pit-ābl-nēs, \ Want of INHOSPITALITY, în-hòs-pit-āl-īt-ē, n \ hospita-INHUMAN, în-hu-mân, a. Savage; cruel.
INHUMAN, în-hu-mân, a. Savage; cruel.
INHUMANITY, în-hu-mân-lê, ad. Cruelty.
INHUMANILY, în-hu-mân-lê, ad. Cruelly.
INHUMATION, în-hū-mā-shūn, n. Sepulture.
INHUMATIE k. hu-mā št. st. instruments of writing. INKSTONE, ingk'sto'n, n. A kind of small stone, con-INKSTONE, ingk'stô'n, n. A kind of small stone, containing vitriol or sulphate of iron, used in making ink. INLACE, in-lâ's, vt. To embellish with variegations. INLACED, in-lâ'sd, pp. Embellished with variegations. INLACING, in-lâ's-ing, ppr. Embellishing with varieINLAID, in-lâ'dd, pp. of INLAY, which see. [gations. INLAND, in-lând, n. Midland parts. INLAND, in-lând, a. Lying remote from the sea. INLANDER, in-lând-âr, n. Dweller remote from the INLANDISH, in-lând-ish, a. Native. [sea. INLANDIDATE, in-lând-dâ'd', vt. To turn to stone. INHUMATE, in-hu'm-å't, vt. } To bury. INHUME, in-hu'm, vt. INHUMED, in-bu'md, pp. Buried.
INHUMING, in-hu'm-ing, ppr. Interring.
INIMAGINABLE, in-im-aj'in-abl, a. Inconceivable. INIMICAL, în-îm-îk-âl, or în-îm-i-kâl, a. Unfriendly; INIMITABILITY, în-îm-ît-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. Încapacity to INIMITABLE, în-îm-ît-âbl, a. Above imitation. INIMITABLY, în-îm-ît-âb-lê, ad. To a degree of ex-INLAPIDATE, în-lap-îd-â/t, vt. To turn to stone. cellence above imitation.

INIQUITOUS, în-îk-ôît-ûs, a. Unjust; wicked.

INIQUITY, în-îk-ôît-ê, n. Injustice.

INIQUOUS, în-îk-ûs, a. Unjust.

INIRITABILITY, în-îr-ît-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality INLARD, in-lå'rd. See ENLARD.
INLAW, in-lå', vt. To clear of outlawry or attainder.
INLAWED, in-lå'd, pp. Cleared of outlawry. INLAWING, in-la'-ing, ppr. Clearing of attainder.
INLAY, in-la', vt. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. INLAY, in-la', n. Matter inlaid. INLAYER, in-la'dr, n. One that inlays. of being inirritable. [ritation. INIRRITABLE, în-îr-ît-âbl, a. Not susceptible of ir-INIRRITATIVE, în-îr-î-tâ't-îv, a. Not accompanied INLAYING, findlefing, ppr. Veneering.
INLAYING, findlefing, pr. Veneering.
INLAYING, findlefing, n. The operation of ornamenting work with thin slices of wood set in a ground of with excitement.
INISLE, in-i'l, vt. To encircle. INISLED, in-i'ld, pp. Surrounded; encircled.
INISLING, in-i'l-ing, ppr. Surrounding.
INITIAL, in-ish'âl, a. Placed at the beginning.
INITIALLY, in-ish'âl, a. dd. In an incipient degree.
INITIATE, in-ê'sê-â't, vt. To enter; to instruct in the other wood. INLET, in-lêt, n. Passage; entrance.
INLIGHTEN, in-lètn. See ENLIGHTEN.
INLOCK, in-lôk', vt. To shut one thing within another.
INLOCKED, in-lôk'd, pp. Locked. One thing shut
within another.

[within another.] rudiments of an art. INITIATE, în-ê'sê-â't, vi. To do the first part. INITIATE, în-ê'sê-â't, a. Fresh, like a novice. INITIATED, în-ê'sê-â't-êd, pp. Instructed in the first within another. within another. INLOCKING, fn-lok-ing, ppr. Shutting one thing INLIST, fn-list, vt. To engage in military service. See principles.
NITIATING, in-c-sc-a't-ing, ppr. Introducing by in-INLISTED, în-lîst'éd, pp. Engaged in military service. NITIATION, în-ê-sê-â-shun, n. The entrance of a INLISTING, in-list-ing, ppr. Engaging in military new comer into any art or state. service. INLISTMENT, in-list-ment, n. The act of inlisting. NITIATORY, în-îsh'ā-tůr-ê, or în-ê'shâ-tůr-ê, a. Introductory.
NITIATORY, în-îsh-a-tur-ê, or în-ê-sha-tur-ê, n.
Reginning. INLUMINE, in-lu'm-in. See ENLUMINE. INLY, in-lim. See Entrine.

INLY, in-lè, a. Interior.

INLY, in-lè, ad. Secretly; in the neart.

INMACY, in-mas-è, n. State of being an inmate.

INMATE, in-mat. n. One admitted to dwell for his MITION, in-ish-dn, or in-d-shūn, n. Beginning.

NJECT, in-jėkt^t, et. To throw in.

NJECTED, in-jėkt-di, pp. Thrown in.

NJECTION, in-jėkt-ding, ppr. Throwing in.

NJECTION, in-jėkt-shūn, n. The act of casting in.

NJECTION, in-jėkt-ding, ppr. Throwing in. money INMATE, în-mâ't, a. Admitted as an inmate. [try. INMIGRATION, în-mîg-rā'shûn, n. Influx into a coun-INMOST, în'mô'st, a. Deepest within. NJOIN, în-jâê'n, vt. To enforce by authority. To join. See Enjoin NJOINED. în-jâé'nd, pp. Inforced by authority.
NJOINING, în-jâé'n-îng, ppr. Inforcing.
NJUCUNDITY, în-jô-kůnd'ît-ĉ, n. Unpleasantness.
NJUCIABLE, în-jô-dîk-âhl, a. Not cognizable by INN, in', n. A house of entertainment for travellers.

Inns of court.

INN, fn', vi. To take up temporary lodging. INN, fn', vi. To lodge. INNATE, fn-nå't, a. Inhorn: natural | INNATED, in-na't, a. | Inborn; natural; inherent

a judge.
NJUDICIAL, în-jô-dîsh'âl, a. Not according to form

INNATELY, in-nå't-lė, ad. Naturally. [innate. INNATENESS, in-nå't-nės, n. The quality of being INNAVIGABLE, in-nåv-ig-åbl, a. Not to be passed by

INNA VIGABLE, in-nav-ig-ani, a. Not to be pessed by INNED, ind', pp. Housed.

[sailing. INNER, in'dir, a. Interior; not outward.

INNERLY, in'dir-lê, ad. More within.

INNERMOST, in'dir-môst, a. Inmost; deepest within.

INNHOLDER, in'hôld-dir, n. A man who keeps an inn.

INNING, in'ing, n. Ingathering of corn. In the plural, lands recovered from the sea. A term in the game of cricket. cricket.

INNING, in-ing, ppr. Lodging; housing.

INNING, in-ing, ppr. Lodging; housing.

INNKEEPER, in-ik-in, n. One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, in-ib-sens, n.

Untainted integrity.

INNOCENCY, in-ib-sens-e, n.

Freedom from guilt

INNOCENT, în-ô-sent, n. One free from guilt.

guilt. INNOCENT, în-ô-sent, a. Free from any particular INNOCENTLY, în-ô-sent-lê, ad. Without guilt. INNOCUOUS, în-nôk-u-ûs, a. Harmless.

INNOCUOUSLY, în-nôk-u-us-lê, ad. Without mischievous effects. INNOCUOUSNESS. in-nok'u-us-nes, ad. Harmless-INNOMINABLE, în-nôm²in-ābl, a. Not to be named. INNOMINATE, în-nôm²in-āb', a. Without a name. INNOVATE, în-ô-vā't, vt. To change by introducing

INNOVATE, in'6-va't, vi. To introduce novelties.

INNOVATED, în-ô-va/t-êd, pp. Changed by the introduction of something new. [ties. INNOVATING, in-ô-và't-ing, ppr. Introducing novel-INNOVATION, in-ô-và's-hùn, n. Change by the in-

troduction of novelty. [ties. INNOVATOR, în'ô-vå't-år, n. An introducer of novel-INNOXIOUS, în-nòks-yås, a. Free from mischievous

effects.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-noks'yus-lê, ad. Harmlessly. INNOXIOUSNESS, în-noks-vas-nes, n. Harmlessness. INNUENDO, în-u-ên-dô, n. An oblique hint.

INNUENT, în'u-ênt, a. Significant. INNUMERABILITY, în-nu-můr-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. of being innumerable. [for multitude. INNUMERABLE, în-nu-măr-ābl, a. Not to be counted INNUMERABLENESS, în-nu-măr-ābl-nes, n. Innu-

merability.
INNUMERABLY, în-nu'măr-āb-lê, a. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, în-nu'můr-ůs, a. Too many to be counted. ment. INNUTRITION, în-u-trîsh-un, n. Failure of nourish-

INNUTRITIOUS, in-u²trîsh²ús, a. Not nutritious. INOBEDIENCE, în-ô-bê'd-ŷens, n. Disobedience. INOBEDIENT, în-ô-bê'd-ŷent, a. Disobedient.

INOBSERVABLE, in-åb-zerv-åbl, a. Unobservable.
INOBSERVANCE, in-åb-zerv-åbl, a. Unobservable.
INOBSERVANCE, in-åb-zerv-åbl, n. Heedlessness.
INOBSERVATION, in-åb-zer-vå-shån, n. Want of observation. INOCULATE, în-òk'u-lå't, vi. To propagate any plant,

by inserting its bud into another stock.

INOCULATE, in-ok'-u-la't, vt. To yield a bud to another stock. To infect with the small-pox by inocula-INOCULATED, în-ôk-u-lâ/t-êd, pp. Budded. [tion. INOCULATING, în-ôk-u-lâ/t-îng, ppr. Inserting a bud on another stock.

INOCULATION, în-ôk-u-lå'shån, n. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

INOCULATOR, în-ôk-u-lå't-år, n. One that practises

the inoculation of trees.

INODIATE, în-ĉ-ĉdĉ-ŝt, vt. To make hateful.
INODIATED, în-ĉ-dĉ-ŝt-t-ĉd, pp. Made hateful.
INODIATING, în-ĉ-dĉ-ŝt-ing, ppr. Making hateful.
INODORATE, în-ĉ-ddr-ŝt, a. Having no scent.
INODOROUS, în-ĉ-dùr-ŝt, a. Wanting scent.
INOFFENSIVE, în-ôf-îcns-îv, u. Harmless; hurtless;

innocent. NOFFENSIVELY, in-of-fens'iv-le, ad. Without harm. INOFFENSIVENESS, in-of-fens-iv-nes, n. Harm-

INOFFICIAL, în-ôf-fish-âl, a. Not proceeding from the proper officer.

INOFFICIALLY, in-of-f ish-al-e, ad. Without the usua

INOFFICIOUS, în-ôf-fish-us, a. Not attentive to the accommodation of others. INOPERATION, în-op-ăr-â-shân, n. Ageney; infu-INOPERATIVE, în-op-ăr-â-t-iv, a. Having no ope-INOPINATE, în-op-âr-â-t, a. Not expected. [ration. INOPPORTUNE, în-op-âr-tu'n, a. Unseasonable. INOPPORTUNELY, în-op-âr-tu'n-lê, ad. Incon-

veniently.

venieniy.
INOPPRESSIVE, în-ôp-prês-îv, a. Not burdensome.
INOPULENT, în-ôp-u-lênt, a. Not wealthy.
INORDINANCY, în-â/r-dîn-âns-ê, n. Irregularity.
INORDINATE, în-â/r-dîn-â/t, a. Irregular.
VODDINATE, în-â/r-dîn-â/t, a. Irregular.

INORDINATELY, in-å/r-din-å/t-lê, ad. Irregularly. INORDINATENESS, in-å/r-din-å/t-něs, n. Want of

INORDINATION, în-àr-dîn-â-shûn, a. Irregularity. INORGANICAL, în-àr-gàn-îk-àl, a. Void of organs. INORGANICALLY, în-àr-gàn-îk-àl-è, ad. Without

organs. [ganic structure. INORGANIZED, in-à/r-gån-i/zd, a. Not having or-INOSCULATE, in-òs-ku-lå/t, vi. To unite by opposition or contact.

INOSCULATE, în-òs-ku-lâ't, vt. To insert. INOSCULATED, în-òs-ku-lâ't-êd, pp. U United: as, two vessels in an animal body

INOSCULATING, in-ds'ku-la't-ing, ppr. Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels. INOSCULATION, in-os-ku-la-shan, n. Union by con-

inction of the extremities.

NQUEST, în-kôi-êst, n. Judicial inquiry or examinaINQUIET, în-kôi-êst, vt. To disquiet.

INQUIETATION, în-kôi-êt-â-shūn, n. Disturbad.

INQUIETATION, 1n-koi-et-à-shūn, n. Disturbai INQUIETED, în-koi-èt-èd, pp. Disturbed. INQUIETING, în-koi-èt-ing, ppr. Disturbing. INQUIETUDE, în-koi-à't-tud, n. Disturbed state. INQUINATE, în-koin-à't, vt. To pollute. INQUINATED, în-koin-à't-èd, pp. Polluted.

INQUINATING, in-koin-a't-ing, ppr. Defiling; contaminating.
INQUINATION, în kôin-â-shân, n. Pollution.
INQUIRABLE, în-kôi-râbl, a. Of which inquisition

may be made. search.

may be made.

INQUIRE, fin-kôi'r, vi. To ask questions; to make
INQUIRE, fin-kôi'r, vt. To ask about; to seek out.
INQUIRED, fin-kôi'rd, pp. Asked about.
INQUIRED, fin-kôi'rdir, n. Searcher; examiner.
INQUIRER, fin-kôi'rdir, n. Searcher; examiner.
INQUIRING, fin-kôi'rding, ppr. Asking; interrogating.
INQUIRING, fin-kôi'rding, a. Disposed to investigate

[nation. Exami-

INQUIRY, în-kôi'rê, n. Search by question. Exami-IPQUISITION, în-kôiz-îsh'ûn, n. Judicial inquiry. The court established in some countries subject to the

INQUISITIONAL, în-kôiz-îsh-ûn-âl, a. Busy în in-INQUISITIVE, în-kôiz-îsh-ûn-âl, a. Busy în inpope for the detection of heresy. INQUISITIVE, în-kôîs'ît-îv, n. One curious in re-[any thing. search.

search.
INQUISITIVE, în-kôlz-ît-îv, a. Active to pry into
INQUISITIVELY,în-kôlz-ît-îv-lê,ad. With curiosity.
INQUISITIVENESS, în-kôlz-ît-îv-nês, n. Curiosity.
INQUISITOR, în-kôlz-ît-ăr, n. One who examines

judicially. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition. INQUISITORIAL, in-kö'z-it-tôr-'yal, a. With the severity of an inquisitor. INQUISITORIOUS, în-kôiz-ît-tô'r-ŷůs, a. With the

prying severity of an inquisitor.

INRAIL, in-rā'l, vt. To inclose with rails.

INRAILED, in-rā'l-ing, pp. Inclosed with rails.

INRAILING, in-rā'l-ing, ppr. Inclosing with rails.

INREGISTER, in-rēj'is-tūr, vt. To record; to enter

in a register. INREGISTERED, in-réj-is-turd, pp. Recorded. INREGISTERING, in-réj-is-tur-ing, ppr. Recording.

INROAD, în-rô'd, n. Sudden invasion.
INSAFETY, în-sâ-lu-'orît-ê, n. Unwholesomeness.
INSALUBRITY, în-sâ-lu-'orît-ê, n. Unwholesomeness.

INSALUBRIOUS, în-să-lu-bre-us, a. Unhealthy, INSALUTARY, în-săl-u-tur-e, a. Not favourable to INSANE, în-să'n, n. An insanc person bealth.

INSANE, în-så'n, a. Mad. INSANE, in-sa'n, a. Mad.
INSANELY, in-sa'n-lè, ad. Madly.
INSANITY, in-sa'n-lè, ad. Madly.
INSANITY, in-sa'sh'ît-è, n. Want of sound mind.
INSAPORY, in-sa'shibl, a. Greedy beyond measure.
INSATIABLE, in-sa'shibl, a. Greedy beyond measure.
INSATIABLEY, in-sa'shibl-lè, ad. With greediness.
INSATIABLY, in-sa'shibl, a. Greedy.
INSATIATELY in-sa'shibl, a. Greedy.
INSATIATELY in-sa'shibl, a. Greedy.
INSATIATELY in-sa'shibl, a. Greedy. INSATIATELY, în-să'shâ't-lê, ad. So greedily as not [ableness. to be satisfied. INSATIETY, în-să-si-ît-ê, or în-să-ti-ît-ê, n. Insati-INSATISFACTION, în-săt-îs-făk-shun, n. Unsatisfied state. INSATURABLE, în-sàt-yūr-ābl, a. Not to be glutted. INSCIENCE, în-si-cns, n. Want of knowledge. INSCONCE, în-skons', vt. See Ensconce. INSCRIBE, în-skri'b, vt. To write on any thing. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRIBED, 'in-skri'bd, pp. Written on.

INSCRIBER, 'in-skr'ib-ar, n. One who inscribes' INSCRIBING, în-skri'b-îng, ppr. Addressing.
INSCRIPTION, în-skrip'shûn, n. Something written or engraved. Title. or engraved. Title.
INSCRIPTIVE, în-skrîpt/îv, a. Bearing inscription.
INSCROL, în-skrôl, vt. To write on a scroll.
INSCROLLED, în-skrôld, pp. Written on a scroll.
INSCROLLING, în-skrôl-îng, ppr. Writing on a scroll.
INSCRUTABILITY, în-skrôt-à-bîl-ît-ê, n. Incapability of being discovered.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrö't-åbl, a. Unsearchable.
INSCRUTABLY, in-skrö't-åb-lê, ad. So as not to be traced out. traceu out.

INSCULP, în-skůlp', vt. To engrave.

INSCULPED, în-skůlp', pp. Engraved.

INSCULPING, în-skůlp'sng, ppr. Engraving.

INSCULPTION, în-skůlp'shůn, n. Inscription.

INSCULPTURE, în-skůlp'ztyůr, n. Any thing engraved. INSEAM, in-se'm, v. To impress by a seam or cicatrix. INSEAMED, in-se'md, pp. Impressed with a seam. INSEAMED, in-se'm-ing, ppr. Marking with a seam. INSEARCH, in-se'rtsh', vi. To make inquiry. INSECT, in-se'kt, v. A tribe of animals, so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as in wasps and common flies. INSECTATOR, în-sek-tâ't-ûr, n. One that persecutes with pursuit. [insect. INSECTED, in-sėkt-čėd, a. Having the nature of an INSECTILE, in-sėkt-čil, a. Having the nature of in-INSECTILE, in-sėkt-čil, a. Having the nature of in-INSECTILE, in-sėkt-čil, n. An insect. [sects. INSECTION, in-sėk-śhūn, n. The act of cutting. INSECTIVOROUS, in-sėk-tiv-č-rūs, a. Feeding on Idies or describes insects. insect IV. Gles or describes insects. [dies or describes insects. INSECTOLOGER, In-sékt-ól-ó-júr, n. One who stu-INSECURE, în-sé-ku'r, a. Not safe. INSECURELY, în-sé-ku'r-lê, ad. Without certainty. INSECURITY, İn-sé-ku'r-lê, n. Want of safety; INSECUTION, în-sé-ku'shûn, n. Pursuit. [danger. INSEMINATE, în-sém-ín-åt-ét, pp. Sown. INSEMINATED, în-sém-ín-åt-ét, pp. Sown. INSEMINATION, în-sém-ín-åt-ét, pp. Sown.

INSEMINATING, in-sėmėln-at-ing, ppr. Sowing. INSEMINATING, in-sėmėln-āt-ing, ppr. Sowing. INSEMINATION, in-sėmėln-āt-shūn, n. The act of scattering seed on the ground. INSENSATE, in-sėns-āt-a. Wanting sensibility. INSENSIBILITY, in-sėns-īb-fl-tt-ė, n. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception. Torpor.

INSENSIBLE, în-sens-îbl, a. Not discoverable by the senses. Void of feeling, mental or corporal. Void of emotion. INSENSIBLENESS, in-sens-fibl-nes, n. Inability to perceive.
INSENSIBLY, în-sens'lb-le, ad. Imperceptibly. By [tion. INSENTIENT, în-sen shent, a. Not having percep-INSEPARABILITY, în-sép-űr-å-bīl-ít-é, n. The INSEPARABLENESS, în-sép-űr-åbl-nés, n. quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, în-sép-ar-abl, a. Not to be disjoined.

INSEPARABLY, în-sép-ar-ablé, ad. With indissoluble union. INSEPARATE, în-sep'ar-â't, a. United.

INSEPARATELY, în-sep-ur-a/t-le, ad. So as not to be separated.
INSERT, in-sért', vt. To place amongst other things.
INSERTED, in-sért-éd, pp. Set m.
INSERTING, in-sért-íng, ppr. Setting in.
INSERTING, in-sért-íng, ppr. Setting in.
INSERTION, in-sér-índ, n. The act of placing any thing among other matter. The thing inserted.
INSET, in-sét', vt. To implant.
INSET, in-sét', pp. Infixed.
INSETTING, in-sét'ing, ppr. Implanting.
INSERVE, in-sérv', vt. To be of use to an end.
INSERVED, in-sérv', pp. Made useful.
INSERVING, in-sérv-íng, ppr. Making useful.
INSERVING, in-sérv-íng, ppr. Making useful.
INSERVIED, in-sérv-íng, ppr. Making useful.
INSERVIED, in-sérv-íng, ppr. Making useful.
INSERVIED, in-sérv-íng, ppr. Making useful. be separated. INSHADED, in-sna'd-ed, part. a. Marked with discreting adations of colours.

INSHELL, in-shēl', vt. To hide in a shell.

INSHELLED, in-shēl'd, pp. Hid in a shell.

INSHELLING, in-shēl'ding, ppr. Hiding in a shell.

INSHELTER, in-shēl'dūr, vt. To place under shelter.

INSHELTERED, in-shēl-tūrd, pp. Placed under shelter. der shelter. Placing un-INSHELTERING, in-sheltur-ing, ppr. INSHELTERING, in-snei-tur-ing, ppr. Fracing un-INSHIP, in-ship', vt. To stow. To embark. INSHIPPED, in-ship'd, pp. Shipped. Stowed. INSHIPPING, in-ship'ing, ppr. Stowing in a ship. INSHRINED, in-shri'n-ing, ppr. Inclosed in a shrine. INSHRINED, in-shri'n-ing, ppr. Inclosing in a shrine. INSIGCATION, in-sik-å'shin, n. The act of drying in. INSIDE. in-si'd. v. Interior part. INSIDE, fin-si'd, n. Interior part. INSIDIATE, fin-sid-ŷā't, vt. To lie in ambush. INSIDIATED, fin-sid-ŷā't-ēd, pp. Concealed in ambush. INSIDIATING, în-sîd-ŷâ't-ing, ppr. Lying in ambush. INSIDIATOR, în-sîd-ŷâ't-ir, n. One who lies in wait. INSIDIOUS, în-sîd-ŷûs, a. Sly; treacherous. INSIDIOUSLY, în-sîd-ŷûs-lê, ad. With malicious arinsidious. INSIDIOUSNESS, în-sîd-ŷůs-nes, n. State of being INSIGHT, in'sit, n. Deep view. INSIGNIA, in-sig-nya, n. Distinguishing marks of office or honour.

INSIGNIFICANCE. în-sîg-nîf-îk-ans, n. INSIGNIFICANCY, în-sîg-nîf-îk-ans-ê, n. Want of Unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, în-sîg-nîf-îk-ânt, a. Wanting meaning. Wanting weight.
INSIGNIFICANTLY, în-sîg-nîf-îk-ânt-lê, ad. With-

out meaning or effect.
INSIGNIFICATIVE, în-sîg-nîf-îk-â/t-îv, a. Not be-

tokening Ly an external sign.
INSINCERE, în-sîn-sê'r, a. Not what one appears.

INSINCERE, in-sin-ser, a. Not what one appears. Dissembling. Unfaithful.
INSINCERELY, in-sin-sér-lê, ad. Unfaithfully.
INSINCERITY, in-sin-sér-lê, ad. Unfaithfully.
INSINCERITY, in-sin-sér-lê, ad. Unfaithfully.
INSINEWED, in-sin-und, pp. Strengthened.
INSINEWED, in-sin-und, pp. Strengthened.
INSINEWING, in-sin-und, pp. Strengthening.
INSINUANT, in-sin-undant, a. Having the power to can favour.

gain favour. INSINUATE, în-sîn'u-â't, vi. To hint. To infuse INSINUATE, în-sîn'u-â't, vt. To wheedle. To gain

on the affections by gentle degrees.
INSINUATED, in-sin'u-a't-èd, pp. Conveyed gently or imperceptibly. Hinted.
INSINUATING, in-sin'u-a't-ing, ppr. Conveying gen-

tly. Hinting.

INSINUATION, in-sin-u-å'shin, n. The power of stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'u-å't-iv, a. Stealing on the [which insinuates.]

affections. [which insinuates. INSINUATOR, in-sin'u-a't-ar, n. The person or thing INSIPID, in-sip-id, a. Wanting taste; spirit. Wanting pathos; flat; dull.

INSIPIDITY, în-sîp-îd-ît-ê, n. \ Want of taste. Want INSIPIDNESS, în-sîp-îd-nes, n. \ of life or spirit. INSIPIDLY, în-sîp-îd-le, ad. Without taste. Without

INSIPIENCE, în-sîp-yens, n. Folly. INSIPIENT, in-sip-yent, a. Unwise; silly. INSIST, in-sist, vt. To stand or rest upon.

1 6 2 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on , was . at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

INSISTANCE, in-sist-ans, n. The not receding from assertions.

INSISTENT, in-sist-ent, a. Resting upon any thing. INSITIENCY, în-sit-pens-ê, n. Exemption from thirst. INSITION, în-sizh-ûn, n. The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

INSISTURE, în-sîst-ŷûr, n. Constancy or regularity. INSNARE, în-snâ'r, vt. To entrap; to catch in a trap,

gin, or snare; to inveigle. INSNARED, în-sna'rd, pp. Caught in a snare. INSNARER, în-sna'r-ar, n. He that insnares.

INSNARLER, in-sna'r-ing, ppr. Catching in 2 snare. INSNARL, in-sna'r-ing, ppr. Catching in 2 snare. INSNARL, in-sna'rl, vt. To entangle. INSNARLED, in-sna'rld, pp. Entangled.

INSNARLED, in-snarid, pp. Entangled.
INSNARLING, in-snår-ling, ppr. Entangling.
INSOBRIETY, in-så-bri-let-å, Drunkenness.
INSOCIABLE, in-så-shåbl, a. Averse from conversation.
INSOLATE, in-så-lå't, vt. To dry in the sun.
INSOLATED, in-så-lå't-åd, pp. Dried in the sun.

INSOLATING, in'sô-la't-ing, ppr. Exposing to the sun's beams.

INSOLATION, în-sô-là-shùn, n. Exposition to the sun. INSOLENCE, în-sô-lèns, n. Pride exerted in con-INSOLENCY, în-sô-lèns-è, n. temptuous and over-

bearing treatment of others.
INSOLENCE, in-sô-lėns, vt. To insult.
INSOLENCED, in-sô-lėnsd, pp. Insulted.
INSOLENCING, in-sô-lėns-ing, ppr. Treating with

contempt

INSOLENT, în sô-lênt, a. Contemptuous of others;

haughty.

INSOLENTLY, in/sô-lènt-lè, ad. Haughtily; rudely.

INSOLIDITY, in-sô-lid-it-ê, n. Weakness.

INSOLIDITY, in-sô-lid-it-ê, n. The quality of

INSOLUBILITY, în-sol-u-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality of not being dissolvable.

INSOLUBLE, in-sol'ubl, a. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved; not to be dissolved or separated.

INSOLVABLE, in-solv-abl, a. Not to be solved. That cannot be paid. INSOLVENCY, în-solv-ens-e, n. Inability to pay debts.

INSOLVENT, in-solv-ens-e, n. Inability to pay debts. INSOLVENT, in-sòl/v-ent, n. A person unable to pay. INSOLVENT, in-sòl/v-ent, a. Unable to pay. INSOMNIOUS, in-sòm-nè-ds, a. Restless in sleep. INSOMUCH, in-sò-mitsh', conj. To such a degree that. INSPECT, in-spèkt, n. Nice or close examination. INSPECT, in-spèkt', vt. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTED, în-spêkt'ed, pp. Viewed with care. INSPECTING, in-spekt-ing, ppr. Looking into; ex-

INSPECTION, in-speck-shin, n. Prying examination. INSPECTION, in-spek'shin, n. Prying examination. INSPECTOR, in-spek'shir, n. A superintendent. INSPECTORATE, in-spek'stir-å't, n. \ The office of INSPECTORSHIP, in-spek'stir-ship, n. \ an inspector. INSPERSED, in-spersd', part. a. Sprinkled upon. INSPERSION, in-spek'st-mis, n. A sprinkling upon. INSPEXIMUS, in-spek'st-mis, n. The first word of engine charters, and letters patent. An exemplifi-

and returns and returns parent. An exemplification: it implies, We have inspected it.

INSPHERE, în-sfê'r, vt. To place in sphere.

INSPHERING, în-sfê'r-îng, ppr. Placing in a sphere.

INSPIRABLE, în-spi'râbl, a. Which may be drawn in with the hearth. in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, în-spîr-a-shun, n. The act of drawing

in the breath. INSPIRE, in-spir, vi. To draw in the breath.
INSPIRE, in-spir, vt. To breathe into. To infuse by
breathing. To impress upon the fancy. To draw in

INSPIRED, in-spi'rd, pp. Inhaled. [with the breath. INSPIRER, in-spi'rd, n. He that inspires.

INSPIRITA, in-spi-ring, ppr. Infusing spirit. INSPIRIT, in-spir-rit, vt. To animate. INSPIRITED, in-spir-rit-ed, pp. Enlivened. INSPIRITING, in-spir-rit-ing, ppr. Enlivening. INSPISSATE, in-spir-rit, a. Thick. INSPISSATE, in-spir-rit, vt. To thicken.

INSPISSATED, in-spis-4/t-éd, pp. Thickened. INSPISSATING, in-spis-4/t-ing, ppr. Thickening. INSPISSATION, in-spis-4/shun, n. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, în-stâ-bîl'ît-ê, n. Inconstancy. INSTABLE, în-stâ'bl, a. Inconstant. INSTABLENESS, în-stâ'bl-nês, n. Fickleness.

INSTALL, in-stall, vt. To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to tnat condition.

INSTALLATION, in-stall-a-shun, n. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the

proper seat.
INSTALLED, in-stalld, pp. Placed in an office.

INSTALLING, in-stall-ing, ppr. Placing in a seat INSTALLING, in-stall-ment, n. The act of installing. INSTANCE, in-stalling. INSTANCE, in-stalling. IMSTANCY, in-stalling. Motive; influence. Ex-

ample; document.

INSTANCE, in-steins, vi. To give an example.

INSTANCE, in-steins, vi. To mention as an example.

INSTANCED, in-steinsd, part. a. } Given as an ex-INSTANCED, in-steinsd, pp. } ample. INSTANCING, in-steins-ing, ppr. Offering in proof.

INSTANT, in stent, n. A particular time. In commercial language: a day of the present or current month.

INSTANT, în'stênt, a. Pressing; urgent. Immediate. INSTANTANEITY, în-stân-tâ-nê-ît-ê, n. Unpremeditated production. [instant. INSTANTANEOUS, în-stân-tâ/n-ŷûs, a. Done in an INSTANTANEOUSLY, în-stân-tâ/n-ŷûs-lê, ad. In an

indivisible point of time.
INSTANTANEOUSNESS, in-stån-tå/n-ŷůs-nės, n.

The quality of being done in an instant.

INSTANTANY, în-stănt-an-ê, n. Our elder word for instantaneous.

INSTANTER, în-stant'ur, ad. Without delay. INSTANTLY, in-stant-le, ad. With urgent impor-

tunity. Immediately.

INSTATE, in-stå't, vt. To place in a certain rank or
INSTATED, in-stå't-éd, pp. Set or placed.

INSTATING, în-stâ't-îng, ppr. Setting or placing. INSTAURATION, în-stâ-râ'shûn, n. Restoration. INSTAURATOR, în-stâ-râ't-ûr, n. A restorer.

INSTAURATOR, in-sta-ra't-ûr, n. A restorer.
INSTEAD, in-stêd', prep. In room of; in place of.
INSTEAD, in-stêd', ad. In the place. [ture.
INSTEEP, in-stê'p, vt. To soak; to macerate in moisINSTEEPED, in-stê'pd, pp. Soaked.
INSTEEPING, in-stê'p-ing, ppr. Soaking.
INSTEEP, in-stêp, n. The upper part of the foot where
it joins to the leg.
INSTIGATE, in-stig-åt't, vt. To urge to ill.
INSTIGATED, in-stig-åt't, d. n. Persuaded to avid.

INSTIGATED, in-stig-åt-td, pp. Persuaded to evil.
INSTIGATING, in-stig-åt-ting, ppr. Tempting to evil.
INSTIGATION, in-stig-åt-shûn, n. Incitement to a

crime. INSTIGATOR, în-stîg-å/t-ûr, n. Inciter to ill.
INSTIL, în-stîl', vt. To infuse by drops. To infuse.
INSTILLATION, în-stîl-lâ/shûn, n. The act of pouring

in by drops. INSTILLED, in-stild', pp. Infused by drops.
INSTILLED, in-stild', pp. Infused by drops.
INSTILLER, in-stild'n, n. One who insinuates any thing imperceptibly into the mind. [grees. INSTILLING, in-stild'ne, ppr. Infusing by slow de-INSTILMENT, in-stild'nent, n. Any thing instilled. INSTIMULATE, in-stimdulate, in-stild's, vt. To provoke.

INSTIMULATED, in-stim'u-la't-èd, pp. Excited. INSTIMULATING, in-stim'u-la't-ing, ppr. Exciting

vital powers. [stimulating. INSTIMULATION, in-stim-u-la-shun, n. The act of INSTINCT, in-stingkt, n. Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or de-

liberation; the power of determining the will of brutes. INSTINCT, in'stingkt, a. Moved; animated. INSTINCTED, in-stingkt-ed, a. Impressed as an ani-

mating power.
INSTINCTION, in-stingk-shin, n. Instinct.
INSTINCTIVE, in-stingkt-iv, a. Acting without the application of choice or reason.
INSTINCTIVELY, în-stîngkt-iv-lê, ad. By instinct;

by the call of nature. INSTITUTE, îns'tît-u't, n. Established law. Precept; maxim; principle.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

INSTITUTE, ins'tit-u't, vi. To fix; to establish. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.

INSTITUTE, ins-tit-u't, vt. To establish.

INSTITUTED, ins-tit-u't-e'd, pp. Established; founded.

INSTITUTING, ins-tit-u't-ing, ppr. Establishing; enacting; investing with the care of souls.
INSTITUTION, in-stit-u'-shun, n. Act of establishing. Establishment. The act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice. authority. INSTITUTIONAL, îns-tît-u'shûn-âl, a. Enjoined by INSTITUTIONARY, îns-tît-u'shûn-êr-ê, a. Elemental. instructions. INSTITUTIST, instit-u't-ist, n. Writer of elemental INSTITUTIVE, instit-u't-iv, a. Able to establish. INSTITUTOR, Institution, n. An establisher.
INSTOP, Instop, vt. To close up.
INSTOPPED, instop, pp. Closed up.
INSTOPPING, instopping, pp. Closing.
INSTRATIFIED, instratified, a. Stratified with INSTRATIFIED, in-strat-n-ru, a. something else.
INSTRUCT, în-strâkt', vt. To teach; to educate.
INSTRUCTED, în-strâkt'êd, pp. Educated.
INSTRUCTER, în-strâkt'âr, n. A teacher.
INSTRUCTIBLE, în strâkt'îhl, a. Able to instruct.
INSTRUCTIBLE, în strâkt'îhl, a. Able to instruct.
INSTRUCTION, în-strâkt'îng, ppr. Teaching. [date.
INSTRUCTION, în-strâkt'shûn, n. Precepts. A manINSTRUCTIVE, în-strâkt'îv-lê, ad. So as to teach INSTRUCTIVELY, în-strukt-îv-lê, ad. So as to teach by instruction. INSTRUCTIVENESS, in-strukt'iv-nes, n. Power of INSTRUCTOR, in-strukt'ur, n. See Instructer. INSTRUCTRESS, in-strukt-res, n. A female instruc-INSTRUMENT, in strö-ment, n. A tool used for any work or purpose. A writing containing any contract. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, in-stro-ment-al, a. Conducive to some end; organical. Helpful. Produced by instruordinate agency. ments, not vocal. INSTRUMENTALITY, în-strô-mênt-âl'ît-ê, n. Sub-INSTRUMENTALLY, în-strô-mênt-âl-ê, ad. In the nature of an instrument. With instruments of musick. INSTRUMENTALNESS, în-strô-ment-al-nes, n. Usefulness as means to an end. INSTYLE, in-sti'l, vt. To denominate.
INSTYLED, in-sti'ld, pp. Denominated.
INSTYLING, in-sti'l-ing, ppr. Denominating.
INSUAVITY, in-söåvit-ë, n. Unpleasantness.
INSUBJECTION, in-süb-jök-shün, n. State of disoof disorder. bedience. INSUBORDINATION, în-sůb-år-dîn-å-shun, n. State INSUBSTANTIAL, a. Not real. INSUCCATION, in-sůk-kå-shůn, n. Soaking. INSUFFERABLE, in-sůf-år-åbl, a. Detestable; contemptible. [beyond endurance. INSUFFERABLY, în-sûf-ûr-âb-lê, ad. To a degree INSUFFICIENCE, în-sûf-fîsh-êns, n.] Want of re-INSUFFICIENCY, în-sûf-fîsh-êns-ê, n.] quisite value or proven. lue or power.
INSUFFICIENT, în-suf-fish-tent, a. Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. Unfit. [fully. INSUFFICIENTLY, in-sůf-flå-shån, a. The act of The act of breathing upon.
INSUITABLE, in-su't-abl, a. Not suitable. INSULAR, in-su-lår, n. An islander.
INSULAR, in-su-lår, n. An islander.
INSULARY, in-su-lår, a.
INSULARY, in-su-lår-e, a.
INSULATE, in-su-lår, vt. To make an island.
INSULATED, in-su-lå't, vt. Not contiguous on any INSULATED, in su-la t-ed, pp. Standing by itself. INSULATING, in su-la t-ing, ppr. Placing in a detached position. [detached. INSULATION, in-su-lā-shun, n. The state of being INSULATOR, in-su-lā-t-dr, n. In electrical experiments: a non-conductor, or non-electric. INSULOUS, in-su-lůs, a. Full of islands. INSULSE, in-sûls', a. Dull; insipid. INSULSITY, in-sûls-ît-ê, n. Stupidity.

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tempt. [tempt. INSULT, in-sült', vt. To treat with insolence or con-INSULT, in-sült', vi. To behave with insolent triumph. INSULTATION, in-sült-ä-shün, n. Insulting treatment. INSULTED, în-sûlt-éd, pp. Treated with insolence. INSULTER, in-sult'ur, n. One who treats another with insolent triumph. INSULTING, in-sult-ing, n. An act or speech of insolence. ftempt. INSULTING, in-sult-ing, ppr. Treating with con-INSULTINGLY, in-sult-ing-le, ad. With contemptu-INSUME, in-su'm, vt. To take in. [ous triumph. INSUMED, in-su'md, pp. Taken in. INSUMING, in-su'm-ing, ppr. Taking in. INSUPERABILITY, in-su-pūr-ā-bik'it-ĉ, n. The quality of being invincible.
INSUPERABLE, İn-su'pār-ābl, n. Invincible.
INSUPERABLENESS, in-su'pār-ābl-nés, n. Invin-INSUPERABLY, in-su-pur-ab-le, ad. Insurmountably. INSUPPORTABLE, în-sup-pô/rt-abl, a. Not to be sufferableness. endured. INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sāp-pó'rt-ābl-nés, a. In-INSUPPORTABLY, in-sāp-pó'rt-āb-lé, ad. Beyond endurance. Suppressed. Not to be INSUPPRESSIBLE, în-săp-prés'îbl, a. Not to be INSUPPRESSIVE, în-săp-prés'îv, a. Not to be kept INSURABLE, în-shô'r-âbl, a. Capable of being in-INSURANCE, în-shô'r-êns, a. Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum. See Ensur-ANCE.
INSURANCER, în-shô'r-éns-ûr. See Ensurancer.
INSURE, în-shô'r. See Ensure.
INSURED, în-shô'rd, pp. Secured against loss.
INSURER, în-shô'r-ûr. See Ensurer.
INSURGENT, în-sûr'jênt, n. One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his INSURING, in-shô'r-ing, pp. Making secure.
INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sûr-måönt-abl, a. Unconquerable. [conquerably, INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sur-maont-ab-le, ad. Un-INSURRECTION, În-sůr-rék-shůn, n. A seditious rising. A rebellious commotion. INSURRECTIONAL, în-sůr-rěk-shun-ål, a. Pertaining to insurrection. INSURRECTIONARY, în-sůr-rék-shůn-ér-é. a. Suitable to an insurrection. INSUSCEPTIBILITY, în-sůs-sépt-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Want of capacity to fee..
INSUSCEPTIBLE, in-sus-sept-fill, a. Not capable.
INSUSURRATION, in-sus-ar-ra-shin, n. The act of whispering into something. [touch. INTACTIBLE, in-takt-ibl, a. Not perceptible to the INTAGLIATED, in-tal-ya't-cd, a. Engraven. INTAGLIO, în-tâl-yô, n. Any thing that has figures INTAGLIO, in-tal-yo, n. Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. INTAIL, in-tal. See Entail.

INTANGIBLE, in-tan-jibl-il-it-it, n. The quality INTANGIBLENESS, in-tan-jibl-nes, n. The quality intangible interests. intangible. INTANGLE, in-tang'gl. See ENTANGLE. INTASTABLE, in-ta'st-abl, a. Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, in te-jer, n. The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, in te-gral, n. The whole made The whole made up of parts. [broken into fractions INTEGRAL, în-tê-grâl, a. Whole; complete; not INTEGRALITY, în-tê-grâl-ît-ê, n. Wholeness. INTEGRALITY, în-tê-grâl-î, ad. Wholly. INTEGRANT, în-tê-grânt, a. Contributing to make

up a whole.
INTEGRATE, în'tê-grâ't, vt. To form one whole
INTEGRATED, în'tê-grâ't-êd, pp. Made entire.
INTEGRATING, în'tê-grâ't-lng, ppr. Making entire.
INTEGRATION, în-tê-grâ'shûn, n. The act of mak-

ing whole.

INSULT, in'sult, n. Act or speech of insolence or con-

mind. Purity. Unbroken whole. INTEGUMENT, in-teg-u-ment, n. Any thing that

covers or envelopes another.

INTEGUMENTATION, în-teg-u-men-ta-shun, n.

That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

INTELLECT, in-tél-lékt, n. The intelligent mind.
The power of understanding.

[derstanding. INTELLECTION, in-tél-lék-shûn, n. The act of un-INTELLECTIVE, in-tél-lék-shûn, a. Having the power to understand. To be perceived by the intellect: not

INTELLECTUAL, în-têl-lekt'u-al, n. Mental powers

or faculties.

INTELLECTUAL, în-têl-lêkt'u-al, a. Relating to the understanding. Mental. Ideal. Perceived by the intellect: not the senses.

INTELLECTUALIST, in-tel-lekt'u-al-ist, n. One who overrates the human understanding.

INTELLECTUALITY, în-têl-lekt-u-âl-ît-ê, n. The

state of intellectual power. INTELLECTUALLY, în-têl-lêkt-u-âl-ê, ad. By means

of the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tél'ij-èns, n. Commerce of INTELLIGENCY, in-tél'ij-èns-ê, n. information. Account of things distant or secret. Commerce of acquaintance. Spirit. Skill.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tel'lj-ens, vt. To inform. instruct structed. INTELLIGENCED, in-tellij-ensd, pp. Informed. In-INTELLIGENCER, in-tel-lj-ens-ur, n. One who sends or conveys news. [information.

INTELLIGENCING, in-tél-ij-éns-ing, a. Conveying INTELLIGENCING, in-tél-ij-éns-ing, ppr. Giving or conveying notice.

INTELLIGENT, in-tél-ij-ént, a. Knowing; instruct-

ed : skilful.

INTELLIGENTIAL, în-têl-îj-ên-shâl, a. Intellectual. INTELLIGIBILITY, în-têl-îj-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tél⁴j-fbl, a. To be conceived by the understanding. [to be understood. INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tél⁴j-fbl-nes, n. Possibility INTELLIGIBLY, în-têl²j-l²b-lê, ad. Clearly; plainly. INTEMERATE, în-têm²ér-å't, a. Undefiled. INTEMERATENESS, în-têm²ér-å't-nès, n. State of

State of [stitution. being undefiled. INTEMPERAMENT, în-têm'pêr-â-mênt, n. Bad con-INTEMPERANCE, în-têm'pêr-âns, n. Want of INTEMPERANCY, în-têm'pêr-âns-ê, n. \ \ mode-Want of

INTEMPERATE, în-tém'pér-ét, a. Excessive in meat or drink. Passionate. Excessive.

INTEMPERATE, în-tém-pêr-êt, vt. To disorder. INTEMPERATED, în-tém-pêr-â't-êd, pp. Disordered. INTEMPERATELY, în-tém-pêr-êt-lê, ad. Immode-

rately; excessively INTEMPERATENESS, in-temper-et-nes, n. Want of moderation. ordering. INTEMPERATING, în-têm'pēr-â't-îng, ppr. Dis-INTEMPERATURE, în-têm'pēr-â-tu'r, n. Excess of Excess of

some quality. [Untimely. INTEMPESTIVE, in-tèm-pést-iv, a. Unseasonable; INTEMPESTIVELY, in-tém-pést-iv-lê, ad. Unsuitably to time or occasion.

INTEMPESTIVITY, în-têm-pêst-îv-ît-ê, n. Unsuitableness to time or occasion.

INTENABLE, în-tén-âbl, a. Indefensible.
INTEND, în-ténd', vt. To mean; to design.
INTENDANT, în-tén-dént, n. An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDED, în-téndéd, pp. Designed. INTENDER, în-téndédr, n. One who has intention to

do a thing. INTENDER, in-tender. See Entender.

INTENDEM, in-tended: See ENTENDER.

INTENDIMENT, in-tendeim-ent, n. Attention; patient hearing. Consideration; thought.

INTENDING, in-tendeing, ppr. Designing.

INTENERATE, in-tender-a't, vt. To make tender.

INTEGRITY, în-têg'rît-ê, n. Honesty. Uncorrupt INTENERATED, în-tên'ûr-â't-êd, pp. Made tender, or soft.

INTENERATING, în-tên'ûr-â't-îng, ppr. Making tender, or soft. [softening. The act of INTENERATION, în-tên-ûr-â'shûn, n.

INTENIBLE, in-ten-ibl, a. That cannot hold.

INTENSE, in-tens', a. Raised to a high degree; strained. Vehement; ardent. Kept on the stretch; anxiously

INTENSELY, în-têns'lê, a. To a great degree. At-INTENSENESS, în-têns'nês, n. The state of being en-forced in a high degree. Vehemence. Great attention.

INTENSIVELY, in-tens-iv-le, ad. By increase of de-

INTENT, în-tênt, n. A design; a purpose; a drift; INTENT, în-tênt', a. Anxiously diligent. [meaning. INTENTION, in-ten'shan, n. Design; purpose. The state of being intense. [by design.

INTENTIONAL, în-tên-shûn-âl, a. Designed; done INTENTIONALLY, în-tên-shûn-âl-ê, ad. By design. In will, if not in action.

INTENTIONED, in-ten'shund, a. In composition : hav-

ing good or ill designs.

INTENTIVE, In-tent-fiv, a. Diligently applied.

INTENTIVELY, In-tent-fiv-le, ad. With application.

INTENTIVENESS, In-tent-fiv-nes, n. Diligent em-

ployment or application.

INTENTLY, în-tênt'lê, ad. With close application.

INTENTNESS, în-tênt'nês, n. Anxious application. INTER, in-ter. vt. To cover under ground; to bury. INTERACT, în'ter-akt, n. A dramatick phrase, meaning the time, between the acts of the drama, during

which the representation is suspended. INTERAMNIAN, in-ter-am-nyan, a. Situated among

rivers. [mutually. INTERANIMATE, în-ter-an'e-ma't, vt. To animate INTERANIMATED, in-ter-en-e-ma't-ed, pp. Animated mutually. [mating mutually. INTERANIMATING, în-tér-ån-é-må't-ing, ppr. Ani-INTERBASTATION, în-tér-bàs-tá-shūn, n. Patch-

work. INTERCALARY, în-tér-kå-lår, a. Inserted out of intercalary, in-tér-kå-lår-é, a. the common order to program the second of the common order to program the second of the common order to program the second order to program the se

order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an intercalary day. INTERCALATE, in-ter-ka-la't, vt. To insert an extraordinary day. INTERCALATED, în-ter-ka-la/t-ed, pp. Inserted.

INTERCALATING, în-têr'kå-lå't-ing, pp. Inserting. INTERCALATION, în-têr-kå-lå'shûn, n. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. [parties. INTERCEDE, İn-ter-se'd, vi. To mediate between two INTERCEDENT, İn-ter-se'd-ent, a. Pleading for

INTERCEDER, în-ter-sê'd-ûr, n. A mediator. INTERCEDING, în-ter-sê'd-îng, n. Intercession. INTERCEDING, in-ter-se'd-ing, ppr. Mediating;

pleading.
INTERCEPT, în-tér-sépt', vt. To stop and seize in the
way. To cut off; to stop from being communicated.
INTERCEPTED, în-tér-sépt-éd, pp. Stopped.

INTERCEPTER, în-ter-sept-ur, n. One who stands in the way. [passage. INTERCEPTING, in-ter-sept-ing, ppr. Seizing on its INTERCEPTION, in-ter-sep-shan, n. Hinderance; obstruction. [cy between two parties. INTERCESSION, în-ter-sesh-an, n. Mediation; agen-INTERCESSIONATE, în-ter-sesh-an-a/t, vi. To en-

INTERCESSORY, în-ter-ses-ur-e, a. Interceding. INTERCESSOR, în-ter-ses-ur- n. Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

INTERCHAIN, in-ter-tsharn, vt. To chain; to link

together. [ther. INTERCHAINED, in-ter-tsha/nd, pp. Chained toge-INTERCHAINING, in-ter-tsha/n-ing, ppr. Chaining ther.

INTERCHANGE, în-ter-tshâ'nj, vt. To put each in

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit'. but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

"NTERCHANGE, în-ter-tshă'nj, n. Commerce; permutation of commodities. Alternate succession. Mu-

tual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, în-têr-tshâ/nj-åbl, a. Given and taken mutually. Following each other in alter-

nate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, ^în-tĕr-tshå'nj-åbl-nĕs, n. Exchange. Alternate succession. INTERCHANGEABLY, ^în-tĕr-tshå'nj -åb-lê, ad. Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and re-[changed.

INTERCHANGED, în-ter-tshă'njd, pp. Mutually ex-INTERCHANGEMENT, în-ter-tshă'nj-mênt, n. Exchange; mutual transference.

INTERCHANGING, in-ter-tsha/nj-ing, ppr. Mutually

giving and receiving.

INTERCIDENT, în-têr-si-dênt, a. Falling between.

INTERCIPIENT, în-têr sîp-yênt, n. Obstructing;

eatching by the way.

INTERCISION, in-tér-sizh-un, n. Intercision.

INTERCLUDE, in-tér-klu'd, vt. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

INTERCLUDED, în-têr-klu'd-êd, pp. Intercepted. INTERCLUDING, în-têr-klu'd-îng, ppr. Interrupting. INTERCLUSION, in-ter-klu-zhun, n. Obstruction; interception.
INTERCOLUMNIATION, în-tér-kô-lům-nê-å-shun,

n. The space between the pillars. [fere. INTERCOME, in-ter-kům', vi. To interpose; to inter-INTERCOMMON, in-ter-kôm'an, vi. To feed at the same table. To use commons promiseuously.
INTERCOMMONING, in-ter-kom-un-ing, ppr. Feed-

ing at the same table, or using a common pasture. INTERCOMMUNICATE, în-ter-kům-mu-nê-ků/t, vi.

To communicate mutually.
INTERCOMMUNICATION, In-ter-kům-mu-né-kä-

shun, n. Reciprocal communication. INTERCOMMÛNION, în-têr-kûm-mu'n-ŷûn, n. Mu-

tual communion. INTERCOMMUNITY, în-ter-kům-mu-nît-e, n. mutual communication or community. A mutual free-

dom or exercise of religion. INTERCOSTAL, în-ter-kost-âl, a. Placed between

INTERCOURSE, în'ter-kôrs, n. Commerce; exchange; communication.

INTERCUR, în'ter-kur', vi. To intervene; to come in

INTERCUR, in-ter-kur, vt. 10 intervene; to come in the mean time; to happen.

INTERCURRENCE, în-ter-kür-ens, n. Passage between. Occurring; intervening.

INTERCUTANEOUS, în-ter-ku-te/n-yūs, a. Within INTERDEAL, în-ter-dê'l, n. Traffick; intercourse.

INTERDICT, în-ter-dîkt', vt. To forbid; to prohibit. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church

the church

INTERDICT, in'ter-dikt, n. Prohibition; prohibiting decree. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTED, in-ter-dikt-ed, pp. Prohibited. INTERDICTING, in-ter-dikt-ing, ppr. Forbidding, INTERDICTION, in-ter-dikt-ing, ppr. Forbidding, INTERDICTION, in-ter-dikt-ing, ppr. Forbidding, interdict. INTERDICTIVE, in-ter-dikt-iv, a. Having power to interdict in interdiction.

prohibit. INTERDICTORY, în-ter-dîkt-în-e, a. Belonging to INTEREQUINOCTIAL, în-ter-e-kôe-nok-shâl, a.

Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. INTERESS. in-tê-res', vt. To concern; to affect: to

give share in. INTEREST, in'ter-est, vi. To affect; to move; to

touch with passion; to gain the affections.

INTEREST, in the street, n. Concern; advantage; good.

Influence over others. Share; participation. Regard to private profit. Money paid for use; usury. Any surplus advantage. fected.

surplus advantage. [fected. INTERESTED, in-têr-êst-ed, pp. Made a sharer; af-INTERESTING, în-têr-êst-îng, a. Exciting interest. INTERESTING, în-têr-êst-îng, ppr. Giving a share or concern.

the place of the other; to give and take mutually. INTERFERE, in-ter-fe'r, vi. To interpose; to inter-To succeed alternately. A horse is said to interfere, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks.

INTERFERENCE, in-ter-fe'r-ens, n. Interposition. INTERFERING, în-ter-fê'r-îng, n. Clashing; contra-

diction; opposition.

TERFERING, în-tér-fé'r-lng, ppr. Meddling.

INTERFLUENT, în-tér-fu-éut, a. Flowing between.

INTERFOLIACEOUS, în-tér-fô-lê-â-shûs, a. Placed

between opposite leaves. INTERFULGENT, in-ter-ful-jent,a. Shining between. INTERFUSED, în-ter-füzd, a. Poured or scattered hetween.

INTERIM, în'ter-îm, n. Mean time; intervening time. INTERIOR, in-tê'r-yur, a. Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial, [inner part. INTERIOR, în-tê'r-ŷār, n. That which is within; the INTERIORLY.in-tê'r-ŷār-lê,ad. Internally; inwardly.

INTERJACENCY, în-têr-jâ'sên-sê, n. The act or state of lying between. The thing lying between. INTERJACENT, în-têr-jâ'sênt, a. Intervening; ly-

ing between. [interpose. INTERJECT, in-tér-jékt', vi. To come between; to INTERJECTED, in-tér-jékt'éd, pp. Inserted between. INTERJECTING, in-ter-jekt-ing, ppr. Inserting be-

tween. INTERJECTION, in-ter-jek-shun, n. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, O! alas! ah! Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between.

INTERJECTIONAL, în-têr-jêk-shûn-å, a. Thrown in between other words. INTERJOIN, in-têr-jâê'n, vt. To join mutually; to in-

termarry.

INTERJOINED, In-ter-jae'nd, pp. Joined mutually. INTERJOINING, in-ter-jae'n-ing, ppr. Joining mutually. knowledge, INTERKNOWLEDGE, int-ter-noll-ej, n. Mutual INTERLACE, in-ter-la's, vt. To intermix; to put one

thing within another.

INTERLACED, în-têr-lâ'sd, pp. Intermixed. [tween. INTERLACING, în-têr-lâ's-îng, ppr. Inserting be-INTERLAPSE, în-têr-lâp's, n. The flow of time between any two events. or fat.

INTERLARD, in-ter-la'rd, vt. To mix meat with bacon INTERLARDED, in-ter-la'rd-ed, pp. Mixed.

INTERLARDING, in-ter-le've-ing, pp. Mixing
INTERLEAVE, in-ter-le'v, vt. To chequer a book by
the insertion of blank leaves. [leaves. INTERLEAVED, în-ter-le'vd,pp. Inserted between INTERLEAVING în-ter-le'v-îng,ppr. Inserting blank

leaves between other leaves.

INTERLINE, în-têr-li'n, vt. To write in alternate lines.

INTERLINED, în-têr-li'nd, pp. Written between lines.

INTERLINING, în-têr-li'n-ing, ppr. Writing between

INTERLINEAR, în-têr-lîn-yâr, a. Inserted be INTERLINEARY, în-têr-lîn-yâr-ê, a.

lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines. INTERLINEARY, în-ter-lîn'yar-e, n. A book having

insertions between the lines. INTERLINEATION, în-ter-le-ne-a-shun. n. Correction made by writing between the lines.

INTERLINING, în-ter-li'n îng, n. Correction, alteration. or explanation made by writing between the lines.

INTERLINK, în-ter-lingk', vt. To connect chains one to another; to join one in another. [lines. INTERLINKED, in-ter-lingk'd, pp. Connected by INTERLINKING,in-ter-lingk-ing, ppr. Connecting

by links. INTERLOCATION, în-ter-lô-ka-shan, n. An inter-

placing; an interposition. INTERLOCUTION, în-tér-lô-ku'shun, n. Dialogue; interchange of speech. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

INTERLOCUTORY, în-ter-lok-u-tur-e, a. Consisting of dialogue. Preparatory to decision.

INTERLOPE, in-ter-lo'p, vi. To traffick without a proper license.
INTERLOPER, în-ter-lop-ar, n. One who runs into

[wrongfully. business to which he has no right. INTERLOPING, in-ter-lo'p-ing, ppr. Interfering INTERLUCATE, in-ter-lu-ke't, vt. To thin the bran-Interfering

ches of a wood. hranches. INTERLUCATED, in-ter-lu'ka't-ed, pp. Divested of INTERLUCATING, in-ter-lu-ka't-ing, ppr. Letting of a wood. in light by cutting away branches. of a wood. INTERLUCATION, in-ter-lu-ka-shan, n. Thinning

INTERLUCENT, în-ter-lu-sent, a. Shining between. INTERLUDE, in'ter-lud, n. Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. [an interlude. INTERLUDER, in-ter-lud-ar, n. A performer in INTERLUENCY, in-ter-lu-ens-e, n. Interposition of

INTERLUNAR, în-ter-lu'n-ûr, a. Belonging to the INTERLUNARY, în-ter-lu'n-ûr-ê, time when the

moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, în-ter-mar-ij, n. Marriage between two families. [nected by marriage. INTERMARRIED, în-tér-mar-éd, pp. Mutually con-INTERMARRY, în-tér-mar-é, vi. To marry some of

each family with the other.

INTERMARRYING, in-ter-mar'e-ing, ppr. Mutually giving and receiving in marriage. [mean time. INTERMEAN, in-ter-me'n, n. Something done in the INTERMEATION, in-ter-me-å-shån, n. A flowing hetween. [ciously.

INTERMEDDLE, in-ter-med'l, vi. To interpose offi-INTERMEDDLE, in-ter-med'l, vt. To intermix.

INTERMEDDLED, în-têr-mêd'îd, pp. Intermixed. INTERMEDDLER, în-têr-mêd'lûr, n. One that interposes officiously. [officiously. INTERMEDDLING, in-ter-med-ling, ppr. Interposing

INTERMEDIACY, în-ter-me'd-ya-se, n. Interposition. INTERMEDIAL, în-ter-me'd-yal, a. Intervening; Intervening; [intervention. lying between. INTERMEDIARY, în-ter-me'd-yer-e, n Interposition;

INTERMEDIARY, în-ter-mê'd-yer-e, a. Being between two objects.

INTERMEDIATE, în-têr-mê'd-ŷêt, a. Intervening. INTERMEDIATE, în-têr-mê'd-ŷêt, vi. To interpose. INTERMEDIATELY, în-têr-mê'd-ŷêt-lê, ad. By way of intervention. vention.

INTERMEDIATION, în-ter-mê-dê-â-shûn, n. Inter-INTERMEDIUM, în-têr-mê'd-ŷûm, n. Intermediate INTERMELL, în-tér-mél', vi. To intermeddle. [space. INTERMELL, în-tér-mél', vt. To mingle.

INTERMELLED, in-ter-mel'd, pp. Intermixed.

INTERMELLING, in-ter-melling. ppr. Intermeddling. INTERMENT, in-ter-ment, n. Borial. [to comprehend. INTERMENTION, in-ter-men'shun, vt. To include; INTERMENTIONED, in-ter-men'shund, pp. Included. INTERMENTIONING, in-ter-men-shun-ing, ppr.

Mentioning among other things. [between. INTERMICATION, in-tér-mik-å-shûn, n. A shining INTERMIGRATION, in-tér-mê-gra-shûn, n. Act of

removing from one place to another.

INTERMINABLE, in-ter-min-abl, n. He whom no bound or limit can confine; an appellation of the God-[boundary.

INTERMINABLE, în-têr'mîn-âbl, a. Admitting no INTERMINATE, în-têr'mîn-â't, a. Unbounded. INTERMINATE, în-têr'mîn-â't, vt. To threaten; to

menace. menaced. INTERMINATED, în-ter-mîn-a/t-ed, pp. Threatened; INTERMINATING, în-ter-min-â/t-ing, ppr. Threat-

ening; menacing.
INTERMINATION, in-ter-min-a'shun, n. [menace. Threat;

INTERMINGLE, in-ter-ming'gl, vi. To be mixed.
INTERMINGLE, in-ter-ming'gl, vt. To mingle; to mix.

INTERMINGLED, in-ter-ming/gld, pp. Intermixed.
INTERMINGLING, in-ter-mingg-ling, ppr. Mixing together. time; pause. INTERMISSION, in-ter-mishan, n. Cessation for a INTERMISSIVE, in-ter-misary, a. Coming by fits;

not continual. INTERMIT, in-ter-mit', vi. To cease for a time. INTERMIT, in-ter-mit', rt. To forbear any thing or a time.

a time.

INTERMITTED, în-têr-mît-êd, pp. Suspended.

INTERMITTEN'T, în-têr-mît-ênt, a. Coming by fits.

INTERMITTING, în-têr-mît-îng, pp. Coming by fits.

INTERMITTING, în-têr-mît-îng, ppr. Ceasing for a

INTERMITTINGLY, în-têr-mît'îng-lê, ad. At inter-INTERMIX, în-têr-mîks', vi. To be mingled together. INTERMIX, în-têr-mîks', vt. To mingle; to join.

INTERMIXED, in-ter-miks'd, pp. Mingled together. INTERMIXING, in-ter-miks'ing, ppr. Intermingling. INTERMIXTURE, in-ter-miks'tyur, n. Mass formed by mingling bodies.
INTERMONTANE, mountains.

în-ter-mon'ta'n, a. Between INTERMUNDANE, în-ter-mun'dă/n. a. Subsisting between orb and orb. INTERMURAL, în-ter-mu'râl, a. Lying

INTERMUSCULAR, in-ter-mus-ku-ler, a. Between the muscles. change.

INTERMUTATION, în-ter-mu-tă'shun, n. Inter-

INTERMUTUAL, in-ter-mu-ta-sum, n. Inter-Intermutual, a. Interchanged. INTERN, in-tern', a. Inward; not foreign. INTERNALLY, in-ter-fail, a. Inward. Intrinsick; real. INTERNALLY, in-ter-fail-d, ad. Inwardly. INTERNATIONAL, in-ter-na-shon-al, a. Regulating

the mutual intercourse between different nations.

INTERNECINE, in-ter-ne-sin, a. Endeavouring mu-

tual destruction. INTERNECION, în-ter-ne'shûn, n. Mutual destruc-INTERNECTION, în-ter-nek'shûn, n. Connexion.

INTERNODE, in'ter-nô'd, n. The space between two joints of a plant. [tween two parties. INTERNUNCIO, in-ter-non-sho, n. Messenger be-INTEROSSEAL, in-ter-os-sal, a.] Situated be-INTEROSSEOUS, in-ter-os-sal, a.] tween bones. INTERPEAL, in-ter-pel, vt. To interrupt a person

speaking or doing any thing.

INTERPEALED, in-ter-pe'ld, pp. Interrupted.

INTERPEALING, in-ter-pe'l-ling, ppr. Interrupting.

INTERPEL, in-ter-pe'l, ve. To interrupt.

INTERPELLATION, in-ter-pe'l-lå/shûn, n. An inter-

An earnest address. A summons; a cal. ruption.

INTERPELLED, în-ter-peld', pp. Set forth. INTERPELLING, în-ter-peld'ing, ppr. Setting forth. INTERPLEAD, în-ter-ple'd, vi. To discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, în-ter-ple'd-ur, n. A bill of interpleader, in chancery, is where a person owes a debt, or rent, to one of the parties, in suit; but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, and he desires that they may interplead, or settle their claims, between themselves, that he may be safe in the paya mutual pledge.

INTERPLEDGE, in-ter-plej', vt. To give and take as INTERPLEDGED, in-ter-plej'd, pp. Given and taken as a pledge. [taking as a pledge. INTERPLEDGING, în-têr-plêj'îng, ppr. Giving and INTERPOINT, în-têr-plêj'îng, ppr. Giving and INTERPOINT, în-têr-plêj'înt, vt. To distinguish by stops between words and sentences.

stops between words and sentences.

INTERPOINTED, în-têr-pêêntêd, pp. Distinguished by stops or marks.

[guishing by stops or marks.

INTERPOINTING, în-têr-pêêntêng, ppr. DistinINTERPOLATE, în-têr-pê-lâ't, vt. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

INTERPOLATED, în-têr-pê-lâ't-èd, pp. Inserted sur-

reptitiously in the original.

INTERPOLATING, in-ter-po-la/t-ing, ppr. Foisting in a spurious word or passage.

INTERPOLATION, în-ter-po-la-shun, n. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, în-ter-po-la/t-ur, n. One that foists in counterfeit passages.
INTERPOLISH, în-ter-pol-ish, vt. To polish between.

INTERPOLISHED, în-ter-pol-Ishd, pp. Polished between.

INTERPOLISHING, în-têr-pôl-îsh-îng, ppp. Polish INTERPOSAL, în-têr-pô/z-âl, n. Agency between two persons. 381

INTERSECT, in-ter-sekt', vi. To meet and cross each

INTERSECTED, in-ter-sekt'ed, pp. Divided into parts.

INTERPOSE, în-ter-pô'z, n. Interposal.

INTERPOSE, în-ter-pô'z, vi. To mediate; to act between two parties.

[offer as a succour or relief, the property of th tween two parties. [offer as a succour or relief. INTERPOSE, in-tér-pô'z, vt. To place between. To INTERPOSED, in-tér-pô'zd, pp. Thrust in. INTERPOSER, in-tér-pô'z-ûr, n. One that comes between others. A mediator. [tween: offering aid.] tween others. A mediator. [tween; offering aid. INTERPOSING, in-ter-po'z-ing, ppr. Coming be-INTERPOSIT, in-ter-poz-it, n. A place of deposit, between one commercial city, or country, and another. INTERPOSITION, in-ter-po-zish-un, n. Mediation; agency between parties. [posing. INTERPOSURE, in-ter-po-zhur, n. The act of inter-INTERPRET, in-ter'pret, vt. To explain; to translate; to decipher. INTERPRETABLE, în-tér'prét-abl, a. Capable of being expounded. INTERPRETATION, în-tér-prê-tâ/shûn, n. The act of interpreting. The power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE, în-tér-prê-tâ/t-lv, a. Containing explanation.
INTERPRETATIVELY, în-terépré-tä/t-iv-le, ad. As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETED, in-ter-pret-ed, pp. Explained. INTERPRETER, în-ter'pret-ar, n. An explainer. A INTERPRETING, în-tér-prét-îng, ppr. Translating. INTERPUNCTION, în-tér-pungk-shun, n. Pointing between words or sentences. INTERRED, in-terd', pp. Buried. INTERREGNUM, in-ter-reg-num, n. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another INTERREIGN, în-têr-rê/n, n. Vacancy of the throne. INTERRER, în-têr-ûr, n. A burier. INTERREX, în-têr-rêks, n. A regent that governs during an interregnum. INTERRING, in-terling, ppr. Burying. INTERROGATE, in-ter-5-ga't, n. Inquiry. INTERROGATE, in-ter-5-ga't, ot. To examine. To question. [questions. INTERROGATE, în-têr-6-gă't, vi. To ask. To put INTERROGATED, în-têr-6-gă't-êd, pp. Examined by questions. [ing by questions. INTERROGATING, în-têr-6-gâ't-îng, ppr. Examin-INTERROGATION, în-têr-6-gâ't-îng, ppr. Examin-INTERROGATION, în-têr-6-gâ't-în, n. The act of questioning. A question put. A note that marks a question: thus? as, "Does Job serve God for nought?" INTERROGATIVE, în-têr-rôg-â-tiv, n. A pronoun, used in asking questions: as, Who? What? Which? Whather? Whether? INTERROGATIVE, în-têr-ròg-a-tîv, a. Denoting a of a question. question. [or a question. INTERROGATIVELY, în-ter-rog-a-tiv-le, ad. In form INTERROGATOR, în-ter-o-gă/t-ur, n. An asker of questions. [tion. INTERROGATORY, în-ter-rog-a-tur-e, n. A ques-INTERROGATORY în-ter-rog-a-tur-e, a. Containing a question.

INTERRUPT, în-ter-râpt', vt. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

INTERRUPT, în-ter-râpt', a. Containing a chasm.

INTERRUPTED, în-ter-râpt'ed, pp. Stopped.

INTERRUPTEDLY, în-ter-râpt'ed-lê, ad. Not with
[rupts. out stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, în-tér-rûpt'ûr, n. He who inter-INTERRUPTING, în-tér-rûpt'îng, ppr. Hindering.

INTERRUPTION, în-tér-rûp'shûn, n. Hinderance.

Stop. Let. Obstruction. INTERSCAPULAR, în-tér-skåp-u-lår, a. Placed between the shoulders. tween the snoulders.

INTERSCIND, in-ter-sind', vt. To cut off by inter-INTERSCINDED, in-ter-sind-ed, pp. Cut off.

INTERSCINDED, in-ter-sind-ing, ppr. Cutting off.

INTERSCRIBE, in-ter-skri'b, vt. To write between.

INTERSCRIBING, in-ter-skri'b-ing, ppr. Writing between.

INTERSCRIBING, in-ter-se'/kant. a. Dividing arms.

INTERSECANT, in-ter-se'/kant. a. Dividing arms. INTERSECANT, în-ter-sê'kânt, a. Dividing any INTERSECT, în-ter-sêkt', vt. To divide cach other

mutually.

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INTERSECTING, in-ter-sekt-ing, ppr. Crossing lines cross each other. INTERSECTION, in-ter-sek-shun, n. The point where INTERSEMINATE, în-ter-sem-în-a't, vt. To sow between or among. INTERSEMINATED, în-tér-sêm'în-â't-êd, pp. Sown between. [Sowing between. INTERSEMINATING, in-ter-sem2in-ä/t-ing, ppr. INTERSERT, in-ter-sert/, vt. To put in between other other things. INTERSERTED, în-ter-sert-ed, pp. Put between INTERSERTING, în-ter-sert-ing, ppr. Putting be-INTERSERTION, în-têr-ser'shûn, n. An insertion, or thing inserted between other things. INTERSPACE, in'ter-spa's, n. A space between other things.
INTERSPERSE, in-ter-spers', vt. To scatter here and there among other things. INTERSPERSED, in-ter-spers'd, pp. Scattered bere [here and there. and there. INTERSPERSING, în-têr-spêrs'ing, ppr. Scattering INTERSPERSION, în-têr-spêrs'nd, n. The act of scattering here and there. INTERSTELLAR, în-ter-stel-er, a. Intervening between the stars. and another INTERSTICE, în-ters'tis, n. Space between one thing INTERSTINCTIVE, in-ter-stingkt-iv, a. Distinguishstices. INTERSTITIAL, in-ter-stish'el, a. Containing inter-INTERSTRATIFIED, în-ter-strat'îf-i'd, a. Stratified between other bodies. sation. INTERTALK, În-têr-tâ'lk, vi. To exchange conver-INTERTANGLE, În-têr-tâng'gl, vt. To knit together. INTERTEXTURE, În-têr-têks-tŷûr, n. Diversification of things woven one among another.

INTERTIE, in ter-ti, n. A small timber between
INTERDUCE, in ter-du's, n. summers.

INTERTROPICAL, in ter-trop ik-al, a. Situated between the tropics. INTERTWINE, în-ter-toi'n, vt. To unite by twisting INTERTWIST, în-ter-toist, vt. INTERTWINED, in-ter-toi'nd, pp. Twisted one with [with another. another. INTERTWINING, în-ter-tôi/n-ing, ppr. Twining one INTERTWISTED, în-ter-tôist-ed, pp. Twisted one one with another. INTERTWISTING, İn-ter-töist'ing, ppr. Twisting INTERVAL, İn-ter-val, n. Space unoccupied. Time passing between two assignable points. INTERVEINED, İn-ter-va'nd, part. a. Intersected as with veins. INTERVENE, în'ter-vê'n, n. Opposition.
INTERVENE, în'ter-vê'n, vi. To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIENT, în-têr-vê'n-ŷênt, a. Passing beINTERVENING, în-têr-vê'n-îng, ppr.
tween persons or things.

INTERVENTION, în-têr-vên-îshûn, n. Agency be[tween] tween persons. Interposition. Iveen. INTERVENUE, in-ter-very, n. State of being placed INTERVERT, in-ter-very, vt. To turn to another course; to another use. [other use. INTERVERTED, in-ter-verted, pp. Turned to an-INTERVERTING, in-ter-verting, ppr. Turning to another course or use. INTERVIEW, în'ter-vu, n. Mutual sight. Sight of INTERVOLVE, in-ter-volv'd, pp. Involved one [within another. INTERVOLVING, în-têr-vôlv-îng, ppr. Involviog one INTERWEAVE, în-têr-ôê'v, vt. To mix one with INTERWEAVE, în-ter-ôe'v, vt. another in a regular texture.

INTERWEAVING, în-têr-ôê/v-îng, n. Intertexture. INTERWISH, în-têr-ôîsh', vt. To wish mutually to

INTERWISHED, in-ter-sish'd, pp. Wished mutually.

each other.

INT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

INTERWISHING, in-ter-oish-ing, ppr. Wishing mu-INTERWORKING, în-ter-bark-îng, n. Act of work-ing together.

INTERWREATHED, în-ter-re'thd, part. a. Woven INTESTABLE, în-test'âbl, a. Disqualified to make a INTESTACY, în-test'â-se, n. Want of a will. INTESTATE, în-test'ât't, a. Wanting a will. Dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, în-tês'tîn-âl, a. Belonging to the guts. INTESTINE, în-tês'tîn, n. The gut; the bowel: most

commonly without a singular.

INTESTINE, in-tes'tin, a. Internal; inward. trails. mestick-

INTESTINES, în-těs'tînz, n. pl. The bowels; the en-INTHIRST, în-thůrst', vt. To make thirsty. INTHIRSTED, în-thůrst'-čd, pp. Made thirsty.

INTHRISTING, in-thurst-ed, pp. Made thirsty.
INTHRISTING, in-thurst-ing, ppr. Making thirsty.
INTHRALL, in-thur'd, pt. To enslave.
INTHRALLED, in-thur'd, pp. Enslaved.
INTHRALLING, in-thur'd-ing, ppr. Enslaving.
INTHRALMENT, in-thur'd-ment, n. Servitude; slavery.

INTHRONE, in-third'n, vt. To raise to royalty.
INTHRONED, in-third'nd, pp. Raised to royalty.
INTHRONING,in-third'n-ing, ppr. Seating on a throne.
INTHRONIZATION, in-thirdn-i-zā'shūn, n. State of

INTIMATE, in-tim-et, vi. To partake of mutually. INTIMATE, in-tim-et, vi. To partake of mutually. INTIMATE, in-tim-et, v. To partake of mutually. INTIMATE, in-tim-et, vi. To int. INTIMATE, in-tim-et, vi. To int. INTIMATE, in-tim-et, vi. To int.

INTIMATED, în-tîm-å't-êd, pp. Hinted. INTIMATELY, în-tîm-êt-lê, ad. Closely; with inter-

mixture of parts. Nearly; familiarly.
INTIMATING, în-tîm-å't-îng, ppr. Hinting.
INTIMATION, în-tîm-å'shûn, n. Hint.

INTIME, in'tim, a. Inward; internal.

INTIMIDATE, in-tim-id-à't, vt. To make fearful; to make cowardly.

INTIMIDATED, in-tim'id-a't-ed, pp. Made fearful. INTIMIDATING, in-tim'id-a't-ing, ppr. Making feardating.

INTIMIDATION, în-tîm-îd-â-shûn, n. Act of întimi-INTINCTIVITY, în-tîngk-tîv-ît-ê, n. Want of the

quality of tinging other bodies.

INTIRE, in-ti/r, a. Whole. See Entire. [Tireness. INTIRE, in-ti/r, a. Whole. See Entire. [Tireness. INTIRENESS, in-ti/r-nés, n. Wholeness. See Entirtititie, in-ti/t, vt. See Entitle.

INTO, in-to, prep. Noting entrance with regard to place.

INTOLERABLE, in-tol/du-abl, a. Insufferable; not to be been. Bed beauty. be borne. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, în-tôl'ar-abl-nes, n. Quality

of a thing not to be endured. "NTOLERABLY, in-tòl-ar-ab-lè, ad. To a degree be-

yond endurance. VTOLERANCE, în-tôl-âr-êns, 7. Want of toleration. NTOLERANT, în-tôl-âr-ênt, 7. Not endurable; not favourable to toleration.

INTOLERANT, in-tôl-ar-ent, n. One who is not favourable to toleration.

INTOLERATION, în-tôl-ůr-å/t-éd, pp. Not endured. INTOLERATION, în-tôl-ůr-å-shûn, n. Want of toler-INTOMB, in-tom, vt. To bury.

INTOMBED, in-tb'md, pp. Deposited in a tomb. INTOMBING, in-tb'm-ing, ppr. Burying. INTONATE, in-tb'm-ing, to thunder. To sing to-

gether. INTONATION, in-tô-nà-shun, n. The act of thun-

dering. The act of singing together. INTONE, in-tô'n, vi. To make a slow protracted noise. INTORSION, in-ta'r-shan, n. A winding; bending; or twisting.

INTORT, in-ta/rt, vt. To twist ; to wring.

INTORT, in-ta'rt, vt. 10 twist; to wring.
INTORTED, in-ta'rt-ed, pp. Twisted.
INTORTED, in-ta'rt-ing, ppr. Twisting.
INTOXICATE, in-toks-é-ka't, vt. To inebriate.
INFOXICATE, in-toks-é-ka't, part. a. Inebriated.
INFOXICATED, in-toks-é-ka't-ed, pp. Made drunk,
INFOXICATED, in-toks-é-ka't-ed, pp. Made drunk,
INFOXICATED, in-toks-é-ka't-ed, pp. Made drunk,
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INFOXICATED (IN-toks-é-ka't

INTOXICATING, in-toks'ê-kå't-ing, ppr. Inebriating.

INTOXICATION, in-toks-é-kå'shun, n. The state of

being drunk. [vernableness. INTRACTABILITY, in-tråkt-å-bil-it-ë, n. Ungo-INTRACTABLE, in-tråkt-åbl, a. Ungovernable; stubborn. Unmanageable. [ness. INTRACTABLENESS, in-trakt'abl-nes, n. Perverse-

INTRACTABLY, în-trâkt'âb-lê, ad. Stubbornly. INTRAFOLIACEOUS, în-trâ-fô-lê-â-shûs, a. Grow-

ing on the inside of a leaf.

INTRANCE, în-trâns'. See Entrance. INTRANQUILLITY,în-trân-kôîl-ît-ĉ,n. Unquietness. INTRANSIENT, în-trân'z-ŷênt, a. That passeth not

INTRANSITIVE, în-trânz'ît-îv, a. In grammar, a verb intransitive is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object: as, curro, I run.

INTRANSITIVELY, in-tranz'it-iv-le, ad. According to the nature of an intransitive verb

INTRANSMISSIBLE, in-trans-mis-ibl, a. That can be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABILITY, în-trâns-mut-â-bîl-ît-ê, n.

The quality of not being transmutable.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trans-mu't-abl, a. Unchangeable to any other substance.

INTRANT, in-trant, a. Entering.
INTRAP, in-trap. See Entrap.
INTREASURE, in-trezh-ar, vt. To lay up as in a trea-

INTREASURED, în-trezh-ard, pp. Laid up in a trea-INTREASURING, în-trezh-ar-ing, ppr. Laying up in INTREAT, în-trê't. See ENTREAT. [a tre INTREATFUL, în-trê't-fôl, a. Full of entreaty. a treasury.

INTRENCH, in-trentsh', vt. To invade; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

INTRENCH, in-trentsh', vi. To break with hollows. To fortify with a trench.
INTRENCHANT, in-trentsh-ant, a. Not to be divided.

Not to be wounded.

INTRENCHED, in-trentshd', pp. Fortified with a

trench and parapet.
INTRENCHING, in-trentshing, ppr. Fortifying with

INTRENCHINC, in-treatsing, ppr. Forthying with a trench, and parapet. [with a trench. INTRENCHMENT, in-trentsh-ment, n. Fortification INTREPID, in-trep-id, a. Fearless; daring; bold. INTREPIDLY, in-trep-id-it, n. Courage; boldness. INTREPIDLY, in-trép-id-it, ad. Fearlessly. INTRICABLE, in-trîk-abl, a. Entangling. INTRICACY, in-trik-a-se, n. Perplexity; complication of fects or potions.

INTRICACY, in-trik-a-se, n. Perplexity; complica-tion of facts or notions.

INTRICATE, in-trik-ā't, a. Entangled; perplexed.

INTRICATE, in-trik-ā't, vt. To perplex.

INTRICATED, in-trik-ā't-ēd, pp. Made obscure.

INTRICATELY, in-trik-ā't-id, ad. With perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in-trik-ā't-nēs, n. Perplexity.

INTRICATION, in-trik-ā't-ing, ppr. Perplexing.

INTRICATION, in-trik-ā'-shūn, n. An entanglement.

INTRICATION, in-trik-ā'-shūn, n. An entanglement.

INTRIGUE, in-tré'g, n. A plot; a private transaction in which-many parties are engaged: usually, an affair of love. Artful involution of feigned transactions. INTRIGUE, in-tre'g, vi. To form plots; commonly of INTRIGUE, in-tre'g, vt. To perplex. [love. INTRIGUED, in-tre'gd, pp. Perplexed. INTRIGUER, in-tre'g-ar, n. One who forms plots;

one who pursues women.
INTRIGUING, in-tré'g-ing, ppr. Forming seeret plots.
INTRIGUINGLY, in-tré'g-ing-lê, ad. With intrigue;

with secret plotting.

INTRINSICAL, in-trins-ik-al, a. Internal; solid; not

merely apparent. Intimate.
INTRINSICALLY, in-trins-ik-âl-ê, ad. the inside. Within; at INTRINSICATE, in-trins'ik-a't, a. Perplexed; rntangled.

INTRINSICK, in-trins'ik, a. Inward; internal; real; true. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing

INTRODUCE, in-tro-du's, vt. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. To bring something into

notice or practice.

INTRODUCED, in-tro-du'sd, pp. Made acquainted. INTRODUCER, în-trô-du's-ur, n. One who conducts

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another to a place or person. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCING, in-trô-du's-ing, ppr. Making known

one stranger to another.

being ushered or conducted. The act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, în-trô-důkt-îv, a. Serving as the

means to something else.

INTRODUCTOR, în-trô-důkt-ůr, n. One who intro-

duces another to a person or place.

INTRODUCTORY, în-trö-důkt'ůr-ê, a. Previous.

INTROGRESSION, în-trò-grèsh'ůn, n. Entrance.

INTROIT, in-traê't, n. A psalm which, from its being sung or said whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called introitus, or introit.

INTROMISSION, in-tro-mish-un, n. The act of sending in. Admission. In the Scottish law: the act of intermeddling with another's effects.

INTROMIT, in-trô-mit', vt. To send in; to let in; to

admit. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

INTROMIT, in-tro-mit', vi. To intermeddle with the effects of another.

INTROMITTED, în-trô-mît-ed, pp. Admitted. INTROMITTING, în-trô-mît²ing, ppr. Admitting. INTRORECEPTION, în-trò-rê-sep-shûn, n. The act

of admitting into. [the inside. INTROSPECT, in-trô-spékt, vt. To take a view of INTROSPECTED, in-trô-spékt-éd, pp. Looked into. INTROSPECTING, in-tro-spekt-ing, ppr. Viewing [the inside. in the inside.

INTROSPECTION, în-trô-spêk'shûn, n. NTROSUME, în-trô-su'm, vî. To suck in. A view of

INTROSUMED, in-trô-sum'd, pp. Sucked in. INTROSUMING, in-trô-su'm-ing, ppr. Sucking in. INTROSUSCEPTION, in-trô-sûs-sêp-shûn, n. The

INTROVENIENT, în-trô-vê'n-ŷênt, a. Entering. INTROVERSION, în-trô-vêr'shûn, n. The act of in-

troverting.
INTROVERT, in-trô-vert', vt. To turn inwards.
INTROVERTED, in-trô-vert'ed, pp. Turned inwards. INTROVERTING, in-tro-verting, ppr. Turning in-

INTRUDE, in-troid, vi. To enter without invitation or

permission. To encroach.

INTRUDE, în-trő'd, vt. To force in; to cast in.

INTRUDED, în-trő'd-éd, pp. Thrust in.

INTRUDER, în-trő'd-år, n. One who forces himself

into company or affairs without right or welcome. INTRUDING, in-trô'd-ing, ppr. Entering without invitation.

INTRUSION, in-tro-zhun, n. Encroachment upon

any person or place; unwelcome entrance.

INTRUSIVE, 'n-trô-s'r, a. Entering without welcome.

INTRUSIVELY, 'n-trô-s'r-lê, ad. Without invitation.

INTRUSIVENESS, 'n-trô-s'r-nês, n. The act of entering without invitation.

tering, or interfering, without permission.

INTRUST, in-trust', vt. To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. INTRUSTED, in-trust-ed, pp. Delivered in trust.

INTRUSTING, in-trust'ing, ppr. Delivering in trust;

confiding to the care of.

INTUITION in-tu-ish'in, n. Sight of any thing; used commonly of mental view.

INTUITIVE, in-tu-it-iv, a. Having the power of discovering truth immediately, without ratiocination. INTUITIVELY, in-tu-it-iv-le, ad. By immediate per-

ception. ception.

INTUMESCE, în-tu-mês', vi. To enlarge with heat.

INTUMESCENCE, în-tu-mês'-têns, n. } Swell; tuINTUMESCENCY, în-tu-mês'-tên-sê, n. } mour.

INTUMULATED, în-tu-mu-lêt'-tên, a. Unburied.

NTUMESCENCES în tên tên'-tên'-tên a. Vinburied.

INTURGESCENCE, în-tür-jes'ens, n. Swelling. INTUSE, in-tu's, n. Bruise.

INTWINE, in-tu's, n. bruse.

INTWINE, in-tôi'n, n. To twist, or wreath together.

INTWINED, in-tôi'nd, pp. Twisted together.

INTWINING, in-tôi'n-ing, ppr. Wreathing together.

INTWIST, in-tôist', vt. To interweave.

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INTWISTED, în-tôist-éd, pp. Twisted together.
INTWISTING, în-tôist-îng, ppr. Twisting together.
INUENDO, în-u-ên-dô, n. See Innuendo.
INULIN, în-u-lîn, n. A peculiar vegetable principle
extracted from the Inula Helenium, or elecampane.

INUMBRATE, în-uni-bră't, vt. To shade.

INUMBRATED, în-ûm'brå't-èd, pp. Shaded. INUMBRATING, în-ûm'brå't-ing, ppr. Shading.

INUNCTED, in-ångk-ted, a. Anointed.
INUNCTION, in-ångk-shån, n. The act of anointing. INUNCTUOSITY, in-ungk-tu-os'it-e, n. Destitution

of oiliness: as, the unctuosity of porcelain clay.

INUNDANT, in-ûn'dânt, a. Overflowing. [whclm.

INUNDATE, in-ûn'dâ't, vt. To overflow; to over
INUNDATED, in-ûn'dâ't-êd, pp. Overflowed.

INUNDATED, in-ûn'dâ't-ed, pp. Overflowed.

INUNDATING, in-un'da't-ing, ppr. Overflowing with water.

INUNDATION, în-ûn-dâ'shûn, n. A flood; a deluge. INUNDERSTANDING,în-ûn-dêr-stând'îng,n. Wanting the faculties of the mind. INURBANITY, in-ur-ban-it-è, n. Want of courteous-INURE, in-u'r, vt. To habituate.

INURE, In-u'r, vt. To habituate.
INURED, in-u'rd, pp. Accustomed by use.
INUREMENT, in-u'r-ment, n. Practice; habit; use.
INURING, in-u'r-ing, ppr. Habituating; accustoming.
INURN, in-dur', vt. To intomb.
INURNED, in-durd', pp. Deposited in a tomb.
INURNING, in-dr-ining, ppr. Interring.
INUSITATION, in-us-it-d-shun, n. Want of use.
INUSTION, in-dil, ad. Useless.
INUTILE, in-util, in-us-it-d-shun, in-us-it-d-shu

INUTILITY, în-u-tîl'ît-ê, n. Uselessness.

INUTTERABLE, in-ut-ur-abl, a. Not to be uttered ;

inexpressible. INVADE, in-vå'd, vt. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. [a hostile design. INVADED, in-vå'd-éd, pp. Entered by an army with INVADER, in-vå'd-år, n. One who enters with hostility into the

tility into the possessions of another.

INVADING, in-va'd-ing, ppr. Entering on the possession of another with a view to conquest, or plunder.
INVALESCENCE, in-va-les-ens, n. Strength; health. INVALETUDINARY, în-vâl é-tu'dîn-er-e, a. Wan-

ting health. [gency.

ting neatth. [gency. INVALID, in-vål-id, a. Weak; of no weight, or co-INVALID, in-vål-id, n. See INVALIDE. INVALIDATE, in-vål-id-å't, vt. To weaken. [valid. INVALIDATED, in-vål-id-å't-èt, pp. Rendered in-INVALIDATING, in-vål-id-å't-ing, ppr. Destroying the effect of.

INVALIDATION, în-vâl-îd-â-shun, n. Act of weak-

ening.
INVALIDE, în-vă-lê'd, n. One disabled by sickness.
INVALIDITY, în-vă-lîd-ît-ê, n. Weakness.
INVALIDNESS, în-văl-îd-nês, n. Invalidity.

INVALIDNESS, în-văl'd-nes, n. Invalidity.
INVALUABLE, în-văl'd-âbl, a. Inestimable.
INVALUABLY, în-văl'd-âb-lê, ad. Inestimably.
INVARIABLE, în-vă'r-ŷăbl, a. Unchangeable.
INVARIABLENESS, în-vă'r-ŷăbl-nes, n. Immuta-

INVARIABLY, în-vă'r-ŷāb-lê, ad. Unchangeably.

INVARIED, în-vâ/r-êd, a. Not varying.
INVASION, în-vâ/z-hûn, n. Hostile encroachment. INVASIVE, in-vå's-iv, a. Entering hostilely upon

other men's possessions.

INVECTION, in-vėk4shin, n. Railing; invective.

INVECTIVE, in-vekt-iv, n. A reproachful accusation. INVECTIVE, in-vekt-iv, a. Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, în-vêkt-îv-lê, ad. Abusively. INVEIGH, în-vât', vt. To utter censurc. INVEIGHER, în-vât'ăr, n. Vehement railer.

INVEIGHING, fn-vå-'ng, ppr. Exclaiming against.
INVEIGLE, fn-vå'gl, vt. To persuade to something
bad or hurtful; to seduce.

INVEIGLED, in-ve'gld, pp. Seduced from duty. INVEIGLEMENT, in-ve'gl-ment, n. Seduction. INVEIGLER, in-ve'g-lnr, n. Seducer; allurer to ill.

INVEIGLING, in-ve-gling, ppr. Enticing to any thing bad. in-vå'ld, part. a. Covered as with a veil INVELLED, in-vå'ld, part. a. Covered as with a veil INVENOM, in-vå'låm, vt. See ENVENOM.

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before; to forge; to make by the imagination. INVENTED, in-vent-ed, pp. Found out; forged; fabricated.

INVENTER, in-vent'ar, n. A deviser of something

not known before. A forger. INVENTFUL, în-vent-fol, a. Full of invention. INVENTIBLE, în-vent-fol, a. Capable of being found

INVENTING, in-venting, ppr. Finding out what was before unknown.

INVENTIVE, in-vén'shån, n. The act or power of producing something new. Discovery. Fiction. INVENTIVE, in-vén'iv, a. Quick at contrivance.

INVENTOR, in-vent'ar, n. A finder out of something new. [of an inventory. INVENTORIALLY, în-ven-tê/r-ŷāl-ē, ad. In manner

INVENTORIED, în'ven-tar-êd, pp. Registered in an inventory. [ables. INVENTORY, în'vên-tûr-ê, n. A catalogue of move-INVENTORY, în'vên-tûr-ê, vt. To place in a cata-

INVENTORY, in-ven-tar-e, in an inventory. INVENTORYING, în-ven-tăr-e-îng, ppr. Inserting INVENTRESS, în-ven-tr-es, n. A female that invents. INVERSE, în-vers', a. Inverted. INVERSELY, în-vers'le, ad. In an inverted order. INVERSION, în-vers'le, ad. Thange of order or time.

Change of place.
INVERT, in-vert', vt. To turn upside down.

INVERTEBRAL, în-vert'e-bral, a. Destitute of a vertebral column, as animals.

INVERTEBRATED, în-verté-brä't-ed, a. Destitute

of a back bone, or vertebral chain.
INVERTED, in-vert'ed, pp. Turned upside down.
INVERTEDLY, in-vert'ed-le, ad. In contrary order. INVERTING, in-vert-eu-te, and in contain order. INVERTING, in-vert-ing, ppr. Changing the order. INVEST, in-vest, vt. To dress; to clothe; to array. To place in possession of a rank or office. To adorn;

To place in possession of a rank or office. to grace. To confer. To surround. to grace. To confer. To surround. [inclosed. INVESTED, in-vést-éd, pp. Clothed; dressed; adorned; INVESTIENT, in-vést-ýent, a. Covering; clothing. INVESTIGABLE, in-vést-ig-åbl, a. To be searched [inclosed.

INVESTIGATE, în-vest îg-â/t, nt. To search out. INVESTIGATED, în-vest îg-â/t-êd, pp. Scarched into. INVESTIGATING, in-vest-lg-a't-ing, ppr. Examining with care.

INVESTIGATION, în-vest-îg-â-shun, n. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. INVESTIGATIVE, in-vest'ig-&'t-iv, a. Curious and

deliberate. [gently searches out. INVESTIGATOR, in-vest'ig-a't-ur, n. One who dili-INVESTING, in-vest-ing, ppr. Clothing; dressing; adorning

INVESTITURE, in-vest-tl-u'r, n. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

INVESTIVE, în-vést-îv, a. Encircling; enclosing. INVESTMENT, în-vést-îm-înt, n. Dress; clothes. INVETERACY, în-vét-ér-å-se, n. Long continuance

of any thing bad. Obstinate. INVETERATE, in-vét-ér-ét, a. Old; long established. INVETERATE, in-vét-ér-ét, vt. To fix and settle by long continuance. INVETERATED, în-vêt-êr-â/t-êd, pp. Fixed by long INVETERATELY,în-vêt-êr-êt-lê, ad. With obstinacy.

INVETERATENESS, in-vet-er-et-nes, n. Obstinacy confirmed by time. [long continuance. INVETERATING, in-vét-ér-å/t-ing, ppr. Fixing by INVETERATION, in-vét-ér-å/shån, n. The act of hardening by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, 'in-vid-y'ds, a. Envious; malignant.
INVIDIOUSLY, in-vid-y'ds-lè, ad. Malignantly; enviously. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vid-y'ds-nès, n. Quality of pro-

voking envy or hatred. [ness; want of vigilance, INVIGILANCY, in-vij-tl-ans-c, n. Sleepiness; lazi-INVIGORATE, in-vig-ar-alt, vt. To endue with vigour. INVIGORATED, în-vîg-âr-â't-êd, pp. Strengthened. INVIGORATING, în-vîg-âr-â't-îng, ppr. Giving fresh vigour to. [being invigorated. INVIGORATION, în-vîg-âr-â-shân, n. The state of

INVENT, in-vent', vt. To produce something not made | INVILLAGED, in-vil-ejd, part. a. Turned into something invincible. Turned into s village. [of being invincible. INVINCIBILITY, in-vins-ib-il-it-é, n. The quality INVINCIBLE, in-vins-ibl, a. Unconquerable. INVINCIBLENESS, in-vins-ibl-nes, n. Unconquer-

INVINCIBLY, in vins-ib-le, ad. Unconquerably.

INVIOLABILITY, în-vi-ô-la-bîl-ît-ê, n. State of being inviolable. [not to be injured. INVIOLABLE, în-vi-6-lâbl, a. Not to be profaned; INVIOLABLENESS, în-vi-6-lâbl-nes, n. State or

quality of being inviolable. INVIOLABLY, în-vi-ô-làb-lè, ad. Without failure.

INVIOLATE, în-vi-6-lå't, a. Unburt; uninjured; un-

profaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
INVIOLATED, in-vi-ò-là't-èd, a. Unprofaned.
INVIOUS, in-vyòs, a. Impassable; untrodden.
INVIOUSNESS, in-vyòs-nès, n. Impassableness.
INVISCATE, in-vls-kå't, vt. To entangle in g'utinous

matter. INVISCATED, în-vîs'ka't-ed, pp. Lined with glue.

INVISCATED, in-vis-ka't-ett, pp. Linea with gaue. INVISCATING, in-vis-ka't-ing, ppr. Lining with glue. INVISCERATE, in-vis-kr-ā't, vt. To breed. INVISCERATED, in-vis-kr-ā't-ing, pp. Bred. INVISCERATING, in-vis-kr-ā't-ing, ppr. Nourishing. INVISIBILITY, in-viz-ib-il-it-k, n. The state of being

INVISIBLE, in-viz'ibl, a. Not perceptible by the INVISIBLENESS, in-viz'ibl-nes, n. The state of being invisible.

INVISIBLY, în-vîz'îb-lê, ad. Imperceptibly to the INVISION, în-vîzh'ân, n. Want of vision.

INVITATION, în-vê-tâ-shûn, n. The act of inviting. INVITATORY, în-vî-tâ-tûr-ê, n. Formerly an hymn

of invitation to prayer.

INVITATORY, in-vi't-å-tůr-ĉ, a. Using invitation.

INVITE, în-vi't, vi. To ask or call.

INVITE, în-vi't, vt. To bid; to ask to any place.

INVITED, fin-vi't-èd, pp. Solicited to come. INVITEMENT, fin-vi't-ment, n. Invitation. INVITER, fin-vi't-dr, n. One who invites.

INVITING, în-vi't-îng, n. Invitation.
INVITING, în-vi't-îng, ppr. Soliciting the company of,
INVITINGLY, în-vi't-îng-lê, ad. In such a manner as

INVITINGNESS, în-vi't-îng-nes, n. Power of inviting. INVITRIFIABLE, în-vît-rif-i-abl, a. That cannot be

converted into glass.

INVOCATE, [†]n-vô-kå't, vt. To invoke; to implore.

INVOCATED, [†]n-vô-kå't-čd, pp. Called on in prayer.

INVOCATING, [†]n-vô-kå't-ing, ppr. Invoking.

INVOCATION, [†]n-vô-kå'shån, n. The act of calling

upon in prayer.
INVOICE, în-vaês, n. A catalogue of the freight of a

ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

INVOKE, în-vô'k, vt. To call upon; to implore; to pray INVOKED, în-vô'kd, pp. Addressed in prayer. [to. INVOKING, în-vô'k-ing, ppr. Addressing in prayer for aid.

INVOLUCEL, în-vôl'u-sêl, n. A partial involucre. INVOLUCELLATE, în-vô-lu-sel-a/t, a. Surrounding with involucels.

INVOLUCRE, in-vô-lu'ker, n. A calyx remote INVOLUCRUM, in-vô-lu'krům, n. from the flower. INVOLUCRED, în-vô-lu-kůrd, a. Having an involucre. INVOLUCRET, în-vô-lu-kret, n. A small involucrum.

INVOLUNTARILY, în-voldantêr-în-ê, ad. Not by choice.

INVOLUNTARILY, în-vôldantêr-în-ê, ad. Not by choice or will.

INVOLUNTARINESS, în-vôldantêr-ê-nês, n. Want

INVOLUNTARY, în-vôldantêr-ê, a. Not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, în-vô-lu'shûn, n. The act of involving INVOLUE, în-vôlv', vt. To inwrap. To take in. To entangle. To mingle together confusedly. In mathe-

maticks: to multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

INVOLVED, in-volv'd, pp. Enveloped; entangled. INVOLVEDNESS, in-volv-ed-nes, n. State of being involved. INVOLVING in-volving, ppr. Entangling.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 9 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, be't, bit', but',—on', was, at',—good',—w, o,—y, e, or i,—i, u.

INVULNERABILITY, în-vůl-nůr-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality of being invulnerable. [wounded. INVULNERABLE, în-vůl-nůr-åbl, a. Not to be INVULNERABLENESS, în-vůl-nůr-åbl-něs, n. State

of being invulnerable.

of being invulnerable.

INWALL, \$n-ôâ'l, vt. To inclose with a wall.

INWALLED, \$n-ôâ'ld, pp. Inclosed with a wall.

INWALLING, \$n-ôâ'l-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, with a wall.

INWARD, \$n-ôâ'r-îng, ppr. Fortifying with a wall.

In the parts within : internally

In the parts within; internally.

INWARDNESS, în-ôdrd-nes, n. Intimacy; familiarity.

INWEAVE, în-ôd'v, vt. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.

so that it forms part of the texture.

INWEAVING, în-bê'v-îng, ppr. Weaving together.

INWHEEL, în-hôê'l, vt. To surround; to encircle.

INWHEELED, în-hôê'ld, pp. Encircled.

INWHEELING, în-hôê'l-îng, ppr. Encircling.

INWIT, în-bît, n. Mind; understanding.

INWOOD, în-bôd', vt. To hide in woods.

INWOODING în-bôd'êd, pp. Hidden in woods.

INWOODING în-bôd'ed, pp. Hidden in woods.

INWOODED, in-ööd-ed, pp. Hidden in woods.
INWOODING, in-ööd-ki, ppr. Hiding in woods.
INWORKING, in-öörk-ing, n. Internal operation.
INWORKING, in-öörk-ing, pp. or a. Working within.
INWOVE, in-öö'v, pp.
Woven together.
INWRAP, in-räp', vt. To ravish or transport.
INWRAPPED, in-räp'd, pp. Covered by wrapping.
INWRAPPING in-räp'd, pp. covered by wrapping.
INWRAPPING in-räp'd, pp. covering by wrap-

INWRAPPING, in-rap-ing, ppr. Covering by wrap-

ping. [wreath INWREATH, in-re'th, vt. To surround as with a INWREATHED, in-re'thd, pp. Encompassed with a [with a wreath. Encompassing wreath.

INWREATHING, in-reth-ing, ppr. Encom INWROUGHT, in-ret, a. Adorned with work.

IODATE, i'-ô-da't, n. A compound consisting of oxygen, iodin, and a base. and oxygen. IODIC, i'b-dik, a. Iodic acid is a compound of iodin IODIDE, i'-6-di'd, n. A compound of iodin, with a metal, or other substance.

IODINE, i'd-di'n, n. A product of kelp, having the

quality of turning blue into green.
IODOUS, i-ô-dus, a. Iodous acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen; containing less of the latter, than iodic acid.

IODURET, i-8'du-rêt, n. A compound of iodin and a metallic, or other base.

IONIC, i-on-ik, n. One of the architectural orders, taking its name from the Ionians, who invented it.

IONIC, i-on'ik, a. Belonging to one of the orders of architecture. Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians. Denoting the first of the ancient sect of philosophers, of which the founder was Thales.

IOTA, i-ô'tā, n. A tittle.

IPECACUANHA, ip-ê-kāk'u-ān'ā, n. An Indian

plant of emetic virtues.

IPOCRAS, îp-ĉ-krås, n. See Hippocras. [anger. IRASCIBILÎTY, îr-rås-îb-îl-ît-ĉ, n. Propensity to IRASCIBLE, Îr-rås-îb-îl-ît-c, n. State of being IRASCIBLE, Îr-rås-îb, n. State of being

IRE, i'r, n. Anger; rage, [angry. IREFUL, i'r-fôl, a. Angry; raging. IREFULLY, i'r-fôl-ê, a. With ire. IRENARCH, i'r-ê-nàrk, n. An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve publick tranquillity. IRIDESCENCE, ir-id-es-ens, n. Exhibition of colours

like the rainbow.

IRIDESCENT, fr-rid-es-ent, a. Having colours like the rainbow.

IRIDIUM, îr-rîd-yum, n. A component of platinum. IRISATED, i'rîs-å't-éd, a. Exhibiting the prismatic colours of the rainbow.

IRISED, i'risd, a. Containing colours like the rainbow.
IRIS, i'ris, n. The rainbow. The circle round the pupil of the eye. The flower-de-luce.
IRISH, i'rish, n. A native of Ireland. The Irish language of the colour below the pupil of the eye.

guage. Linen so caned, being ... IRISH, i²rîsh, a. What belongs to Ireland. Linen so called, being made in Ireland. IRISHISM, i'rish-ism, n. Mode of speaking used by the Irish.

IRISHRY, i'rish-re, n. The people of Ireland. IRK, frk', vt. It irks me; it gives me pain. IRKED, frk'd, pp. Pained; wearied.

IRKING, irk'ing, ppr. Paining; wearying. IRKSOME, irk'sûm, a. Wearisome; tedious. IRKSOMELY, irk'sûm-lê, ad. Wearisomely.

IRKSOMENE'SS, îrk'sûm-ne's, n. Wearisomeness. IRON, i'rûn, n. A metal common to all parts of the world, and considerably the hardest. An instrument

or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. hard.

IRON, i-run, a. Made of iron. Harsh; stern; severe; IRON, i-run, vt. To smooth with an iron. To shackle with irons.

IRONED, i'rund, pp. Smoothed with an iron; shackled. IRONED, i'rund, a. Armed; dressed in iron.

IRONFLINT, i-rûn-flînt, n. Ferruginous quartz, a subspecies of quartz.
IRONHEARTED, i-rûn-hâ/rt-éd, a. Hardhearted.

IRONICAL, i-ron-ik-al, a. Expressing one thing and meaning another. IRONICALLY, i-ron'fk-ål-ê, ad. By the use of irony.

IRONICK, i-rôn-ik, a. Ironical. IRONING, i-rôn-ing, pp. Smoothing with an iron

Shackling.

IRONIST, i-rô-nîst, n. One who speaks by contraries.

IRONMONGER, i-rôn-môngg-ôr, n. A dealer in iron.

IRONMOULD, i-rôn-môld, n. A mark on linen, by

the rust of iron.

IRONSICK, i-růn-sík, n. In seaman's language, a ship is said to be ironsick, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become IRONSTONE, i'růn-stô'n, n. An ore of iron. [leaky. IRONWOOD, i'růn-bồd, n. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORK, i'růn-ôůrk, n. A general name of the

parts of a building which consist of iron. IRONWORKS, i'run-ourks. n. The works where pig

iron is wrought into bars, &c. IRONWORT, i'rån-bårt, n. A plant.

IRONY, i-rûn-ê, a. Made of iron.
IRONY, i-rô-nê, n. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IROUS, i'r-ås, a. Angry; passionate.
IRRADIANCE, i'r-ä'd-yans, n. Beams of light
IRRADIANCY, i'r-ä'd-yans-å, n. emitted.
IRRADIATE, i'r-ä'd-ya't, vt. To adorn with light; to
brighten. To enlighten intellectually. To animate

by heat or light.

IRRADIATE, îr-rå'd-ŷå't, vi. To shine upon.

IRRADIATE, îr-rå'd-ŷà't, part. a. Decorated with shining ornaments. IRRADIATED, îr-rå'd-ŷå't-èd, pp. Illuminated. IRRADIATING, îr-rå'd-ŷå't-ing, ppr. Decorating

with beams of light. IRRADIATION, ir-rå'dê-å'shun, n. The act of emit-

ting beams of light; intellectual light. IRRATIONAL, fr-råsh'un-ål, a. Void of reason; void of understanding. Contrary to reason. [reas IRRATIONALITY, ir-rāsh-un-āl-it-ê, n. Want IRRATIONALLY, ir-rāsh-un-āl-ê, ad. Absurdly. reason. Want of

IRRECLAIMABLE, îr-rê-klâ'm-åbl, a. Not to be reclaimed. [to be reclaimed. IRRECLAIMABLY, ir-rê-klâ'm-åb-lè, ad. So as not IRRECONCILABLE, ir-rêk-ûn-si'l-åbl, a. Not to be claimed.

appeased. IRRECONCILABLENESS, îr-rék-ûn-si'l-abl-nés, n.

Impossibility to be reconciled. IRRÉCONCILABLY, îr-rék-ûn-si'l-åb-lê, ad. In a

manner not admitting reconciliation.
IRRECONCILE, 'ir-rek'un-si'l, vt. To prevent being

reconciled to.

[being reconciled to.

IRRECONCILED, fr-rek-dn-si'ld, pp. Prevented from IRRECONCILED, fr-rek-dn-si'ld, a. Not atoned. IRRECONCILEMENT, îr-rek-un-si'l-ment, n. Want

of reconcilement. Want of reconciliation. IRRECONCILIATION, îr-rêk-ûn-sîl-ê-â-shûn, IRRECONCILING, ir-rek'un-si'l-ing, ppr. Preventing from being reconciled to.

IRRECORDABLE, îr-rê-kà'rd-abl, a. Not to be re- IRREPLEVIABLE, îr-rê-plev-ê-abl, a. Not to be re-

IRRECOVERABLE, îr-rê-kův-ůr-åbl, a. Not to be regained . or renaired.

IRRECOVERABLENESS, îr-rê-kův-ůr-abl-něs, n.

State of being beyond recovery. IRRECOVERABLY, îr-rê-kův-ůr-åb-lê, ad. Beyond

recovery. IRRECUPERABLE, îr-rê-ku/pêr-âbl, a. Irrecoverable. IRRECUPERABLY, fr-rê-ku-pêr-ab-lê, ad.

coverably IRRECURED, ir-re-ku'rd, a. Not to be cured.

IRREDEEMABLE, fr-rê-dê'm-åbl, a. That cannot be redeemed.

IRREDEEMABLENESS, îr-rê-dê/m-abl-nes, IRREDEEMABILITY, ir-rê-dêm-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. } The

IRREDUCIBLE, îr-rê-du's-îbl, a. Not to be reduced. IRREFRAGABILITY, ir ref-ra-ga-bil-it-e,n. Strength of argument not to be refuted. futed.

IRREFRAGABLE, îr-rêf-râ-gâbl, ad. Not to be con-IRREFRAGABLY, îr-rêf-râ-gâb-lê, ad. With force [thrown by argument. above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ir-ref-u-tabl, a. Not to be over-IRREFUTABLY, ir-ref-u't-ab-le, ad. Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IRREGENERACY, îr-rê-jên 'ûr-âs'ê, n. Unregeneracy. IRREGULAR, îr-rêg'u-lêr, n. One not following a set-[custom, or nature. Immethodical. tled rule.

IRREGULAR, Ir-régéu-lér, a. Deviating from rule, IRREGULARITY, Ir-régéu-lår-ît-ê, n. Neglect of method and order. Vice. method and order. Vice. [tion of rule or method. IRREGULARLY, fr-rég-u-lår-lê, ad. Without observa-IRREGULATE, fr-rég-u-lå't, vt. To disorder. IRREGULATED, fr-rég-u-lå't-èd, pp. Made irregu-

irregular. IRREGULATING, îr-rêg'u-lâ't-îng, ppr. Making IRRELATIVE, îr-rêl'â-tîv, pp. Having no reference

to any thing; single. IRRELATIVELY, fr-rél'á-tiv-lé, ad. Unconnectedly. IRRELEVANCY, fr-rél'é-vàns-ê, n. State of being to the purpose. IRRELEVANT, fr-rěl-é-vånt, a. Not applicable; not IRRELEVANTLY, fr-rěl-é-vånt-lé, ad. Without be-

ing to the purpose.

IRRELIEVABLE, ir-re-le'v-abl, a. Not admitting re-IRRELIGION, îr-rê-lîj-un, n. Impiety.

IRRELIGIONIST, fr-rê-lij-un-ist, z. One who is destitute of religious principles. [religion. IRRELIGIOUS, ir-re-lij-us, a. Impious. Contrary to IRRELIGIOUSLY, ir-re-lij-us-le, ad. With impiety.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS, îr-rê-lij-us-nes, n. Want of religious principles. IRREMEABLE, îr-rê'mê-âbl, a. Admitting no return. IRREMEDIABLE, ir-rê-mê'd-ŷâbl, a. Admitting no cure. of being irremediable.

IRREMEDIABLENESS, ir-rê-mê'd-ŷâbl-nês, n. State IRREMEDIABLY, ir-rê-mê'd-ŷâb-lê, ad. Without doned.

IRREMISSIBLE, ir-rê-mis-îbl, a. So as not to be par-IRREMISSIBLENESS, ir-rê-mis-îbl-nês, n. The state

of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABILITY, fr-rê-mô/v-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. state of being irremovable.

IRREMOVABLE, ir-rê-mô/v-abl, a. Not to be moved. IRREMUNERABLE, ir-re-mu-ner-abl, a. Not to be rewarded.

IRRENOWNED, îr-rê-naô/nd, a. Void of honour. IRREPARABILITY, îr-rép-èr-à-bil-ît-ê, n. State of

being irreparable. IRREPARABLE, ir-rép-ér-åbl, a. Not to be repaired. IRREPARABLY, ir-rép-ér-åb-lé, ad. Without recovery. IRREPEALABILITY, ir-ré-pél-å-bil-ît-é, n. The

quality of being irrepealable. IRREPEALABLE, ir-rê-pê'l-abl, a. That cannot le-

gally be repealed. [pealability. IRREPEALABLENESS, ir-re-pel-abl-nes, n. Irre-IRREPEALABLY, ir-re-pe'l-ab-le, ad. Beyond the

Si.

IRREPENTÂNCE, îr-rê-pênt-âns n. Want of repentance.

deemed : a law term. [not be r plevied. IRREPLEVISABLE, îr-rê-plêv'îz-âbl, a. That can-IRREPREHENSIBLE, îr-rêp-rê-hêns'îbl, a. Exempt from blame

IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, fr-rep-re-hens-fbl-nes,

n. The quality of being irreprehensible.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-rep-re-hensible. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, îr-rep-re-sent-ibl, a. Not to be figured by any representation. [pressed. IRREPRESSIBLE, ir-re-pressibl, a. Not to be re-

IRREPROACHABLE, îr-rê-prô'tsh-abl', a. Free from blame IRREPROACHABLENESS, îr-rê-protsh-abl-nes, n.

The quality of being not reproachable. IRREPROACHABLY, "r-re-pro'tsh-ab-le, ad. With-

out reproach. IRREPROVABLE, îr-rê-prô'v-åbl,a. Not to be blamed. IRREPROVABLY, îr-rê-prô'v-ab-lê, a. Beyond reproach. [sufferings and insults. IRRESISTENCE, ir-ré-zist-tens, n. Gentleness under IRRESISTIBILITY, ir-rè-zist-th-fl-ft-te, n. Power or

force above opposition. IRRESISTIBLE, ir-rê-[tion.

IRRESISTIBLE, fr-rê-zîst-îbl, a. Superior to opposi-IRRESISTIBLENESS, fr-rê-zîst-îbl-nês, n. Power above opposition. [to be opposed. IRRESISTIBLY, îr-rê-zîst-îb-lê, ad. In a manner not IRRESISTLESS, îr-rê-zîst-îes, a. Resistless. IRRESOLUBLE, îr-rêz-î-lubl, n. Not to be broken. IRRESOLUBLENESS, îr-rêz-ô-lubl-nês, n. Resist-

ance to separation of the parts. [pose, IRRESOLUTE, !r-rez-2-lu't, a. Not constant in pur-IRRESOLUTELY, !r-rez-2-lu't-le, ad. Without firmhess of mind. [firmness of mind. IRRESOLUTENESS, îr-rêz-ô-lu't-nês, n. Want of IRRESOLUTION, îr-rêz-ô-lu-shân, n. Want of firm-

ness of mind. IRRESOLVEDLY, ir-rê-zôlv-êd-lê, ad. Without se:tled determination.

IRRESPECTIVE, îr-rê-spêkt-îv, a. Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, îr-rê-spêkt-îv-lê, ad. regard to circumstances.

IRRESPIRABLE, fr-rés-pir-âbl, a. Unfit for respira-IRRESPONSIBILITY, fr-ré-spons-fb-fl-ft-é, n. Want of responsibility being answered for. IRRESPONSIBLE, îr-rê-spons-îbl, a. Not capable of IRRETENTIVE, îr-rê-tênt-îv, a. Not retentive. IRRETRIEVABLE, îr-rê-trê'v-âbl, a. Not to be re-

paired. [state of being irretrievable. IRRETRIEVABLENESS, îr-rê-trêv-abl-nês, n. The IRRETRIEVABLY, îr-rê-trêv-ab-lê, ad. Irreparably. IRRETURNABLE, îr-rê-tûr-nabl, a. Not to return. IRREVERENCE, îr-rê-tûr-rê-ns, n. Want of reverence.

Want of respect. IRREVEREND, îr-rêv-êr-ênd, a. Disrespectful. IRREVERENT, îr-rêv-êr-ênt, a. Not paying due ho-

mage of reverence. [veneration. IRREVERENTLY, ir-rev-er-ent-le, ad. Without due IRREVEVERSIBLE, ir-re-vers-ibl, a. Not to be changed. [being irreversible. IRREVERSIBLENESS, fr-re-vers-lbl-nes, n. State of IRRE VERSIBLY, îr-rê-vers-ib-lê, ad. Without change. IRREVOCABILITY, îr-rêv-ô-kå-bîl-ît-ê, n. Impossi-

bility of recall.

IRREVOCABLE, !r-rev-o-kabl, a. Not to be recalled.

IRREVOCABLENESS, !r-rev-o-kabl-nes, n. The

state of being irrevocable.
IRREVOCABLY, fr-rev-ô-kāb-le, ad. Without recall.
IRREVOLUBLE, fr-rev-ô-lubl, a. That has no revolution.

IRRIGATE, !r²rê-gå't, vt. To moisten; to water. IRRIGATED, !r²rê-gå't-èd, pp. Watered. IRRIGATING, !r²rê-gå't-ing, ppr. Watering. IRRIGATINN, !r-rê-gå's-bůn, n. The act of watering. IRRIGUOUS, !r-r!g²-û-üs, a. Watery; watered IRRISION,!r-r!zh'dn, n. The act of laughing at another. IRRIGATINT !s !t å hb!!! h n. State or quality.

IRRITABILITY, ir-it-å-bil-it-e, n. State or quality of being irritable.

IRRITABLE, ir-it-abl, a. Easily provoked.

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IRRITANT, fr-ft-ånt, a. Rendering void. IRRITATE, fr-ft-å/t, part. a. Heightened. iRRITATE, fr-ft-å/t, vt. To provoke; to teaze.

fret. To agitate.
IRRITATE, ir it-å't, vi. To render null or void. IRRITATED, fr-ft-å/t-èd, pp. Excited; provoked. IRRITATION, Ir-it-à't-ing, ppr. Angering. [ation. IRRITATION, Ir-it-à't-ing, ppr. Angering. [ation. IRRITATION, Ir-it-à't-ing, ppr. Angering. exasper-IRRITATIVE, ir-it-à't-ir-à, a. Serving to irritate. IRRITATORY, ir-it-à't-ir-à, a. Stimulating. IRRORATION, ir-rà-rà'shùn, n. The act of bedewn.

Jany place.

ing. [any place. IRRUPTION, ir-rup-shun, n. Burst of invaders into IRRUPTIVE, ir-rup-shun, a. Bursting forth. IS, i'z. The third person singular of to be: I am, thou

art, he is.

ISABEL, iz-å-bėl, n. A brownish yellow. ISAGOGICAL, is-å-gòg-ik-ål, a. Introductory.

ISAGOGICAL, is-a-gog-ik-ai, a. Introductory.
ISAGON, îs-â-gôn, a. A figure whose angles are equal.
ISATIS, îs-â-tis, a. The arctic fox, or canis lagopus.
ISCHIADICK, îsk-ê-âd-îk, a. In anatomy: an epithet
to the crural veins. In pathology: the sciatica.
ISCHURETICK, îsk-û-rêt-îk, a. Such medicines as

force urine when suppressed.

ISCHURY, 13-ku-rê, n. Stoppage of urine.
ISERIN, 15-ér-in, n.
ISERINE, 15-ér-i'n, n.
ISERINE, 15-ér-i'n, n.

ISH, fsh'. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution : as, bluish, tending to blue.

ISICLE, isélkl, n. A pendent shoot of ice.
ISINGLASS, i-zing-glås, n. Isinglass is a tough,
firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, prepared from the intestines of a fish which greatly resembles the sturgeon.

ISINGLASS-STONE, i-zing-glass-ston, n. A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural

ISLAMISM, iz'lam-izm, n. The true faith according to the Mahommedans.

ISLAND, i'lând, n. A tract of land surrounded by ISLANDER, i'lând-ûr, n. An inhabitant of an island. ISLANDY, i'lând-ê, a. Full of islands. ISLE, i'l, n. An island. A long walk in a church, or

publick building.

ISLET, i-lêt, n. A little island.

ISOCHRONAL, i-sôk-rô-nål, a. Having equal times.

ISOCHRONOUS, i-sôk-rô-nus, a. Performed in equal times.

ISOLATED, i'sô-lå't, vt. To place by itself. [others. ISOLATED, i'sô-là't-èd, a. Detached. ISOLATED, i'sô-là't-èd, pp. Standing detached from ISOLATED, i'sô-là't-èd, pp. Dispersive itself like

ISOLATING, i'sô-la't-ing, ppr. Placing by itself like

ISOLATION, i-sô-là'shun, n. Separation.
ISOMORPHISM, i-sô-mòrf'izm, n. The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its pri-

ISOMORPHOUS, i-sô-mòrt'às, a. Capable of retain-ing its primitive form in a compound. ISONOMY, 1s'ô-nòm-è, n. Equal distribution of rights

and privileges.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, i-sô-pér-ê-mét-rik-ăl, a. In geometry: isoperimetrical figures are such as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle

is the greatest.
ISOPERIMETRY, i-sô-per-îm'êt-rê, n. The science

of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries. ISOSCELES, i-sos-él-é'z, n. That which hath only two sides equal.

ISOTHERMAL, .-so-ther-mal, a. Having uniform temperature.

ISOTONIC, i-sô-tôn-ik, a. Having equal tones
ISRAELITE, is-rā-ēl-i't, n. A descendant of Israel.
ISRAELITIC, iz-rā-ēl-i't-ik, a. Pertaining to IsISRAELITISH, iz-rā-ēl-i't-ish, a. rael.

ISSUABLE, ish'-u-able, a. So as to bring to issue.
ISSUE, ish'-u, a. Exit; egress; or passage out.
Event; consequence. Conclusion. Sequel deduced from premises. A fontenel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. Evacuation. Progeny; offspring.

offspring.

ISSUE, fsh'u', vi. To come out; to pass out of any place; to break out. To proceed as an offspring.

ISSUE, fsh'u', vt. To send out; to send forth.

ISSUED, fsh'ud, pp. Sent out.

ISSUED, fsh'u-lès, n. Having no offspring.

ISSUELESS, fsh'u-lès, n. The act of passing or going out.

ISSUING, fsh'u-ling, npr. Flowing or passing on.

ISTHMUS, fs-mus, n. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

ninsula to the continent.

IT, it, pron. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. The thing; the matter; the affair. ITALIAN, it-ål'yan, n. A native of Italy. The Italian

language. ITALIAN, ît-âl-ŷân, a. Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy. ITALIANATE, it-al'yan-a't, vt. To make Italian; to

render conformable to Italian custom or fashion. ITALIANATED, ît-âl-ŷan-a't-êd, pp. Rendered con-

formable to Italian customs. ITALIANATING, ît-âl-ŷân-â/t-îng, ppr. Making Italian.

ITALIANIZE, ft-ål-ýan-i'z, vi. To speak Italian. To

or play the Italian.

ITALIC, ît-âl-îk, a. Relating to Italy or its characters.

Denoting a type first used by Italian printers.

ITALICIZE, ît-âl-îs-i'z, vi. To distinguish a word by printing it in the Italic character.

[racters.

ITALICIZED, ît-âl-îs-i'zd, pp. Printed in Italic chaITALICIZING, ît-âl-îs-i'z-îng, ppr. Printing in Italic cha-

characters. ITCH, ftsh', n. A cutaneous disease extremely conta-

gious. A constant teazing desire. ITCH, ftsh', vi. To feel that uneasiness in the skin

which is removed by rubbing. To long. ITCHING, itshing, ppr. Having a sensation that calls for scratching.

ITCHY, itshéé, a. Infected with the itch. ITEM, i'tém, n. A new article. A hint. An innuendo. ITEM, i'tém, ad. Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, i²têm, vt. To make a memorandum of. ITEMED, i²têmd, pp. Made a memorandum of. ITEMEDG, i²têmd, pp. Making a memorandum of. ITEMING, i²têm-îng, ppr. Making a memorandum of. ITERABLE, ît²ēr-āhl, a. Capable of being repeated. ITERATE, ît²êr-āhl, a. Repeating. ITERATED, ît²êr-ā't, vt. To repeat.
ITERATED, ît²ēr-ā't-ēd, pp. Repeated. ITERATING, ît-ēr-ā't-îng, ppr. Repeating. ITERATION, ît-êr-ā's-hūn, n. Repetition. ITERATIVE, ît-êr-ā't-îv, a. Redoubling. ITINERANT, i-tîn²ēr-āht, a. Travelling. Not settled. ITINERARY, i-tīn²ēr-ēr-ē, n. A book of travels. ITINERARY, i-tīn²ēr-ēr-ē, a. Travelling. Done on a ITINERATE, i-tīn-ēr-ā't, vi. To journey. [journey. ITSELF, ît-sêlf'. The neutral reciprocal pron. applied to things. ITEM, ittem, vt. To make a memorandum of.

to things.

IVORY, i'vůr-è, n. A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: the tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, i'vůr'ê, a. Made of ivory.

IVY, i-ve, n. A plant. IVYED, i'ved, a. Overgrown with ivy. J.

consonant has invariably the same sound with that of JACTITATION, jak'tit-a'shun, n. Tossing. A term

consonant has invariably the same sound with that of g in giant; as, jade, jet, jilt, jolt, just.

JABBER, jåb-år, vi. To chatter. [ligibly.

JABBERER, jåb-år-år, n. One who talks unintelJABBERING, jåb-år-log, ppr. Prating.

JABBERNENT, jåb-år-nehrt, n. Idle talk.

JABBERNOWL, jåb-år-nehrt, n. See JOBBERNOWL.

JABIRU, jåb-år-å, n. An aquatic fowl of the crane kind.

JACAMAR, jåk-å-mår, n. A kind of fowl of the genus alcedo; but their toes are differently placed, and they feed on insects. They are about the size of a lark.

JACENT, jå-sent, a. Lying at length.

JACINTH, jå-sinth, n. The same with hyacinth.

JACK, jåk', n. An instrument to pull off boots. engine which turns the spit. A young pike. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. The colours or ensign of a ship. In Yorkshire: half a

pint. A quarter of a pint.

JACK by the Hedge, jåk', n. Erysimum.

JACK of the Clock-house, jåk', n. The little man that strikes the quarters in a clock, jacquelet.

JACK Pudding, jåk', n. A zany; a merry Andrew.

JACK Sauce, jåk', n. A saucy Jack.

JACK with a Lantern, jåk', n. An ignis fatuus.

JACKAL, jåk'a'l, n. A small animal, supposed to start

prey for the lion.

JACKALENT, jåk'å-lênt, n. A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in Leut, like shrove-cocks.

JACKANAPES jåk-å-neps, n. A monkey; an ape. A coxcomb.

JACKASS, jāk'ās, n. The male of the ass. JACKBLOCK, jāk'blok, n. A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up, or to strike the [to the legs.

yard.

JACKBOOTS, jāk²bô'ts, n. Boots that serve as armour

JACKDAW, jāk²dā', n. A species of the crow.

JACKET, jāk²dt²d, n. A short coat.

JACKETED, jāk²dt²dt, a. Wearing a jacket.

JACKFLAG, jāk²fād', n. A flag hoisted at the spritsail top-mast head.

JACKSMITH, jāk²smīth, n. A maker of the engine
called a ick.

called a jack.

JACOBIN, or JACOBINE, jak-5-bin, n. A friar of the order of St. Dominick; a gray or white friar. One of an execrable faction in the late French demo-cratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from

religion, monarchy, and social order; so caied from their meeting at the church of St. Jacobis, or a monastery of the Jacobis friars.

JACOBIN, jāk-ĉ-bin, a.

JACOBINICAL, jāk-ĉ-bin-lk-lk-lk], moderu Jacobins.

JACOBINE, jāk-ĉ-bin, n. A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACOBINE, jāk-ĉ-bin-lzm, n. The principles of a modern lacobine.

modern Jacobine. [binism. JACOBINIZE, jåk²ð-bin-i'z, vt. To infect with Jaco-JACOBINIZED, jåk²ð-bin-i'zd, pp. Tainted with Jacobinism.

JACOBINIZING, jåk-cô-bln-i'z-ing, ppr. Tainting with the principles of Jacobinism.

JACOBITE, jåk-cô-bi't, n. One of a sect of hereticks,

who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant. One attached to the cause of king James the Second after his abdication, and to his line.

JACOBITE, jåk-6-bit, a. Of the principles of Jaco-JACOBITISM, jåk-6-bit-1zm, n. The principles of a Jacobite. [with Greek valerian.] JACOB'S-LADDER, jåk-6-bit-1ad-4n, n. The same JACOB'S-STAFF, jåk-6-bit-1zm, n. A staff concealing

JACOBUS, jå-kô-bůs, n. A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the First of

England, in whose reign it was struck.

JACONET, jåk-6-net, n. A kind of coarse muslin.

JACTANCY, jåk-tån-se, n. Boasting.

in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage, Vain boasting.

JACULATE, jak-u-la't, vt. To dart.

JACULATION, jak-u-la'shun, n. The act of throwing

missive weapons.

JACULATOR, jak'u-la't-ur, n. The shooting fish, a species of chætodon.

JACULATORY, jak-u-la't-ur-e, a. Throwing out. Uttering in short sentences.

JADE, ja'd, n. A horse of no spirit. A sorry woman.

JADE, jå'd, n. A horse of no spirit. A sorry woman. A species of the jasper.

JADE, jå'd, vt. To tire; to harass; to weary

JADE, jå'd, vi. To lose spirit.

JADED, jå'd-ėr-ė, n. Jadish tricks.

JADERY, jå'd-ėr-ė, n. Jadish tricks.

JADING, jå'd-ing, ppr. Tiring; wearying.

JADISH, jå'd-ish, a. Vicious; bad. Unchaste.

JAGG, jåg', n. A protuberance.

JAGGED, jåg'd, pp. Notched; uneven.

JAGGEDNESS, jåg'd-dnes, n. Unevenness.

JAGGING, jåg'ing, ppr. Cutting into teeth.

JAGGY, jåg'e, a. Uneven.

JAGUR, jåg-u-å'r, n. The American tiger, or ounce of Brazil, belonging to the genus felis.

of Brazil, belonging to the genus felis.

JAIL, já'l, n. A gaol; a prison.

JAILBIRD, já'l-būrd, n. One that has been in a jail.

JAILER, já'l-ūr, n. The keeper of a prison.

JAILFEVER, já'l-ūc'-vūr, n. A contagious and fatal

fever, generated in jails.

JAKES, jå/ks, n. A privy.

JALAP, jöl²åp, n. A medicinal purgative drug.

JAM, jam', n. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. A thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing

work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing the veins of oar. [bodies. JAM, jām', vt. To enclose any object between two JAMADAR, jām'ā-dār, n. An Hindostanee officer. JAMAICA Pepper, jā-mā'kā. See Allspice. JAMB, jām', n. Any supporter, as the posts of a door. JAMBEE, jām-bē', n. A name formerly for a fashionable or the care.

able sort of cane.

JAMBEUX, zhām'bāb', n. Armour for the legs. JAMMED, jam'd, pp. Pressed; crowded; wedged in. JAMMING, jam'ing, ppr. Pressing; crowding; wedging.

JANE, jå'n, n. A coin of Genoa. A kind of fustian. JANGLE, jångg'l, n. Prate; discordant sound. JANGLE, jångg'l, vt. To make to sound untunely. JANGLE, jångg'l, vi. To bicker in words. JANGLED, jångg'ld, pp. Caused to sound untunably, and discordantly.

and discordantly.

JANGLER, jångg-lån, n. A prater.

JANGLING, jångg-lång, n. Dispute; altercation.

JANGLING, jångg-lång, ppr. Wrangling; quarrelling.

JANITOR, jån-lt-år, n. A door-keeper; a porter.

JANIZARIAN, jån-lz-år-ån, a. Of the command or

government of janizaries. [Turkish king.

JANIZARY, jån-lz-år-è, n. One of the guards of the

JANNOCK, jån-åk, n. A northern word: oat bread.

JANSENISM, jån-sen-lzm, n. The doctrine of Cor
nelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders. It re
lates chieft to grace and freewill.

nelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders. It relates chiefly to grace and freewill.

JANSENIST, jān-sēn-ist, n. One that espouses the opinions of Jansen.

JANT, jān-t/, n. An excursion; a short journey.

JANTILY, jān-t-le-ê, ad. Briskly; airily. [flutter.

JANTINESS, jān-t-è-n-ès, or zhā'n-t-è-n-ès, n. Airiness;

JANTY, jān-t-è, or zhān-t-è, a. Showy; fluttering.

JANUARY, jān-u-è-r-è, n. The first month of theyear, from Janus. to whom it was consecrated.

JAPAN, jā-pān-, n. Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

and colours. [gold and raised figures.

JAPAN, jå-pån', vt. To varnish, and embellish with

JAPANEARTH, jå-pån'erth, n. Catechu, a combi-

nation of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palm.

the juice of a species of palm.

JAPANESE, jåp-ån-ć'z, a. Relating to Japan.

JAPANESE, jåp-ån-ć'z, n. A native of Japan.

JAPANNED, jå-pån'd, pp. Varnished.

JAPANNER, jå-pån'dr, n. One skilled in japan work.

JAPANNING, jå-pån'ing, n. The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood, or other material, in

and drawing figures on wood, or other material, in the manner practised by the Japanese.

JAPANNING, jå-pån-lng, ppr. Varnishing.

JAPE, jå/p, n. A jest; a trick.

JAPE, jå/p, vi. To cheat; to impose upon.

JAPED, jå/p, vi. To jest.

JAPED, jå/p-fir, n. A jester; a buffoon.

JAPER, jå/p-fir, n. A jester; a buffoon.

JAPING, jå/p-lng, ppr. Cheating; imposing upon.

JAPHETIC, jå-fet-lk, a. Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as the Japhetic nations, which people the north of Asia, and all Europe. Japhetic language.

JAPU, jar, n. A bird of Brazil, which suspends its JAR, jar, n. Harsh sound; discord. Clash of interests

or opinions. An earthen vessel.

JAR, jå'r, vt. To sound untunely. To agitate.

JAR, jå'r, vi. To strike together or sound untunely.

To clash. To quarrel.

JARARAKA, jå'r-å-råk'å, n. A serpent in America,
seldom exceeding eighteen inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brown

prominent veins on its lead, and of a dusky brown colour, variegated with red and black spots.

JARBLE, jå'rbld, vt. To bemire.

JARBLING, jå'rbld, pp. Bemired.

JARBLING, jå'rdz, or zhå'rdz, n. Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

the outside.

JARGLE, jå'rgl, vi. To emit a shrill harsh sound.

JARGON, jå'r-gån, n. Unintelligible talk.

JARGONELLE, jå'r-gå-në', n. A species of pear.

JARRED, jå'rd, pp. Shaken; agitated.

ARRING, jå'r-ing, n. Quarrel; dispute.

ARRING, jå'r-ing, ppr. Shaking; agitating; discordant.

JASHAWK, jås-håk, n. A young hawk.

JASMINE, jås-min, n. A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

grant flower.

JASMINE, Persian, jes-min, n. A plant.

JASP, jasp', n.

A hard stone of a bright beauJASPER, ja/s-pur, n.

I tiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JASPACHATE, jås-på-kå/t, n. A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper.

JASPERATED, jås-půr-å't-éd, a. Mixed with jasper. JASPIDEAN, jås-půd-ê'ân, a. Like jasper; consisting

of jasper.

JASPONYX, jås-pô-niks, n. The purest horn-coloured onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers.

JAUM, já'm, n. See JAME. JAUNCE, já'ns, or zhà'ns, vt. To bustle about. JAUNDICE, já'n-dis, or jà'n-dis, n. A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood. JAUNDICED, jå/n-dist, or jå/n-dist, a. Infected with

the jaundice.

JAUNT, jånt', n. Ramble; flight; excursion

JAUNT, jånt', ni. To wander here and there.

JAUNTINESS, jå'n-tê-nes, or zhå'n-tê-nes. JANTINESS

JANTINESS.

JAUNTY, jå'n-tê, or zhà'n-tê. See JANTY.

JAVEL, jåv'êl, n. lA wandering or dirty fellow.

JAVEL, jåv'êl, vi. } To bemirc.

[pike.

JAVELIN, jåv'lin, or jåv'êl-in, n. A spear or half

JAW. jå. n. The hone of the mouth in which the teeth JAW, já', n. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. The mouth. In low language: gross JAW, já', vt. To abuse grossly.

JAWED, já'd, a. Denoting the appearance of the jaws.

JAWED, ja'd, pp. Abused by scolding. JAWFALL, ja'fa'l, n. Depression of the jaw: figuratively, depression of mind or spirits

JAWFALLEN, jå få'ln, a. Depressed in spirits.

JAWING, ja'an, a. Depressed in spirits.

JAWING, ja'n, ppr. Abusing.

JAWN, ja'n, vi. See Chaun.

JAWY, ja'a. a. Relating to the jaws.

JAY, ja', n. A bird.

JAZEL, ja'zl, n. A precious stone of an azure or blue

JEALOUS, ja'la's, a. Suspicious in love. Emulous.

Zealously cantious against dishonour.

JEALOUSLY, jél-ûs-lé, ad. Suspiciously.

JEALOUSNESS, jél-ûs-nés, n. The state of being
JEALOUSNESS, jél-ûs-ê, n. Suspicion in love.

JEARS, je'rs, n. In sea language: an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called swaying, and lowering is called striking.

is called striking.

JEER, jė'r, n. Scoff; taunt; biting jest.

JEER, jè'r, vt. To treat with scoffs.

JEER, jè'r, vt. To scoff; to flout.

JEERED, jè'rd, pp. Railed at; derided.

JEERED, jè'r-ing, n. Mockery.

JEERING, jè'r-ing, ppr. Scoffing; mocking, deriding

JEERINGLY, jè'r-ing-jè, ad. Scornfully; in mock.

JEGET, jèg-ét, n. A kind of sausage.

JEHOVAH, jè-hô-và, n. The proper name of God in.

the Hebrew language.

the Hebrew language. Unaffecting. JEJUNE, zhå-zhô'n, a. Wanting; empty; vacant. JEJUNENESS, zhå-zhô'n-nes, n. Penury. Want of

matter that can engage the attention. [of soil. JEJUNITY, zhå-zho'n-it-å, n. Barrenness or dryness JELLY, jél-è, n. Any thing brought to a state of glutinous. tinousness. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the

jelly. [is distilled. JeLLYBAG, jėll-ė-båg', n. A bag through which jelly JEMMY, jėm-ė, a. Spruce: a low word. JENNET, jėm-ėt, n. A Spanish horse. [ripe. JENNETING, jėm-ėt-lng, n. A species of apple soon JENNY, jėm-ė, n. A machine for spinning. JENTLING, jėnt-lng, n. A fish, the blue chub, found in the Denube.

JEOFAIL, jet-fall, n. An oversight in pleading, or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake.

JEOPARD, jėpė ard, vt. To hazard. JEOPARDER, jėpė ard-ar, n. One who puts to hazard. JEOPARDIZE, jėpė ard-i'z, vt. To expose to loss or injury. [injury. JEOPARDIZED, jěp-úrd-i'zd, pp. Exposed to loss or JEOPARDIZING, jěp-úrd-i'z-ing, ppr. Exposing to

injury. JEOPARDOUS, jép-árd-ůs, a. Hazardous; dangerous. JEOPARDOUSLY, jép-árd-ůs-lê, ad. In danger; dangerously.

JEOPARDY, jép'űrd-ê, n. Hazard; danger peril.

JERK, jérk', vt. To strike with a quick smart blow.

To throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side. JERK, jerk', vi. To strike up. JERK, jerk', n. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that

JERK, jerk', n. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts. A throw; a cast.

JERKED, jerk'd, pp. Thrust out with a sudden effort; twitched; pulled.

JERKER, jerk'fir, n. One who strikes with a quick JERKIN, jerk'fin, n. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. A kind of hawk.

JERKING, jerk'ing, ppr. Thrusting, or pulling with a sudden effort.

sudden effort.

JERSEY, jêr'zê, n. Fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM - ARTICHOKE, jê-rô'sâ-lêm-âr'têtshô'k, n. Sunflower, of which it is a species.

JESS, jês', n. A short strap of leather tied about the
legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE, jês'â-mln, n. See JASMINE.

JESSE, jês'ê, jês'ê, n. A large brass candlestick, branched
inter species see jes'e, n. A large brass candlestick, branched
inter species see jes'e, n. A large brass candlestick, branched
inter species see jes'e, n. A large brass candlestick, branched
inter species see jes'e, n. Eine yarn of wool.

into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches to those of the "arbor Jessa," the branch

or genealogical tree of Jesse.

JESSED, jesd', α. Having jesses on.

JEST, jest', n. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

EST, jest', vi. To divert or make merry by words or

JESTER, jest'ur, n. One given to merriment and

pranks.

JESTING, jesting, n. Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

Talking for diversion.

JESTING, jest-ing, ppr. Talking for diversion.

JESTINGLY, jest-ing-le, ad. In jest; with merriment.

JESTINGSTOCK, jest-ing-stok, n. A laughing-stock. JESUIT, jez'u-it, n. One of a religious and learned order, which presumed to take the name of the Society of Jesus. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word jesuitical.

JESUITED, jez-u-lt-ed, a. Conforming to the prin-

ciples of the Jesuits.

JESUITESS, jez-u-ît-es, n. A woman adopting the principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITICAL, jėz-u-lt-ik-al, a. Belonging to a Je-JESUITICK, jėz-u-lt-ik, a. suit. Equivocat-

ing; imposing upon. JESUITICALLY, jez-u-it-ik-al-e, ad. Craftily.

JESUITISM, jez-u-lt-izm, n. The principles and doc-trine of the Jesuits.

JESUIT'S-BARK, jez'u-it's-ba'rk, n. Peruvian bark; the bark of the Cinchona, a tree of Peru.

JET, jet, n. A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour. A spout or shoot of water. A yard.

Drift; scope.

JET, jêt', vi. To shoot forward.

JETSAM, jêt'sâm, n. } Goods or other things which,

JETSON, jêt'sâm, n. } having been cast overboard

in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the

shore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JETTEAU, jet-tet, n. A throw or spout of water.

JETTEE, jet-te, n. A projection of part of any building. A kind of pier; a mole projecting into the sea.

JETTER, jét-ér, n. A spruce fellow.

JETTY, jét-é, n. Made of jet. Black as jet.

JETTY, jét-é, vt. To jut.

JETTYHEAD, jét-é-hèd, n. The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf, whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

JEW, jô, n. An Hebrew; an Israelite.

JEWEL, jô-čl, n. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. A precious stone; a gem. A name of fondness. JEWEL, jô-el, vt. To dress or adorn with jewels,

JEWELHOUSE, or Office, jô-cl-hab's, n. The place where the regal ornaments are reposited.

JEWELLED, jô-cl-dr, pp. Adorned with jewels.

JEWELLER, jô-cl-dr, n. One who trafficks in precious stones

stones.

JEWELLIKE, jô-'êl-li'k, a. Brilliant as a jewel.

JEWELLING, jô-'êl-ling, ppr. Adorning with jewels.

JEWELRY, jô-'êl-rê, n. Jewels in general.

JEWESS, jô-'ês, n. An Hebrew wonan.

JEWISH, jô-'ish, a. Denoting a Jew.

JEWISHLY, jô-'ish-lê, ad. In a Jewish manner.

JEWISHNESS, jô-'ish-nês, n. The religious rites of

the Jews.

JEWSPITCH, jô'z-pîtsh', n. Asphaltum, which see.
JEWRY, jô'z-è', n. A district inhabited by Jews;
whence probably the street so called in London.
JEWSEAR, jô'z-è'r, n. A fungus, tough and thin,
and while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat
and variously hollowed cup. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of ment. it in milk.

JEWSHARP, jô'z-hā'rp, n. A kind of musical instru-JEWSFRANKINCENSE, jô'z-frank-in-sens, n. A

plant; a species of styrax, JEWSMALLOW, jó'z-mål'ð, n. A plant. JEWSSTONE, jó'z-stô'n, n. An extraneous fossil, found in Syria.

JEWSTRUMP, jýz-trůmp, n. See JEWSHARP. JEZEBEL, jěz-é-běl, n. A forward impertinent woman. JIB, jib, n. The foremost sail of a ship.

JIB, jib, vt. To shift a boom-sail from one side of the

JIBBED, jlb'd, pp. Shifting from one side of the mast to another, as a boom-sail.

JIBBING, jîb-îng, ppr. Shifting a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

JIBBOOM, jîb'bô'm, n. A spar which is run ut from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this it sometimes extends to the flying jibboom.

JIBE, ji'b. Sec Gibe. [largest kind, JIBOYA, jê-bê-yê, n. A serpent in America of the

JICK AJOG, jik-2-jóg, n. A serpent in Ameri JICK AJOG, jik-2-jóg, n. A shake; a push. JIG, jig', n. A light careless dance, or time. JIG, jig', vi. To dance carelessly; to dance.

JIGGER, jig-ar, n. One that jigs. In naval language: a machine to hold on the cable, when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.

JIGGISH, jlg-lsh, a. Suitable to a jig.
JIGGUMBOB, jg-lam-bob, n. A trinket; a knick-knack. JIGMAKER, jig-må-kår, n. One who dances or plays

JIGPIN, jîg-pîn, n. A pin used by miners to hold the

turn beams, and prevent them from turning.

JILL, jil', n. A contemptuous name-for a woman.

JILL-FLIRT, jil'flart, n. A giddy, light, or wanton woman. deceives him.

woman. [deceives him. JILT, jîlt', n. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and JILT, jîlt', vt. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. JILT, jîlt', vi. To play the jilt. JILTED, jîlt'éd, pp. Tricked in love; cheated. JILTING, jîlt'îng, ppr. Tricking in love; cheating. JIMMERS, jîm'ârs, n. Jointed hinges. JIMP jîmn', a. See GLMP.

JIMP, jimp', a. See Gimp.

JINGLE, jingg'l, n. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

JINGLE, jingg'l, vt. To shake so that a shrill noise may be heard.

may be neard.

JINGLE, jingg'l, vi. To clink.

JINGLED, jingg'ld, pp. Caused to make a sharp sound, as a bell, or piece of metal. [sound.]

JINGLING, jingg'llng, ppr. Giving a sharp or rattling

JIPPO, jip²ô, n. A waistcoat; a jacket. JOB, jòb', n. Petty, piddling, work; a piece of chancework.

JOB, jòb', vt. To strike suddenly with a sharp instru-JOB, jòb', vi. To buy or sell as a broker. JOBBED, jòb'd, pp. Stabbed with a sharp instrument. JOBBER, jòb'dr, n. A man who buys and sells stock, &c. JOBBERNOWL, jòb'dr-nàô'l, n. Loggerhead.

JOBBING, jób'lng, ppr. Stabbing with a sharp in-JOB'S-TEARS, jób'z-tê'rz, n. An herb. [strument. JOCKEY, jok-e, n. A fellow that rides horses in the

To cheat. JOCKEY, jok'e, vt. To jostle by riding against one.

JOCKEY, jók-é, vt. To jostle by riding against one. JOCKEYED, jók-é-é, pp. Cheated; tricked. JOCKEYENG, jók-é-éng, ppr. Cheating; deceiving. JOCKEYSHIP, jók-é-ship, n. The practice of riding JOCOSE, jó-kó's, a. Merry; waggish. [horses. JOCOSELY, jó-kó's-lé, ad. Waggiahly. JOCOSENESS, jó-kó's-nés, n.] Waggery; merriment. JOCOSERIOUS, jó-kó-sé'r-ýūs, a. Partaking of mirth and serionsness.

and seriousness.

JOCOSERIOUS, 10-k0-ser-yūs, a. Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

JOCULARITY, jōk-u-lār-fīt-ē, n. Merriment.
JOCULARITY, jōk-u-lār-fīt-ē, a. Merriment.
JOCULARITY, jōk-u-lār-lē, ad. In a jocose way.
JOCULATOR, jōk-u-lā't-ūr, n. A jester.
JOCULATORY, jōk-u-lā't-ūr-ē, a. Merrily. spoken.
JOCUND, jōk-fūnd, a. Merry; gay.
JOCUNDITY, jō-kūnd-fīt-ē, n. Gaiety; mirth.
JOCUNDITY, jō-kūnd-fīt-ē, n. Gaiety; mirth.
JOCUNDITY, jō-kūnd-fīt-ē, n. State of being jocund.
JOG, jōg', n. A push; a slight shake. [push.
JOG, jōg', n. A push; a slight shake. [push.
JOG, jōg', vt. To push; to give notice by a sudden
JOG, jōg', vt. To travel idly and heavily.
JOGGED, jōg'd, pp. Pushed with the hand.
JOGGER, jōg-fūrg, n. The act of shaking.
JOGGING, jōg-fīng, ppr. Pushing slightly.
JOGGLE, jōg'l, vt. To push.
JOGGLE, jōg'l, vt. To slake.
JOGGLE, jōg'l, vt. To slake.
JOGGLE, jōg'l, vt. To slake.
JOGGLE, jōg'lng, ppr. Slaghtly shaken.
JOGGLE, jōg'lng, ppr. Slaghtly shaken.
JOGGLE, jōg'lng, ppr. Slaghtly shaken.
JOGGLE, jōg'lng, ppr. Slaghtly shaken.

the value of eight dollars; contracted often into joe: as, a joe, or a half joe. It is named from the figure of king John, which it bears.

JOHN-A-NOKES, jon-a-no'ks, n. A fictitious name,

made use of in law proceedings; as well as that of John-a-stiles.

JOHNAPPLE, jon-åp/l, n. A sharp apple. JOHN-A-STILES, jon-å-sti/lz, n. See John-A-nokes.

JOHNDORY, jon-do-ré, n. See Dores.

JOIN, jåé'n, vt. To add one to another in contiguity.

To unite in league or marriage. To associate.

JOIN, jåé'n, vi. To adhere; to be contiguous. To close.

To clash. To unite.

To clash. To unite.

JOINDER, jåé'n-dår, n. Conjunction. In law: joining.

JOINED, jåé'nd, pp. Added; fastened together.

JOINER, jåé'n-fir, n. One whose trade it is to make utensils of wood compacted.

JOINERY, jåê'n-êr-ê, n. An art by which several

JOINERY, jaen-er-e, n. An art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINHAND, jae'n-ling, n. Letters joined in words.

JOINING, jae'n-ling, npr. Adding; uniting.

JOINT, jae'nt, n. Articulation of limbs; juncture of

moveable bones in animal bodies. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

JOINT, jaê'nt, a. United in the same possessions: as,

jointheirs or coheirs.

JOINT, jåé'nt, vt. To form in articulations.

JOINTED, jåé'nt-éd, a. Full of joints or commissures.

JOINTED, jáé'nt-éd, pp. Formed with articulations.

JOINTER, jáé'nt-år, n. A sort of plane.

JOINTHEIR, jàc'nt-a'r, n. An heir having a joint interest with another.

JOINTING, jåé'nt-leg, ppr. Forming with articulations. JOINTLY, jåé'nt-lè, ad. Not separately. [in jointure. JOINTRESS, jåé'nt-rés, n. One who holds any thing JOINTENS, jac'nt-res, n. One wno noids any thing JOINTSTOOL, jåé'nt-stôl, n. A stool made by inserting one part in another.

JOINTTENANCY, jåé'nt-tén-ån-sê, n. A tenure of estate by unity of interest.

JOINTTENANT, jåé'nt-tén-ånt, n. One who holds an

JOINTUENAN', jaé'nt-ten-tant, n. One who holds an estate by joint tenancy.

JOINTURE, jåé'nt-ŷūr, n. Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOINTURE, jåé'nt-ŷūr, vt. To endow with a jointure.

JOINTURED, jåé'nt-ŷūrd, pp. Endowed with jointure.

JOINTURING, jåé'nt-ŷūr-ing, ppr. Endowing with

a jointure. JOIST, jåé'st, n. The secondary beam of a floor. JOIST, jåé'st, vt. To fit in the smaller beams of a floor-

JOISTED, jåest-ed, pp. Laid in joists. [ing. JOISTING, jåest-ing, ppr. Fitting in the smaller

JOISTING, jåèst-ing, ppr. Fitting in the smaller JOKE, jô'k, n. A jest. [beams of a flooring. JOKE, jô'k, vt. To rally; to cast jokes at. JOKE, jô'k, vt. To jest. JOKED, jô'kd, pp. Made merry with. JOKEM, jô'k-ing, n. A jester; a merry fellow. JOKING, jô'k-ing, n. Uttering a joke. JOKING, jô'k-ing, ppr. Making merry with. JOKINGLY, jô'k-ing-lè, ad. In a merry way. JOLE, jô'l, n. The face or cheek. The head of a fish. JOLLED, jô'ld, pp. Clashed with violence. JOLLILY, jôl'i-è, ad. Gaily. JOLLIMENT, jôl'i-è, ad. Gaily. JOLLINESS, jôl-é-nès, n. Gaiety; festivity. JOLLINESS, jôl-é-nès, n. Gaiety; festivity. JOLLITY, jôl-ing, ppr. Striking the head against any thing.

JOLLING, jö'l-ing, ppr. Striking the head against any thing.

JOLLY, jöl-å, a. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. Plump.

JOLLYBOAT, jöl-å-hö't, n. A term for a ship's small boat; probably a corruption of julle, Swedish, a yawl.

JOLT, jö'lt, n. Shock; violent agitation.

JOLT, jö'lt, vi. To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLTE, jö'lt, vi. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

JOLTER, jö'lt-år, n. That which jolts.

JOLTHEAD, jö'lt-håd, n. A blockhead.

JOLTING, jö'lt-lag, ppr. Giving sudden jerks.

JONQUILLE, jön-kö'l, or zhon-kê'l, n. A species of JORDEN, jö'-dén, n. A pot.

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JOSEPH'S-FLOWERS, jò-zef's-flab'arz, z. A plant. JOSTLE, jós'l, vt. To rush against.
JOSTLED, jós'ld, pp. Run against.
JOSTLING, jóst'lfing, ppr. Running against.
JOT, jót', n. A point; a tittle.
JOTTED, jót'éd, pp. Set down.

JOTTING, jôt-lng, n. A memorandum. JOTTING, jôt-lng, ppr. Making a memorandum of. JOUISANCE, jôt-la-ans, n. Jollity.

JOURNAL, jůr-nůl, a. Daily.

JOURNAL, jůr-nůl, n. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. Any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, jūr-nūl-ist, n. A writer of journals.

JOURNALIZE, jūr-nūl-i'z, vt. To enter in an account

of daily transactions. JOURNALIZED, jůr'nůl-i'zd, pp. Entered in a journal. JOURNALIZING, jůr-nůl-i'z-ing, ppr. Entering in a

JOURNEY, jůr-nê, n. Travel by land. JOURNEY, jůr-nê, vi. To travel. JOURNEYING, jůr-nê-ing, n. A travelling.

JOURNEYING, jur-ne-ing, ppr. Travelling from

place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, jůr-nê-mån, n. A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, jůr-nê-bůrk, n. Work performe j for hire; work done by the day

for hire; work done by the day,
JOUST, jàð'st', n. Tilt; mock fight.
JOUST, jàð'st', vî. To run in the tilt.
JOVIAL, jð'v-ýål, a. Gay; airy; merry.
JOVIALIST, jð'v-ýål-tê, al. Merrily; gaily.
JOVIALIS, jð'v-ýål-tê, al. Merrily; gaily.
JOVIALNESS, jð'v-ýål-tê, n. Merriment; festivity.
JOVIALTY, jð'v-ýål-tê, n. Merriment; festivity.
JOWL, jàð'l, n. See JoLE.
JOWLER, jàð'l-tr, n. The name of a hunting dog.
JOWTER, jàð't-tr, n. A fish-driver.
JOY, jàð', n. Gladness; exultation. Happiness; felicity

JOWTER, jáðí-tūr, n. A fish-driver.
JOY, jáðí, n. Gladness; exultation. Happiness; felicity.
JOY, jáðí, vt. To congratulate kindly. To enjov
JOY, jáðí, vt. To rejoice; to exult.
JOYANCE, jáðí-áns, n. Gaiety; festivity.
JOYEDL, jáðí-án, pp. Gladdened.
JOYFULL jáðí-föl, a. Full of joy; glad.
JOYFULLY, jáðí-föl-ð, ad. With joy.
JOYFULNESS, jáðí-föl-nés, n. Gladness; joy.
JOYING. jáðí-fing. n. Gladness; joy.
JOYING. jáðí-fing. n. Glying joy to.

JOYFULNESS, jač-10i-nes, n. Gradness; joy. JOYING, jač-fing, ppr. Giving joy to. JOYLESS, jač-fis, a. Void of joy. JOYLESS, jač-fis, al. Without receiving plea-JOYLESSNESS, jač-fis, n. State of being joyless. JOYOUS, jač-fis-fis, al. Glad; gay; merry. JOYOUSLY, jač-fis-fis, al. With joy. JOYOUSNESS, jač-fis-nes, n. State of being joyous. JUR jab. n. A hottle: a vessel.

JUB, jůb', n. A bottle; a vessel.
JUBILANT, jô-bîl-ant, a. Uttering songs of triumph.
JUBILATION, jô-bîl-a-shûn, n. The act of declaring

triumph.

JUBLEE, jô-bîl-ê, n. Publick festivity. JUCUNDITY, jô-kůnd-ît-ê, n. Pleasantness. JUDAICAL, jô-då-îk-ål, a. Jewish; belonging to Jews.

JUDAICALLY, jô-då-ik-ål-ê, ad. After the Jewish manner.

JUDAISM, jô-dâ-ism, n. The religion of the Jews.

JUDAIZE, jô-dâ-i-z, vi. To conform to the manner of
the Jews.

[manners or rites of the Jews. JUDAIZER, jô-dà-i'z-nr, n. One who conforms to the JUDAIZING, jô-dà-i'z-ng, ppr. Conforming to the doctrines, and rites of the Jews.

JUDASTREE, jô²dås-trê, n. A plant. JUDDOCK, jåd²åk, n. A small snipe, by some termed the jack snipe.

JUDGE, jāj', n. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. One who presides in a court of judicature. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing

JUDGE, jdj', vi. To pass sentence. To form or give an opinion.

JUDGE, júj', vt. . To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively. To pass censure; to doom severely, JUDGED, júj'd, pp. Tried judicially; sentenced. JUDGER, júj'dr, n. One who forms judgment, or

passes sentence.

JUDGING, jůj-ing, ppr. Hearing and determining;

JUDGING, Juj-ing, Pro-forming an opinion.

JUDGMENT, júj-men., n. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another Doom; the right or power of passing indepent. Opinion; notion. Sentence against a judgment. Opinion; notion. Sentence against a criminal. Punishment inflicted by Providence. Distribution of justice. The last doom.

JUDGMENT-DAY, jůj-měnt-då', n. The day when final judgment, will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral judgment.

JUDGMENT-HALL, jůj-měnt-hà'l, n. The hall where

judgments are held.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, jůj'měnt-sê't, n. The bench on

which judges sit in court.

JUDGESHIP, jåjéship, n. Office or dignity of a judge.

JUDICATIVE, jőédé-kät-iv, a. Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, jőédé-kät-ár-é, or jő-díké-tűr-é, n.

Distribution of justice. Court of justice.

JUDICATORY, jőédé-kät-űr-é, or jő-díké-tűr-é, a.

Distributing justice.

Distributing justice.

JUDICATURE, jô-dê-kā/t-ŷūr, or jô-dīk-ā-tu'r, n.
Power of distributing justice. Court of justice.

JUDICIAL, jô-dīsh-ʿāl, a. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. [justice.]

of publick justice. justice. JUDICIALLY, jô-dish-tal-ê, ad. Iu the form of legal JUDICIARY, jô-dish-tal-ê, α. Passing judgment upon

any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jő-dísh-ás, a. Prudent; wise.
JUDICIOUS, jő-dísh-ás-lé, ad. Skilfully; wisely.
JUDICIOUSNESS, jő-dísh-ás-nés, n. State of being judicious. or swelling body.

JUG, jug, n. A large drinking-vessel with a gibbous JUG, jug, vi. To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds, as the nightingale.

JUGATED, jô-ga't-èd, a. Coupled together. JUGGLE, jur, n. An imposture; a deception.

JUGGLE, jur, n. To play tricks by sleight of hand.

To practise imposture.

JUGGLER, jåg-lår, n. One who practises sleight of hand. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

JUGGLERY, jåg-lår-ê, n. Legerdemain.

JUGGLING, jåg-lång, n. Deception; imposture. JUGGLING, jug-ling, ppr. Playing tricks by sleight

of hand. JUGGLINGLY, jug-ling-lê, ad. In a deceptive man-

JUGLINGLY, júg-ling-lē, ad. In a deceptive man-JUGULAR, jú-gn-lår, a. Belonging to the throat. JUICE, ju's, n. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. The fluid in animal bodies. JUICE, jú's, vt. To moisten. JUICELESS, jú's-d-nés, a. Dry. JUICINESS, jú's-d-nés, n. Plenty of juice. JUICINESS, jú's-d-nés, n. Plenty of juice. JUICINESS, jú's-d-nés, n. Plenty of juice.

JUICING, j'ôs-ling, ppr. Moistening.

JUICY, jô's-è, a. Moist.

JUISE, jô's-è, a. Judgment; justice.

JUJUBE, jô'jô'bo, n.

A plant whose

JUJUBES, jô'jô'bo, or zhô-zhôbz, n.

fruit is like small plum, but has little flesh upon the stone.

JUKE, j3'k, vi. To perch upon any thing, as birds.

Juking denotes any complaisance by bending the head. JULAP, jô-lup, n. An extemporaneous form of medicine.
JULIAN, jô-l-ŷan, a. Denoting the old account of the
year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among
us in England till 1752; when the Gregorian was adopted.

JULIS, jô-lis, n. A small fish with a green back. JULUS, jô-lus, n. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the be-

ginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hasels, walnut-trees, &c.

JULY, j&li', n. The month anciently called quintilis, or the fifth from March, named July in honour of Lulius Cases. Julius Casar.

JULYFLOWER, j8-li-flå8 dr. n. What is commonly

JUMART, j8-mart, n. The mixture of a bull and a

JUMBLE, jům'bl, n. Confused mixture.
JUMBLE, jům'bl, vt. To mix violently and confusedly together.

JUMBLE, jûm'bl, vi. To be agitated together.

JUMBLED, jûm'bld, pp. Mixed in a confused mass.

JUMBLEMENT, jûm'bl-ment, n. Confused mixture.

JUMBLER, jûm'blår, n. One who mixes things to gether confusedly.

JUMBLING, jûm'blång, ppr. Putting in a confused JUMENT, jô'ment, n. Beast of burthen.

JUMENTARIOUS, jô-ment-å'r-yås, a. Belonging to beasts of labour.

beasts of labour. JUMP, jūmp', n. A leap; a skip; a bound. A chance; hazard. A waistcoat.

JUMP, jump', vt. To risk, to hazard. JUMP, jump', vi. To leap; to skip; to move without

step or sliding.

step or sliding.

JUMP, jůmp', ad. Exactly; nicely.

JUMPED, jůmpd', pp. Passed over by a leap.

JUMPER, jůmp'ůr, n. One that jumps or leaps.

JUMPING, jůmp'lng, ppr. Leaping.

JUNCATE, jůngk'ét, n. A cheesecake. Any delicacy.

A private entertainment. See JUNKET.

JUNCOUS, jůngk'ůs, a. Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, jůngk'shůn, n. Coalition.

JUNCTURE, jůngk'týůr,n. Joint; articulation. Union, amity. A critical point of time.

amity. A critical point of time.

JUNE, jn'n, n. The sixth month from January.

JUNGLE, jnng'gl, n. In Hindoostan: a thick wood of small trees.

JUNIOR, ju'n-ŷûr, a. One younger than another.
JUNIORITY, ju'n-ŷûr-ît-ê, n. State of being junior.
JUNIPER, ju'n-îp-ûr, n. A tree.
JUNK, jûnk', n. A small ship of China, and sometimes
used for a large ship.
Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET, jungk'et, n. A sweetmeat. A stolen en-

tertainment. JUNKET, jungk'et, vi. To feast secretly; to make

entertainments by stealth. JUNTA, jůn'tå, n. A cabal; men combined in any JUNTO, jůn'tô, n. secret design.

JUPITER, jô-pit-år, n. One of the planets.
JUPPON, jô-pôn, n. A short close coat.
JURAT, ju-rat, n. A magistrate in some corporations,

but originally any person sworn to a particular purpose, juratus.

JURATORY, jô-rắ-tắr-ê, a. Comprising an oath.

JURIDICAL, jô-rắd-ik-ål, a. Acting in the distribu-

tion of justice. [rity. JURIDICALLY, jő-rld-'lk-ål-ê, ad. With legal autho-JURISCONSULT, jő-rls-kön-sůlt, n. One who gives

his opinion in cases of law.

JURISDICTION, jö-rls-dik'shûn, n. Legal authority. District to which any authority extends. JURISDICTIONAL, jö-rls-dik'shûn-êl, a. According

to legal authority.

JURISDICTIVE, jð-ris-dikt-ly, a. Having jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE, jð-ris-prð-dens, n. The science

of law. law.

JURISPRUDENT, jő-rís-prő-dént, a. Understanding JURISPRUDENTIAL, jő-rís-prő-dén-shål a. Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JURIST, jorist, n. A civil lawyer; a man who pro-

fesses the science of the law; a civilian.

JUROR, jô-rêr, n. One that serves on the jury.
JURY, jô-rêr, n. A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered to them touching the matter in fon a jury.

JURYMAN, jó-rê-mån, n. One who is impannelled JURYMAST, jó-rê-måst, n. Perhaps durée mast, mát de durée, a mast made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room

so the seamen can whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm.

JUST, jūst', n. See Joust.

JUST, jūst', a. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. Honest. Exact; proper; accurate. Virtuous; innocent; pure. True; not forged. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful. Complete without superfluity. Exactly proportioned.

JUST, jůst', ad. Exactly; nicely; accurately. Merely; barely. Nearly; almost.
JUST, jůst', vi. To engage in a mock fight.

JUSTICE, justis, n. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. Equity. Vindicative retribution; punishment. Right. One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICE, jūst-1s, vt. To administer justice.

JUSTICEABLE, jūst-1s-ābl, a. Liable to account in a

court of justice.

JUSTICEMENT, júst-is-ment, n. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER, júst-is-ment, n. Administrator of justice.

JUSTICESHIP, júst-is-ship, n. Rank or office of justice.

JUSTICESHIP, júst-is-ship, n. courts of justice.

tice. [amined in courts of justice. JUSTICIABLE, jůst-ish-ýèhl, a. Proper to be ex-JUSTICIARY, jůst-ish-ýèr-è, n. An administrator of justice. One who boasts the justice of his own actions; and surjected in the court of the co

actions; a self-appointed judge.

JUSTICING, jüst-is-ing, ppr. Administering justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jüst-if-i-abl, a. Defensible by law or

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jůs'tíř.i'ábl-nės, n. Rectitude. JUSTIFIABLY, jůst-íř-i'áb-lê, ad. Rightly. JUSTIFICATION, jůst-íř-ík-á'shůn, n. Absolution. Defence; maintenance; vindication. Deliverance by

pardon from sins past. [to justify.]
JUSTIFICATIVE, júst-ff-ik-å/t-iv, a. Having power
JUSTIFICATOR, júst-ff-ik-å/t-år, n. One who defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIED, jūst-lf-i'd, pp. Proved.
JUSTIFIER, jūst-lf-i-dr, n. One who justifics; one
who defends or absolves.
JUSTIFY, jūst-lf-i', vt. To clear from imputed guilt.
To maintain; to defend. To free from past sin by pardon.

pardon.
JUSTIFYING, jåst4f-i4ng, ppr. Proving to be just.
JUSTLE, jås1, n. Slight encounter.
JUSTLE, jås1, vt. To force by rushing against it.
JUSTLE, jås1, vt. To push against each other.
JUSTLED, jås1d, pp. Pushed against.
JUSTLING, jås4ling, n. The act of rushing against each other.

JUSTLING, jůs'ling, ppr. Rushing against. JUSTLY, jůst'lê, ad. Uprightly. Properly; accurately.

JUSTNESS, jůst-nés, n. Equity. Accuracy; propriety. JUT, jůt. See Jet.

JUSTNESS, jūst-nės, n. Equity. Accuracy, propriosy.
JUT, jūt. See Jet.
JUTTING jūt-ing, ppr. Projecting.
JUTTING jūt-ing, ppr. Projecting.
JUTTING jūt-ing, ppr. Projecting.
JUTTY, jūt-ing, See Jettee.
JUTTY, jūt-ing, See Jettee.
JUVENILE, jö-vè-nil, a. Young; youthful.
JUVENILITY, jō-vè-nil-it-ing, n. Youthfulness.
JUXTAPOSITED, jūks-tā-pò-zish-in, n. Apposition. The act of placing together.
JYMOULD, ji-môld. See Gimmal.

K.

K, a letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound: as, keen, ken, kill. It is used after c at the end of words: as, knock, clock, &c. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong : as, look, break, shook, leek. The English [should] never use c at the end of a word. K is silent in the present pronunciation before n: as, knife, knee, knell.—There are two vowels presented to the eye in look, break, shook, leek, but only one vowel to the ear, in look, &; in break, &; in shook, &; leek, ê .- J. K.

KAALING, ka'l-ing, n. A species of starling found in China. out scales.

KABBOS, kåb'os, n. A fish, of a brown colour, with-KABOB, kå-bob'. See Cabob.

KAFFER, kåf'år, n. An Unbeliever.

KAIFL KAIL, kā'l, n. A kind of cabbage. [strument. KALEIDOSCOPE, kå-li'dô-skôp, n. An optical in-KALENDAR, kål'én-dêr, vt. An account of time. KALENDAR, kål'én-dêr, vt. To enter in the calendar. KALENDER, kål-én-dêr, n. A sort of dervise.

KALI, kā'li, n. A sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made: whence the word alkali.

KALLIGRAPHY, kål'ig-råf-ê, or kål-lig'råf-ê, n. See CALLIGRAPHY. KALMIA, kål'mýå, or kål'mê-å, n. An ever-green KALOYER, kå-låê'ýêr, n. A monk of the Greek

church. See CALOYER. KAM, kam', a. Crooked.

KAN, ka'n, or kan', n. In Persia: an officer, answer-KANN, ka'n, or kan', n. Ing to a governor; in Eu-KHAN, ka'n, or kan', n. tary: a chief or prince. KANGAROO, kang-ga-ro', n. An animal of South

Wales

KAOLIN, kå-6-lin, n. A species of clay, used as one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China petunse. Its co-

lour is white, with a shade of grey, yellow, or red. KARAGANE, kår-å-gå/n, n. A species of gray fox, found in Russia. discovered.

found in Russia.

KARPHOLITE, kå'rf-ô-li't, n. A mineral recently

KATA, kå-tå, n. In Syria: a fowl of the grouse kind.

KAW, kå', n. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAW, kå', vi. To cry as a raven or crow.

KAWN, kå'n, n. In Turkey: a public inn.

KAYLE, kå'l, n. Ninepins; kettlepins: of which skit-

tles scems a corruption.

KECK, kek', vi. To heave the stomach. KECKLE, kek'l, vt. To defend a cable round with rope. KECKLED, kek'ld, pp. Defended by winding rope

round, as a cable.
KECKLING, kek-ling, ppr. Winding rope round a ca-

ble to prevent its surface being fretted.

KECKSY, kčks²ė, n. Hemlock.

KECKY, kčks²ė, n. Resembling a kex. An Indian scep-KEDGE, kej', n. A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river; and parti-cularly at the turn of the tide, to keep clear of her

bower anchor. KEDGE, kėj', vt. To bring a ship up or down a nar-

row river, against the wind.

KEDGED, kejd', pp. Moved by means of a kedge.

KEDGER, kejdr, n. A small anchor used in a river. A fish-man.

KEDGING, kejing, ppr. Warping or meering as a

KEDGING, kėj-lng, ppr. Warping or meering as a ship, by means of a kedge.
KEDLACK, kėd-låk, n. A weed among corn. Charlock.
KEE, kė', n. The provincial pl. of cow, properly kine.
KEECH, kėltsh, n. A solid lump or mass.
KEEL, kėl, n. The bottom of a ship.
KEEL, kėl, vt. To cool. To render cool. To plow with a keel. To navigate.
KEEL, kėl, vt. To become cold.
KEELAGE, kėl-ėj, n. Duty paid for a ship coming into the port of Hartlepool. [Cooled.
KEELED, kėld, pp. Plowed with a keel. Navigated.
KEELED, kėld, a. Having a longitudinal prominence on the back of a leaf, calyx, or nectary.

on the back of a leaf, calyx, or nectary.

KEELFAT, kê'l-fât, n. A cooler. KEELHALE, kê'l-hâ'l, vt. To punish, in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one

side of the ship, and up again on the other.

KEELHALED, kê'l-ha'ld, pp. Punished by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship, and up again on the other.

up again on the other.

KELHALING, kê'l-bâ'l-îng, pp. Punishing by dragging under the ship, &c.

KELING, kê'l-îng, pp. A kind of small cod.

KELING, kê'l-îng, ppr. Plowing with a keel. Navigating. Rendering cool.

KELLS, kê'lz. See Kayles.

KELLSON, kê'l-sûn, n. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

ship to her keel.

KEEN, kê'n, a. Sharp; well-edge'l. Acute of mind.
KEEN, kê'n, vt. To sharpen.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—1, u. 6%

KEENED, kửnd, pp. Sharpened.
KEENEYED, kửn-i'd, a. Having keen s'cht.
KEENING, kửn-ing, ppr. Sharpening.
KEENLY, kửn-iệ, ad. Sharply; eagerly.
KEENNESS, kửn-nės, n. Sharpness. Piercing cold.
Bitterness of mind. Acuteness of understanding. KEEP, ke'p, vt. To retain. To preserve. To protect; to guard. To solemnize any time. To restrain. To

to guard. To solemnize any time.
withhold. To reserve. Not to tell.

KEEP, ke'p, vt. To continue in any place or state. To To last. stay. To last.

KEEP, kê'p, n. The strongest part of the old castles:

the donjon. Custody; guard; charge; care. KEEPER, ké'p'ůr, n. A defender; a preserver. who has prisoners in custody. One that has the su-

perintendence or care of any thing.
KEEPING, ke'p-ing, ppr. Holding. Preserving.
KEEPER of the great seal, ke'p-ur. Is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18, has the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as the lord chancellor of England. KEEPERSHIP, ke'p-ur-ship, n. Office of a keeper.

KEEPING, ké'p-îng, n. Charge; custody. [brance. KEEPSAKE, ké'p-sa'k, n. A gift in token of remem-KEFFEKEL, kéf'é-kél, n. White or yellow earth which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are

KEG, kég', n. A small barrel, commonly used for a fish KELL, kéll', n. The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. A child's caul. The chrysalis of a caterpillar. A sort of a pottage.

KELP, kelp', n. A sea-plant; a salt produced from cal-

cined sea-weed.

KELPY, kěl'pê, n. A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; described as a quadruped, of the form of a horse.

KELSON, kėl-sůn, n. The wood next the keel. KELTER, kėl-tůr, n. Order; proper state. KEMB, kėmb', vt. To separate or disentangle by a den-

ticulated instrument.

KEMBO, kem-be. See Кімво.

KEMBO, kėm'bō. See Kimbo.
KEMELIN, kėm'ėl-ln, n. A brewer's vessel; a tub.
KEN, kėn', vt. To desery. To know.
KEN, kėn', vi. To look round.
KEN, kėn', n. View; reach of sight.
KENDAL-GREEN, kėn'dėl-gre'n, n. A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal, in Westmoreland.

KENNED, kénd, pp. Seen at a distance. KENNEL, kénd, n. A cot for dogs. The watercourse of a stream.

KENNEL Coal, kėn²ėl, n. See Canal Coal. KENNEL, kėn²ėl, vi. To lie: used of beasts. KENNEL, kėn²ėl, vt. To keep in a kennel.

KENNELLB, ken-ei, vr. 10 keep in a kennel.
KENNELLD, kėn-ėld, pp. Kept in a kennel.
KENNELLNG, kėn-ėl-ing, ppr. Confining in a kennel.
KENNING, kėn-ėlng, n. View. [scrying.
KENNING, kėn-ėlng, ppr. Seeing at a distance; deKENTLE, kėnt', n. A hundred pounds in weight: as, a kentle of fish.

KENTLEDGE, kent'lej, n. Pigs of iron for ballast, laid on the floor of a ship.

KEPT, kept'. Pret. and part. pass. of keep.
KERB, kurb', n. The edging of the stone footways in
London streets is called the kerb-stone.

KERCHIEF, kėr-tshėf, n. A head-dress of a woman. KERCHIEFED, kėr-tshėfd, a. $\}$ Dressed; hooded. KERCHIEFT, kėr-tshėft, a. $\}$ Dressed; hooded. KERF, kėr-t, n. The sawn-away slit between two pieces

of stuff.

KERMES, ker'mez, n. A roundish animal body of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish-red colour. contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice.

KERMES Mineral, ker'mêz-mîn'er-al, n. A mineral

substance, so called from its colour. It is a precipitate of antimony, obtained by fusion with a fixed alkali, subsequent solution in boiling water, or by simple ebullition.

KERN, n. Irish foot soldier. A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone by which corn is ground. A churn. KERN, kern', vi. To harden as ripened corn. To take

kERN, kern, v. 10 narden as ripened corn. 10 take the form of grains; to granulate.

KERN-BABY, kern-bå-bê, n. An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. KERNEL, ker-nêl, n. The edible substance contained in a shell. Any thing included in a husk or integu-

ment. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

KERNEL, kĕr-nĕl, vi. To ripen to kernels.

KERNELLY, kĕr-nĕl-ĕ, a. Full of kernels.

KERNELLY, kĕr-nĕl-wårt, n. An horb.

KERSEY, kĕr-zĕ, n. Coarse stuff.

[len stuff.

KERSEYMERE, kĕr-zĕ-mĕ'r, n. 1 fine twilled wool-

KERSEYMERE, kêr²zê-mê'r, n. 1 fine twilled wool-KERVE, kêrv', vt. To carve. KERVED, kêrv'd, pp. Carved; cut. KERVER, kêrv-dr, n. A carver. KERVING, kêrv-dr, n. An emperor. KEST, kêy'z-dr, n. An emperor. KEST, kêst'. The preter tense of cast. (obsolete.) KESTREL, kês-trêl, n. A little kind of bastard hawk. KETCH, kêtsh', n. A bomb ketch. A vessel with two masts, u 'N', from 100 to 250 tons' burthen. KETCHU! 'tsh-ôn. n. A sauce.

KETCHU1 tsh'dp, n. A sauce.
KETTLE, et'l. n. A vessel in which liquor is boiled.
KETTLI JRUM, ket'l-dram, n. A drum of which the

head spread over a body of brass or copper. KET LEDRUMMER, ketl-drum-ur,n. One who beats the kettledrum.

ETTLEPINS, ket'l-pinz, n. Skittles. Ninepins. KEVEL, kev-el, n. A piece of timber serving to belay the sheets, or great ropes, by which the bottom of the foresail and mainsail are attached.

KEX, keks', n. Hemlock. A dry stalk. The stem of the teasel.

KEY, ke', n. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. An explanation of any thing difficult. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. In musick: is a certain tone whereto every composition, sick: is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. A bank raised perpendicularly, for the ease of lading and unlading ships. The husk containing the seed of an ash. KEYAGE, kċ-śi, n. Money paid for lying at the key, KEYCOLD, kċ-ċ-kô/l, a. Lifeless. [quay. KEYHOLE, kċ-kô/l, n. The perforation in a door or lock through which the key is put. KEYSTONE, kċ-śtô/n, n. The middle stone of an arch. KHANATE, kċ-stô/n, n. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. [reception.]

of a khan. [reception. HANE, ka'n, n. A sort of house or place of general

KIBE, ki'b, n An ulcerated chilblain.

KIBE, ki'b, n. An ulcerated chilbiam.
KIBED ai'bd, a. Troubled with kibes.
KIBY, ki'b-è, a. Having kibes.
KICK, kik', vt. To strike with the foot.
KICK, kik', vi. To beat the foot.
KICK, kik', n. A blow with the foot.
KICKED, kik'd, pp. Struck with the foot.
KICKER, kik'dr, n. A wincing horse.
KICKEN, kik'dr, n. A wincing horse.

KICKING, kîk'ing, n. The act of striking with the KICKING, kîk'ing, ppr. Striking with the foot. KICKSHAW, kîk'sha, n. A something fantastical. A

dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

KICKSHOE, kîk-shô', n. A dancer, in contempt. KICKSY-WICKSEY, kîk-sê-ôîk-sê, n. A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.

in ridicule and discall of a whet. For furze, KID, kld', n. The young of a goat. A bundle of heath KID, kld', vt. To bring forth kids. KID, kld', vt. To discover. KIDDER, kld-ur, n. An engrosser of corn to enhance

its price.

(fish. KIDDLE, kldl', n. A kind of wear in a river to eatch KIDDOW, kld²ô, n. A web-footed bird, called also the guillemot or guillem, and the sea-hen, and skout.

KIDED, kld-2d, a. Fallen as a young kid.
KIDLING, kld-18n, n. A young kid.
KIDLING, kld-18n, n. A young kid.
KIDNAP, kld-18n, vt. To steal human beings.
KIDNAPPED, kld-18nd, pp. Foreibly carried away
KIDNAPPER, kld-18nd, n. A manstealer.

9 1.1 6 ' 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

KIDNAPPING, kld'nap-ing, n. Stealing a human being from his own country. This crime was capital by the Jewish law. man beings.

KIDNAPPING, kid-nap-ing, ppr. Stealing away hu-KIDNEY, kid-ne, n. Two large glands which separate

the urine from the blood.

KIDNEYBEAN, kld'nê-bê'n, n. A leguminous plant.

KIDNEYFORM, kld'nê-fâ'rm, a. \ Having th KIDNEYFORM, kid-nê-fà/rm, a. Having the KIDNEYSHAPED, kid-nê-shā/pd, a. shape of a

kidney.

KIDNEYS, kld-nêz, n. pl. Certain parts of an animal.

KIDNEYVETCH, kld-nê-vêtsh, n. Plants.

KIDNEYWETCH, kld-nê-bârt, n. Plants.

KIDNEYWETCH, kld-nê-bârt, n. Plants.

KIL, kl', n. Kine. See also Kee and Ky.

KIL, kl', n. A Dutch word, signifying a channel, or bod of a river. bed of a river.

KILDERKIN, kll'der-kln, n. A small barrel. KILL, kll', vt. To deprive of life. KILLAS, kll'ås, n. An argillaceous stone of a pale gray,

or greenish gray, found in Cornwall.

KILLDEE, kil-de, n. A small bird in America; so called from its voice, or note; a species of plover.

KILLED, kild, pp. Deprived of life.

KILLER, kildr, n. One that deprives of life.

KILLING, kll-lng, ppr. Depriving of life.

KILLINITE, kll-ln-lt, n. A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Kilkenny in Ireland.

KILLOW, kil-ô, n. An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kil', n. A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting

heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

KILNDRIED, kil'dri'd, pp. Dried in a kiln.

KILNDRY, kil'dri, vt. To dry by means of a kiln.

KILNDRYING, kil'dri-ing, ppr. Drying in a kiln.

KILOGRAM, kil'd-gram, n. 1000 grains.

KILOLITER, kil'd-li't-ir, n. 1000 liters, or 264 gallers and 44 281 each in the kill.

lons, and 44-231 cubic inches.
KILOMETER, kil-òm'ét-år, n. 1000 meters. The kil-

ometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league. KILT, kilt', n. A highlander's filibeg. KILT, kilt', nart. a. Killed; hurt; or wounded. KIMBO, kim'bô, a. Crooked; bent. KIMNEL, kim'nôl, n. See Kemelin. KIN, kin', n. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. KIN, kin', a. Of the same nature. KINATE, kin'-êt, n. A salt formed by the union of kinic acid. with a base. [way. Sort.

KIND, kei'nd, n. Race; generical class. Manner; KIND, kei'nd, a. Benevolent.

KINDED, kei'nd-êd, part. a. Begotten. [nevolence. KINDHEARTED, kei'nd-hårt-êd, a. Having great be-KINDLE, kln'dl, vi. To catch fire. [To bring forth. KINDLE, kln'dl, vt. To set on fire. To exasperate. KINDLED, klnd'ld, pp. Set on fire.

KINDLED, kind'ld, pp. Set on fire.

KINDLER, kind'ld'ir, n. One that lights.

KINDLESS, kei'nd-lés, a. Unnatural.

KINDLINESS, kei'nd-lé-nés, n. Goodwill.

KINDLING, kind-ling, ppr. Setting on fire.

KINDLY, kei'nd-lè, a. Bland; mild; softening

KINDLY, kei'nd-lè, ad. Benevolently.

KINDNESS, kei'nd-nes, n. Benevolence; beneficence,

Benefit conferred. KINDRED, kin'dred, n. Relation by birth or mar-

riage; consanguinity; affinity. Relatives. KINDRED, kin-dred, a. Congenial; related.

KINE, kei'n, n. pl. from cow, that is cowen.

KING, king', n. A monarch. King at Arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

KING, king', vt. To raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king-apl, n. A kind of apple.

KINGBIRD, king-bard, n. A fowl so called from its courage in attacking larger fowls.

KINGCRAFT, king-kraft, n. The art of governing.

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KINGCUP, king'kūp, n. Crowfoot.
KINGDOM, king'dūm, n. The dominion of a king. A
different class or order; as, the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

KINGDOMED, king'damd, a. Proud of kingly power. KINGED, king'd, pp. Made royal.

KINGFISHER, king-fish'ur, n. A species of bird.

KINGFISHER, king-fish-fit, n. A species of bird.
KINGHOOD, king-hôd, n. State of being a king.
KINGHOOD, king-fing, ppr. Making royal.
KINGLESS, king-lès, a. Having no king.
KINGLIKE, king-lik, a. \ Noyal. Belonging to a king.
KINGLIKE, king-lè, a. \ Noble; august; magniKINGLY, king-lè, a. \ Noble; august; magniKINGLY, king-lè, ad. With an air of royalty.
KINGSBENCH, king-bentsh, n. A high court, or
tribunal, in England, so called because the king used

tribunal, in England, so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices.

other justices.

KINGSEVIL, kingz'évl, n. A scrofulous distemper, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of the KINGSHIP, king'ship, n. Royalty. [king. KINGSPEAR, king'spé'r, n. A plant.

KINGSTONE, king'stô'n, n. A fish. [acid. KINIC, kin'lk, a. Pertaining to cinchona; as the kinic KINK, kingk', n. The twist of a rope.

KINK, kingk', vi. To twist spontaneously.

KINKHAUST, kink'hå'st, n. The chincough.

KINO, ki'nô', n. An astringent resin obtained from an

KINO, ki'nô', n. An astringent resin obtained from an African tree.

African tree.

KINSCHALL, kinz'tshål, n. A small Turkish dagger.

KINSFOLK, kinz'fô'k, n. Relations.

KINSMAN, kinz'mån, n. A man of the same family.

KINSWOMAN, kinz'dôm'důn, n. A female relation.

KINTAL, kint'dl, n. See QUINTAL.

KIOSK, KIOSQUE, ki'dosk, n. A Turkish pleasure house.

KIPPER, kîp'ůr, n. A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. [in Scotland.

KIRK, kėrk', n. An old word for a church, yet retained KIRKMAN, kėrk'mån, n. One of the church of Scot-KIRN, kėrn', n. See KERN. [land. KIRTLE, kėr'tl, n. A gown; a jacket; a petticoat; a

mantle; a cloak.

KIRTLED, ker'tld, a. Wearing a kirtle. KISS, kis', n. Salute given by joining lips. KISS, kis', vt. To touch with the lips. KISSED, kis'd, pp. Saluted with a kiss. KISSED blether. One that kieses

KISSER, kis'dr, n. One that kisses.

KISSING, kis'ing, ppr. Saluting with the lips.
KISSINGCOMFIT, kis'ing-kum'fit, n. Perfumed

sugar-plums.
KISSINGCRUST, kis-ing-kråst, n. Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. KIST, kist', n. A chest.

KIT, kit, n. A small diminutive fiddle. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town. A milking pail, like a churn, with two ears, and a

KITCAT, kit-kat, n. Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who excelled in mutton-pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment. Denoting a portrait, three-fourths less than a half length; so called from the room, in which portraits of the kitcat club at first were placed, being not sufficiently lofty to admit

half lengths.
KITCHEN, kitsh'in, n. The room in a house where

the provisions are cooked. KITCHENGARDEN, kitshin-ga'rdn, n. Garden in which esculent plants are produced. | cookmaid.
KITCHENMAID, kitsh-in-ma'd, n. A maid under the
KITCHENSTUFF, kitsh-in-stuf, n. The fat of meat

scummed off the pot.

KITCHENWENCH, kitshin-öenshin. Scullion.

KITCHENWORK, kitshin-öenshin. n. Cookery. KITE, kei't, n. A bird of prey that infests the farms

and steals the chickens.

KITE, kei't, n. In the north of England, the belly. KITEFOOT, kei't-fôt, n. A sort of tobacco. KITESFOOT, kei'ts-fôt, n. A plant.

KITH, kitti, n. Acquaintance.
KITLING, kit-ling, n. The young of all beasts.
KITTEN, kit'n, n. A young cat.

KITTEN, křťn, vi. To bring forth young cats.
KITTIWAKE, křť-ĉ-ĉāk, n. A bird of the gull kind;
common among the rocks of Flamborough Head.
KITTLE, křťl, vt. To tickle.

KITTLE, kltl, vt. To tickle.
KITTLED, kltld, pp. Tickled.
KITTLING, kltllng, ppr. Tickling.
KIVE, ki'v, n. The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the kive (mashingfat) stands.
KIVER, klv'dr, vt. To cover.
KIVERED, klv'drd, pp. Covered.
KIVERING, klv'dr-lng, ppr. Covering.
KLICK, kllk', vi. To make a small sharp noise.
KLICK, kllk', vi. To make a small sharp noise.
KLICK, kllk', vi. To bite.
KNABBED, nåb'd, pp. Bitten; gnawed.
KNABBING, nåb'd, pp. Bitten; gnawed.
KNABBLE, nåb'd, vi. To bite wantonly.
KNACK, nåk', n. A readiness; an habitual facility.
A lucky dexterity.

A lucky dexterity.

KNACK, nåk', vi. To speak finely or affectedly.

KNACKER, nåk'ar, n. A ropemaker. In London, a man who buys old or injured horses, and boils, and cuts them up for dog's meat. KNAG, någ', n. A hard knot in wood. Knags are the shoots of a deer's horns, called browantlers.

shoots of a deer's norms, called browantiers. KNAGGY, någ'é, a. Knotty. Ill-humoured. KNAP, nåp', n. A protuberance. KNAP, nåp', vt. To bite; to break short. KNAP, nåp', vi. To make a short sharp noise. KNAPBOTTLE, nåp'bötl, n. A plant.

KNAPPED, nappd', pp. Broken short. KNAPPING, napp'lng, ppr. Biting; breaking short. KNAPPISH, napp'lsh, a. Our old word for snappish. Froward.

KNAPPLE, napl, vi. To break off with a sharp quick KNAPPY, naple, a. Full of knaps or hillocks. [noise. KNAPSACK, nap'såk, n. The bag which a soldier carries on his back. A bag of provisions.

KNAPWEED, nap'ôéd, n. A plant.

KNAR, når', n. A hard knot. KNARLED, nå'rld, a. Knotted.

KNARLED, ná'rid, a. Knotted.
KNARRY, ná'cê, a. Knotty; stubby.
KNAVE, ná'v, n. A petty rascal; a scoundrel.
KNAVERY, ná'v-ŝr-ê, n. Dishonesty.
KNAVISH, ná'v-lsh, a. Dishonest; wicked.
KNAVISHLY, ná'v-lsh-lê, ad. Dishonestly. [knavish.
KNAVISHNESS, ná'v-lsh-nês, n. Quality of being

KNAW, na', Sometimes written for gnaw. KNAWEL, nå-él, n. A species of plant. [stance. KNEAD, nê'd, vt. To beat or mingle any stuff or sub-KNEADED, nê'd-êd, pp. Worked together. KNEADER, nê'd-fir, n. A baker.

KNEADING, né'd-ing, ppr. Working into a mass. KNEADINGTROUGH, né'd-ing-trof, n. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEBELITE, neb-el-i't, n. A mineral of a gray colour. KNEE, ne', n. The joint of the leg where it is joined to the thigh. A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

KNEE, ne, vt. To supplicate by kneeling. KNEE-CROOKING, ne'krôk'ing, a. Obsequious. KNEED, ne'd, a. Having knees.

KNEED, nè'd, a. Having knees.

KNEED, nè'd, pp. Supplicated by kneeling.

KNEEDEP, nè'dè'p, a. Rising to the knees.

KNEEDGEP, nè'dè'p, a. Rising to the knees.

KNEEHGH, nè'hi', a. Rising to the knees.

KNEEHOLLY, nè'hòl'è, n. A plant of the genns [holly.

KNEEHOLM, nê'hôlm', n. A plant, called also knee-KNEEING, nê'lng, ppr. Supplicating by kneeling. KNEEL, nê'l, vi. To bend the knee. [kneeling.

KNEELER, nê'l-êr, n. One who shows obeisance by KNEELING, nê'l-îng, ppr. Falling on the knees.

KNEEPAN, nê'pân, n. A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-

Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pully.

KNEETIMBER, nê4tlm-bûr, n. [See the second sense of KNEE.]

KNEETRIBUTE, nê4trîb-u't, n. Obeisance shown by kneeling

KNELL, nell, n. The sound of a bell rung at a funera. KNEW, nu'. The preterite of know. KNICK-KNACK, nfk'nåk', n. Any trifle or toy. KNIFE, ni'f, n. An instrument wherewith meat is cu!

and animals killed. A sword or dagger.

KNIGHT, ni't, vt. To create one a knight.

KNIGHT, ni't, n. A man advanced to a certain degree

of military rank.

KNIGHT of the Post, ni't, n. A hircling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory.

KNIGHT of the Shire, ni't, n. One of the representa-

tives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

kNIGHTED, ni't-ëd, pp. Created a knight.
KNIGHTED, ni't-ëd, pp. Created a knight.
KNIGHT-ERRANT, ni't-ër-ant, n. One who formerly
went about in quest of adventures.
KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, ni't-ër-ant-rê, n. The cha-

racter or manners of wandering knights. KNIGHT-HEADS, ni't-hedz, n. Bollard timbers; two pieces of timbers rising just within the stern, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its inner end; also two strong frames of timber, which inclose and

support the ends of the windlass.

KNIGHTHOOD, ni't-hod, n. The character or dignity

of a knight.

KNIGHTING, ni't-lng, ppr. Creating knights.

KNIGHTLESS, ni't-les, a. Unbecoming a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, ni't-le-nes, n. Duties of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, ni't-lè, a. Befitting a knight.
KNIGHTLY, ni't-lè, ad. Becoming a knight.
KNIGHTMARSHAL, ni't-mà'r-shàl, n. An officer in

the household of the British king who has cognizance of the transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there.

KNIGHTSERVICE, ni't-ser-vis, n. In English feudal law: a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of

results of condition of performing a military service.

KNIT, nlt', vt. Texture.

KNIT, nlt', vt. To make or unite by texture without a loom. To tie. To unite.

KNITCH, nltsh', v. A burden of wood. A fagot.

KNITTABLE, nlt-da), n. A burden of wood. A fagot. KNITTABLE, nlt-da), n. That may be knit. KNITTED, nlt-da, pp. Made by texture without a loom. KNITTER, nlt-da, n. One who knits.

KNITTING, nit-ing, n. Junction.

KNITTING, nit-ing, ppr. Uniting by needles. KNITTINGNEEDLE, nit-ing-ne'dl, n. A wire which

women use in knitting.

KNITTLE, nit'l, n. A string that gathers a purse round. A small line, used for various purposes at sea.

KNOB, nob', n. A protuberance. KNOBBED, nob'd, a. Set with knobs.

KNOBBINESS, nobéénés, n. Having knobs. KNORRY, nobéé. a. Full of knobs. Hard. KNOBBY, nob'e, a. Full of knobs.

KNOBHY, nob'-ê, a. Full of knobs. Hard.

KNOCK, nôk', n. A sudden stroke. A blow.

KNOCK, nôk', vi. To beat, as at a door, for admittance.

KNOCK, nôk', vi. To dash together. To strike.

KNOCKER, nôk'd, pp. Dashed together.

KNOCKER, nôk'dn, n. He that knocks. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

KNOCKING, nok-fing, n. Beating at the door.

KNOCKING, nok-ing, ppr. Striking. KNOLL, no'l, n. A little round hill. The top or cop of a hill or mountain.

KNOLL, nô'l, vt. To ring the bell for a funeral. KNOLL, nô'l, vi. To sound as a bell.

KNOLLED, no'ld, pp. Rung as a bell. KNOLLER, no'l-dr, n. One who tolls a bell.

KNOLLING, no'l-ing, ppr. Ringing a bell. KNOP, nop', n. The bud of a flower, or any protuber-KNOP, nop/, n. ance or bunch.

Any bond of the bard to be so named from Canute, who was

very fond of it. In naval language: the division of

A knot, answering to a mile by land. the log-line. An epaulet.

An epaulet.

KNOT, nôt', vt. To complicate in knots.

KNOT, nôt', vi. To form buds or joints in vegetation.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nôt'bêr'ê-bûsh, n. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nôt-grås, n.
KNOTLESS, nôt-les, a. Without knots. Without dif-

ficulty.

KNOTTED, nót-éd, a. Full of knots or protuberances.

KNOTTED, nót-éd, pp. Made full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nót-é-nés, n. Fulness of knots. In-

tricacy. Difficulty.

KNOTTING, noting, ppr. Entangling.

KNOTTY, notic, a. Hard. Rugged. Intricate. [cult. Diffi-

KNOUT, nåo't, n. A punishment, in Russia, inflicted

with a whip.

KNOW, no', vt. To perceive with certainty. To distinguish. To be no stranger to. To converse with To converse with another sex.

KNOW, nô', vi. To have clear and certain perception. Not to be ignorant. [understood. KNOWABLE, no 'abl, n. Possible to be discovered or

KNOWER, nδ-år, n. One who has skill or knowledge. KNOWING, nδ-årg, n. Knowledge. [telligent. KNOWING, nδ-årg, a. Skilful. Well instructed. In-

KNOWING, nô-lng, pp. Having a clear perception of KNOWINGLY, nô-lng-lê, ad. With skill. KNOWLEDGE, nô-lêj, or nôl-lêj, n. Certain perception. Learning. Skill in any thing. Acquaintance

with any fact or person. KNOWLEDGE, nô-lej, or nôl-ej, vt. To acknowledge.

KNOWN, non, pp. Perceived with certainty. KNUBBLE, nubl, vt. To beat.

KNUBBLED, nub'ld, pp. Struck with the knuckles.

KNUBBLING, nub-ling, ppr. Beating with the knuckles. KNUCKLE, nukl, n. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. The knee joint of a calf. KNUCKLE, nåk'l, vi. To submit. KNUCKLED, nåk'ld, a. Jointed. KNUFF, nåf', n. A lout.

KNUR, nůr', n. KNURLE, nůr', n. KNURLED, nůrl', n. KNURLED, nůrld, a. Knotty.

KNURRY, nůr²ê, a. Full of knots. KOBA,kô²bå,n. An antelope with horns close at the base. KOBOB, kd-bdb, n. A venomous serpent of America. KOLLYRITE, kôl-ér-i't, n. A variety of clay, whose

colour is pure white. [many. KOMMANIC, kom-an-ik, n. The crested lark of Ger-KONED, ko'nd, or kond', past tense, for konned, or conned: i.e. knew.

KONILLITE, kon-fl-i't, n. A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible.

KOPECK, kôtpěk, n. A Russian coin.
KORAN, kôtrán, n. See Alcoran.
KORET, kôtrét, n. A delicious fish of the East Indies. KORIN, kô-rin, n. An antelope with slender, smooth a variety of prehnite. KOUPHOLITE, kô-fô-li't, n. A mineral, regarded as

KRAAL, krål, n. A Hottentot village.

KRAAL, krål, n. A Hottentot village.

KRAG, kråg, n. A species of argillaceous earth.

KRAKEN, krå'kėn, n. A supposed enormous sea animal,

KREMLIN, krėm'lin, n. The imperial palace at Moscow, celebrated for its size and splendour, and containing, besides the ancient palace, several churches, two convents, an arsenal, &c.

KRUKA, krô-kå, n. A bird, of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge sparrow.

KRULLER, krůl-ůr, n. A cake, curled or crisped,

boiled in fat.

KSAR, zå'r, n. See Czar. KUFIC, ku-flk, n. The kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic: so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.

KUMISS, ku'-mls, n. A liquor or drink made from mare's milk, used by the Tartars. KURIL, ku'-rll, n. A bird: the black petrel. KURILIAN, ku'-rll'yan, n. The Kurilian Isles are a

chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso.

KUSS, kds'. See Kiss.

KY, kei', n. Kine.

KYANOGEN, ki-ån-ô-jen, n. Carbureted azote, the composed base of prussic acid, called also prussine. KYD, kei'd, vi. To know. See Kip.

L.

L, el. A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled: as, shall; still: except after a diphthong: as fail: feel. In a word of more syllables it is usually written single: as, channel: canal; tendril. It is sometimes put before e, and sounded feebly after it: as, Bible; title. It is some-times mute: as, in alms, calf, chalk, and some other LA, la', or la', int. See! behold! [words.

LA, la, n. In music: the syllable by which Guido denotes the last sound of each hexachord.

LAB, låb', n. One that cannot keep a secret. LABADIST, låb'å-dist, n. The Labadists were followers of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the 17th century. They hold that God can and does deceive men; that the observance of the Sabbath is a matter of indiffer-

ence; and other peculiar and heretical opinions.

LABDANUM, låb-då-nům, n. A resin, of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatic, but not agrecable taste.

[downfal; ruin.

aute taste. [downfal; ruin. LABEFACTION, låb'é-fåk-shun, n. A failing; decay; LABEFIED, låb'é-fåd, pp. Weakened. LABEFY, låb'é-få, vt. To weaken; to impair. LABEFYING, låb'é-fång, ppr. Impairing. LABEL, lå'bèl, n. A small slip of writing. A narrow

slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABEL, lå-bėl, vt. To affix a label on any thing.

LABELLED, lå-bėl-ing, ppr. Distinguishing by a label.

LABELLING, lå-bèl-ing, ppr. Distinguishing by a label.

LABENT, lå-bènt, a. Sliding; gliding.

ABIAL, låb-bèl, a. Uttered by the lips.

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LABIAL, lå'b-yål, n. A letter representing an articu-

lation of the lips: as, b, m, p.

LABIATED, lab-\$\delta^2 \delta^4 \cdot

nounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORANT, lab-o-rant, n. A chymist. [room.

LABORATORY. lab-ur-d'd-ur-e, n. A chymist's work

LABORIOUS, lå-bor-yus, a. Diligent in work; assi-

LABORIOUSLY, 1d-bôr-ŷûs-lê, ad. With labour; with LABORIOUSNESS, lâ-bô'r-ŷûs-nês, n. Toilsomeness. LABOUR, lâ-bûr, n. Work done; performance. Childbirth; travail.

LABOÚR, lä-bůr, vi. To toil. To move with difficulty. To be in child-birth. In naval language: spoken of a ship, when every timber is put to the test, and the

whole constitution of her architecture is in the full play of all its powers. LABOUR, lå-bår, n. To move with difficulty. To bea...

LABOURED, lå-bård, pp. Tilled. LABOURER, lå-bår-år, n. One who is employed in

coarse and toilsome work.

LABOURING, lå'bår-ing, a. Working with effort.

LABOURING, lå'bår-ing, ppr. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power. Toiling with the body or mind.

LABOURLESS, lå'bůr-lės, a. Not laborious LABOUROUS, lå'bůr-ůs, a. Laborious.

LABOUROUSLY, lå'bůr-ůs-lê, ad. Laboricusly. LABOURSOME, la'bur-sum, a. Made with some great

labour and diligence.

LABRA, lå'brå, n. A lip.

LABROSE, lå'brö's, a. Having full lips. [kind.

LABURNUM, lå-bår'-nåm, n. A shrub of the cytisus

LABYRINTH, låb'ir-luth, n. A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. LABYRINTHIAN, lab-ir-inth-yan, a. Having inex-

tricable turnings or windings.

LABYRINTHIC, låb'ir-inth'ik, a. Like a labyrinth. LAC, lak', n. Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it:

1. The stick lac. 2. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac.

LACCIC, lak'sik, a. Pertaining or produced from lac:

as laccic acid.

LACE, la's, n. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. Ornaments of fine thread curi-

ously woven.

LACE, ld's, vt. To fasten with a string run through eyelet-holes. To adorn with gold or silver textures

LACEBARK, lå's-bå'rk, n. A shrab in the West Indies, the Daphne lagetto, so called from the texture of its inner bark.

LACED, lå'sd, pp. Fastened with a lace.

LACED Coffee, lå'sd, n. Coffee having spirits in it.

LACEMAN, lå's-mån, n. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lås-²er-åbl, a. Such as may be torn.

LACERATE, lås-²er-å't-åd, pp. Rent.

LACERATING, lås-²er-å't-åd, pp. Rent.

LACERATING, lås-ér-å't-ång, ppr. Tearing.
LACERATING, lås-ér-å't-ång, ppr. Tearing.
LACERATIVE, lås-ér-å't-åv, a. Tearing.
LACERTINE, lås-ér-å't-åv, a. Like a lizard.
LACERTUS, lås-ér-tås, n. The girrock, a fish; also

the lizard fish. sells lace.

LACEWOMAN, lå's-'6ôm-ån, n. She who makes or LACHE, lå'sh, or låtsh', a. In law: neglect. LACHES, lå'sh-ës, or låtsh'-ëz, a. In law: neglect. LACHRYMABLE, låk-rim-åbl, a. Lamentable. LACHRYMAL, låk-rim-ål, a. Generating tears. LACHRYMARY, låk-rim-ål, a. Generating tears. LACHRYMARY, låk-rim-ål-å, a. Tontaining tears. LACHRYMATION, låk-rim-å-shån, n. The act of

LACHRYMATORY, låk-rim-å/t-år-ê, n. A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead. LACINIATED, lå-sin-ýå/t-ěd, a. Adorned with fringes and borders.

LACING, la's-ing, ppr. Fastening with a lace. LACK, lak', n. Want. A term in India applied to mo-

ney: as, a lack of, or one hundred thousand, rupess.

LACK, låk', vi. To want.

LACK, låk', vi. To be in want.

LACKADAISICAL, låk-å-då'z-ik-ål, a. Affectedly

LACKADAY, låk-å-då', a. A frequent colloquial term, implying alas; most probably from the forgotten verb lack, to blame.

LACKBRAIN, lak'-bra'n, n. One that wants wit.

LACKED, låk'd, pp. Not possessed. LACKER, låk'dr, n. One who is wanting. A kind of

varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

LACKER, låk-år, vt. To smear over with lacker.

LACKERD, låk-ård, pp. Varnished.

LACKERING, låk-år-ing, ppr. Covering with lacker.

LACKEY, låk-å, n. An attending servant.

LACKEY, låk-å, vi. To act as a footboy.

LACKEYD, låk-å, vi. To act as a footboy.

LACKEYED, låk-å, pp. Attended servilely.

LACKEYING, låk-å-ing, ppr. Attending servilely.

LACKING, låk-ång, ppr. Not possessing.

LACKLINEN, låk-lån-ån, a. Wanting shirts.

LACKLINEN, låk-lås-tin-ån, a. Wanting shirts.

varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhi-

LACKLUSTRE, lak'lus-tur, a. Wanting brightness.

LACONIC, lå-kon-ik, a. Short.
LACONICAL, lå-kon-ik-ål, a. Short; concise.
LACONICALLY, lå-kon-ik-ål-ê, ad. Briefly.

LACONICS, lå-kon-iks, n. A book of Pausanias which treats of Lacedemonia.

LACONISM, lak'on-izm, n. A concise style. milk. LACTAGE, låk'téj, n. Produce from animals yielding LACTANT, låk'tånt, a. Giving suck.
LACTARY, låk'tér-é, n. A dairy-house.

LACTARY, låk-ter-ê, a. Milky. [ing suck. LACTATION, låk-tå-shun, n. The act or time of givfing suck. LACTEAL, lak'tê-al, n. The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEAL, låk-té-ål, a. Milky; conveying chyle of the LACTEAN, låk-té-ån, a. Milky. [colour of milk. LACTEOUS, lak-tê-ûs, a. Milky; conveying chyle. LACTESCENCE, lak-tês-êns, n. A milky colour. LACTESCENT, lak-tês-ênt, a. Producing milk, or a

LACTIC, låk'tik, a. Pertaining to milk. [white juice LACTIFEROUS, låk-tif'år-üs, a. What conveys or

brings milk.

LACUNAR, låk'u-nër, n. An arched roof or ceiling.

LACUNOSE, låk'u-nër, n. Furrowed or pitted, as a

LACUNOUS, låk'n-nås, a. } leaf.

LAD, låd', n. A boy; a stripling. LAD, låd'. The ancient preterite of lead, now led. LADANUM, låd-å-nům, n. The resinous juice which exsudes from the leaves of the Cistus ladanifera. LADDER, låd'år, n. A frame made with steps placed

between two upright pieces.

LADE, lå/d, n. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon,

which signifies a purging or discharging.

LADE, lå'd, vi. To draw water. [throw out.

LADE, lå'd, vi. To load; to freight; to burthen. To

LADED, la'd-èd, pp. Loaded with a burden.

LADEN, la'd-èd, pp. LADEN, la'd-èd-fi, vt. To make a lady of.

LADING, la'd-lng, n. Weight; burthen.

ing out.

LADING, la'd-ing, ppr. Loading with a freight; throw-LADKIN, lad-kin, n. A youth.

LADLE, la'dl, n. A large spoon, with a long handle.

The receptacle of a mill wheel, into which the water

falling turns it.

LADLEFUL, lå'dl-föl, a. As much as a ladle holds. LADY, lå'dê, n. A woman of high rank. Lady in the straw: an expression used to signify the woman who is brought to bed, from the circumstance that all beds were anciently stuffed with straw.

LADYBEDSTRAW, lå-de-bed-strå, n. A plant.

LADYBLD, lå-dê-bûrd, n.
LADYBUG, lå-dê-bûrd, n.
LADYBUG, lå-dê-bûrd, n.
LADYCOW, lå-dê-kåô, n.
LADYFLY, lå-dê-fli, n.
LADY-DAY, lå-dê-då', n. The day on which the an-

nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LADYLIKE, lå-dê-li'k, a. Soft; delicate; elegant.

Effeminate.

LADYMANTLE, lå'dê-måntl, n. A plant.

LADY'S-BOWER, la'dê'z-bàô'ůr, n. A plant of the genus Clematis. LADY'S-COMB, lå'dê'z-kô'm, n. A plant of the genus

LADY'S-CUSHION, lå'dê'z-kôsh'dn, n. A plant of the genus Saxifraga. [genus Anthillis. LADY'S-FINGER, lå-dê'z-f ing-gur, n. A plant of the

LADYSHIP, lå-dê-shîp, n. Originally, the state of a lady. The title of a lady. [Tamus. lady. The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SEAL, lå-dd'z-sd'l, n. A plant of the genus
LADY'S-SLIPPER, lå-dd'z-slip-dr,n.

LADY'S-SUPPER, lå-dd'z-slip-dr,n.

A plant of the

LADY'S-SMOCK, lå'då'z-smok, n. f Piant.

LADY'S-TRACES, lå'då'z-trå's-ès, n. A plant of the genus Ophrys. [last, or hangs behind.

LAG, låg', n. The rump; the fag-end. He that comes

LAG, låg', a. Coming behind; falling short. Sluggish; slow; tardy. Last; long delayed.

LAG, låg', vi. To stay behind.

LAGGARD, låg'ård, a. Sluggish; slow.

LAGGER, låg'ård, nn. A loiterer.

LAGGING, låg'ång, nnr. Loitering behind.

LAGGING, låg²ing, ppr. Loitering behind. LAGOON, lå-gô'n, n. A fen, moor, marsh. LAGUNE, lå-gu'n, n.

LAICAL, la-gu n, n. y

LAICAL, la-fk-al, a. Belonging to the laity, or people.

LAIC, la-fk, n. A layman.

LAIC, la-fk, a. Belonging to the laity.

LAID, la'd, pp. of lay.

LAIDLY, la'd-le, ad. Ugly; loathsome.

LAIN, lå'n, pp. of lie, formerly written lien.

LAIR, lå'r, n. The couch of a wild beast. The ground.

LAIRD, lå'rd, n. The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, lacit-e n. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

LAKE, lå'k, n. A large diffusion of inland water. A niddle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. LAKE, lå'k, vi. To play. LAKY, lå'k-å, a. Belonging to a lake. LAMA, lå-må, n. The god of the Asiatic Tartars. small camel of South America.

LAMB, låm', n. The young of a sheep. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMB, låm', vt. To yean; to bring forth lambs. LAMB-ALE, låm-å'l, n. A feast at the time of shearing

licking. LAMBATIVE, lam'bå-tiv, n. A medicine taken by LAMBATIVE, lam'bå-tiv, a. Taken by licking.

LAMBED, låmd', pp. Brought forth as a sheep.

LAMBENT, låm'bent, a. Without harm, as a flame.

LAMBING, låm'ling, ppr. Bringing forth young, as a

LAMBKIN, låm'kin, n. A little lamb. [sheep.

LAMBLIKE, låm'li'k, a. Mild; innocent as a lamb. LAMBSWOOL, låmz'böl, n. Ale mixed with sugar, [letter lamda.

nutmeg, and roasted apples. [letter lamda. LAMDOIDAL, lam-dae'd-al, a. Having the form of the Unsatisfactory.

LAME, lå'm, a. Crippled. LAME, lå'm, vt. To cripple.

LAMED, la'md, pp. Crippled.

LAMED, la'md, pp. Crippled.

LAMELLÆ, lam²el²e, n. Thin plates or scales; gills.

LAMELLAR, lam²el²er, a. Composed of thin flakes.

LAMELLARLY, lam²el²ar-le, ad. In thin plates, or

or plates. LAMELLATED, låm'él-å't-éd, a. Covered with films, LAMELLIFEROUS, låm-él-íf-ůr-ůs, a. Producing of a plate.

LAMELLIFORM, låm'él-é-farm, a. Having the form LAMELY, lå/m-lê, ad. Like a cripple. Imperfectly. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

LAMENESS, la'm-nes, n. The state of a cripple. Weak-

LAMENT, lå-ment', n. Grief uttered in complaints or LAMENT, lå-ment', vi. To mourn. [cries. LAMENT, lå-ment', vt. To bewail; to mourn.

LAMENTABLE, låm-ént-åbl, a. Mournful; sorrowful;

expressing sorrow. LAMENTABLY, låm'ent-åb-le, ad. With expressions of sorrow; pitifully. LAMENTATION, lam-čn-tå'shån, n. Audible grief.

LAMENTED, lå-ment'ed, pp. Bewailed. LAMENTER, lå-ment'er, n. One who mourns.

LAMENTINE, lâm'én-ti'n, n. A fish called a sea-cow

LAMENTING, la-ment-ing, n. Lamentation.

LAMENTING, lå-ment-ing, ppr. Bewailing. LAMIA, lå'm-yå, n. A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children.

LAMINA, låm-in-å, n. Thin plate. LAMINABLE, låm-in-åbl, a. Capable of being formed into thin plates.

LAMINAR, låm²ln-ėr, a. Consisting of thin plates. LAMINARY, låm²ln-ėr-ė, a. Composed of layers. LAMINATED, låm²ln-å't-ėd, a. Plated. [plates. LAMINATION, låm²ln-å'shån, n. Beating into thin

LAMING, låm-lng, ppr. Crippling. LAMM, låm', vt. To beat. LAMMAS, låm'ås, a. The first of August.

LAMP, lamp', n. A lamp made with oil and a wick.

AMPASS, lam'pas, n. A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, låmp'blåk, n. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water. LAMPIATE, låmp-'yat, n. A compound salt composed

of lampic acid and a base.

LAMPIC, lampilk, a. The lampic acid is obtained by

the combustion of ether, by means of a lamp.

LAMPING, lamping, a. Shining.

LAMPOON, lam-po'n, n. A personal satire.

LAMPOON, lam-po'n, vt. To abuse with personal satire.

AMPOONED lam-po'n, vt. A personal satire. _AMPOONED, lam-p&nd, pp. Abused with personal sonal satire.

AMPOONER, låm-pô'n-år, n. A scribbler of per-LAMPOONING, låm-pô'n-ång, ppr. Abusing with personal censure.

LAMPOONRY, låm-p&n-rê, n. Abuse.

LAMPOUNKY, lām-po'n-rē, n. Abuse.

LAMPREY, lām-prē, n. A fish: much like the cel.

LAMPRON, lām-prūn, n. A kind of sea fish.

LANARIOUS, lā-nā'r-yūs, a. Pertaining to wool.

LANARY, lān-'ér-ê, n. A storchouse for wool.

LANATE, lān-'á't, a. Wooly: as a lanated leas

LANATED, lān-'á't-ēd, a. or stem.

LANAI ED, ian-ar-eu, a. j or stem.

LANCE, làns', n. A long spear.

LANCED, làns', vt. To pierce; to open chirurgically.

LANCED, làns'd, pp. Pierced; cut.

LANCELY, làns-4è, a. Suitable to a lance.

LANCEOLAR, làn-sè-ò-làr, a. A leaf tapering to wards each end.

LANCEOLATE, lån'sê-ô-lå't, a. Shaped like a LANCEOLATED, lån'sê-ô-lå't-êd, a. lance. LANCEPESADE, lans'pes-sa'd, n. The officer under

the corporal. LANCER, lans'ur, n. One that carries a lance. LANCET, lans'et, n. A small pointed chirurgical in-

strument.

LANCH, lântsh', vt. To cast as a lance. LANCH, lântsh, n. See LAUNCH. LANCHED, lântsh'd, pp. Darted.

LANCHED, lantsh d, pp. Darten.
LANCHING, lantsh ling, ppr. Darting; as a lance.
LANCIFEROUS, lan-sif-dr-ds, n. Bearing a lance.
LANCINATE, lan-sin-dr-dt, vt. To tear; to lacerate.
LANCINATED, lan-sin-dr-dt, pp. Torn.

LANCINATING, lån-sån-å't-ing, ppr. Rending LANCINATION, lån-sin-å'-shån, n. Laceration.

LANCING, lansing, ppr. Piercing; cutting. LAND, land', vt. A country. Earth; distinct from water; ground. Urine.

LAND, land', vt. To set on shore.

LAND, land', vi. To come to shore.

LANDAU, lan-da', n. A coach, of which the top may

be occasionally open. LANDBREEZE, land'brê'z, n. A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

LANDED, lånd-ed, a. Having a real estate. LANDED, lånd-ed, pp. Disembarked. LANDFALL, lånd-få/1, n. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. In nava. language, the first land discovered after a sea-voyage. LANDFLOOD, lånd-flåd, n. Inundation. [land. LANDFORCES, lånd-förs-éz, n. Soldiers that serve on LANDGRAVE, lånd'grå'v, n. A German title of do-

[held by a landgrave. minion. LANDGRAVIATE, lånd-grå'v-ýå't, n. The territory LANDHOLDER, lånd-ho'ld-ur, n. One who holds lands.

LANDING, lånding, n. The top of LANDINGPLACE, lånding-plå's, n. tstairs. The act of coming on shore.

LANDING, lånd-ling, ppr. Setting on shore. [lands. LANDING, lånd-ling, ppr. Setting on shore. [lands. LANDJOBBER, lånd-jöb-år, n. One who buys and sells LANDLADY, lånd-lå-dê, n. A woman who has tenants holding from her. The mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, låndélés, a. Without land. LANDLOCK, låndélók, vt. To enclose by land.

LANDLOCKED, lånd-lökd, a. Enclosed with land.

LANDLOCKED, lånd-lökd, pp. Encompassed by land.

LANDLOCKING, lånd-lök-ing, ppr. Encompassing

LANDLOPER, lånd'lô'p-år, n. A term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their time on shore. LANDLORD, lånd-lå'rd, n. One who owns lands or The master of an inn.

LANDLORDRY, lånd-lå'rd-re, n. State of a landlord LANDMAN, lånd-mån, n. One who serves on land. LANDMARK, lånd'mårk, n. Any thing set up to pre-

serve the boundaries of lands.

LANDSCAPE, lånd'skip, n. A picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

LANDSTREIGHT, lånd'stret, n. A narrow passage

or slip of land. LANDTAX, lånd-tåks, n. Tax laid upon land.

LANDWAITER, lånd-båt-år, n. An officer of the LANDWARD, lånd-bård, ad. Towards the land.

LANDWIND, lånd-bind, n. A gale of wind from the ground. land. LANDWORKER, lånd-bårk-år, n. One who tills the

В 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 5 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good —w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

LANE, lå'n, n. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street; an alley. shot. LANGREL Shot, lång-grél-shot, n. A kind of chain-LANGTERALOO, lång-ter-ål-ö, n. Agame at cards.

LANGUAGE, làng-tôi, n. Human speech.

LANGUAGE, làng-tôi, n. Human speech.

LANGUAGE, làng-gôij, nt. To express.

LANGUAGED, làng-gôijd, a. Knowing language.

LANGUAGED, làng-gôijd, pp. Given language to.

LANGUAGEMASTER, làng-gôij-mā's-tèr, n. One

who teaches languages. [guage to. LANGUAGING, lang-gôlj-lng, ppr. Giving lan-LANGUET, lang-gôct, n. Any thing cut in the form

of a tongue.

LANGUID, lång'göld, a. Faint; weak. Dull.
LANGUIDLY, lång'göld-lė, ad. Weakly; feebly.
LANGUIDNESS, lång'göld-nės, n. Weakness.
LANGUISH, lång'gölsh, ri. To grow feeble. To sink
or pine under sorrow. To look with tenderness. LANGUISH, lång'gölsh, n. Act of pining. Dull ap-

pearance.
LANGUISHI, làng-gôish, vi. To make feeble.
LANGUISHED, làng-gôishd, pp. Drooped,
LANGUISHER, làng-gôish-àr, n. One who languishes.
LANGUISHING, làng-gôish-ing, ppr. Losing strength.
LANGUISHING, làng-gôish-ing, n. Feebleness. LANGUISHINGLY, lang-goish-ing-le, ad. Weakly;

dully. With soft appearance.

LANGUISHMENT, lång-gölsh-ment, n. State of

Softness of mien. pining. Softness of mien.

LANGUOR, lång-göår, n. Faintness. Softness; laxity.

LANGUOR, lång-göår, vi. To languish. [choly.

LANGUOROUS, lång-göår-dis, a. Tedious; melan
LANIARY, lån-ýår-e, n. A shamble. [to quarter.

LANIATE, lån-ýår, o lå-nê-ål-t, vt. To tear in pieces;

LANIATED, lå-n-ýåt-lag, ppr. Tearing in pieces.

LANIATING, lå'n-s'āt-ing, ppr. Tearing in pieces.
LANIATION, lå-n-s'āt-ing, ppr. Tearing in pieces.
LANIATION, lå-n-s'āt-shūn, n. A tearing in pieces.
LANIFEROUS, lå-n-fr'ār-ds, a. Bearing wool.
LANIFICAL, lå-n-fr'lk-lål, a. Working in wool.
LANIFICE, lån-'fr-ls, n. Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lå-nj-år-ås, a. Bearing wool.

LANKEROUS, lå-nj-år-ås, a. Bearing wool.

LANK, långk', a. Loose; not fat; not plump; slender.

LANK, långk', vi. To become lank. [Faint.

LANKLY, långk'lė, ad. Loosely; thinly.

LANKNESS, långk-nes, n. Want of plumpness.

LANKY, långk'é, a. Tall and thin. LANNER, lån'dr, n. A species of hawk. LANNERET, lån'dr-ét, n. A little hawk.

LANSQUENET, lans'kin-et, n. A common foot soldier. A game at cards. LANTERLOO, lån'ter-lå, n. See Langteraloo.

LANTERN, lån'tårn, n. A transparent case for a candle. A lighthouse. A kind of little dome raised over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows. LANTERN-FLY, lan'turn-fli', n. An insect of the

LANTERN-PLY, mm-turn-m, n. Am insect of the genus Fulgora
LANTERN-JAWS, lån-tårn-jà/z, a. Thin visage.
LANUGINOUS, lå-nu-jin-ås, a. Downy.
LAODICEAN, lå-ð-d-å-s-å-án, a. Like the Christians of
Laodicea. Luke warm in religion.
LAODICEANISM, lå-ð-d-s-s-å-årn, n. Lukewarm-

ness in religion. LANYARDS, lån'ýårdz, n. Small ropes or short pieces

of cord fastened to several machines in a ship. LAP, lap, n. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down.

LAP, lap, vi. To spread over any thing. To feed by

quick reciprocations of the tongue.

LAP, lap', st. To wrap round any thing. To lick up. LAPDOG, lap'dog, n. A little dog. LAPEL, lapel', n. That part of the coat that wraps

over; the facing. [the lap. LAPFUL, låp-fål, n. As much as can be contained in LAPICIDE, låp-fås-i'd, n. A stonecutter. LAPIDARIOUS, låp-få-d-d'r-ŷds, a. Stony. LAPIDARY, låp-fåd-er-è, a. One who deals in stones

LAPIDARY, lap-'ld-ér-ê, n. Inscribed on stone. LAPIDATE, lap-'ld-å'(t, vt. To stone; to kill by stoning. LAPIDATED, lap-'ld-å'(t-èd, pp. Stoned.

LAPIDATING, lap-id-a't-ing, ppr. Stoning.

LAPIDATION, låp-ld-å/shån, n. A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, låp-ld-å/sås, a. Stony.

LAPIDESCENCE, låp-ld-ès/éns, n. Stony concretion

LAPIDESCENT, låp-ld-ès/ént, a. Turning to stone.

LAPIDESCENT, låp-ld-ès/ént, n. Any substance Any substance

which has the quality of converting a body into stone. LAPIDIFICATION, la-pid-if-ik-a-shun, n. The act

of forming stones. LAPIDIFICK, lap-id-if-ik, a. Forming stones.

LAPIDIFIED, lå-pid-fi-i'd, pp. Turned into stone. LAPIDIFY, lå-pid-fi-i', pt. To form into stone. LAPIDIFYING, lå-pid-fi-i'-ing, ppr. Forming into

LAPIDIST, låp-id-ist, n. A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIDIST, lap-id-ist, n. A dealer in stones or genus.

LAPIS, lap-la, n. A stone. [a copper ore.

LAPIS LAZULI, lap-ling, n. A term of contempt for one
wrapped up in sensual delights.

LAPPED, lapd, pp. Folded; licked up with the tongue.

LAPPER, lap-dr, n. One who laps or licks. [loose.

LAPPET, lap-dr, n. The parts of a head-dress that hangs

LAPPET, lap-dr, n. The lapting this lighting up with the LAPPING, lap-ing, ppr. Folding; licking up with the

tongue. LAPSE, låps', n. Flow; fall; glide. Petty error.

Translation of right from one to another. LAPSE, laps', vi. To fall by degrees. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. [accuse. LAPSE, laps', vi. To suffer to fall or be vacant. To

LAPSED, lapsd', part. a. Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith. Omitted or let slip through mistake, or in-

LAPSED, lap'sd, pp. Fallen from one to another, as a LAPSING, laps'ing, ppr. Flowing; falling from one person to another through omission.

makers beat leather on the knees. LAPWING, lap-bing, n. A clamorous bird with long LAPWORK, lap-bark, n. Work in which one part is

wrapped over the other.

LAR, lar, n. An household god.

LARBOARD, lar bo'rd, n. The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head : opposed to the starboard.

LARCENY, lå/r-sén-é, n. Theft; robbery.

LARCH, lå'rtsh, n. A tree. LARD, lå'rd, n. The grease of swine. Bacon.

LARD, lard, n. The grease of swine. Dacon.
LARD, la'rd, vi. To stuff with bacon.
LARD, la'rd, vi. To grow fat.
LARDACEOUS, lar-dâ'-shās, a. Of the nature of lard.
LARDED, la'rd-dâ', pp. Stuffed with bacon.
LARDER, la'rd-år, n. The room where meat is kept

[the larder. or salted.

LARDERER, lå'r-dår-år, n. One who has charge of LARDING, lå'rd-ing, ppr. Stuffing; fattening; mixing. LARDON, lå'r-dån, n. A bit of bacon. LARDRY, lå'r-drå, n. Place in which victuals are kept. LARD låk, n. Larging.

LARE, lå'r, n. Learning. LARGE, lå'rj, a. Big; wide; extensive. Liberal; plentiful. Copions; diffuse. LARGEHEARTEDNESS, lår'j-hårt'éd-nês, n. Large-

ness of heart.

ness of heart.

LARGELY, lå'rj-lĉ, ad. Widely; extensively. Copiously. Liberally; without sparing.

LARGENESS, lå'rj-nės, n. Bigness. Liberality; comprehension. Extension; amplitude.

LARGESS, lå'r-jès, n. A present; a gift; a bounty

LARGIFICAL, lår-jil'lk-ål, a. Bounteous.

LARGIFLUOUS, lår-jil'lo-kö, a. Flowing copiously.

LARGITION, lår-jish'ån, n. The act of giving.

LARGO, lå'r-gò, n.

Musical terms, denoting

LARGHETTO, lå'r-jèt-ò, a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than adagio, and the latter a little quicker than largo.

which the former means a fittle quicker than adagro, and the latter a little quicker than largo.

LARK, lå'rk, n. A small singing bird.

LARKER, lå'rk-år, n. A catcher of larks.

LARKLIKE, lå'rk-li'k, a. Resembling the manner of a

lark. LARKSHEEL, lå/rks-hê/l, n. A flower called Indian LARKSPUR, lå'rk-spår, n. A plant.

LARMIER, lå/r-mýèr, n. The flat jutting part of a cornice. The dropper. The eave of a house.

LARVA, lå/r-vå, n. An insect in the caterpillar state.

LARVE, lå'rv, n, Eruca. LARVATED, lå'r-vå't-ëd, n. Masked.

LARUM, lå-rum, n. Alarm. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

LARYNGEAN, lå-rinj-yan, a. Pertaining to the la-LARYNGOTOMY, lå-rin-got-ô-mê, n. An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts: as, in a quinsey.

LARYNX, lar-inks, n. The upper part of the trachea,

which lies below the root of the tongue, before the

pharynx. In botany: the larch. LASCAR, lås-kå'r, n. A native seaman, or a native

gunner, of India. LASCIVIENCY, lås-sîv-yens-ê, n. Wantonness. LASCIVIENT, lås-sîv-yent, a. Frolicksome; wanton-

ing. [ton; soft. LASCIVIOUS, lås-siv-'ýůs, a. Lewd; lustful. Wan-LASCIVIOUSLY, lås-siv-ýas-lê, ad. Lewdly; wantonly. [looseness. LASCIVIOUSNESS, lås-siv-ýůs-nés, n. Wantonness;

LASH, lash', n. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. The thong or point of the whip. A leash or string in which an animal is held; a snare. A stroke

of satire. A sarcasm.

LASH, låsh', vt. To strike with any thing pliant. To move with a sudden spring or jerk. To scourge with a ship. Properly: to lace.

LASH, låsh', vi. To ply the whip.

LASH Out, låsh'döt, vt. To become unruly.

LASHED, låsh'd, pp. Struck with a lash. Made fast

by a rope.

LASHER, låsh-får, n. One that lashes.

LASHFREE, låsh-får, a. Free from the stroke of saLASHING, låsh-fång, n. Extravagance. [tire.

ASHING, låsh-fång, npr. Making fast one thing to

LASHING, läsh-ing, n. Extravagance. Lure. LASHING, läsh-ing, ppr. Making fast one thing to another. Whipping.

LASKE, lå'sk, n. A looseness. A flux.

LASS, lås', n. A girl. A maid.

LASSITUDE, lås-lt-u'd, n. Weariness.

LASLORN, lås-lt-u'd, n. Forsaken by his mistress.

LAST, lå'st, a. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. Lowest: the meanst. At the end. Lowest; the meanest. At the end.

LAST, la'st, ad. Time; the time next before the present. LAST, la'st, vi. To endure. To persevere. LAST, la'st, n. The mould on which shoes are formed.

A certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, la'st-êj, n. Custom-paid; freitage. Ballast
LASTAGED, la'st-êjd, a. Ballasted. [for a ship.
LASTERY, la'st-år-ê, n. A red colour.
LASTING, la'st-îng, part. a. Continuing. Durable.
LASTINGLY, la'st-îng-lê, ad. Durably.
LASTINGNESS, la'st-îng-nês, n. Durableness.
LASTINGNESS, la'st-îng-nês, n. Durableness.

LASTLY, lå'st-lè, ad. Finally. [or handle, LATCH, låtsh', n. A catch of a door, moved by a string LATCH, låtsh', vt. To catch. To fasten. To fasten with a latch. To smear.

LATCHED, låtsh'd, pp. Fastened with a latch. LATCHES, låtsh'es, n. Small lines, like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drahlers of the bonnets.

LATCHET, låtsh-låt, n. The string that fastens the LATCHING, låtsh-lång, ppr. Fastening with a latch. LATE, låt, a. Slow; tardy. The deceased, within a moderate period: as, "the works of the late Dr. Johnson." Far in the day or night.

LATE, lå't, ad. After long delays. Latel LATE, lå't, vt. To seek. To search. LATED, lå't-èd, a. Surprised by the night. Lately; in times

LATED, lå't-ed, pp. Sought. LATEEN, lå-te'n, n. A lateen sail, is a triangular sail,

extended by a lateen yard.

LATELY, låt-lė, ad. Not long ago.

LATENCY, 'åtén-sė, n. The state of being hidden.

LATENESS, låt-nės, n. Time far advanced.

LATENT, låtéhnt, a. Hidden. Secret.

LATER, lå'ter, a. Posterior.

Flaced on the side.

LATERALITY, låt-år-ål-åt-å, n. The quality of havLATERALLY, låt-år-ål-å, ad. By the side.

LATERAN, låt-år-ån, n. One of the churches at Rome.

LATERED, låt-ård, part. a. Delayed.

LATERIFOLIOUS, låt-år-å-fol-yus, a. Growing on

the side of a leaf at the base. LATERITIOUS, låt-ur-ish-us, a. The colour of bricks.

LATEWARD, lå't-öård, a. Backward. LATEWARD, lå't-öård, ad. Somewhat late.

LATH, lå'th, n. A small long piece of wood, used to support the tiles of houses. A part of a county.

LATH, la'th, vt. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, la'the, n. The tool of a turner, by which he

turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chi-A barn.

LATHED, lathd, pp. Covered or lined with laths.

LATHER, låth-får, n. A foam or froth.

LATHER, låth-får, vi. To form a foam.

[soap.

LATHER, låth-får, vi. To cover with foam of water and

LATHERED, låth-ård, pp. Spread over with soap. LATHERING, låth-år-ing, ppr. Spreading over with

soap.

LATHING, lå'th-ing, ppr. Fitting up with laths.

LATHY, lå'th-è, a. Thin, or long as a lath.

LATIBULIZE, lå-th-u-li'z, vi. To retire into a cavity

in the winter and lie hid.

LATICLAVE, låt'é-klå'v, n. An ornament of dress worn by the Roman Senators, supposed to have a a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, set with knobs or studs.

LATIN, låt'sn, n. The Latin language. LATIN, låt'sn, a. Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATIN, låt-in, vt. To render into Latin. LATINED, låt-ind, pp. Rendered into Latin.

LATINED, fac-ind, pp. Rendered the Laun.

LATING, låt-ing, ppr. Seeking. Searching.

LATINING, låt-in-ing, ppr. Rendering into Latin.

LATINIST, låt-in-ist, n. One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lå-tin-it-å, n. Purity of Latin style.

LATINIZE, låt-in-iz, vi. To use words or phrases border the Latin.

rowed from the Latin. mination.

LATINIZE, låt in-i/z, vt. To give names a Latin ter-LATINIZED, låt in-i/zd, pp. Changed into Latin. LATINIZING, lat-in-i'z-ing, ppr. Giving names a Latin termination.

LATINIZM, låt-in-izm, n. A Latin idiom. LATINLY, låt-in-ie, ad. So as to understand and write

LATION, lå'shun, n. Removal of a body in a right line. LATIROSTROUS, låt-ir-os'trus, a. Broadbeaked.

LATISH, lå/t-ish, a. Somewhat late.

LATISH, lå/t-ish, a. Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, låt/é-tåns-ê, n. The state of lying hid.

LATITANT, låt/é-tånt, a. Lying hid.

LATITAT, låt/é-tåt, n. A writ by which all men in

personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid.

LATITATION, låt-å-tå-shun, n. The state of lying LATITUDE, låt-åt-u'd, n. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies, the line drawn from right to left. Room; space; extent. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. A particular degree reckoned from the equator. Unrestrained acceptation. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

ATITUDINAL, låt-it-u-din-ål, a. Pertaining to la-

LATITUDINAL, låt-it-u'din-ål, a. religious opinions. LATITUDINARIAN, låt-st-u-din-å/r-yan, a. Free in

LATITUDINARIAN, låt-it-u-din-å/r-yan, n. One who departs from orthodoxy. LATITUDINARIANISM, låt-lt-u-din-å/r-ŷån-lzm, n.

State of a latitudinarian.

LATRANT, lå'trå'nt, a. Barking. LATRATE, lå'trå't, vi. To bark like a dog. LATRATION, lå-trå'shun, n. The act of barking. LATRIA, låt'rë-å, n. The highest kind of worship:

distinguished by the Roman Catholicks from dulia, or inferior worship.

LATROBITE, lå-tro-bi't, n. A newly described mineral of a pale pink red colour.

LATROCINY, lat'rô-sin-è, n. Robbery.

LATTEN, lat'n, n. A mixed kind of metal, made of

copper and calamine: said by some to be the old ori-[Mentioned last of two.

LATTER, låt'år, a. Modern; lately done or past. LATTERLY, låt'år-lê, ad. Of late.

LATTERMATH, låt-år-måth, n. That which is mown after a former mowing.

A THICE lattis, n. A window made with sticks or

LATTICE, latis, n.

LATTICE, lat-is, vt. To mark with cross parts like a lattice

LATTICE, latis, a. Consisting of cross pieces.

LATTICED, lat-1sd, pp. Furnished with a lattice.

LATTICING, lat-is-ing, ppr. Furnishing with a lattice. LAUD, la'd, n. Praise; honour paid. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

LAUD, là'd, vt. To praise; to celebrate. LAUDABILITY, là'd-sb-sl'st-ê, n. Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLE, låd-åbl, a. Praise-worthy.

LAUDABLENESS, lå'd-åbl-nės, n. Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, lå'd-åb-lė, a. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDABLY, ia'd-ab-le, a. in a manner deserving praise. LAUDANUM, lòd-à-nům, n. A soporifick tincture. LAUDATION, là-dà-shûn, n. Praise; honour paid. LAUDATIVE, là'd-à-tlv, a. Panegyrick. LAUDATORY, là'd-à-tr-ê, a. Bestowing praise. LAUDATORY, là'd-à-tr-ê, n. That which contains or bestows praise.

LAUDED, lå'd-ed, pp. Praised; extolled.

LAUDER, lå'd-år, n. A praiser.

LAUDING, la'd-ing, ppr. Praising; extolling.

LAUGH, lå'f, n. The convulsion caused by merriment. LAUGH, lå'f, ni. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

LAUGH, lå'f, et. To deride; to ridicule. LAUGHABLE, lå'f-åbl, a. Exciting laughter. LAUGH AND LAY DOWN, lå'f-and lå-dåôn', n. A

game at cards.

LAUGHED, lå/fd, pp. Derided.

LAUGHER, lå/f-år, n. A man fond of merriment. LAUGHING, la'f-ing, ppr. Expressing mirth in a particular manner.

LAUGHINGLY, lå'f-ing-lė, ad. In a merry way. LAUGHINGSTOCK, lå'f-ing-stok, n. A butt; an ob-

ject of ridicue.

LAUGHTER, lå'f-tår, n. Convulsive merriment.

LAUGH-WORTHY, lå'f-bår-thå, a. Descrving to be laughed at.

LAUMONITE, là'mô-ni't, n. Efflorescent zeolite, so called from Laumont, its discoverer.

LAUNCE, lans'. See Lance.

LAUNCH, lantsh', vi. To force a vessel into the sea.

To expiate. To plunge into.

LAUNCH, lantsh', vi. To scatter; to waste.

LAUNCH, lantsh', n. The act of putting a ship out of

the dock, A particular kind of long boat.

LAUND, la'nd, n. Lawn; a plain extended between woods.

[is to wash clothes.

LAUNDER, lå'n-dår, n. A woman whose employment LAUNDER, lå'n-dår, vt. To wash; to wet.

LAUNDERER, lå'n-dår-år, n. A man that follows the business of washing.

AUNDRESS, lan-dres, n. A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRESS, lån-drés, vi. To do the work of a laun-LAUNDRY, lån-drés, v. The room in which clothes are washed.

LAUREATE, là-ré-a't, vt. To crown with laurel. LAUREATE, là-rê-a't, a. Decked or invested with a

LAUREATE, là-rê-a/t, n. One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time, the king's poet was first so called; and the laureate still continues to he the title of his successors.

LAUREATED, la're-a't-ed, pp. Honoured with a degree, and a laurel wreath.

LAUREATING, la'rê-a't-ing, ppr. Honouring with a

degree in the university. LAUREATION, lå-rê-å-shûn, n. Denotes, in the Scot-

tish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, and is so used in reference to the degrees

conferred by our own universities.

LAUREL, lar-él, n. A tree, called also the cherry bay.

LAURELLED, lar-éld, a. Crowned with laurel. LAURIFEROUS, là-rif-ur-us, a. Producing laurel.

LAURUSTINE, là'r-es-ti'n, n. An evergreen LAURUSTINUS, lå'r-es-ti-nus, n. shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter. [phinium.

LAUSKRAUT, là's-krat, n. A plant of the genus Del-LAUTU, latu, n. A band of cotton twisted and worn on the head of the Tuca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

LAVA, lå'vå, or lå-vå, n. Vitrified matter discharged

by volcanoes.

LAVATION, lå-vå/shûn, n. The act of washing.

LAVATORY, låv-å-tůr-ê, a. A wash.

LAVE, lå'v, et. To wash; to bathe.

LAVE-EARED, lå'v-è'rd,a. Having ears hanging down. LAVED, lavd, pp. Bathed. [a course. LAVEER, la-ver, vi. To change the direction often in

LAVENDER, låv'en-der, n. A plant.

LAVER, låtyår, n. A washing vessel. LAVEROCK, låvår-ök, or låvtrök, n. A lark. LAVING, låv-ing, ppr. Washing. LAVISH, låv-ish, vt. Prodigal; wasteful. LAVISH, låv-ish, vt. To scatter.

LAVISHED, låv-lshd, pp. Wasted. LAVISHER, låv-lsh-år, n. A prodigal.

LAVISHER, lav-lsh-lng, ppr. Wasting.
LAVISHLY, lav-lsh-lng, ppr. Wasting.
LAVISHLY, lav-lsh-lng, ad. Profusely.
LAVISHMENT, lav-lsh-ment, n. \ Prodigality; profuLAVISHNESS, lav-lsh-mes, n. \ sion.

LAVOLTA, lå-vòl-tå, n. An old dance in which was

much turning and much capering.

LAW, la', n. A rule of action. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established. Judicial process. A distinct edict or rule. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. The rules or axioms of science. The mosaical institution, distinguished from the gospel. The hooks in which the Jewish religion is delivered; distinguished from the prophets. A particular form or mode of try-ing and judging: as, law martial, law mercantile. Ju-risprupence; the study of law. [law. risprupence; the study of law. [law. LAWBREAKER, lå-brå/k-år, n. One who violates a

LAWBREAKER, la-bra'k-ur, n. One w LAWDAY, là-tâ, n. A day of open court. LAWFUL, là-tôl, a. Agreeable to law. LAWFULLY, là-tôl-è, ad. Legally. LAWFULLY, là-tôl-è, n. Legality. LAWGIVER, là-tôl-vâr, n. A legislative. LAWGIVING, là-tôl-vâr, a. Legislative.

LAWING, la'ing, n. Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws, and balls, of the fore feet of mastiffs, to prevent them from running after deer.

prevent them from rulning atter deer.

LAWLESS, |\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\fr

LAWN, là'n, n. An open space between woods. Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of LAWN, la'n, a. Made of lawn. [bishops. LAWNY, la'n-ê, a. Interspersed with lawns. Made of

lawn linen.

lawn linen.

LAWSUIT, lå'su't, n. A process in law

LAWYER, lå'yèr, n. Professor of law.

LAWYERLIKE, lå'yèr-lik, a. Like a real lawyer.

LAWYERLY, lå'yèr-lè, a. Judicial. [salmon.

LAX, låks', n. A looseness; a diarrhœa. A kind of

LAX, låks', a. Loose; not confined. Vague. Slack.

LAXATION, låks-å'shūn, n. The act of loosening.

The state of being loosened.

LAXATIVE, låks-å-tiv, n. A medicine that relaxes the

howels without stimulation.

bowels without stimulation. LAXATIVE, låks-å-tlv, a. Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVENESS, låks-å-tiv-nes, n. Power of easing [Slackness. Openness, costiveness. LAXITY, låks'lt-ê, n. Looseness; not costiveness. LAXLY, låks'lê, ad. Loosely.

LAXMESS, låks'nes, n. Laxity.

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet'. bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

LAY, lå', pret. of lie. [scheme. LAY, lå', vi. To bring eggs. To contrive; to form a LAY, lå', vi. To place; to put; to reposit. To keep from rising; to settle; to still. To dispose regularly. To bury. To station or place privily. To spread on a surface. To calm. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. To wager. To exclude eggs. To scheme. To impute. To bring a ship to lie as pear the wind as she can, in order to keep ulear scheme. lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. LAY, la', n. A stratum; a layer. Meadow; ground

unplowed: more properly written lea. A song; a

LAY, la', a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy. [thedral. LAYCLERK, lå-klerk, n. A vocal officiate in a ca-LAYER, lå'dr, n. A stratum, or row; a bed. A sprig

of a plant.

LAYEROUT, lå-dr-ååt, n. A steward.

LAYERUP, lå-dr-åp, n. A treasurer.

LAYING, lå-lag, ppr. Placing; imputing; wagering.

LAYLAND, lå-lånd, n. Fallow ground which lays un-[the clergy.

LAYMAN, la-man, n. One of the people distinct from

LAYSTALL, lå-stål, n. A heap of dung.

LAZAR, låz'-år, n. One nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

tilential diseases.

LAZARHOUSE, låz-år-håös, n. A house for the reLAZARET, låz-år-èt, n.

LAZARETTO, låz-år-èt-ö, n.

LAZARLIKE, lå/z-år-lik, a. Full of sores.

LAZARLY, lå/z-år-lö, a.

LAZARLY, lå/z-år-ötr, n. A plant.

LAZE, lå/z, vi. To live idly.

LAZE, lå/z, vi. To waste in laziness.

LAZE, lå/z, vi. To waste in laziness.

LAZEL, lå/z-år-ö, a. Idleness; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idleness; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idleness; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idlenes; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idlenes; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idlenes; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idlenes; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idlenes; tardiness.

LAZINESS, lå/z-år-nės, n. Idlenes; tardiness.

LAZINETT, lå/z-nr, ppr. Wasting in sloth.

LAZULI, läz-u-lit, n. A blue stone, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallic yellow.

LAZULITE, lå/z-u-lit, n. Lapus lazuli is a mineral of a fine azure blue colour.

fine azure blue colour.

LAZY, lå-ze, a. Sluggish; unwilling to work.

LD. Is a contraction of lord.

LEA, lê', n. An extensive plain. LEACH, lê'tsh, n. A quantity of wood ashes through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali. See LEECH.

LEACH, lê'tsh, vt. To wash as ashes, by percolation, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The

water thus charged with alkali is called lye. LEACHTUB, lê'tsh-tůb, n. A wooden vessel or tub in

which ashes are leached.

LEAD, led', n. The heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver, but the softest of all, and very ductile.

quicksiver, but the softest of all, and very ductile. LEAD, lê'd, vt. To fit with lead in any manner. LEAD, lê'd, v. To guide by the hand. To conduct to any place. To prevail on by pleasing motives. LEAD, lê'd, vî. To go first, and show the way. LEAD, lê'd, vî. To go first, and show the way. LEADED, lêdêded, pp. Covered or lined with lead. LEADEN, lêd'n, a. Made of lead. Heavy; dull. LEADEN, lêd'n, a. Made of lead. Heavy; dull.

LEADEN, lèd'n, a. Made of lead. Heavy; dull. LEADENHEARTED, lèd'n-hart-èd, a. Having an unfeeling heart.

LEADENHEELED, lêd'n-hê'ld, a. Slow in progress. LEADENSTEPPING,lêd'n-stêp²îng,a. Slowly moving LEADER, lê'd-dr, n. One that leads.

LEADING, ledding, ppr. Covering or lining with lead. LEADING, ledding, n. Guidance.

LEADING, le'd-lng, ppr. Guiding; conducting. LEADING, lè'd-lng, part. a. Principal; chief. LEADINGSTRINGS, lè'd-lng-stringz, n. Strings by

which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADMAN, lê'd-man, n. One who leads a dance.

LEADWORT, lê'd-bûrt, n. A plant

LEADY, léd-é, a. Of the colour of lead.

LEAF, lê'f, n. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. A part of a book, containing two pages.

One side of a double door. Any thing thinly beaten.

LEAF, lê'f, vi. To bear leaves. LEAFAGE, lê'f-lj, n. Store of leaves. LEAFED, lê'fd, a. Bearing leaves.

LEAFED, le'fd, pp. Having leaves. LEAFING, le'f-ling, ppr. Producing leaves. LEAFLESS, le'f-les, a. Naked of leaves.

LEAFLET, lê'f-lêt, n. A little leaf. [a lcaf. LEAFSTALK, lê'f-stâk, n. The stalk which supports LEAFY, lê'f-ê, a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, le'g, n. A confederacy of interest or friend-

A measure containing three miles.

snip. A measure containing three lines.

LEAGUE, le'g, vi. To confederate.

LEAGUED, le'gd, a. Confederated.

LEAGUED, le'gd, pp. United in mutual compact.

LEAGUER, le'g-ur, n. Camp. One united in a confederacy. Siege of a town by an army

federacy. Siege of a town by an army LEAGUING, lê'g. Ing, ppr. Uniting in compact. LEAK, lê'k, n. A breach or hole which lets in water. LEAK, lê'k, vi. To let water in and out. LEAK, lê'k, vi. To let out. LEAK, dê'k, vi. To let out. LEAK, dê'k, vi. To let out. LEAK, dê'k, vi. To let out. LEAK, dê'k, vi. To let out. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measure. LEAKY, lê'k-ê, a. Battered so as to let water in and LEAM, lê'm. See LEME. | out. Not close.

LEAMER, lê'm'ur, n. A kind of hound. LEAN, lê'n, n. That part of flesh which consists

the muscles without the fat.

LEAN, lê'n, a. Without flesh.

LEAN, lê'n, vt. To incline.

LEAN, lê'n, vt. To rest against. To bend; to waver.

LEANED, lê'nd, pp. Inclined; caused to lean.

LEANING, lé'n-fing, ppr. Inclining; causing to lean. LEANLY, lé'n-lê, ad. Meagerly. LEANNESS, lé'n-nès, n. Want of flesh.

LEANY, lê'n-ê. a. Alert; active. LEAP, le'p, n. Bound; jump. Space passed by leaping. Embrace of animals. A basket. A weel for fish. LEAP, le'p, nt. To pass by leaping. LEAP, le'p, nt. To jump; to bound; to spring; to start. LEAP, le'p, pt., To jump; to bound; to spring; to start. LEAPER, le'p-dr, n. One who leaps or capers. Spoken of a horse which passes over hedge and dich by

of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by

LEAPFRQG, lé'p-frèg, n. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAPING, lê'p-îng, ppr. Springing; bounding.

LEAPINGLY, lê'p-îng-lê, ad. By leaps.

LEAP-YEAR, or BISSEXTILE, lê'p-yêr, n. Every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more fourth year, and so called from its teaping a day more that year than in a common year is so that the common year has 365 days, but the leap-year 366; and then February has 29 days, which in common years has LEAR, lê'r. See LERE.

LEARN, lêrn', vi. To gain the knowledge or skill of.

LEARNED, lêrn', vi. To take pattern.

LEARNED, lêrn', a. Versed in science and literature. Skilled; skilful; knowing.

LEARNED, lêrn', pp. Obtained as knowledge.

LEARNED, lêrn', pp. obtained as knowledge.

LEARNED, lêrn', pp. who is acquiring some

LEARNER, ler-nur, n. One who is acquiring some new art or science. [guages or sciences. LEARNING, lêr-nîng, n. Literature; skill in lan-LEARNING, lêr-nîng, ppr. Gaining knowledge, LEASABLE, lê's-abl, a. Capable of being let by lease.

LEASE, le's, n. A contract by which, in consideration

of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of

of some payment, a temporary problems of some payment, a temporary houses or lands.

LEASE, lè's, vt. To let by lease. [vest-men leave. LEASE, lè's, vi. To glean; to gather what the har-LEASED, lè'sd, pp. Demised, or let, as lands or houses. LEASEHOLD, lè's-hôld, a. Holden by lease.

LEASER, lè's-ûr, n. A gleaner. A liar. See LEASING, TEASU là'sh n. A leather thong, by which a courser

LEASER, 16's-0't, n. A gleaner. A har. See LEASING, LEASH, 16'sh, n. A leather thong, by which a courser leads his greyhound. A tierce; three. LEASH, 16'sh, vt. To hold in a string LEASHED, 16'sh-d, pp. Held by a string. LEASHING, 16'sh-ling, ppr. Holding by a string. LEASING, 16's-ling, n. Lies; falschood. LEASING, 16's-ling, ppr. Letting by lease, LEASING, 16's-10g, ppr. Letting by lease, LEASING, 16's-10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by lease, 15 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by 16 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by 16 A South 16's 10g, ppr. Letting by 16 A South 16's 10g, pp. Holding by 16 A South 16's

LEASOW, lê'sô, n. A pasture.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-

LEAST, lê'st, a. Smallest. LEAST, le'st, ad. In a degree below others.

To say the least; not to LEAST, At, lê'st, LEAST, At the, lê'st, say all that might be

LEAST, At the, lest,
LEASTWISE, At, lest-ois,
LEAST, lest-ois,
said.
LEAST, lest-ois, of weak texture.
[mill.
LEAT, lest, n. A trench to convey water to or from a LEATHER, leth-ar, n. Dressed hides of animals. LEATHER, leth-ar, vt. To lash as with a thong of

leather: a low expression.

LEATHER, or LETHER, leth-ar, vi. To proceed with noise or violence: a low expression.

LEATHERCOAT, léth'ar-cô't, n. An apple with a

tough rind. [manufactures hides for use. LEATHERDRESSER, leth-dr-dres-dr, n. He who LEATHERED, leth'ard, pp. Lashed with a thong of [thong of leather. leather. LEATHERING, leth'dring, ppr. Lashing with a LEATHER-JACKET, leth-dr-jak-et, n. A fish of the

Pacific Ocean.

LEATHER-MOUTHED, leth'ur-maothd, a. Fish that have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven.

EATHERN, lêth-drn, a. Made of leather.
EATHER-SELLER, lêth-dr-sêl-dr, n. He who deals

in leather and vends it. [wings like le LEATHER-WINGED, léth-år-bingd, a. H LEATHERY, léth-år-è, a. Resembling leather. [wings like leather.

LEAVE, lè'v, n. Permission; allowance. Farewell. LEAVE, lè'v, vt. To quit; to desert; to abandon. Not to carry away. To reject; to bequeath; to give

up; to resign; to forbear; to omit. LEAVE, le'v, vi. To cease; to desist. LEAVE, le'v, vt. To levy; to raise.

LEAVED, lê'vd, a. Furnished with foliage. LEAVED, lê'vd, pp. Raised. LEAVELESS, lê'v-lês, a. Having no leaves.

LEAVEN, lê'vu, n. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light.

I.EAVEN, lê'vn, vt. To ferment by something mixed. LEAVENED, lêv'nd, pp. Raised, and made light by

fermentation. LEAVENING, lev-en-ing, n. Ferment mixed with

any substance to make it light. [mentation. LEAVENING, lev-ten-ing, ppr. Making light by fer-

LEAVENOUS, lév-én-ås, a. Containing leaven. LEAVER, lév-år, n. One who deserts or forsakes. LEAVES, lévz, n. The plural of leaf. [lea

LEAVING, lé'vz. n. The plural of leaf. [leaves. LEAVINESS, lé'v-ê-nès, n. State of being full of LEAVING, lé'v-lng, ppr. Quitting; withdrawing from; desisting from. Raising.
LEAVINGS, lê'v-lngz, n. Remnant; relicks.
LEAVINGS, lê'v-lngz, n. Remnant; relicks.
LECH, lêtsh', vt. Another term for the word latch.
LECHER, lêtsh'-dr, n. A whoremaster.
LECHER, lêtsh'-dr, vi. To whore.
LECHER, lêtsh'-dr, vi. To whore.

LECHEROUS, létsh-ůr-ůs, a. Provoking lust. Lewd. LECHEROUSLY, létsh-ůr-ůs-lê, ad. Lewdly.

LECHEROUSNESS, letsh'ůr-ůs-nes, n. Lewdness.

LECHERY, létshéar-ê, n. Lewdness; lust.
LECTION, lèk'shân, n. A reading. A lesson, or portion of scripture, read in divine service.
LECTIONARY, lèk'shân-èr-è, n. A book containing

parts of scripture, which were read in churches.

LECTURE, lek'tŷûr, n. A discourse pronounced upon any subject. [struct insolently. LECTURE, lěkétýůr, vi. To instruct formally. To in-LECTURE, lěkétýůr, vi. To read in publick; to in-struct an audience by a formal explanation or dis-

course. [reproved. LECTURED, lėk'tyard, pp. Instructed by discourse; LECTURER, lėk'tyar-ar, n. A teacher by way of lecture. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

LECTURESHIP, lék-tyur-ship, n. The office of a lecturer

LECTURING, lek-tyur-ing,ppr. Delivering a discourse. LECTURN, lek-turn, n. A reading-desk.

LED, lêd', Part. pret. of lead. LEDCAPTAIN, lêd-kâp²tîn, n. An humble attendant. LEDDEN, lêd'n, n. Language. True meaning.

LEDGE, lėj', n. A ridge rising above the rest. LEDGER, lėj'-dr, n. An account-book. See I LEDHORSE, lėd'-hò'rs, n. A sumpter horse. See LEGER.

LEE, le', n. Dregs; sediment; refuse. Sea term: it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the lee shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the lee of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore.

LEE, le', vi. To utter a falsehood. LEEBOARD, lê-bord, n. A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close hauled.

LEECH, lê'tsh, n. A physician. Cowleech: a small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the LEECH, le'tsh, vt. To heal.

LEECH, let sh, pr. 10 heal. [blood. LEECHCRAFT, lêt'sh-kråft, n. The art of healing. LEECHED, lêt'sh-lng, pp. Healed. LEECHING, lêt'sh-lng, ppr. Healing. LEECH-LINE, lêt'sh-l'in, n. Leech-lines are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the mainsail, and foresail, serving to truss them up to the yards. LEECHROPE, le'tsh-rô'p, n. The part of the bolt rope

to which the skirt, or border of a sail is sewed.

LEECHWAY, lê'tsh-ôâ, n. The way of all flesh. LEEF, lê'f, a. Agreeable; grateful. Willing. LEEF, lê'f, ad. Soon; willingly; readily. LEEGAGE, lê'gå'j, n. A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has...

LEEK, lê'k, n. A plant.

LEELITE, lê'li't, n. A mineral so called from Doctor

Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

LEELURCH, lê'lûrtsh, n. A sudden and violent roll of

the ship to leeward in a high sea.

the ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEER, le'r, n. An oblique view.

LEER, le'r, n. Empty; frivolous; foolish.

LEER, le'r, vi. To look archly.

LEER, le'r, vi. To guile with leering.

LEERED, le'rd, pp. Allured with smiles.

LEERING, le'r-Ing, ppr. Looking obliquely; alluring.

LEERINGLY, le'r-Ing-le, ad. With an arch smile.

LEES, le'z, n. Dregs; sediment.

LEESE le's, nt. To lose; hupt: destroy.

LEESE, le's, vt. To lose; hurt; destroy.

LEESIDE, lé'si'd, n. The side of a ship or boat far-thest from the point whence the wind blows.

LEET, le't, n. A law-day; a court of jurisdiction. LEET-ALE, le't-a'l, n. A feast at the time of the lect. LEETIDE, lê-ti'd, n. A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.

LEEWARD, lê-'bard, or lu-'ard, a. Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

LEFE, lê'f. See LEEF, and LEVER.

LEFT, lêft', part. pret. of leave.

LEFT, lêft', a. Sinistrous; not right.

LEFT, lêft', pp. Withdrawn; departed; quitted; suffered to remain.

fered to remain.

LEFT-HANDED, lêft-hånd'éd, a. Using the left-hand rather than the right. Unlucky. LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lêft-hånd'éd-nés, n. Habitual

use of the left-hand.

LEFT-HANDINESS, left-hand-e-nes, n. Awkward

LEG, leg', n. The limb by activity. LEG, leg', n. The limb by which we walk ; particu-

larly that part between the knee and the foot. LEGACY, leg-a-se, n. A particular thing given by

last will and testament. LEGACY-HUNTER, leg'a-se-hunt'dr, n. A person, who by flattery or presents endeavours to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in

their wills by a legacy.

LEGAL, lè'gél, a. Lawful.

LEGALITY, lè'gél-lt-ê, n. Lawfulness.

LEGALIZE, lè'gél-iz, vt. To make lawful.

LEGALIZE, lè'gél-ê, ad. Lawfully.

LEGATARY, lèg'él-têr-ê, n. One who has a legacy left. LEGATE, lég-ét-é', n. An ambassador from the pope. LEGATE, lég-ét-é', n. One who has a legacy left him. LEGATESHIP, lég-ét-ship, n. Office of a legate. LEGATINE, lég-ét-tin, n. Made by a legate. LEGATION, lé-gá-shūn, n. Deputation; embassive.

LEGATOR, le-ga-tur, n. One who leaves legacies. LEGE, lej', vt. To allege; to assert. To lighten; to case. _ LEGED, lejd', pp. Asserted; alleged.

LEN LER

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

LEGEND, lé-jend, n. A register of the lives of saints. An incredible unauthentic narrative. Any inscription on medals or coins.

LEGEND, lê'jênd, vt. To detail as in a legend.
LEGENDARY, lê'jênd-êr-ê, a. Fabulous.
LEGENDARY, lê'jênd-êr-ê, n. A book of old histories.
LEGENDED, lê'jênd-êd, pp. Narrated as a legend.
LEGENDING, lê'jênd-îng, ppr. Narrating.
LEGENDING, nê'jênd-îng, ppr. Narrating.

LEGER, lej'ar, n. A leger ambassador: one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a book that

tinnes at the court to which he is sent; a book that lies in the counting-house.

LEGER-BOOK, lėjėūr-bõk, n. A book that lies ready for entering articles of account.

LEGERDEMAIN, lėjėūr-dė-mä'n, n. Juggle; trick.

LEGERDEM, lėjėrėt-ė, n. Lightness; nimbleness.

LEGGE, lėg', vt. To lay.

LEGGED, lėg'd, a. Having legs.

LEGGED, lėg'd, pp. Laid.

LEGGIN, lėg-ln, n. A cover for the leg.

LEGGING, lėg-lng, ppr. Laying.

[read.

LEGIBLITY, lėj-lb-lt-lė, n. Capability of being LEGIBLE, lėj'dbl, ad. Such as may be read.

LEGIBLENESS, lėj'bl-nės, n. State of being legitle.

LEGIBLY, lėj'-b-lė, ad. In such a manner as may be

LEGIBLY, léj-ib-lé, ad. In such a manner as may be read.

read.

LEGING, lėjʻlng, ppr. Asserting.

LEGION, lėʻjūn, n. A body of Roman soldiers e msisting of about five thousand.

LEGIONARY, lėʻjūn-ėr-ė, a. Containing a legiou.

LEGIONARY, lėʻjūn-ėr-ė, n. One of a legiou.

LEGISLATE, lėjʻls-lå't-i. To make laws. [la ss.

LEGISLATION, lėjʻls-lå't-in, n. The act of giu mg

LEGISLATIVE, lėjʻls-lå't-iv, a. Giving laws.

LEGISLATOR, lėjʻls-lå't-ūr, n. A lawgiver.

LEGISLATORSHIP, lėj-ls-lå't-ūr, n. Power of
making laws.

making laws.

making law; LEGISLATURE, lėj-ls-lå/t-vur, n. The power that LEGISLATURE, lėj-lå/t-vur, n. The power that LEGIST, lėj-jšt, n. One skilled in law. [makes laws. LEGITIMACY, lėj-jšt-lm-čs-ė, n. Lawfulness of birth. LEGITIMATE, lėj-jšt-lm-čt, a. Born in marriage; not spurious.

LEGITIMATE, lé-jít-im-ét, vt. To make lawful. LEGITIMATED, lê-jît-îm-êt-êt, pp. 10 mase lawful. LEGITIMATED, lê-jît-îm-êt-lê, ad. Lawfully. LEGITIMATENESS, lê-jît-îm-êt-nês, n. Legality;

LEGITIMATING, lé-jit-im-å't-ing, ppr. Making law-LEGITIMATION, lé-jit-im-å'shun, n. Lawful birth.

LEGUME, lê-gu-mên, n. } Seeds gathered by LEGUMEN, lê-gu-mên, n. } the hand. LEGUMINOUS, lê-gu-m-în-ûs, a. Belonging to pulse. LEIGER, lêj-ûr. } See LEGER, or LEGER-LEIGER-BOOK, lêj-ûr-bêb. } Soe LEGER-LEIGER-BOOK, lêj-ûr-bêb. }

LEISURABLY, lê-2nĥr-åbl, a. Done at leisure. LEISURABLY, lê-2hĥr-åb-lê, ad. At leisure. LEISURE, lê-2hĥr, n. Freedom from business. LEISUREL, lê-2hĥr, a. Convenient. LEISURELY, lê-2hĥr-lê, a. Deliberatery. LEISURELY, lê-2hĥr-lê, ad. Slowly.

LEISURELY, 16²zhūr-4e, ad. Slowly.
LEMAN, 16²mān, n. A sweetheart.
LEME, 16²m, n. A ray; a beam; a flash.
LEME, 16²m, vi. To shine; to blaze.
LEMMA, 16²m²a, n. The tree that bears lemons.
LEMMING, 16²m²lng, n. A kind of rat, in the north
LEMMING, 16²m²lng, n. of Europe, which sometimes migrates from north to south in immense numbers.

LEMNISCATE, lėm'nis-kå't, n. A curve in the form

of the figure 8.

LEMON, lėm-un, n. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lėm-un-a'd, n. Liquor made of water,

sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LEMUR, lê-můr, n. The Makis, natives of Africa and the East Indies; quadrupeds.

LEMURES, lêm-u-rêz, or lê-mu-rêz, n. Hobgoblins. LEND, lènd', vt. To supply on condition of repayment. LENDABLE, lènd'abl, a. That may be lent. LENDER, lènd'ar, n. One who lends any thing.

LENDING, Lending, n. What is leut on condition of repayment.

LENDING, lend'ing, pp. Granting as a loan. 406

LENDS, lendz', n. Loins.
LENGTH, lengkth', n. The extent of any thing material from end to end. Long duration or protraction. Distance. End.

LENGTHEN, lengkth', vt. To extend; to make longer.
LENGTHEN, lengkth'en, vt. To draw out.
LENGTHEN, lengkth'en, vi. To grow longer.
LENGTHENED, lengkth'end, pp. Made longer.

LENGTHENING, lengkth-inng, ppr. Making longer. LENGTHENING, lengkth-en-ing, n. Protraction. LENGTHFUL, lengkth-fol, a. Of great measure in rection.

LENGTHWISE, lengkth'ôi'z, ad. In a longitudinal di-

LENGTHWISE, lėngkth-ʻėi'z, ad. In a longitudinal diLENGTHY, lėngth-ė, a. Moderately long.
LENIENCY, lė'n-yėnt, a. Softening; mitigating; emolLENIENT, lė'n-yėnt, a. Softening; mitigating; emolLENIENT, lė'n-yėnt, n. An emollient.
LENIFIED, lėn-ė-fid, pp. Softened.
LENIFY, lėn-²lf-i, vi. To assuage: to mitigate.
LENIFYING, lėn-ė-fi-ling, ppr. Mitigating.
LENIMENT, lėn-ė-fi-ling, ppr. Mitigating.
LENIMENT, lėn-ė-fi-ling, ppr. Mitigating.
LENITIVE, lėn-²t-i-v, a. Assuasive; emollient.
LENITIVE, lėn-²t-i-v, a. A palliative.
LENITY, lėn-²t-i-v, a. A palliative.
LENITY, lėn-²t-v, a. A glass spherically convex on both
LENT, lėnt', n. The time from Ash Wednesday to
LENT, lėnt', a. Slow; mild. Sparing. [Easter.
LENT, lėnt', pp. Furnishing as a loan.
LENTICULAR, lėn-tlk-u-lėr, a. Doubly convex.
LENTICULARLY, lėn-tlk-u-lėr, a. Doubly convex.

ner of a lens, with a curve.

LENTICULITE, lén-tîk'u-li't, n. A petrified shell. LENTIFORM, lént-é-farm, a. Having the form of a LENTIGINOUS, tén-tig-în-ils, a. Scurfy. [lens.

LENTIGO, len-te-go, n. A freekly or scurvy eruption upon the skin. LENTIL, len'til, n. A plant.

LENTISCK, len-tisk n. \ The wood of the tree LENTISCUS, len-tisk ns. \ which produces mastich. LENTITUDE, len-te-tu'd, n. Sluggishness. LENTNER, lent-ner, n. A kind of hawk. The wood of the tree

LENTOR, len'tur, n. Tenacity; viscosity. That sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. [out. LENTOUS, lén-tûs, a. Viscous; capable to be drawn L'ENVOY, l'ân-tôd'. See Envoy. LENZINTE, lén-zîn-i't, n. A mineral of clay of two

kinds, the opaline and argillaceous. LEO, 1ê-6, n. The fifth sign of the zodiac.

LEOD, lê-26d, n. The people. Country. LEOF, lê-6f, n. Leof denotes love; so leofwin is a winner of love; leofstan, best beloved.

LEONINE, lê-6-ni'n, a. Belonging to a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Lco, or rather Leontius, the inventor: as, Gloria faciorum temere conceditur horum.

LEONINELY, lè²ó-n'n-lè, ad. In the manner of a lion. LEOPARD, lèp²ûrd, n. A spotted beast of prey. LEOPARD'S-BANE, lèp²ûrd'z-bã'n, n. An herb.

LEPER, lép-dr. n. One infected with a leprosy. LEPER, lép-dr. n. One infected with leprosy. LEPER, lép-dr. a. Pleasant; merry. LEPIDOLITE, lé-pld-é-li't, n. A mineral of a violet or

lilac colour.

LEPIDOPTER, lép-îd-òp'tůr, n. An order of in-LEPIDOPTERA, lép-îd-òp'tůr-å, n. sects having four wings, covered with fine scales, like powder, as the butterfly

LEPIDOPTÉRAL, lép-id-op-tur-al, a. Belonging to the order of Lepidopters.

LEPORINE, le'pô-rin, a. Belonging to a hare.

LEPOSITY, lê-pròs-rit-ê, n. Squamous diseas

LEPROSY, lê-pròs-ê, n. A loatsome distemper, which

LEPROSY, Icp-ras-e, n. A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, Icp-ras, a. Infected with a leprosy.

LEPROUSLY, Icp-ras-le, ad. In an infectious gree.

LEPROUSNESS, Icp-ras-nes, n. State of being leprous.

LEPTOLOGY, Icp-tòl-ò-je, n. A minute and tedious description of unimportant things.

LERE, Ic/r, n. A lesson. Skill; scholarship.

LERE, Ic/r, a. Empt. See Level.

LERE, lê'r, a. Empty. See LEAR.

LERE, le'r, vt. To teach.

LERE, lê'r, vt. To teach.

LERID, lê'rd, pp. Learned; taught.

LERING, lê'r-ing, ppr. Teaching.

LERNY, lêr-ê, n. A lecture.

LESS, lês', A negative or private termination.

LESS, lês', a. The comparative of little.

LESS, lês', n. Not so much.

LESS, lês', n. Not so much.

LESS, lês', vt. To make less.

LESSEE, lês-sê', n. The person to whom a lease is

LESSEN, lês'n, vt. To grow less; to shrink [given.

LESSEN, lês'n, vt. To make less.

LESSENED, lês'nd, pp. Made less.

LESSENING, lês'nd, pp. Made less.

LESSER, lês'ch, a. Little has two comparatives, less

LESSER, lês'ch, a. Little has two comparatives, less

LESSER, lês-ûr, a. Little has two comparatives, less

LESSER, lês-ûr, a. Little has two comparatives, less

LESSES, lês-ûz, a. The dung of beasts left on the LESSES, les'ez, n. The dung of beasts left on the

ground. LESSON, les'n, n. Precept; portion of Scripture read.

Tune pricked for an instrument. LESSON, les-an, vt. To teach.

LESSON, les-on, vr. 10 teach.
LESSONED, lés-ônd, pp. Taught.
LESSONING, lés-ôn-lng, ppr. Teaching.
LESSOR, lés-ôr, n. One who lets any thing by lease.
LEST, lést', conj. That not, meaning prevention should bappen. It sometimes means only that.

happen. It sometimes means only that.

LET, let'. The termination of diminuity words, from the Saxon, little, small: as, rivulet, a small stream;

handet, a little village.

LET, lét', n. Hindrance; obstacle.

LET, lét', vi. To forbear; to withhold.

LET, lét', vt. To allow; to suffer; to permit. To discharge. To give, to hire, or farm. To hinder; to ob-

struct; to oppose.

LET, let', pp. Allowed; suffered.

LETHAL, lethal, a. Deadly; mortal.

LETHALITY, lè-thâl-'lt-è, n. Mortality. LETHARGICAL, lè-thâr-'jîk-âl, a. Sleepy by disease. LETHARGICALLY, lê-thâr-'jîk-âl-ê, ad. In a morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGICALNESS, lé-thar-jik-al-nes, n. Morbid

sleepiness.

LETHARGICK, lê-thâr-jîk, a. Sleepy by disease. LETHARGICKNESS, lê-thâr-jîk-nês, n. Mor

sleepiness. LETHARGIED, léth-ér-jé'd, a. Laid asleep. LATHARGIED, léth-ér-jé'd, pp. Made lethargic. LETHARGING, lè-thà'r-jing, ppr. Making dull. LETHARGY, lèth-ûr-jê, n. A morbid drowsiness. LETHARGY, lèth-ûr-jê, vt. To make lethargic. LETHE, lé-thé, n. Oblivion. Death. LETHEAN, lè-thé-an, a. Causing oblivion. LETHEED, lé-thé-d, a. Oblivious; lethean.

LETHIFEROUS, le-thif-ur-us, a. Deadly. LETTED, lét'éd, pp. Hindered; opposed. LETTER, lét'år, n. One who lets or permits. character in the alphabet. An epistle. Letters: learning. Letters patent : a written instrument con-

taining a royal grant.

LETTER, lèt-ûr, vt. To stamp with letters.

LETTERCASE, lèt-ûr-kå/s, n. A case to put letters in.

LETTERED, lét-ård, a. Literate; learned. LETTERED, lét-ård, pp. Stamped with letters. LETTERFOUNDER, lét-år-fa\u00f3nd-\u00fcr, n. One who

casts types for printing.

LETTERING, let'dr-ing, ppr. Impressing with letters.

LETTERLESS, let'dr-les, a. Illiterate.

LETTERPRESS, let'dr-pres, n. Print; types. LETTERS, let'drz, n. Literature; learning.

LETTING, let-ing, ppr. Permitting; suffering. Hindering; ostructing.

LETTUCE, létéls, n. A plant.

LEUCIN, luésin, n. A peculiar white pulverulent

LEUCINE, luésin, n. Substance obtained from beef fibres, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with

LEUCITE, lu-si't, n. A stony substance so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic productions in

LEUĆO-ETHIOPIC, lu-kô-éth-ê-òp'îk, a. White and

black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lu-kô-flég'må-sê, n. Paleness,

with viscid juices and cold sweatings. LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lu-kô-flég-måt-fik, a. Where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEUCOTHIOP, lu-kô-thè-òp, n. An albino. LEVANT, le-vant', n. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVANT, lè vânt', a. Eastern. LEVANTINE, lèv'ân-ti'n, n. A particular kind of silk. LEVANTINE, lèv'ânt'i'n, a. Belonging to the Levant. LEVATOR, lê-vå-tår, n. A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEVE, le'v, a. Agreeable.

LEVE, le'v, vt. The old form of our present word believe. LEVEE, lev'e, n. The time of rising. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. A plane. A surface without protuberances. Standard. An instrument whereby masons adjust their

work. Rule; plan; scheme. [periority. LEVEL, lèv²ėl, a. Even. Having no gradations of su-LEVEL, lèv²ėl, vt. To make even. To free from inequalities. To lay flat. To aim. To direct to an end. LEVEL, lèv²ėl, vi. To aim at. To conjecture. To

square with.

LEVELLED, lév-éld, pp. Reduced to a plane. LEVELLER, lév-él-dr, n. One who makes any thing even. One who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.

LEVELLING, lev-el-ing, ppr. Making level.

LEVELNESS, lev-el-nes, n. Evenness. Equality with something else.

LEVEN, lev'n, n. Ferment. That which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment. LEVER, lê-vůr, n. The second mechanical power, used

to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVER, lêzvûr, a. The comparative degree of leve, leef, or lief. More agreeable; more pleasing.

LEVER, lêzvûr, ad. As we now say, I had rather.

LEVERET, lév-ûr-ét, n. A young hare. LEVEROCK, lév-òr-òk, n. This word, in Scotland,

denotes the lark.

LEVET, lê-vêt, n. A blast on the trumpet.

LEVIABLE, lê-viê-âbl, a. That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lê-viê-âthân, n. A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. In poetry: generally taken for the whale.

LEVIED, lev-ed, pp. Raised. Collected: as, to men or taxes

LEVIGATE, lev-"ig-a't, vt. To polish; to smooth; to LEVIGATE, lev-"ig-a't, part. a. Made smooth. Light-[palpable powder.

LEVIGATED, lév-ig-å't-êd, pp. Reduced to a fine, im-LEVIGATING, lév-ig-å't-ing, ppr. Rendering very fine, soft, and smooth.

LEVIGATION, lêv-ig-a-shûn, n. The reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller.

LEVIN, lê'vîn, n. Lightning. LEVITATION, lêv-ê-tâ'shûn, n. The act of rendering

light or buoyant. LEVITE, lê'vi't, n. One of the tribe of Levi. One born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

LEVITICAL, lê-vît-îk-ål, a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITICALLY, lê-vît-îk-ål-îe, ad. After the manner

of the Levites.

LEVITY, lev-ît-ê, n. Lightness. Inconstancy. Idle

pleasure; trifling gaiety.

LEVY, lev-2, n. The act of raising money or men.

LEVY, lev-2, vt. To raise. To bring together: applied to men. To raise: applied to war. To raise:

applied to money. LEVYING, lèv-é-ing, ppr. Raising. Collecting men

or money for public service.
LEW, lu', a. Tepid. Lukewarm.
LEWD, lu'd, a. Wicked; bad; dissolute. Lustful. LEWDLY, lu'd-lê, ad. Wickediy. Libidinously. LEWDNESS, lu'd-nês, n. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lu'd-stůr, n. One given to criminal plea-LEWIS-D'OR, lå-ê-dô'r, n. See Lowis Dor. [sures.

LEXICOGRAPHER, jeks-e-cog-raf-or, n. A writer of dictionaries LEXICOGRAPHIC, léks-é-kô-gråf-ik, a. Pertaining

to the compilation of a dictionary

LEXICOGRAPHY, lėks-ė-kog-rāf-ė, n. The practice of defining words. The practice of writing dictionaries. LEXICON, lėks-ė-kūn, n. A dictionary. [con. LEXICONIST, lėks-ė-kūn-st, n. A writer of a lexi-LEXIGRAPHY, lėks-ė-grāf-ė, n. The practice of de-

fining words. LEY, Lee, or Lay, lê', or lå, n. A field or pasture. LHERZOLITE, lêr'zô-li't, n. A mineral of an emerald

green. LIABILITY, li-å-bil-it-é, n. The state of being liable.

LIABLE, li'abl, a. Obnoxious. Subject. LIABLENESS, li'abl-nes, n. State of being liable to. Subjection.

LIAR, li'ur, n. One who tells falsehood.

LIARD, li'drd, a. Gray.

LIAS, li'as, n. A species of limestone, occurring in flat horizontal strata, and supposed to be of recent form-LIB, lib', vt. To eastrate. [ation. LIBATION, li-bå'shån, n. The act of pouring wine on

the ground in bonour of some deity.

JBBARD, l'b'drd, n. A leopard.

LIBBARDSBANE, l'b'drdz-bā'n, n. A poisonous plant.

LIBBARDSBANE, Ib-4rdz-ba'n, n. A poisonous plant. LIBBED, Ibd', pp. Castrated.

LIBBING, Ibb'lng, ppr. Castrating.

LIBEL, li-bèl, n. A defamatory writing.

LIBEL, li-bèl, vi. To satirize; to lampoon.

LIBEL, li-bèl, vi. To spread defamation.

LIBELEDD, li-bèld, pp. Defamed by a writing or picture wede nebble.

LIBELLED, ii-bel-år, n. A defamer by writing.

LIBELLER, li-bél-år, n. A defamer by writing.

LIBELLING, li-bél-ång, pn. The act of defaming.

LIBELLING, li-bél-ång, pp. Defaming.

LIBELLOUS, li-bél-ås, a. Defamatory.

[nerous.

LIBERAL, lib-år-ål, a. Becoming a gentleman. General State of the state of

LIBERALITY, lib'ur-al-it-e, n. Munificence; generosity; generous profusion. LIBERALIZE, lib-ur-al-i'z, vt. To make liberal.

LIBERALIZED, lîb'ûr-âl-i'zd, pp. Freed from prejudices. [liberal. LIBERALLY, lib-ur-al-e, ad. Bounteously. Freely; LIBERALLY, lib-ur-al-e, ad. Bounteously. [copiously. LIBERALIZING, lîb'dr-âl-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering LIBERATE, lîb-ûr-â't, vt. To set free. [copiously. LIBERATED, lîb-ûr-â't-êd, pp. Released from con-

Manumitted. LIBERATING, lib-ur-a't-ing, ppr. Delivering from

LIBERATION, lib-ar-ā'shan, n. The act of setting LIBERATOR, lib-ar-ā't-ar, n. A deliverer. LIBERTARIAN, lib-ar-tar-ŷan, a. Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the

doctrine of necessity.

_IBERTINAGE, lîb-dr-tîn-čj, n. Dissoluteness.
_IBERTINE, lîb-dr-tîn, n. One who lives without restraint or law. One who pays no regard to the pre-

cepts of religion. LIBERTINE, lib'ur-tin, a. Licentious; irreligious. LIBERTINISM, lib'ar-tin-izm, n. Licentiousness of

opinions and practice.

opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, \(\frac{1}{10}\)\(\frac{d^2}{n}\)-t\(\frac{d^2}{n}\). Freedom, as opposed to slaver. Privilege; exemption. Leave.

LIBIDINIST, \(\frac{1}{10}\)\(\frac{d^2}{n}\)-\(\frac{1}{8}\)t, \(n\). One devoted to lewdness.

LIBIDINOUS, \(\frac{1}{10}\)\(\frac{1}{10

LIBIDINOUSLY, lib-id-in us-le, ad. Lewdness; [lustfulness. lustfulness

LIBIDINOUSNESS, lîb-îd4n-us-nes, n. Lewdness; LIBRA, li-brå, n. The seventh sign in the zodiack; the balance.

IBRAL, li-brål, a. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, li-bra'r-ŷan, n. One who has the care of a library. [librarian. LIBRARIANSHIP, li-brå'r-ŷan-shîp, n. The office of a LIBRARY, li-brer-e, n. A large collection of books,

publick or private. LIBRATE, li'bra't, vt. To poise; to balance.

LIBRATING, li-brå't-lng, ppr. Balancing.
LIBRATION, li-brå'shån, n. The state of being ba-

lanced. In astronomy: the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination o. the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, li-brå'tůr-ė, a. Balancing. LICE, li's, n. The plural of Louse. LICEBANE, li's-ba'n, n. A plant. [by a logal grant. LICENSABLE, li'sens-abl, a. That may be permitted LICENSE, li'sens, n. Contempt of legal and necessary

LICENSE, 11-sens, n. Contempt of regarding the restraint. A grant; permission.

LICENSE, 11'séns, vt. To permit by legal grant.

LICENSED, 11'sénsd, pp. Permitted by authority.

LICENSER, 11'séns-ûr, n. A granter of permission. LICEN SING, li'sens'ing, ppr. Permitting by a legal

LICENTIATE, li-sens'ya't, n. A degree in Spanish universities. A term applied to those who receive, in our own country, licenses from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine. [cense.

LICENTIATE, li-sens'ýå't, vt. To encourage by li-LICENTIATED, li-sens'ýå't-éd, pp. Permitted by license

LICENTIATING, li'sens' ýå't-ing, ppr. Permitting. LICENTIOUS, li-sen-shus, a. Unrestrained by law or morality. straint.

LICENTIOUSLY, li-sen'shus-le, ad. Without just re-LICENTIOUSNESS, li-sen'shus-nes, n. Contempt of just restraint.

LICH, li'k, a. Like; resembling.

LICH, litsh', n. A dead carease: whence lichwake, the time or act of watching by the dead; lichgate, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; Lichfield, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians.

LICHEN, İtsh-én, n. Liverwort.
LICHENOGRAPIC, litsh-én-ò-grāf-îk, a. Per-LICHENOGRAPHICAL, litsh-én-ò-grāf-îk-âl, } tain-. ing to lichenography.

LICHENOGRAPHIST, litsh'én-òg'råf-ist, n. One who describes the lichens. LICHENOGRAPHY, litsh'én-òg'raf-ê, n. A descrip-

tion of the vegetables called lichens. LICHOWL, li'k-åől', or litsh-åöl, n. A sort of owl, by

the vulgar supposed to foretel death. LICIT, lis-ft, a. Lawful. LICITLY, lis-ft-le, ad. Lawfully.

LICITLY, [Is-it-le, ad. Lawfully.

LICITNESS, Ils-ît-nes, n. Lawfulness. [over.

LICK, Iîk', n. A blow: a low word. What is smeared

LICK, Iîk', vt. To pass over with the tongue; to lap.

LICK, Iîk', vt. To beat.

LICKED, Iîk'd, pp. Taken in by the tongue.

LICKER, Iîk-ît-n. One who laps up.

LICKERISH, Iîk-ît-îs, a. Nice in the choice of

LICKEROUS, Iîk-ît-îs, a. food.

LICKERISHNESS, lik-ur-ish-nes, n. LICKEROUSNESS, lik-ur-us-nes, n. Niceness of LICOROUSNESS, lik'dr-ds-nes, n. palate.

LICKING, liking, ppr. Lapping up with the tongue. LICKERISHLY, likin-ish-lè, ad. Daintily; deli-LICOROUSLY, likin-is-lè, ad. ciously. LICORICE, likin-is, n. A root of sweet taste. LICTOR, likin, n. A beadle that attended the Roman

consuls to apprehend or punish criminals. LID, lid', n. A cover. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

sleep of wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, li', n. Any thing impregnated with some other body: as, soap, or salt. A criminal falsehood.

LIE, li', vt. To utter criminal falsehood.

LIE, li', vi. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination, against something else. To rest; to press upon. To remain fixed. To be placed or situated with

upon. To remain fixed. To be placed or situated with respect to something else.

LIEF, lê'f, a. Dear; beloved.

LIEF, lê'f, a. Willingly.

LIEGE, lê'j, n. Sovereign; superior lord.

LIEGE, lê'j, n. Bound by some feudal tenure; sovereign.

LIEGEMAN, lê'j-man, n. A subject.

LIEGER, lê'j-âr, n. A resident ambassador.

LIEN, li'ên, n. A legal claim, as a lien upon land.

LIEN, li'ên, t. A legal claim, as a lien upon land.

LIEN, li'ên, t. A legal claim, as a lien upon land.

LIEN, li'ên, li'ên-têr'îk, a. Pertaining to a

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

LIENTERY, h'én-ter-é, n. A particular looseness or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.

LIER, li'dr, n. One that rests or lies down.

LIEU, Iu', n. Room instead.

LIEUTENANCY, léf-tén-an-se, n. The office of a lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT, lef-ten-ant, n. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority. In war: one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lcf-ten-ant-ship, n. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIEVE, lêv', ad. Willingly. LIEVRITE, lê4vri't, n. A mineral, called also yenite,

which see.

LIFE, li'f, n. Union and co-operation of soul with body. Present state. Manner of living with respect to happiness and misery. Narrative of a life past. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; animal being. System of animal nature.

LIFEBLOOD, li'f-blåd, n. The vital blood. LIFEBLOOD, li'f-blåd, a. Vital; essential. LIFE-ESTATE, li'f-ès-tå't, n. An estate for life.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, li'f-ev-ar-last-ing, u. An herb. LIFEGIVING, li'f-giving, n. Having the power to [person. give life.

LIFEGUARD, li'f-gå'rd, n. The guard of a king's LIFELESS, lif-les, a. Dead; deprived of life. Unanimated. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

LIFELESSLY, lif-les-le, ad. Without vigour.

LIFELESSNESS, li'f-les-nes, n. Inactivity.

LIFELIKE, li'f-li'k, a. Like a living person. LIFERENT, li'f-rent, n. A rent for life. LIFESTRING, li'f-string, n. Nerve. LIFETIME, li'f-ti'm, n. Continuance of life.

LIFE HME, RI-TIM, n. Continuance of the.

LIFEWEARY, lif-ôe'r-ê, a. Tired of living.

LIFT, lift', vt. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. To exalt.

LIFT, lift', vi. To practise theft.

LIFT, lift', n. Effort; struggle. In Scottish; the sky.

Lifts of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LIFTED, lift-ed, pp. Elevated. LIFTER, lift-ar, n. One that lifts. A thief.

LIFTING, lift-ing, n. The act of lifting.

LIFTING, lift ing, ppr. Raising; swelling with pride.

LIG, lig', vi. To lie.
LIGAMENT, lig'a-ment, n. A white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane, which fastens the bones. Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

LIGAMENTAL, lig-å-ment'ål, a. Composing a lig-LIGAMENTOUS, lig-å-ment'ås, ament.

LIGATION, li-gā'shūn, n. The act of binding.
LIGATURE, llg'ā-tyūr, n. A bandage.
LIGHT, li't, vt. That material medium of sight: that
body which we see. Day. Life; Artificial illumination. Illumination of mind; instruction; know-ledge. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to A pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

LIGHT, li't, a. Not burdensome; easy to be borne, or carried, or lifted; easy to be endured. Active; rainble. Slight; not gross. Unsteady; unsettled. Gay; trifling. Not chaste. Bright; clear. LIGHT, li't, ad. Lightly; cheaply. LIGHT, li't, pret. and part. lighted, light, and lit. To

kindle; to set on fire. To give light to; to guide by

LIGHT, lit, vt. pret. lighted, light, or lit. To fall upon by chance. To fall; to strike on. To descend from a carriage.

LIGHT-ARMED, lit'-årmd, a. Not heavily armed. LIGHT-BEARER, li't-ba'r-år, n. A torch-bearer.

LIGHTBRAIN, li't-bra'n, n. A trifling person.

LIGHTED, li't-èd, pp. Kindled. LIGHTEN, li'tn, vi. To flash. To shine like light-ning. To fall; to light.

LIGHTEN, litn, vt. To illuminate; to enlighted. To make less heavy. To cheer.

LIGHTENED, li'tad, pp. Made lighter; enlightened.

LIGHTENING, li't-en-ing, ppr. Reducing in weight; illuminating.

LIGHTER, li't-dr, n. A large open vessel, usually managed with oars; common on the river Thames, and employed to convey goods to or from a ship; and usually to carry ballast.

LIGHTERMAN, li't-ůr-mån, n. One who manages a

LIGHTFINGERED, li't-fing'gurd, a. Thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, li't-fot, n. Venison.

LIGHTFOOTED, li't-fot-ed, a. Nimble in running. LIGHTHEADED, li't-hêd-ced, a. Unsteady; thought-less. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease. LIGHTHEADEDNESS, li't-hêd-ced-ness, a. Delirious-

LIGHTHEARTED, li't-hart-ed, n. Gay; merry; LIGHTHORSE, li't-ha'rs, n. Light-armed cavalry. LIGHTHOUSE, li't-haos, n. An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEGGED, li't-leg'd, a. Nimble; swift. LIGHTLEGGED, li't-leg'd, a. Nimble; swift. LIGHTLESS, li't-les, z. Wanting light.

LIGHTLY, li't-le, a. Without weight. Easily; readily; without difficulty. Without reason; cheerfully. Not chastely. Nimbly; with levity. steady. LIGHTMINDED, li't-mi'nd-ed, a. Unsettled. Un-LIGHTMINDED, Internated, a. Unsettled. Un-LIGHTNESS, li't-nès, n. Want of weight. Unsteadi-ness. Unchastity. Agility. [thunder. LIGHTNING, li't-ning, n. The flash that attends LIGHTNING-GLANS, li't-ning-glans', n. A glance,

or darting of lightning.

LIGHT-ROOM, li't-rôm, n. In a ship of war, a small apartment, having double glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges.

LIGHTS, li'tz, n. The lungs; the organs of breathing : we say, lights of other animals, and lungs of men. LIGHTSOME, li't-sum, a. Luminous. Gay; airy.

LIGHTSOMENESS, li't-sům-nés, n. Luminousness; cheerfulness.

LIGNALOES, li'n-ål'd'z, n. Aloes wood. LIGNEOUS, lig-ne-ås, a. Made of wood. LIGNIFICATION, lig-nif-ik-å-shån, n. The process

of a vegetable being turned into, or becoming wood.

LIGNIFIED, llg-nê-fi'd, pp. Converted into wood.
LIGNIFORM, llg-nê-fârm, a. Like wood.
LIGNIFY, llg-nê-fi', vi. To become wood.
LIGNIFY, llg-nê-fi', vt. To convert into wood. [wood. LIGNIFYING, lig'nê-fi'ing, ppr. Converting into

LIGNOUS, lig-na, a. Of a woody substance. LIGNUMVITÆ, lig-nam-vi-tê, n. Guaiacum; a very

hard wood. LIGULATE, lfg-u-lå/t, n. Like a bandage, LIGULATED, lfg-'u-lå/t-ed, strap: as, a ligu strap: as, a ligulate flower

LIGURE, li'gu'r, or lig'u'r, n. A precious stone. LIGURITE, lig'u-ri't, n. A mineral of an apple green

colour. LIKE, li/k.

A frequent termination of adjectives softened into the termination of ly, viz. godly, maidealy, heavenly, earthly.

hewenty, carhty.
LIKE, li'k, a. Resembling; equal.
LIKE, li'k, a. Some person or thing resembling another.
LIKE, li'k, va. In the same manner. Likely, probably.
LIKE, li'k, vt. To choose with preference. To approve. To please.
LIKED, li'k, vi. To be plea ed with.

LIKEL, lik'd, pp. Approved. Chosen.

LIKELIHOOD, li'k-lė-hőd,

LIKELINESS, li'k-lė-nės, n. Resemblance. Pro-

LIKELY, lik-lė, al. Probable.

LIFELY, lik-lė, al. Probably; as may reasonably be Liken, likn, vt. To compare.

L.KENED, li'knd, pp. Compared. LIKENESS, li'k-nes, n. Representation; similitude. One who resembles another.

LIKENING, li'k-nling, ppr. Comparing.
LIKEWISE, li'k-ôi's, ad. In like manner; also.
LIKING, li'k-fing, ppr. Approving; choosing.
LIKING, li'k-fing, a. Plump.

LIKING, li'k-ing, n. Plumpness. LILACH, lĉ-lak, or li-lak, n. A tree.

LILALITE, Iîl'â-li't, n. A species of earth.
LILIACEOUS, Iîl'ê-â's-ŷās, a. Lily-like.
LILIED, Iîl'ê'd, a. Embellished with lilies.
LILL, Iîl', vt. To put out the tongue.
LILT, Iîlt', vi. To do any thing cleverly.
LILY, Iîl'ê, n. A plant and flower.
LILY of the Valley, or May lily, Iîl'ê. A plant.
LILY-DAFFODIL, Iîl'ê-âhî'ê-dîl, n. A foreign flower. LILY-DAFFODIL, III-e-uar-o-un, n. A loreign nower. LILYHANDED, IÎI-ê-hând-êd, a. Having hands white. LILY-HYACINTH, IÎI-ê-lif-â-sînth, n. A plant. LILYLIVERED, IÎI-ê-lîv-ârd, a. Cowardly. LIMATURE, IÎm-â-tu'r, or Ii-mâ-tu'r, n. Filings of LIMATURE, lîm'a-tu'r, or li'ma-tu'r, n. Fi any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file. LIMB, lim', n. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

LIMB, Ilm', vt. To tear asunder.

LIMBECK, Ilm'bėk, n. A still.

LIMBECK, Ilm'bėk, vt. To strain as through a still.

LIMBED, Ilm'd, a. Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBED, Ilm'd, pp. Supplied with limbs.

LIMBER, Ilm'būr, a. Flexible; pliant.

LIMBERNESS, Ilm'būr, n. pl. In Berkshire, thills or shafts. In military language: two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition.

In naval language: part of animals. having boxes for ammunition. In naval language: little square apertures cut in the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge-water to the pump. LIMBILITE, lim'bil-i't, n. A mineral from Limbourg, in Swabia. LIMBING, Ilm'ing, ppr. Supplying with limbs. LIMBLESS, Ilm'iles, a. Deprived of limbs. LIMBMEAL, Ilm'm'il, ad. Piecemeal. LIMBO, lim-bo, n. Any place of misery and restraint. LIME, li'm, n. Aviscous substance to catch birds. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used LIME, li'm, vt. To ensnare. To smear with lime. To manure ground with lime.
LIMEBURNER, li'm-bůr-nůr, n. One who burns stones to lime. LIMED, li'md, pp. Smeared with lime. LIMEHOUND, li'm-haond, n. A limer, or large dog used in hunting the wild boar. to lime. LIMEKILN, li'm-kil', n. Kiln where stones are burnt LIMESTONE, li'm-stô'n, n. The stone of which lime is made. [A species of lemon. LIMETREE, or Linden, li'm-trê', n. The linden tree. LIME-TWIG, li'm-tôlg', n. See the first sense of LIME. LIMETWIGGED, li'm-tôlgd', a. Smeared with lime. LIME-WATER, li'm-bâltůr, a. A medicine made by pouring water upon quick-lime. LIMING, li'm-lng, ppr. Daubing with viscous matter. Entangling. Manuring with lime. LIMIT, lim-lt, n. Border: utmost reach. LIMIT, lim-it, n. Border; utmost reach. [scribe. LIMIT, lim-it, v. To confine; to restrain; to circum-LIMITABLE, lim-it-åbl, a. That may be limited. LIMITANEOUS, lim-it-å/n-ŷūs, a. Belonging to the LIMITARIAN, lîm'ît-å'r-ŷan, a. That limits. LIMITARIAN, lîm'ît-å'r-ŷan, n. One that holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be LIMITARY, lîm'ît-er-e, a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant. [time. LIMITATION, lim'it-å'shun, n. Restriction. Limited LIMITED, I'm-'tt-éd, pp. Bounded. LIMITEDLY, I'm-'tt-éd-le, ad. With limitation. [mited. LIMITEDNESS, lim'it-éd-nés, n. State of being li-LIMITER, lim'it-ur, n. One who restrains within certain bounds. A friar who had a license to beg within a certain district. LIMITING, I'm-it-leg, ppr. Circumseribing. LIMITLESS, I'm-it-les, a. Unbounded. LIMIER, I'm-ur, n. A lime-hound; a thill or shaft.

LIMOUS, li'mås, a. Muddy; slimy.

LIMP, llmp', a. Vapid; weak. Flexile.

LIMP, llmp', vi. To walk lamely.

LIMP, llmp', vi. To walk lamely.

LIMP, llmp', n. Halt; the act of limping.

LIMPER, llmp'dt, n. One who limps.

LIMPET, llmp'dt, a. Clear; pure.

LIMPID, llm'pld, a. Clear; pure.

LIMPIDNESS, llm'p'dn-ds, n. Clearness; purity.

LIMPINGLY, llmp'lng-lė, ad. In a halting manner.

LIMPITUDE, llm'pê-tu'd, n. Clearness; brightness.

LIMY, llm'a-ê, a. Glutinous. Containing lime.

LIMY, llm'a-ê, a. Glutinous. Containing lime.

LIN, lln', n. A mere or pool from which rivers spring.

LIN, lln', vi. To yield; to cease.

LINCHPIN, llntsh'pln, n. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. [formerly at Lincoln. wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCOLN Green, lin'skin-grên, n. The cloth made

LINCTURE, lingk'tŷūr, n. Medicine licked up by

LINCTUS, lingk'tůs, n. the tongue.

LIND, lind', n.

LINDEN, lin'děn, n. The lime-tree.

LINE lin n. Longitudinal artemica. LINE, li'n, n. Longitudinal extension. string. The string that sustains the angler's hook. Lineaments, in the hand or face. Sketch. Contour; outline. Rank of soldiers. Work thrown up; trench. Equator. Progeny; family. A line is one-tenth of [strengthen. an inch. LINE, li'n, vt. To cover on the inside. To double; to LINEAGE, lin-\$\daggeq^3\dagger_n. Race; progeny; family. LINEAL, lin-\$\dagger^3\dagger_n. Composed of line. Descending in a direct genealogy. Hereditary. Allied by direct. descent.

LINEALITY, lîn-ŷâl-ît-ê, n. In the form of a line.

LINEALLLY, līn-ŷâl-ê, ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lîn-ŷâ-mênt, n. Feature.

LINEAR, lîn-ŷêr, a. Composed of lines.

LINEATION, lîn-ŷâ-shûn, or lîn-ê-â-shûn, n. Draught

LINED, li'nd, pp. Covered on the inside.

LINEN, līn-ên, n. Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, līn-ên, a. Made of linen. [linen.

LINENDRAPER, līn-ên-drā-pūr, n. He who deals in

LINENER, līn-ên-n. n. LINENER, līn-cen-dr, m.
LINEN-MAN, līn-cen-man, n.
LING, līng'. This termination notes commonly diminution; as, kitling: sometimes a quality; as, first-ling. nution; as, kutung: Sometimes a quanty, ling, &c.
LING, ling' n. Heath. A kind of sea-fish.
LINGER, ling'går, vi. To remain long in languor and pain. To hesitate. To remain long.
LINGER, ling'går, vt. To protract.
LINGERED, ling'gård, pp. Protracted.
LINGERER, ling'går-år, n. One who lingers.
LINGERING, ling'går-ång, ppr. Delaying.
LINGERINGLY, ling'går-ång, ppr. Delaying.
LINGERINGLY, ling'går-ång, ppr. At Tediously.
LINGET, lin'gåt, n. A small mass of metal. LINGER, lin-gét, n. A small mass of metal. LINGLE, ling'l, n. Shoemaker's thread. LINGO, lin-gô, or ling-gô, n. Language; tongue. LINGUACIOUS, ling-gôå-shûs, n. Talkative. LINGUADENTAL, ling-gôå-dén-tâl, a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. LINGUADENTAL, ling'göä-den'tål, n. An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth. LINGUAFORM, ling'gôå-fà'rm, a. Having the form LINGUAFORM, ling-goa-ta'rm, a. Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LINGUAL, ling-goal, a. Pertaining to the tongue.

LINGUIST, ling-goal, a. A man skilful in languages.

LINGULATE, ling-gu-la't, a. Shaped like the tongue.

LINGUORT, ling-batt, n. An herb.

LINIMENT, lin-lin-ent, n. Ointment; balsam.

LINIME (Ling-batt, n. The innert; balsam. LINING, li'n-ling, ppr. Covering on the inside.

LINING, li'n-ling, ppr. Covering on the inside.

LINING, li'n-ling, ppr. Covering on the inside.

LINK, lingk', n. A single ring of a chain. Any thing connecting. A series. A torch made of pitch and hards.

LINK, Link of the contract.

LINK, Link of the contract. LINK, lingk', vt. To complicate. To unite. To join LINK, lingk', vi. To be connected.

LINKBOY, lingk'båĉ, n. A boy that carries a torch to LINKMAN, lingk'mån, n. accommodate passengers with licht.

with light.

LINKED, lingk'd, pp. United; connected.

LIMNING, lim'ning, pp. Painting. LIMNING, lim'ning, n. The act or art of painting. 410

LIMN, limn, vt. To paint any thing. LIMNED, lim'd, pp. Painted. LIMNER, lim'nur, n. A painter.

A thill-horse.

LINKING, lingk-ing, ppr. Uniting; connecting.

LISBON, liz-ban, n. A kind of white wine.

LINNET, lindt, n. A small singing bird. LINSEED, linded, n. The seed of flax. LINSEY, linded, n. Linsey-woolsey. LINSEY-WOOLSEY, lîn-zê-őől-zê, n. Stuff made of linen and wool mixed. LINSEY-WOOLSEY, lîn'zê-ôôl'zê, a. Vile; mean. LINSTOCK, Iln-stok, n. A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lint', n. The soft substance commonly called flax. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance, to lay on sores. LINTEL, lin'tel, n. That part of the door-frame that lies across the door posts over the head. LION, li'an, n. The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts. A sign in the zodiack. LIONESS, li'an-es, n. A she-lion. LIONLESS, h-un-es, n. A she-hon.
LIONLEAF, li-'dn-li'f, n. A plant.
LIONLIKE, li-'dn-li'k, a. } Resembling a lion.
LIONLY, li-'dn-le, a. } Resembling a lion.
LIONMETTLED, li-'dn-mettld, a. Having the courage of a liou. LIONSFOOT, li'dnz-fôt, n. A plant. LIONSMOU'H, li'dnz-mao'th, n. LIONSPAW, ti'dnz-på', n. LIONSTAIL, li'dnz-tå'l, n. The name of an herb. LIONSTOO? H, li'dnz-to'th, n.
LIP, lip', n. ? he outer part of the mouth; the muscles that shoot b yond the teeth.

LIP, llp', vt. 'o kiss.

LIP-DEVOT ON, llp-dê-vô'shån, n. Devotion uttered by the lips v ithout concurrence of the heart. LIPGOOD, II s'gôd, n. Good in talk without practice. LIPLABOUH lipslâ'bûr, n. Words without sentiments. LIPOGRAM lips'ô-grâm, n. A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOGRAMMATIST, llp-ô-grām-ā-tlst, n. One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter.

LIPOTHYMOUS,li-poth-è-mūs,a. Swooning; fainting. LIPOTHYMY, li-poth-e-me, n. Swoon; fainting fit. LIPOTH YM't, 1-pom-e-me, n. swoon; fainting nt. LIPPED, llp'd, a. Having lips. LIPPED, llp'd, pp. Kissed. LIPPING, llp-lng, ppr. Kissing. LIPPTUDE, llp-t-tu'd, n. Blearedness of eyes. LIP-WISDOM, llp-toltz-ddm, n. Wisdom in talk without practice.
LIQUABLE, lîk-ôâbl, a. Such as may be melted.
LIQUATE, li-kôâ't, vi. To melt; to liquefy.
LIQUATION, li-kôâ'cshôn, n. The act of melting. LIQUEFACTION, lik-ôê-fak-shun, n. The act of melting. melted. LIQUEFIABLE, lîk-ôê-fi-abl, a. S LIQUEFIED, lîk-ôê-fi-d, pp. Melted. Such as may be LIQUEFIER, lik-be-fi-or, n. That which melts any substance. substance.
LIQUEFY, lîk'ôé-fi', vt. To melt; to dissolve.
LIQUEFY, lîk'ôé-fi', vi. To grow liquid.
LIQUEFYING, lîk'ôé-fi'ng, ppr. Dissolving.
LIQUESCENCY, li-kôés'éns-ê, n. Aptness to melt.
LIQUESCENT, li-kôés'éns-â, melting.
LIQUEUR, lê-kāô'r, n. Any spirituous and high-flavoured lignid. flavoured liquid. flavoured liquid.
LIQUID, lik-ååd, n. Liquid substance.
LIQUID, lik-ååd, a. Soft; clear.
LIQUIDATE, lik-ååd-å-t, vt. To lessen debts.
LIQUIDATED, lik-ååd-då-t-åd, pp. Adjusted; paid.
LIQUIDATING, lik-ååd-då-t-ling, ppr. Paying.
LIQUIDATION, lik-ååd-å-shun, n. Act of lessening LIQUIDATOR, lîk'ôé-då't-år,n. He that settles a debt. LIQUIDITY, lík-ôid-it-è, n. Subtilty; thinness. LIQUIDNESS, lik-ôid-nes, n. Flueney. LIQUOR, lik'ar, n. Any thin liquid: strong drink in familiar language. LIQUOR, llk-år, vt. To drench, or moisten. LIQUORICE, lik-ård, pp. Moistened. LIQUORICE, lik-år-is, n. See Licorice. LIQUORING, lik-år-ing, ppr. Moistening. LIQUORISH, lîk-ûr-îsh, a See Lickerous. LIRICONFANCY, lîr-ê-kôn-fâns-ê, n. A flower. LIRIPOOP, lir'ê-pô'p, n. The hood of a graduate.

LISDE, it'n, n. A cavity; a hollow.
LISP, itsp/, n. The act of lisping.
LISP, ilsp/, vi. To speak with appulses of the tongue to the teeth. to the teeth.

LISP, llap', vt. To utter with a lisp.

LISPED, llsp'd, pp. Uttered with a lisp.

LISPER, llsp'dr, n. One who lisps.

LISPING, llsp'ng, ppr. Pronouncing with a lisp.

LISPINGLY, llsp'ng-lè, ad. With a lisp; imperfectly.

LISPOM, lls'âm, a. Limber; supple; free.

LIST, llst', n. A roll; a catalogue. A strip of cloth.

A border. A border. LIST, list, vi. To choose. LIST, list, vt. To retain and enrol soldiers. To listen. LIST, list, vt. To retain and enrol soldiers. To its LISTED, list-èd, a. Striped; in long streaks. LISTED, list-èd, pp. Enlisted. Covered with list. LISTEN, lis'n, vi. To hear; to attend. LISTENED, lism'd, pp. Heard. LISTENED, lism'd, pp. Heard. LISTENER, list-ndr, or lis-ndr, n. One that hearkens. LISTENING, lls'ning, ppr. Hearing. LISTFUL, llst'fol, a. Attentive. LISTING, llst-lng, ppr. Striping. Enlisting. LISTLESS, llst-lės, a. Careless; heedless. LISTLESSLY, llst-lės-lė, ad. Without thought. LISTLESSNESS, list-les-nes, n. Inattention. LIT, li't. The preterite of Light. LITANY, llt-4-ne, n. A form of supplicatory prayer. LITATION, li-ta-shun, n. The act of sacrificing. LITE, li't, n. A little; a small portion. LITE, li't, a. Little. LITERAL, lit-dr-al, n. Primitive or literal meaning. LITERAL, lit-dr-al, a. Following the letter, or exact letter, or exact word. words.

LITERALISM, lît-ûr-âl-îzm, n. What accords with the LITERALIST, lit'dr-al-ist, n. One who adheres to the letter, or exact word. LITERALITY, lît-ûr-âl-ît-ê, n. Original meaning. LITERALLY, lît-ûr-âl-ê, ad. According to the primitive import of words.

LITERARY, lit-dr-dr-e, a. Belonging to literature.

LITERARY, lit-dr-dr, a. Learned.

LITERATI, lit-dr-d-ti, or lit-dr-d-te, n. The learned.

LITERATOR, lit-dr-d-t-dr, n. A petty schoolmaster. LITERATURE, ilt'dr-å-týu'r, n. Learning. LITH, lith', n. A joint; limb. LITHANTHRAX, lith-an'thraks, n. Stone-coal. LITHARGE, lith-arj, n. Lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, li'th, a. Limber; flexible; soft.

LITHE, li'th, vt. To smooth; to soften. To attend.

LITHENESS, li'th-nes, n. Flexibility.

[sort LITHERLY, li'thör, or lithiar, a. Soft; pliant. Bad; LITHERLY, li'th-or-le, ad. Slowly; lazily. LITHERNESS, li'th-or-nes, n. Idleness; laziness. LITHIA, lith-ya, n. A new alkali, found in a mineral called petalite, of which the basis is a metal called lithium. LITHIATE, lith-ya't, n. A salt, formed by lithic acid, combined with a base. LITHIC, lith-ik, a. Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The lithic acid is obtained from a calculus in the bladder. LITHOCARP, lith²6-kl⁴rp, n. Fruit petrified. LITHOCOLLA, lith²6-kl¹-å, n. A cement that unites LITHODENDRON, lîth'ô-dên'dron, n. Coral so called from its resembling a petrified branch.

ITHOGENESY, lith-co-jen-e-se, n. The science of

Pertain-

the origin of minerals, composing the globe; and of the causes which have produced their form and dis-

LITHOGLYPHITE, lith-ô-glif-it, n. A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped

LITHOGRAPHER, lith-og-raf-ar, n. One who practises uthography.
LITHOGRAPHIC, lith-ô-grắf-ik, a.
LITHOGRAPHICAL, lith-ô-grắf-ik-ål, a.

lithography.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good', —w, o—y, eori—i, u.

LITHOGRAPHICALLY, lith-'ô-grầf-'îk-ảl-ê, ad. By LITURGICAL, lit-ảr-'jik-ảl, a. Belonging to a forthe lithographic art.

LITURGICK, lit-ảr-'jik, a. Belonging to a formulary of publick LITHOGRAPHY, li-thog'raf-e, n. The art or prac-

tice of engraving upon stone. LITHOLOGIC, lith 28-18j4k, a.

Pertaining to LITHOLOGICAL, lîth-d-loj-îk-âl, a. the science of stones.

LITHOLOGIST, lith-bl-b-jist, n. A person skilled in the science of stones.

LITHOLOGY, lith'dl-d-je, n. The science or natural history of stones.

.LITHOMANCY, li4thô-mân-sê, n. Predictions by

LITHOMARGA, līth-'ô-mā'r-gā, n. } An earth of two LITHOMARGE, līth-'ô-mā'rj, n. } species, friable and indurated.

LITHONTRIPTICK, li-thon-trip-tik, a. Medicine proper to dissolve the stone.
LITHONTRIPTOR, lith-on-trip-tur, n. \ An instru-

LITHOTRITOR, lith'ô-tri'tur, n. ment for triturating the stone in the bladder so that it may be extracted without cutting, recently invented by Doctor Civiale.

LITHONTRIPY, lith-on-trit-e, n. The operation LITHONTRIPTY, lith-on-trip-te, n. of triturating the stone in the bladder, by means of an instrument called lithotritor.

LITHOPHAGOUS, lith'of'a-gus, a. Swallowing

stones, or gravel, as the ostrich. [phytes. LITHOPHITIC, lth-to-fit-fik, a. Pertaining to litho-LITHOPHOSPHOR, lth-to-fis-fir, n. A stone that

becomes phosphoric by heat. LITHOPHOSPHORIC, lith-ô-fòs-fùr-lk, a. Pertaining to lithophosphor.

LITHOPHY, lith-8-fe, n. Bibliolite or lithobiblion,

fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils. LITHOPHYTE, http://o-fi/t, n. Stone-coral.

LITHOTOME, lith-6-tôm, n. A stone so formed, na-

turally, as to appear as if cut artificially.

LITHOTOMIC, lith-6-tom-2ik, a. Pertaining to, or performed by lithutomy. LITHOTOMIST, lî-thót'ô-mîst, n. A chirurgeon who

extracts the stone by opening the bladder. LITHOTOMY, li-thôt-ô-mê, n. The art of cutting

for the stone. LITHOXEYLE, lith-oks-i'l, n. The operation of cut-

ting for the stone. LITHY, lith'é, a. Bending easily.

LITHY, lītā-ê, a. Bending easily. [law. LITIGANT, līt-ê-gānt, n. One engaged in a suit of LITIGANT, līt-ê-gānt, a. Engaged in a juridical contest. LITIGATE, līt-ê-gā't, vt. To contest in law. LITIGATE, līt-ê-gā't, vt. To manage a suit. LITIGATED, līt-ê-gā't-ēd, pp. Contested judicially. LITIGATING, līt-ê-gā't-ēd, pp. Contesting in law. LITIGATION, līt-ê-gā's-būn, n. Suit of law. LITIGIOUS, līt-tlj-Ŷūs-lā, ad. Wranglingly. LITIGIOUSLY, līt-tlj-Ŷūs-lē, ad. Wranglingly. LITIGIOUSNESS, līt-tlj-Ŷūs-nēs, n. Inclination to vexatious suits.

vexatious suits. LITMUS, litémůs, n. A blue pigment, formed from LACMUS, låkémůs, n. archil, a species of lichen. LITORN, litéůrn, n. A species of thrush resembling

the blackbird. LITOTE, lit'd't, n. Diminution. Extenuation. LITTEN, lit'dn, n. A place where the dead are re-

LITTER, lit'ar, n. A kind of vehiculary bed. straw laid under animals. A brood of young. Things

thrown sluttishly about. LITTER, lit'dr, vt. To bring forth. To scatter about.

To supply cattle with bedding. LITTER, lit'ar, vi. To be supplied with bedding. LITTERED, lit'ard, pp. Furnished with straw. LITTERING, lit'ar-ing, ppr. Covering with pieces,

shreds, &c.
LITTLE, ltd., n. Not much.
LITTLE, ltd., a. Small in extent.
LITTLE, ltd., ad. In a small degree or quantity.
LITTLENESS, ltd.-ncs, n. Smallness of bulk. LITTORAL, Mi'dr-al, a. Belonging to the shore. LITUITE, lit'u-i't, n. A fossil shell.

devotion. LITURGY, lît'ůr-jê, n. Form of prayers.

LOA

LITURGY, lît'dr-jë, n. Form of prayers.
LIVE, lîv', n. Life.
LIVE, lîv', a. Quiek; not dead. Active.
LIVE, lîv', vi. To continue in life. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. To cohabit. [tually.
LIVED, lîv'd, pp. Continued in constantly, or habiLIVELESS, li'v-lês, a. Wanting life.
LIVELIHOOD, li'v-lê-hôd, n. Support of life.
LIVELINESS, li'v-lê-nês, n. Vivacity.
LIVELODE lîv-lâ'd n. Livelyhood.

LIVELINESS, fiv-le-nes, n. vivacity.
LIVELODE, fiv-lô'd, n. Livelyhood.
LIVELONG, fiv-lông, a. Lasting; durable.
LIVELY, li'v-lê, a. Brisk; vigorous.
LIVELY, li'v-lê, ad.
LIVELILY, li'v-lîl-è, ad.
Briskly; vigorously.

LIVER, liv-ûr, n. One who lives. One of the entrails. LIVERCOLOUR, liv-ûr-kûl-ûr, a. Dark red.

LIVERED, liv'drd, a. Having a liver.

LIVERGROWN, lîv-ûr-grô'n, a. Having a great liver. LIVERSTONE, lîv-ûr-stô'n, n. A stone which, when rubbed, or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur.

LIVERWORT, hv'år-bårt, n. A plant.

LIVERY, liv-år-å, n. Release from wardship. writ by which possession is obtained. The clothes given to servants. In London: the collective body

of liverymen.

LIVERY, liv-år-ê, vt. To clothe in a livery.

LIVERYMAN, liv-år-ê-mån, n. A freeman of a com-

pany.
LIVERYSTABLE, liv'dr-ê-stâ'bl, n. A stable, where
LIVES, livz, n. The plural of life.

LIVES, livz, n. The plural of life. [horses are kept for hire.

LIVESTOCK, li'v-stok, n. Horses; cattle. LIVID, lîv-îd, a. Discoloured, as with a blow

LIVIDITY, liv-ld-lit-ê, n. Discolouration.
LIVIDNESS, liv-ld-nes, n. The state of being livid. LIVING, liv-ing, n. Maintenance. Benefice of a cler-

gyman. LIVING, llv-ing, ppr. Dwelling. Existing; not dead. Vigorous: active.

LIVING, liv-ing, ppr. Dwelling. Existing; not dead. LIVING, liv-ling, part. a. Vigorous; active. LIVINGLY, liv-ling-lê, ad. In the living state. LIVIRE, lê'vr, n. The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence. LIXIVIAL, liks-iv-yal, a. Impregnated with salts. LIXIVIATE, liks-iv-ya't, vt. To impregnate with salts.

LIXIVIATE, liks-ly-ya't, v. 10 impregnate with sate from wood ashes.

LIXIVIATE, liks-ly-yâ't, a.

LIXIVIATED, liks-ly-yâ't-êd, a.

LIXIVIATED, liks-ly-yâ't-êd, pp. Formed into lye.

LIXIVIATING, liks-ly-yâ't-ing, ppr. Forming lye.

LIXIVIATION, liks-ly-yâ'shûn, n. The operation of

extracting alkaline salts from wood aslies, by pouring [with alkaline salts water on them. LIXIVIUM, lîks-îv-ŷûm, n. Lye; water impregnated LIZARD, lîz-ûrd, n. An animal resembling a serpent,

with legs added to it.

with legs added to it.

LIZARDTAIL, ||zdrd-tdl, n. A plant.

LIZARDTONE, ||zdrd-std'n, n. A kind of stone.

LL. D. ||legum doctor.| A doctor of the canon and civil LO, ||d', int. Look || see || behold || [laws. LOACH, ||dt'sh, n. A fish. LOAD, ||d'd, n. The leading vein in a mine. A burden; a freight. Weight. [gnn. LOAD, ||d'd, vt. To burden; to freight. To charge a LOADED ||M|||d n. Charged with a carron burner.

LOADED, 18'd-ed, pp. Charged with a cargo; burdened. Having a charge, as a gun. dened. Having a charge, as a gun.

LOADER, lô'd-dr, n. He who loads. [a gun.

LOADING, lô'd-lng, ppr. Charging with a load, or as

LOADMANAGE, lô'd-mân-lêj, n. Pilotage.

LOADSMAN, lô'dz-mân, n. A pilot.

LOADSTAR, lô'd-stâ'r, n. The polestar; the cynosure.

LOADSTONE, lô'd-stô'n, n. The magnet.

LOAF, lô'f, n. A mass of bread.

LOAFSUGAR, lô'f-shôg-lâr, n. Sugar refined.

LOAM. lô'm. n. Tenacious earth; marl.

LOAM, lô'm, n. Tenacious earth; marl. LOAM, lô'm, vt. To smear with loam. LOAMED, lô'm, pp. Covered with loam.

LOAMY, lô/m-ê, a. Marly.

LOAN, 18'n, n. Any thing lent. LOAN, lo'n, vt. To lend. LOANED, lô'nd, pp. Lent. LOATH, lô'th, a. Unwilling.

LOATHE, 16/th, vt. To hate with the disgust of satiety. LOATHE, 16/th, vi. To feel disgust.

LOATHED, lothd, pp. Looked on with disgust. LOATHER, loth-ur, n. One that loathes. LOATHFUL, lô'th-fôl, a. Abhorring; hating.

LOATHING, lô'th-ling, n. Disgust.

LOATHING, lô'th-ing, ppr. Hating from disgust.

LOATHINGLY, lô'th-ing-lô, ad. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLINESS, lô'th-lê-nés, n. What excites abbor-

LOATHLY, lô'th-lê, ad. Hateful. LOATHLY, lô'th-lê, ad. Unwillingly.

LOATHNESS, lö'th-nès, n. Unwillingness. LOATHSOME, lôth-sằm, a. Detestable. LOATHSOMELY, lô'th-sằm-lê, ad. So as to excite

disgust.
LOATHSOMENESS, lô'th-sům-nes, n. Quality of raising hatred.

LOAVES, lô'vz, n. pl. of loaf. LOB, lob', n. Any one heavy or sluggish. Lob's pound; a prison. A big worm.

LOB, lob, rt. To let fall in a slovenly manner. LOBBED, lob'd, pp. Let fall heavily LOBBING, lôb²ing, ppr. Letting fall heavily. LOBBY, lôb²é, m. An opening before a room. LOBCOCK, lôb²kôk, m. A sluggish stupid person.

LOBE, 16/b, n. A division. Used commonly for a part

of the lungs.
LOBLOLLY, lob-lol'e, n. A seafaring dish. LOBSPOUND, lob'z-på&'nd, n. A prison. LOBSTER, lob'står, n. A crustaceous fish.

LOBULE, lô-bu'l, n. A little lobe. LOCAL, lô-kål, a. Relating to place.

LOCALITY, 16-kål-1⁴t-5, n. Relation of place. LOCALLY, 16-kål-1⁴t-5, n. Relation of place. LOCALLY, 16-kål-6, ad. With respect to place. LOCATE, 16-kåt, vt. To place. LOCATED, 16-kåt-6d, pp. Placed; fixed in place.

LOCATING, lô-ká't-ing, ppr. Placing, LOCATION, lô-ká't-ing, ppr. Placing, LOCATION, lô-ká'shūn, n. State of being placed. LOCH, lôk', n. A lake. A liquid confection. In In the

plural loches, the evacuations consequent on the delivery of a woman in child-bcd.

ing place. LOCHAGE, lok-'èj, n. In Greece, an officer who commanded a lochusor cohort. birth.

LOCHIA, lok-ŷå, n. Evacuations which follow child-LOCHIAL, lok-ŷål, a. Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, lok', n. An instrument used to fasten doors. The part of the gun by which fire is struck. An en-

closure. A tuft of hair or wool.

LOCK, lok', vi. To shut or fasten with locks.

LOCK AGE, lok', vi. To become fast by a lock.

LOCK AGE, lok', vi. Materials for locks in a cana.

LOCKED, lok'd, pp. Made fast by a lock; embraced. LOCKER, lok'dr, n. A drawer.

LOCKET, lok-et, n. A small lock; to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. bracing. LOCKING, lòk'ing, ppr. Making fast by a lock; em-LOCKKEEPER,lok-kê'p-år, n. One who attends the

locks of a canal. LOCKPADDLE, lok'pad'l, n. A small sluice that serves

to fill and empty a lock.

LOCKRAM, lok-rům, n. A sort of coarse cloth.

LOCKRON, lok-růn, n. A kind of ranunculus.

LOCKSIL, lok-sil, n. A piece of timber at the bottom

of a lock, against which the gates shut. LOCKSMITH, lok'smith, n. A man whose trade is to

make and mend locks.

LOCKWEIR, lòk-or, n. A paddle weir in canals, by which the waste water of the upper pound is let down through the paddle holes into the chamber of the lock. LOCKY, lok4e, a. Having locks or tufts. LOCODESCRIPTIVE, lo-kô-dê-skrîp4tîv, a. Describ-

ing particular places.

LOCOMOTION, lô-kô-mô'-shủn, n. Power of changchanging place.

OCOMOTIVE, lô-kô-mô-tiv, a. Having the power of LOIN, låê'n, n. Loins; the reins.

LOCOMOTIVITY, lo-ko-mo-tiv-it-e, n. Power of

changing place.

LOCULAMENT, lòk-u-là-ment, n. In botany, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

LOCUST, lô-kôst, n. A devouring insect.

LOCUST-TREE, lô-kôst-trê', n. A tree.

LOCUST-TREE, lô-kôst-trê', n. Discourse.

LODE, lô'd, n. A metallic vein in a mine. LODESTAR, lô'd-stå'r. See LOADSTAR. LODESTONE, lô'd-stô'n. See LOADSTONE.

LODGE, loj', n. A small house in a park or forest. A

porter's lodge.

LODGE, loj', vi. To place in a temporary dwelling, or in the memory. To lay flat.

Complete of affording a temporary dwelling a temporary dwelling.

in the memory. To lay flat.

LODGEABLE, loj-fabl, a. Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. [commodation. LODGED, lòj'd, pp. Placed at rest; furnished with ac-LODGEMENT, lòj'-mènt, n. Disposition in a certain

place. Accumulation. Possession of the enemy's work. LODGER, loj-år, n. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

LODGING, loj-ing, n. Temporary habitation. LODGING, loj-ing, ppr. Placing at rest; furnishing with lodgings.

with longings.

LOFFE, löf, vi. To laugh.

LOFT, låft, n. The highest floor,

LOFTILY, låft-fl-ĉ, ad. On high. Proudly; haughtily.

LOFTINESS, låft-ĉ-nĉs, n. Height; local elevation. Sublimity. Pride.

LOFTY, latta, a. High. Elevated in condition or character. Sublime; haughty.

LOG, log', n. A shapeless piece of wood. A piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship. An Hebrew measure, which held five-sixths of a pint.

LOG, log', vi. To move to and fro. LOGARITHMICAL, log-dr-rith'mik-ål, Relating to LOGARITHMICK, log-dr-rith'mik, a. | logarithms. LOGARITHMIS, log-dr-rithms, n. pl. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGBOARD, log'bô'rd, n. A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.

LOGBOOK, log-bok, n. A register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.

LOGGATS, lóg-atz, n. A play or game of nine pins. LOGGERHEAD, lóg-ar-hed, n. A blockhead. LOGGERHEADED, lòg-dr-hèd-èd, a. Dall.

LOGGERHEADS, lògʻdr-hédz, vt. } LOGGERHEADS, lògʻdr-hédz, vt. } Merely to scuffle. LOGHOUSE, lòg-hàbs, n. A house whose walls are LOGHUT, lòg-hùt, n.

each other.

LOGICAL, lòj'îk-âl, a. Pertaining to logick.

LOGICALLY, lòj'îk-âl-ê, ad. According to the laws of

logick. LOGICIAN, lå-jlsh'dn, n. A teacher of logick. LOGICK, låj'lk, n. The art of reasoning.

LOGISTIC, 18-j8-41k, a. Relating to sexagesimal frac-LOGISTIC, 18-j18-41k, n. See the second sense of Loc. LOGMAN, 18g-man, n. One whose business is to carry

[of new words. LOGODÆDALIST, lå-gå-dåd-ål-lst, n. An inventor LOGOGRAPHIC, lå-gå-gråf-k, a. Pertaining to LOGOGRAPHICAL, lå-gå-gråf-k-ål, logography. LOGOGRAPHY, lå-gå-gråf-è, n. A method of printing in sin-kik ture. ing, in which type represents a word, instead of form-

ing a letter.

LOGOGRIPHE, lô-gô-grif, n. A sort of riddle. LOGOMACHIST, lô-gôm-a-kist, n. One who conwords. tends about words. LOGOMACHY, lô-gô-mak-ê, n. A contention about LOGOMETRIC, lô-gô-mêt-rîk, a. A logometric scale

is intended to measure chymical equivalents. LOGREEL, lòg'rê'l, n. A reel in the gallery of a ship

on which the log line is wound. LOGWOOD, log-688d, n. Wood of a very dense and firm texture; the heart only of the tree which pro-

duces it. leclegmas or inctuses. LOHOCK, lochok, n. Medicines commonly called eclegmas or linctuses.

LONGSIGHTEDNESS, long'si't-ed-nes, n. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.

LONGSOME, long-sdm, a. Tedious.

LONGSPUN, long-spdn, a. Tedious.

LONGSPUN, long-spdn, a. Tedious.

LONGSUFFERING, long-suffur-ing, n. Patience of

offence.

LOITER, låê-tur, vi. To linger. LOITER, làé'tůr, vt. To waste carelessly. LOITERED, làé'tůrd, pp. Wasted carelessly. LOITERER, låé-tůr-ůr, n. A lingerer. LOITERING, låê'tůr-ing, ppr. Lingering. LOLL, lòl', vi. To lean idly. To hang out: used of the tongue. LOLL, lol', vt. To put out the tongue. LOLLARD, lol'ard, n. A name given to the first re-LOLLER, lol'ar, n. formers of the Roman Catholick religion in England; a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe. LOLLARDY, lòl-àr-dè, n. The doctrine of lollards. LOLLED, lòld', pp. Thrust out. LOLLING, lòl-ing, ppr. Thrusting out the tongue; reclining at ease. LOMBARDICK, lòm-bà'r-dik, a. Applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and re-[never bursts. lating to the manuscripts of Italy. LOMENT, 18-ment, n. An elongated pericarp which LOMP, 18mp/n. A kind of roundish fish.

ONDONER, 18n-dun-ur, n. A native of London.

ONDONISM, 18n-dun-lzm, n. A mode of expression peculiar to London. LONE, 18'n, a. Solitary. Single. Unmarried. LONE, 16'n, n.
LONE, 16'n, n.
LONNIN, 16'n-în, n.
Northern words for a lane.
LONELY, 16'n-1ê, n. Solitude.
LONELY, 16'n-1ê, a. Solitary.
LONELSS, 16'n-nês, n. Solitude.
LONESOME, 16'n-ssnı, a. Solitary; dismal.
LONESOME, 16'n-ssnı, a. Solitary; dismal. LONESOMELY, lo'n-sum-le, ad. In a dismal or solitary manner. [lonesome. LONESOMENESS, lo'n-sum-nes, n. State of being LONG, long', n. A character of musick, usually equal to two breves. LONG, long', a. Of any certain measure in length or Continued by succession to a great series. Space. Continued by succession to a great series. LONG, long', ad. To a great length in space or time. LONG, long', vi. To desire earnestly.

LONG, long', vi. To belong.

LONGANIMITY, long-gå-nim-'[t-è, n. Forbearance.] LONGBOAT, long-bot, n. The largest boat belonging a long time. to a ship. LONGCONTINUED, long-knn-tin-u'd, a. Continuing LONGE, lô'nj, or lånj', n. A thrust with a sword. LONGER, long-got, a. Of greater length.

LONGER, long-got, ad. For a greater duration.

LONGEST, long-got, a. Of the greatest extent.

LONGEST, long-got, a. For the greatest continuance of time. of time.

LONGEVAL, lòn-'jė-vål, a.

LONGEVOUS, lòn-'jė-vås, a.

LONGEVITY, lòn-jlv-'lt-'ė, n. Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lòn-jlm-'ån-'ås, a. Long-handed.

LONGIMETRY, lòn-jlm-'jt-rė, n. The art of measuring distances. LONGING, long'ing, n. Earnest desire.
LONGING, long'ing, ppr. Desiring earnestly.
LONGINGLY, long'ing-lè, ad. With incessant wishes.
LONGINGUITY, lon-jin-kôit-è, n. Great distance. LONGISH, long-ish, a. Somewhat long. The circum-LONGITUDE, lon'je-tu'd, n. Length. ference of the earth measured from any meridian. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. [the length. LONGITUDINAL, lon-jê-tu-dîn-āl, a. Measured by LONGITUDINALLY, lon-jê-tu-dîn-āl-ê, ad. In the direction of length. LONGLEGGED, long'legd, a. Having long legs. LONGLIVED, long'li'vd, a. Having great length of life. LONGLY, long'lê, ad. Tediously. Longungly. LONGMEASURE, long'mezh'ar, n. Lineal measure. LONGNESS, long'nes, n. Length; extension. LONGPRIMER, long-prim-ar, n. A printing type of a particular size.

LONGSHANKED, long-shånk'd, a. Having long legs.

LONGSIGHT, long-si't, n. Longsightedness.

a. Not easily LONGSUFFERING, long-suffur-ing, LONGWAYS, long-sui-ur-ing, a. not easily LONGTONGUED, long-stand, a. Babbling. LONGWAYS, long-salz, a.d. In the longitudinal di-LONGWISE, long-salz, ad. rection. LONGWINDED, long-salnd-salz, a. Tedious. LONING, lo'ning, n. A lane. LONISH, lo'nish, a. Somewhar lonely. LOO, 18, n. A game at cards.
LOO, 18, vt. To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

LOOBILY, [8²-bîl-ê, ad. Awkward; clumsy.

LOOBY, 18'-bê, a. A lubber. [every trick.

LOOD, 18'd, pp. Beaten by the opponents winning

LOOF, 18'f, a. That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. LUFF. Castle.

LOOF, 1b'f, vt. To bring a ship close to the wind. See LOOING, 1b'lng, ppr. Beating at the game of loo. LOOK, 1bk', n. Air of the face. Mien. View. LOOK, 1b'k, vi. To direct the mind or eye to or from any object.
LOOK, lők', vt. To seek. To search for.
LOOK, lők', interj. See! Lo! Behold!
LOOKED, lő'kd, pp. Sought.
LOOKER, lő'k-őr, n. One that looks. LOOKING, lők-lng, n. Expectation. LOOKING, lők-lng, ppr. Seeking. LOOKING-GLASS, lők-lng-glås, n. Mirror. LOOKOUT, lok-alot, n. A watching for any object or LOOL, 181, n. In metallurgy: a vessel used, to receive the washings of ores of metals. LOOM, 18'm, n. The frame in which weavers work their cloth. A gentle, easy gale of wind. A bird. LOOM, 18'm, vi. To appear large at sea.

LOOM, 18'm, vi. To appear large at sea.

LOOMING, 18'm-lng, ppr. Appearing indistinctly at a LOON, 18'n, n. A sorry fellow. [distance. LOOP, 18'p, n. A double through which a string or lace. LOOPED, 18'p-hô'l, n. Aperture. An evasion. LOOPHOLE, 18'p-hô'l, n. Aperture. An evasion. LOOPHOLED, 18'p-hô'ld, a. Full of holes.

LOOND, 18'rd, n. An idle fellow.

LOOS, 18'z, n. Praise; renown.

LOOSE, 18's, n. Liberty. Dismission.

LOOSE, 18's, vi. To unbind. To untie any thing fastened.

LOOSE, 18's, vi. To set sail.

LOOSE, 18's, vi. To set sail. LOOM, 18/m, n. The frame in which weavers work their cise; lax. Vagne. No costive. Set at liberty. costive. Set at liberty.

LOOSED, lôs'd, pp. Unbound.

LOOSELY, lô's-lê, ad. Without bandage. Without union. Irregularly. Unchastely.

LOOSEN, lô'sn, vi. To part.

LOOSEN, lô'sn, vi. To relax any thing tied.

LOOSENED, lô'snd, pp. Freed from tightness.

LOOSENESS, lô's-nes, n. Neglect of laws. Lewdness.

Disarbon.

Isetting free. [Setting free. LOOSENING, 18'sn-ing, ppr. Freeing from tightness. LOOSESTRIFE, 18's-stri'f, n. An herb. LOOSESTRIFE, lô's-stri'f, n. An herb.
LOOSING, lôs-îng, ppr. Setting free.
LOP, lòp', n. That which is cut from trees. A flea.
LOP, lòp', vt. To cut the branches of trees.
LOPE, lòp', pret. of Leap.
LOPING, lô'p-îng, ppr. Leaping.
LOPPED, lòpd', pp. Shortened by cutting off the top.
LOPPER, lòp-år, n. One that cuts trees.
LOPPERD, lòp-ård, a. Coagulated.
LOPPING, lòp-îng, ppr. Cutting off.
LOPPINGS, lòp-îngs, n. pl. Tops of branches lopped
LOQUACIOUS, lò-kôā's-hôs, a. Full of talk.
LOQUACIOUS, lò-kôā's-hôs, nes, n. Loquacity.
LOQUACITY, lò-kôās-ît-è, n. Too much talk. LOQUACITY, lo-koas-it-e, n. Too much talk. LORD, la'rd, n. Monarch; ruler; governor. Master; supreme person. A husband. A nobleman. An ho-LONGSIGHTED, long'si't-ed, a. Able to see at a great

distance.

norary title: as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord chief baron, &c.

LORD, la'rd, vi. To domineer.

LORD, la'rd, vt. To invest with the dignity and privi-

leges of a lord. of address. leges of a lord.

LORDING, lá'rd-li'g, n. Sir; master: an ancient mode

LORDLIKE, lá'rd-li'k, a. Befitting a lord.

LORDLINESS, lá'rd-lé'nés, n. Dignity; high station.

LORDLING, là'rd-l'ing, n. A diminutive lord. LORDLY, là'rd-lè, a. Bentting a lord. LORDLY, là'rd-lè, ad. Imperiously.

LORDSHIP, la'rd-ship, n. Seigniory. Domain. Title of honour.

of nonour.
LORE, lô'r, n. Instruction.
LORE, lô'r, pret. and part. Lost; left.
LOREL, lòr-ĉi, n. An abandoned scoundrel. A vagrant.
LOREMAN, lòr-çmân, n. Instructor.
LORICATE, lòr-ĉ-kâ't, vt. To plate over.
LORICATED, lòr-ĉ-kâ't-èd, pp. Plated

crusted. a crust. LORICATING, lor'e-ka't-ing,ppr. Covering over with LORICATION, lòr-é-kå-shun, a. A surface like mail.

LORIMER, lôr-é-nůr, a. A sauface like mail. LORIMER, lôr-é-nůr, a. A saddler; a bridle-maker. LORING, lôr-îng, n. Instructive discourse. LORIOT, lôr-ýòt, n. The bird called a witwal. LORIS, lôr-is, n. A small quadruped of Ceylon. LORN lêris, n. A small quadruped of Ceylon.

LORN, 16'rs, pret. pass. Left; forsaken; lost. LORY, 16'rs, n. A subordinate genus of fowls of the parrot kind, forming the link between the parrot and the paroquet.

LOSE, lo'z, vt. To forfeit as a penalty. To miss, so as not to find. To bewilder. To squander. To be freed from.

LOSE, lo'z, vi. To decline; to fail.

LOSEABLE, lo'z-åbl, a. Subject to privation. LOSEABLE, lo'z-åbl, a. Subject to privation. LOSEL, lo's-ål, n. A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. LOSENGER, lo's-åu-jer, n. A deceiver; a flatterer. LOSER, loz-ur, n. One that is deprived of any thing ; one that forfeits any thing.

LOSING, lôz-îng, n. Loss; diminution.
LOSING, lôz-îng, ppr. Parting from; forfeiting.
LOSS, làz', n. Detriment. Miss; privation; forfeiture.

LOSS, las, n. Detriment. Alls ; privation; fortesture. LOSSFUL, las-fol, a. Detrimental. LOSSLESS, las-lès, a. Exempt from loss. LOST, la'st, part. a. No longer perceptible. LOST, la'st, pp. That cannot be found. LOT, lot', n. Fortune; state assigned. Any thing used

in determining chances. A chance. A portion; a parcel of goods. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay seot and lot. [the goods are lotted. To portion. LOT, lot', vt. To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as,

LOTE-tree or Nettle-tree, lot'tre, or net'l-tre', n. plant. A little muddy fish, like an eel.
LOTH, lô'th. See LOATH.

LOTION, lo'shun, n. A form of medicine used to wash LOTOS, lôt-tâs, n. See Lore. [any part with. LOTTED, lôt-éd, pp. Allotted. LOTTERY, lôt-år-è, n. A game of chance; distribu-

LOTTING, lòt-ling, ppr. Assigning; distributing. LOUD, làôd', ac. Noisy; elamorous; turbulent. LOUD, làôd', ad. Noisily. [violence of voice. LOUDLY, làôd', ad. Noisily. Clamorously; with LOUDNESS, làôd-nès, n. Noise; force of sound. LOUGH, lòk', n. A lake; a large inland standing

LOUGH, lof', pret. of to laugh. Laughed.

LOUIS-D'OR, 18'é-dôr, n. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shilllings.

LOUNGE, làố'nj. vi. To idle. LOUNGER, làố'nj-đr, n. An idler. LOUR, làố'đr, vi. To frown. See Lower.

LOURDAN, làð'ur-dån. See Lurdan. LOUSE, làð's, n. A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

LOUSE, lab's, vt. To clean from lice. LOUSED, lab'zd, pp. Cleaned from lice. LOUSEWORT, lab's-burt, n. The name of a plant.

LOUSILY, låô-zil-é, ad. In a paltr way.

LOUSINESS, làô'zê-nês, n. Abounding with lice. LOUSING, làô'z-îng, ppr. Cleaning from lice. LOUSY, làô'zê, a. Swarming with lice.

LOUT, lao't, n. A bumpkin; a clown.
LOUT, lao't, vi. To bend; to bow; to stoop.
LOUT, lao't, vt. To overpower.
LOUTISH, lao't-ish, a. Clownish.

LOUTISHLY, làô't-sh-lè, ad. With the gait of a bum-LOUVER, là'v-ur, n. An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage : written also lover and

LOVAGE, luv'lj, n. A plant. LOVE, luv', vt. To regard with passionate affection.

To be pleased with; to delight in.

LOVE, lav', vi. To delight.

LOVE, lav', v. The passion between the sexes. Kindness; good-will; friendship. Courtship. Object beloved. Fondness. Due reverence to God. A kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEABLE, lův-žabl, a. Amiable. LOVEAPPLE, lův-žabl, n. A plant. LOVEBROKER, lův-brô'k-år, n. A person who acts

between lovers.

LOVED, lův'd, pp. Having the affection of any one. LOVEDARTING, lův'dà'rt-ing, a. Darting love.

LOVEDAY, luv-day, n. A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences.

OVEFAVOUR, låv-få-vår, n. Something given to be worn in token of love.

LOVE-in-idleness, luv-in-i'dl-nes, n. A kind of violet. LOVEKNOT, luv-not, n. A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

affection interchanged is ngured.
LOVELASS, låv-lås, n. Sweetheart.
LOVELESS, låv-lås, a. Void of the passion between
the sexes. Without endearment.
LOVELETTER, låv-låt-år, n. Letter of courtship.
LOVE-lies-a-bleeding, låv-liz-å-blè'd-ing, n. A kind of

amaranth. LOVELILY,

lův-lîl-ê, ad. Amiably. LOVELINESS, lův'lê-nes, n. Amiableness.

LOVELOCK, lův-lòk, n. A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First.

Elizabeth and James the First.

LOVELORN, löv-lå'rn, a. Forsaken of one's love.

LOVELY, löv-lå, a. Exciting love.

LOVELY, löv-lå, ad. Beautifully. [affairs of love.

LOVEMONGER, löv-mång-gör, n. One who deals in

LOVEPINED, löv-pi'nd, a. Wasted by love

LOVEQUICK, löv-köß, a. With the eagerness of love.

LOVED löv-by-nd, a. One who lie in home.

LOVEQUICK, lüv-köik, a. With the eagerness of love. LOVER, lüv-år, n. One who is in love. LOVER, lüv-år, n. An opening. LOVESECRET, lüv-sè'krét, n. Secret between lovers. LOVESHAFT, lüv-sè'kkft, n. The arrow of Cupid. LOVESICK, lüv-sik, a. Disordered with love. LOVESOME, lüv-söm, a. Lovely. LOVESONG, lüv-söng', n. Song expressing love. LOVESUIT, lüv-su't, n. Courtship. LOVETALE, lüv-tä'l, n. Narrative of love. LOVETHOUGHT, lüv-th'd't, n. Amorous fancy. LOVETOKEN, lüv-tö'kn, n. A present in token of love.

LOVETOKEN, lův-tô/kn, n. A present in token of love. LOVETOY, lův-tàc, n. Small presents given by lovers

LOVETRICK, låv-trik, n. Art of expressing love. LOVING, låv-ling, part. a. Kind; affectionate. LOVING, låv-ling, ppr. Having tender regard for. LOVINGKINDNESS, låv-ling-ki'nd-nés, n. Favour.

Mercy.
LOVINGLY, låv-ing-le, ad. Affectionately.

LOVINGNESS, laveing-nes, n. Kindness; affection.

LOW, lô', a. Flame; fire; heat.
LOW, lô', a. Not elevated in place or local situation.
Deep. Not shallow. Not loud. In latitudes near to
the line. Dejected; depressed. Abject. Dishonour-

able. Not sublime. LOW, lô', ad. Not aloft. Not at a high price. With a depression of the voice. In a state of subjection. LOW, 18, vt. To sink; to make low.

LOW, lô', vt. To sink; to make l LOW, lô', vi. To bellow as a cow.

LOWBELL, 182běl, n. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a rt, a'ce, e'ye, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o— 6 6 4 4 -v. e. or i-i. u.

LOWBELL, lå bel, vt. To scare: as, with a lowbell. LOWBELLED, lå beld, pp. Scared: as, with a lowbell. LOWBELLING, lå bel lng, ppr. Scaring: as with a LOWBORN, lô'bả'rn, a. Born in low life. LOWBRED, lô'bred, a. Vulgar.

LOWE, lô', from the Saxon, the termination of local

names: a hill, a heap, or barrow. LOWED, 18'd, pp. Sunk; depressed.

DOWER, låčår, n. Cloudiness of look.

LOWER, låčår, vt. To bring low. To suffer to sink
down. To make less in price or value.

LOWER, låčår, or lååčår, vi. To grow less; to sink. To

LOWER, 16²úr, or là6²úr, vi. To grow less; to smk. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy. To frown; to pout. LOWERED, 16²úrd, pp. Fallen; sunk. LOWERING, 16²úr-lng, ppr. Falling; sinking. LOWERINGLY, là6²úr-lng-lê, ad. Gloomily. LOWERMOST, 16²úr-můst, a. Lowest. LOWING, 16²ing, n. The cry of black cattle. LOWING, 16²ing, pp. Sipliper, depressing. Bellow.

LOWING, lo'ing, ppr. Sinking; depressing. Bellowing as an ox.

LOWLAND, 18-1and, n. The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.
LOWLIHOOD, lô-lê-hôd, n. Humble state.

LOWLILY, lo'-lil-e, ad. Humbly; without pride.

LOWLILY, 16-11-e, aa. Humbiy; without price.
LOWLINESS, 16-16-nés, n. Humbiy; freedom from
LOWLY, 16-16, a. Humble; meek; mild. [pride.
LOWLY, 16-16, ad. Humbly; meekly; modestly.
LOWN, lå6'n, n. A scoundrel. A stupid fellow.
LOWNESS, 16-nés, n. A small distance from the ground. Want of rank; want of dignity. Depression.

LOWSPIRITED, lô'spir'it-ëd, a. Dejected; depressed. LOWSPIRITEDNESS, lô'spir'it-ëd-nés, n. Dejection of mind.

LOWT, låôt', n. } See Lout. LOWT, låôt', vi. } See Lout. LOWTHOUGHTED, lô-thậ't-ễd,a. Mean of sentiment.

LOW-WINES, lô'bi'nz, n. The first run of the still. LOXODROMICK, lôks-ô-dròm'ik, n. The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian: hence the table of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may find his course, is called loxo-

LOYAL, laê-al, a. True to the prince. Faithful in love. LOYALIST, låĉ-ŷāl-ŝt, n. One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, låĉ-ŷāl-ĉ, ad. With true adherence to a

With fidelity to a lover. king.

LOYALTY, låé-yål-té, n. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. Fidelity to a lady or lover. LOZEL, loz-el. See Losel.

LOZENGE, lòz-enj, n. A rhomb. A form of medicine to be held in the mouth till melted. A cake of preserved fruit. A four-cornered figure, in heraldry, in which the arms of women are now usually painted.

LOZENGED, lòz'enj-ed, a. Having the shape of a lozenge. LOZENGY, lòz'enj-e, a. In heraldry: having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

neid of charge dovered with losenges.
LP, a contraction for lordship.
LU, 16', n. A game at cards. See Loo.
LUBBARD, låbrård, n. A lazy, sturdy fellow.
LUBBER, låbrår, n. A sturdy drone.
LUBBERLY, låbrår-lê, a. Lazy and bulky.
LUBBERLY, låbrår-lê, ad. Awkwardly; elumsily.
LUBBERLY, låbrår-lè, ad. ackwardly; elumsily.

LUBRICATE, lu-brê-kåt, vt. To smooth.

LUBRICATE, lu-brê-kåt, vt. To smooth.

LUBRICATE, lu-brê-kåt-éd, pp. Made slippery.

LUBRICATED, lu-brê-kåt-éd, pp. Made slippery.

Rendering LUBRICATING, lu-bre-ka't-ing, ppr. smooth.

LUBRICATOR, lu-bris-ê-tâ/t-ûr, n. That which lubri-LUBRICITATE, lu-bris-ê-tâ/t, vt. To smooth. LUBRICITATED, lu-bris-ê-tâ/t-èd, pp. Smoothed;

made slippery.

LUBRICITATING, lu-bris-ê-tå/t-ing, ppr. [slippery. Making LUBRICITY, lu-bris'it-è, n. Smoothness of surface. flewd. Wantonness.

LUBRICK, lu'brik, a. Smooth on the surface. Unsteady;

LUBRICOUS, lu-brîk-ůs, a. Slippery. LUBRIFACTION, lu-brê-fåk-shůn, n. The act of

LUBRIFICATION, lu-brif-ik-ā-shūn, n. The act of LUCE, lu's, n. A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lu-sent, a. Shining; bright.

LUCERNAL, lu-se-rail, a. Relating to a lamp or can-

LUCERNE, lu'sern, n. A plant remarkable for quick growth; the hay of which is eminent for the fattening of eattle.

of eattle.
LUCID, lu-sîd, a. Shining; bright; transparent.
LUCIDITY, lu-sîd-ît-ê, n. Splendour; brightness.
LUCIDNESS, lu-sîd-ît-ê, n. Transparency.
LUCIFER, lu-sîf-îtr, n. The devil; the morning star.
LUCIFERIAN, lu-sê-ît-îr-ŷān, a. Devilish.
LUCIFERIANS, lu-sê-ît-îr-ŷānz, n. Persons who adhered to the pernicious schism of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They believed the scall to be of a carnal nature, transmitted to children. soul to be of a carnal nature, transmitted to children from their fathers; and they denied any place for repentance or reconciliation to such as fell.

pentance or reconcination to such as len.

LUCIFEROUS, lu-sîf'ûr-ûs, a. Giving light. [cover.

LUCIFEROUSLY, lu-sîf'ûr-ûs-lê, ad. So as to dis
LUCIFICK, lu-sîf'îk, a. Producing light.

LUCIFORM, lu'sê-îh'rm, a. Having the nature of light.

LUCIFORM, lu'sê-îh'rm, a. Shupping the light.

LUCIFORM, lu'sé-fá'rm, a. Having the nature of light LUCIFUGOUS, lu-slf'u-gås, a. Shunning the light. LUCK, låk', n. Fortune, good or bad. LUCKILY, låk'-ll-ė, ad. Fortunately. LUCKINESS, låk'-e-nės, n. Good fortune. LUCKLESS, låk'-es, a. Unfortunate. LUCKY, låk'-e, a. Fortunate. LUCKY, låk'-e, a. Fortunate. LUCRATIVE, lu'krå-tåy, a. Bringing money.

LUCRE, lu'kůr, n. Pecuniary advantage. [vantage. LUCRE, lu'kůr, vi. To have a desire of pecuniary ad-LUCRIFEROUS, lu-krîf'dr-ds, a. Gainful.

LUCRIFICK, lu-krif-ik, a. Producing gain. LUCTATION, låk-tå-shån, n. Struggle; contest. LUCTISONOUS, luk-tís-co-nus, a. Making a mournful

sound.
LUCTUAL, lůk'tů-ål, a. Lamentable. [lignt.
LUCUBRATE, lu'ku-brå't, vi. To study by candleLUCUBRATION, lu-ku-brå'shůn, n. Study by candle-light.
LUCUBRATORY, lu-ku-brå't-ůr-č, a. Composed by
LUCULENT, lu'ku-lênt, a. Clear; lucid; evident.
LUCULLITE, lu'kůl-i't, n. A sub-species of carbonate
of luna.

LUDESCENT, lu-des'ent, a. Playful; sportive. LUDIBRIOUS, lu-dib-rê-us, a. Sportive; wanton. LUDICROUS, lu-dê-krûs, a. Exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lu'dd-krůs-lê, ad. Sportively. LUDICROUSNESS, lu'dê-krůs-nês, n. Sportiveness. LUDIFICATION, lu-díf-ê-kā'shůn, vt. The act of

mocking.

LUDIFICATORY, lu-dif-ê-kå-tur-ê, a. Mocking.

LUFF, luf, n. The palm of the hand. LUFF, luf, n. To keep close to the wind. LUFFACKLE, luf-takl, n. A large tackle not des-

tined for any particular place in the ship.

LUG, lug', vt. To hale or drag; to pull by the cars.

LUG, lug', vi. To come heavily.

LUG, lug', n. A kind of small fish. The ear. A land

measure; a pole or perch. LUGGAGE, lug-26j, n. Any thing cumbrous and un-

wieldy that is to be carried away.

LUGGED, lug'd, pp. Hauled.

LUGGER, lug'ur, n. A vessel carrying three masts

with a running bowsprit and lugsails.

LUGGING, lug-ing, ppr. Hauling; dragging.

LUGGS, lug'z, n. An insect like an earth-worm, but

having legs.
LUGSAIL, lug'sa'l, n. A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles

with the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, lu-gu'brê-ås, a. Mournful. LUKE, or LEUKE, lu'k, a. Not fully hot. LUKENESS, or LEUKENESS, lu'k-nès, n. Moderate zealous. LUKEWARM, lu'k-barm, a. Moderately warm; not LUKEWARMLY, lu'k-barm-le, ad. With moderate warmth. With indifference.

LUN LUT

61 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

LUKEWARMNESS, lu'k-ba'rm-nes, n. Moderate LUNGWORT, lång'bårt, n. A plant. heat. Want of ardour.
LULL, lûl', vt. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.
LULL, lûl', v. Power of soothing. Want of ardour. LUNIFORM, lu-ne-fa'rm, a. Resembling the moon. LUNISOLAR, lu-né-sô-lur, a. Compounded of the LULI, lůl', n. Power of soothing.
LULLABY, lůl'-å-bi', n. A song to still babes.
LULLED, lůl'd, pp. Quieted.
LULLER, lůl'ůr, n. A dandler. revolution of the sun and moon. LUNISTICE, lu-nis-tis, n. The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolu-LULLING, lal'lng, ppr. Composing to rest.
LUM, lam', n. The chimney of a cottage.
LUMACHEL, lam'a-kėl, n.
LUMACHELLA, lam'a-kėl-a, A calcareous stone,
composed of shells LUNT, lunt', n. The matchcord with which guns are LUNULAR, lu'n-u-lêr, a. Shaped like a small crescent. LUNULATE, lu'n-u-lâ't, a. Resembling a small cres-LUPERCAL, lu'per-kall, n. Feasts in honour of Pan. LUPINE, lu'pin, n. A kind of pulse. and coral. LUMBAGINOUS, lum-ba-jin-us, a. Pertaining to LUPULIN, lu-pu-lin, n. The fine yellow powder of hops. LURCATION, lår-kå'shån, n. Eating greedily. LURCH, lårtsh', vi. To leave in a deserted condition lumbago. small of the back. LUMBAGO, lům-bå/gó, n. Pain about the loins, and LUMBAL, lům-bål, a. \ In anatomy: pertaining to LUMBAR, lům-bår, a. \ \ the loins. To shift. To lie in wait. LURCH, lårtsh', vt. To devour. To filch; to pilfer.

LURCHED, lårtshd', pp. Defeated. Devoured. Pilfered. LUMBER, låm'bår, n. Any thing useless or cumbersome. regularly. LURCHER, lårtsh'år, n. One that watches to steal.

A dog that watches for his game. A glutton. LUMBER, låm'bår, vt. To heap like useless goods ir-LUMBER, låm'bår, vi. To move heavily. [fused. LUMBERED, låm-bård, pp. Heaped together; con-LUMBERING, låm-bår-ing, ppr. Putting in confusion. LUMBERROOM, låm-bår-ro'm, n. A place for the LURCHING, lårtsh-ing, ppr. Defeating. Swallowing greediy. LURDAN, lår'dån, n. A clown; a blockhead. LURDAN, lår'dån, a. LURDY, lår'då, a. reception of useless things. LUMBRIC, lům'brik, n. A worm. LUMBRICAL, lum'brik-al, n. A muscle of the fingers LURE, lu'r, n. Any enticement. LURE, lu'r, vi. To call hawks. LURE, lu'r, vt. To attract; to entice. and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. LUMBRICAL, lům-brîk-ál, a. In anatomy: denoting advantage. LURED, lu'rd, pp. Enticed by the hope of pleasure or LURID, lu'rld, a. Gloomy; dismal. LURING, lu'r-lng, ppr. Enticing; calling. LURK, la'rk', vi. To lie in wait. LURKER, la'rk'-a'r, n. A thief. muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms. a worm. LUMBRICIFORM, lům-bris'é-fa'rm, a. Resembling LUMINARY, lu'min-er-e, n. Any body which gives Intelligence. LURKING, lårk-ing, ppr. Lying concealed.
LURKINGPLACE, lårk-ing-plå's, n. Hiding place.
LUSCIOUS, låsh-iås, a. Sweet in a great degree.
LUSCIOUSLY, låsh-iås-lè, ad. Sweetly. [ne: LUMINATE, lu'mîn-â't, vt. To illuminate. LUMINATED, lu'mîn-â't-èd, pp. Given light to. LUMINATING, lu'min-å't-ing, ppr. Giving light to. LUMINATION, lu'min-å'shun, n. Emission of light. LUSCIOUSNESS, låsh'ås-nės, n. Immoderate sweet-LUSERN, lu'sern, n. A lyux. LUMINE, lu-min, n. To lighten intellectually.

LUMINED, lu-mind, pp. Enlightened.

LUMINIG, lu-min-ing, ppr. Enlightening.

LUMINOUS, lu-min-is, a. Shining. Enlightened.

LUMINOUSLY, lu-min-is-lè, ad. In a bright manner. LUSH, lúsh', a. Juicy; succulent. LUSK, lúsk', a. Idle; lazy. LUSK, lúsk', n. A lubber; a sot. LUSK, lúsk', vi. To lie idle. LUSK, lúsk', bi. A. Inclinable to laziness. LUMINOUSNESS, lu-min-us-te, aa. In a bright manner. LUMINOUSNESS, lu-min-us-nes, n. Brightness. LUMP, lump', n. A small mass of any matter. LUMP, lump', vt. To take in the gross. LUMPED, lumpd', pp. Thrown into a mass. LUMPED, lump-ten, n. A long fish of a greenish colour. LUMPEN, lump-ten, n. A cost of fent, thick and LUSKISHLY, låsk-ish-le, ad. Indolently. LUSKISHNESS, lůsk-ish-něs, n. Laziness. LUSORIOUS, lu-ső/r-ýůs, a. } Used in play. LUSORY, lu-sar-è, a.

LUST, lůst', n. Carnal desire.

LUST, lůst', vi. To desire carnally.

LUSTFUL, lůst-fôl, a. Inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, lůst-fôl-è, ad. With sensual concupis-LUMPFISH, lump-fish, n. A sort of fish; thick, and very ill-shaped; called also the sucker, and the sea-Owe.

LUMPING, låmpfing, ppr. Throwing into a mass.

LUMPING, låmpfing, a. Large; heavy; great.

LUMPISH, låmpfish, a. Heavy; gross.

LUMPISHLY, låmpfish-lå, ad. With stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, låmpfish-nås, n. Stupid heaviness. LUSTFULLY, låst'föl-è, ad. With sensual cond LUSTFULNESS, låst'föl-nes, n. Libidinousness. LUSTIHEAD, låst'ê-hêd, n. Corporal ability.
LUSTIHEAD, låst'ê-hêd, n. Corporal ability.
LUSTILY, låst'îl-ê, ad. Stoutly; with vigour.
LUSTINESS, låst'ê-nês, n. Vigour of body.
LUSTINESS, låst'ê-nês, n. Vigour of body. LUMPY, lůmp²é, a. Full of lumps. LUNA, lu²nå, n. The moon. LUNACY, lu²nå-sê, n. Madness in general. LUSTING, lust'ing, n. Eager desire. LUSTING, låst-ing, ppr. Having eager desire. LUSTLESS, låst-ies, a. Weak. LUNARY, lu'nêr, a. Relating to the moon. LUNARY, lu'nêr-ê, a. Relating to the moon. LUSTRAL, lus-tral, a. Used in purification. LUSTRATED, lås-trå't, vt. To purify.

LUSTRATED, lås-trå't-éd, pp. Purified.

LUSTRATING, lås-trå't-ing, ppr. Purifying.

LUSTRATION, lås-trå'shån, n. Purification by water. LUNARIAN, 1u-na'r-yan, n. An innabitant of the LUNARY, 1u-na'r-yan, n. Moonwort. [moon. LUNATED, 1u-na't-èd, a. Formed like a half moon. LUNATICK, 1u-na-tik, n. A madman. LUNATICK, 1u-na-tik, a. Mad. [moon. LUNATION, 1u-na'shūn, n. The revolution of the LUNCH, lūntsh', n. A kind of meal between LUNCHEON, lūntsh-tūn, n. b breakfast and dinner. LUNE 10 n. Any thing in the shape of a half moon. LUSTRE, lås-tår, n. Brightness; glitter. A sconce with lights. Renown. The space of five years. Renown. with lights. Renown. The space of five years. LUSTRICAL, lås-trê-kål, a. Pertaining to purification. LUSTRING, lu'string, n. A shining silk: lutestring. LUSTROUS, lås'trås, a. Bright; shining. LUSTRUM, lås'tråm, n. A space of five years; the LUNE, lu'n, n. Any thing in the shape of a half moon. Fit of lunacy. A leash: as, the lune of a hawk. LUNET, lu'nét', n. An attendant upon a planet. LUNETTE, lu'nét', n. A small half moon. LUNGED, lidnét, a. Having lungs. completion of fifty months. LUSTSTAINED, låst'stå'nd, a. Defiled by lust. LUSTWORT, låst-bårt, n. An herb. LUSTY, lås-tè, a. Stout; able of body. [lute. LUTANIST, lu-tån-lst, n. One who plays upon the LUTARIOUS, lu-tå'r-ŷås, a. Living in mud. Of the LUNGGROWN, lung-gro'n, a. When the lungs grow fast to the skin that lines the breast. LUNGIS, lån-jis, n. A lubber. LUNGS, långz', n. The lights; the part by which colour of mud.

LUTATION, lu-ta-shun, n. The method of cementing

2 E

chymical vessels close together.

breath is inspired and expired.

LUTE, lu't, n. A stringed instrument of musick. A | composition with which chymists close up their vessels.

LUTE, lu't, vt. To close with chymist's clay.

LUTE, lu't, n. Among chymists, a composition

LUTING, lu't-ing, n. of clay, or other tenacious UTING, lu't-ing, n. of clay, or other tenacious substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.

LUTECASE, lu't-kà's, n. A case for a lute.

LUTED, lu't-ed, pp. Coated with lute.

LUTENIST, lu-ten-ist, n. A performer on the lute.

LUTER, lu't-ûr, n. LUTIST, lu't-ist, n. LUTIST, lu't-ist, n. LUTESTRING, lu't-string, n. The string of a lute. A kind of silk.

LUTHERAN, lu'thur-un, n. One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther.

LUTHERAN, lu'thur-un, a. Denoting the doctrine or

followers of Luther. LUTHERANISM. lu-thur-in-ism, n. The doctrine of Luther. LUTHERISM, lu-thur-ism, n.

LUTHERN, lu-thurn, n. A term for a window over

the cornice, in the roof of a building.
LUTING, lu't-ing, ppr. Closing with lute.
LUTULENCE, lu'tu-lens, n. Muddiness.

LUTULENT, lu'tu-lent, a. Muddy; turbid.

LUX, lůks', vt. LUXATE, lůks'â't, vt. To put out. LUXATED, lůks'â't-èd, pp. Dislocated.

LUXATING, låks-å't-ing, ppr. Dislocating. LUXATION, låks-å'shån, n. Any thing disjointed.

LUXATION, itass-a-statu, n. Any time disjointed.
LUXE, låks', n. Luxury; voluptuousness.
LUXURIANCE, låks-u'r-yåns, n.
LUXURIANCY, låks-u'r-yåns-ê, n.
LUXURIANT, låks-u'r-yånt, a. Exuberant.
LUXURIANTLY, låks-u'r-yånt-lè, ad. Abundantly.

LUXURIATE, luks-u'rê-å't, vt. To shoot with su-

perflueus plenty.
LUXURIOUS, låks-u'r-yas, a. Delighted in the plea-

sures of the table. Voluptuous; exuberant. LUXURIOUSLY, låks-ur-ýás-lè, ad. Voluptuously. LUXURIST, låks-ur-fist, n. One given to luxury. LUXURY, låks-ýár-è, n. Voluptuousness; lewdness.

Luxuriance; delicious fare.

LY, li'. When ly terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leas, Saxon, a field. When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from lich, like; beastly, beastlike, plainly, plainlike. [in hand. LYAM, li'um, n. A thong or leash for holding a hound

LYCANTHROPY, li-kan'thro-pe, n. A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. LYCEUM, li-se-um, n. The place where Aristotle taught his philosophy.

LYCOPODIUM, li-ko-pô'd-yam, n. The wolfsclaw; a moss, the seeds of which are easily ignited.

LYCOSTOM, li-kos'tam, n. A Baltic fish resembling

a herring.

LYDIAN, lid-ŷan, a. A soft and slow kind of air. LYE, li', vt. See Lie.

LYING, li-ing. Participle noun from Lie. LYINGLY, li-ing-le, ad. Falsely.

LYKE, li'k, a. For Like.
LYM, llm', n. A bloodhound. See LIMEHOUND.
LYMNITE, llm'-ni't, n. A kind of fresh-water snail

formed fossil.

LYMPH, limf', n. Water; colourless liquor. LYMPHATED, limf'-å't-èd, a. Mad.

LYMPHATICK, lim-fåt-ik, n. The lymphaticks are slender pellucid tubes, carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid.

LYMPHATICK, lim-fat-ik, a. Denoting the vessels called lymphaticks. Mad; raving. LYMPHEDUCT, limf-ê-důkt, n. A vessel which con-

veys the lymph. LYMPHOGRAPHY, limf-dg-raf-ê, n. A description of the lymphatick vessels. LYNDENTREE, lin-den-trê, n. A plant.

LYNX, lingks', n. A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE, li'r, n. A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung.

LYRICAL, li'r-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to a harp, or to LYRICK, li'r-ik, a. odes or poetry sung to a harp.

LYRICK, li'r-ik, n. A poet who writes songs to the harp. LYRIST,li'rl'st, n. A musician who plays upon the harp. LYS, lls', n. A Chinese measure, equal to 533 yards. LYSSA, LYTTA, lls'â, llt'â, n. The madness of a

dog; the worm under a dog's tongue.

LYTERIAN, li-têr-'ŷan, a. Indicating the solution of a disease.

LYTHRODE, lîth'rô'd, n. A mineral found in Norway. LYTHOPHYTES, lîth'ô-fi'tz, The name given to those stony substances which, under various forms, are produced by polypi.

\mathbf{M} .

M, em, has in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, mine, tame, camp; it is never

M, em. A numeral letter signifying one thousand.

MAB, mab', n. The queen of the fairies, in the superstitious mythology of elder days; probably derived from the Welsh mab, anciently signifying a little child. A slattern.

MABBLE, måb'l, vt. To wrap up. See Mobble. MAC, måk', n. In names of Scotch and Irish origin, sig-

nifies son.

MACADAMIZATION, måk-åd-åm-i'z-å-shun, n. The making, or repairing of roads, after the plan of [with small broken stones. Mr. Macadam. MACADAMIZE, måk-åd-åm-i'z, vt. To cover a road

MACADAMIZED, måk-åd-åm-i'zd, pp. Covered with small broken stones.

MACADAMIZING, måk-åd-åm-i'z-ing, ppr. vering with small broken stones.

MACARONI, måk-å-rô-nê, n. A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and things. MACARONICK, måk-å-ro-nik, n. Mixture of several

MACARONICK, måk-å-rô-nik, a. A kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, Latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words.

MACAROON, måk-å-rô'n, n. A busy body. A kind of sweet biscuit. MACAUCO, må-kà-kô, n. A name of several species

of quadrupeds of the genus Lemur.

MACAW, må-kå', n. A large species of parrot.

MACAWTREE, må-kå-trè', n. A species of palmtree.

MACCABEES, måk-å-bê'z, n. The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.

MACCOBOY, måk-o-båe, n. A kind of snuff. MACE, må's, n. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. A heavy blunt weapon. A kind of spice.

MACEALE, må's-å'l, n. Ale spiced with mace. MACEBEARER, må's-bå'r-år, n. One who carries the mace.

MACERATE, mås-dr-å/t, vt. To make lean. To steep almost to solution. MACERATED, mås-år-å't-èd, pp. Steeped almost to

MACERATING, mås-år-å't-ing, ppr. Steeping; soft-MACEREED, må's-rè'd, n. An herb. MACHIAVELIAN, måk'-ýà-vè'l-ýàn. n. A follower of

the opinions of Machiavel.

MACHIAVELIAN, måk'-yå-vé'l-yån, a. Denoting the notions of Machiavel. Crafty; subtle.
MACHIAVELISM, måk'-yå-vé'l'izm, n. The notions of Machiavel.

MACHICOLATION, måk-ik-ö-lå-shun, n. In old

4.4 a'li, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e or i-i, u.

tures upon assailants.
ACHINAL, måk-in-ål, a. Relating to machines.

ACHINATE, mak'in-a't, vt. To plan; to contrive. ACHINATED, mak'in-at-ed, pp. Planned; con-

[scheming. Contriving; MACHINATING, måk-in-åt-ing, ppr. Contriving; MACHINATION, måk-in-å-sbun, n. Malicious scheme. MACHINATOR, måk-in-åt-år, n. One who plots or forms schemes.

MACHINE, må-she'n, n. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

MACHINEELTREE, matsh-ê-nê'l-trê', n. A large

West-Indian tree.

MACHINERY, må-she'n-år-e, n. Complicated workmanship. [chinery of a poem.

MACHINING, må-shė'n-ing, α. Denoting the maMACHINIST, måk-in-ist, n. A constructor of engines or machines. varieties.

MACIGNO, må-sig-nö, n. A species of stone of two MACILENCY, mås-fl-ëns-ë, n. Leanness.

MACILENT, mås-fl-ëns, n. Lean.

MACKEREL, måk-år-ël, n. A sca-fish.

MACKEREL, måk-år-ël, n. A sca-fish. MACKERELSKY, måk'-ér-él-ski', n. A sky streaked like a mackerel.

MACLURITE, må-klu'ri't, n. A mineral of a brilliant pale green colour, so called in honour of Maclure, the

mineralogist.

MACROCOSM, må-krô-kôzm, n. The whole world. MACROLOGY, må-krôl-ô-jê, n. Long talk without matter. sacrifice.

MACTATION, måk-tå'shûn, n. The act of killing for MACULA, måk'u-lå, n. A spot.
MACULATE, måk'u-lå't, vt. To stain; to spot.

MACULATE, måk'u-lå't, a. Spotted; stained. MACULATED, måk'u-lå't-èd, pp. Spotted.

MACULATING, måk-u-lå't-lng, ppr. Spotting.
MACULATION, måk-u-lå'shån, n. Stain; spot; taint. MACULE, måk'ul, n. A spot; a stain.

MAD, måd', a. Disordered in the mind. Enraged;
MAD, måd', v.t. To make mad.
MAD, måd', v.t. To be furious.
MAD, måd', n.
MAD, måd', n.
MADE, må'd, n.
MADAM, måd'am, n. The term of compliment used in address to ladies of avery darges. in address to ladies of every degree.

MADAPPLE, måd-åpl, n. A plant of the genus solanum.

MADBRAIN, måd-brå'n, a. MADBRAINED, måd-brå'nd, a. Hot-headed.
MADCAP, måd-kåp, n. A mad fellow.
MADDED, måd-kåp, p. Made furious.
MADDEN, måd'n, vi. To act as mad.
MADDEN, måd'n, vi. To make mad.
MADDEN, måd'nd, vi. To make mad.

MADDENED, mad'nd, pp. Rendered mad.
MADDENING, mad'ning, ppr. Making mad.
MADDER, mad'dr, n. A plant.

MADDER, måd-ûr, n. A plant.

MADDING, måd-lng, ppr. Making furious.

MADE, måd, part. pret. of make. [making wet.

MADEFACTION, måd-ê-fâk/shûn, n. The act of

MADEFIED, måd-ê-fî'd, pp. Made wet.

MADEFY, måd-ê-fî', vt. To make wet. [wet.

MADEFYING, måd-ê-fî-lng, ppr. Making moist, or

MADEIRAWINE, må-dê-fâ-ôi'n, n. A rich wine

made at the Island of Madeira. made at the Island of Madeira. girl.

MADEMOISELLE, måd/môi-zčl, n. A miss; a young MADGEHOWLET, måj/håó/lčt, n. An owl. MADHEADED, måd/håd/s, n. Full of fancies. MADHOUSE, måd/håd/s, n. A house where madmen

are cured or confined.

MADID, må-did, a. Wet; moist.

MADLY, måd-lé, ad. Furiously; wildly.

MADMAN, måd-mån, n. A man deprived of his un-

derstanding. rage. MADNESS, måd-nes, n. Loss of understanding. Fury; MADONA, må-dô-nå, n. A name given to pictures MADONNA, må-dôn-å, n. of the Virgin Mary.

Term of compliment, like madam. MADREPORÉ, måd-rê-pô/r, n. A submarine substance, resembling coral, inhabited by a small animal. MADREPORITE, måd'rê-pô-ri't, n. A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy, in France.

castles, the pouring of hot substances through aper. MADRIER, måd-rê-år, n. A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against any thing intended to be broken down. A long plank of broad wood used for sup-porting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like.

MADRIGAL, måd'rê-gål, n. A pastoral song. MADWORT, måd'fårt, n. An herb.

MÆRE, mê'r, ad. Is derived from the Saxon mer, famous, great, noted: so, almere is all famous; athel-mere, famous for nobility.

MAESTOSO, må-és-tő-ső, n. A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

MAFFLE, måf'l, vi. To stammer.

MAFFLER, måf'lår, n. A stammerer.

MAGAZINE, måg-å-zè'n, n. A storehouse; com-

monly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. la magazine. MAGAZINER, måg-å-zê'n-ůr, *. One who writes for

MAGE, må'j, n. A magician.
MAGGOT, måg'åt, n. A small grub.
MAGGOTINESS, måg'åt-è-nės, n. The state of

abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTY, mågʻåt-č, a. Full of maggots. Capricious.

MAGGOTYHEADED, mågʻåt-č-h¢d-čd, a. Having

a head full of maggots.

MAGI, ma'-ji, n. Wise men of the East.

MAGIAN, må'j-ŷån, n. One of the sect of the Persian magi, who hold that there are two principles, one the cause of good, the other of evil.

MAGIAN, må j- ŷån, a. Denoting the magi of the East. MAGIANISM, må j- ŷån-lsm, n. The philosophy, or

doctrine of the magi.
MAGICAL, maj-lk-al, a. Acting performed by invi-

sible powers.

MAGICIAN, må-jlsh'ån, n. One skilled in magick. MAGICK, majik, n. Sorcery; enchantment.

MAGICK, maj-ik, a. Enchanted. Done or produced by magick.

MAGISTERIAL, māj-īs-tê/r-ŷāl, a. Lofty; arrogant. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistery. MAGISTERIALLY, māj-īs-tê'r-ŷāl-ê, ad. With an

air of authority. [tiness. MAGISTERIALNESS, måj-is-tê'r-ŷål-nês, n. Haugh-MAGISTERY, måj-is-têr-ê, n. A term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus.

MAGISTRACY, maj-is-tres-e, n. Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRAL, måj-is-trål, a. Suiting a magistrate or MAGISTRAL, måj-is-trål, n. A sovereign medicine. MAGISTRALITY, måj-is-trål-it-ê, n. Despotick authority

MAGISTRALLY, måj'is-trål-ė, ad. Despotically; au-MAGISTRATE, måj'is-trå't, n. A man publickly in-

vested with authority; a governor.
MAGISTRATICK, måj-ls-tråt-lk, a. Having the au-

thority of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATURE, måj'ls-trå't-ŷür, n. Magistracy.

MAGNA CHARTA, måg'nå-kå'rt-å, n. The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

MAGNALITY, måg-nål-it-e, n. A great thing. MAGNANIMITY, måg-nå-nim-it-e, n. Greatness of

MAGNANIMOUS, måg-nån-é-můs, a. Great of mind. MAGNANIMOUSLY, måg-nån-é-můs-lê, ad. With greatness of mind.

MAGNATE, måg'nå't, n. A person of rank. MAGNES, måg'nê'z, n. See MAGNET.

MAGNESIA, måg-në's-ŷå, n. A white alkaline earth used in medicine, genlty purgative. [nesia. MAGNESIAN, mag-ne's-yan, a. Pertaining to mag-

MAGNESITE, måg'nê-si't, n. Carbonated magnesia. MAGNESIUM, måg-nê's-ŷûm, n. The undecomposable base of magnesia.

base of magnesia.

MAGNET, måg-nět-îk. n. The loadstone.

MAGNETICAL, måg-nět-îk-âl, Relating to the magMAGNETICK. måg-nět-îk, a. et. Attractive. MAGNETICK, mag-nét-îk, a. \ net. Attractive. MAGNETICALLY, mag-nét-îk-âl-ê, ad. By the power of attraction.

MAGNETICALNESS, måg-nét-fk-ål-nés, Quality of MAGNETICKNESS, måg-nét-fk-nés, n. being attractive. MAGNETICS, mag-net-iks, n. The science of mag-

MAGNETIFEROUS, måg-net-if-ur-us, a. Producing or conducting magnetism.

MAGNETISM, mag-net-izm, n. The tendency of the

iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency.

MAGNETIZE, mag'net-i'z, vt. To communicate mag-

netic properties to any thing.

MAGNETIZED, måg-nėt-i'zd, pp. Made magnetic.

MAGNETIZING, måg-nėt-i'z-ing, ppr. Imparting magnetism.

MAGNIFIABLE, måg-nê-fi-åbl, a. Worthy to be ex-

tolled or praised.

MAGNIFICAL, måg-niftik-ål, a. } Illustrious; grand.

MAGNIFICK, måg-niftik, a.

MAGNIFICATE, måg-niftik-å't, vt. To praise ex-

tremely.

MAGNIFICATED, måg-nif-ik-å/t-éd, pp. Magnified. MAGNIFICATING, måg-nif-ik-åt-ing, ppr. Extolling. MAGNIFICENCE, måg-nif-is-ens, n. Splendour. MAGNIFICENT, måg-nif-is-ent, a. Splendid; pom-

pous. [ly; splendidly. MAGNIFICENTLY, måg-nif-is-ent-le, ad. Pompous-MAGNIFICO, måg-nif-é-kö, n. A grandee of Venice. MAGNIFIER måg-nå-fid, pp. Extolled; exalted. MAGNIFIER måg-na-fid, pp. Continue.

MAGNIFIER mag'ne-fi-nr, n. One that praises. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.

MAGNIFY, måg-nê-fi, vt. To extol highly. To exacgerate; to amplify. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye. tolling.

MAGNIFYING, måg-nê-fi-ling, ppr. Enlarging; ex-MAGNILOQUENCE, måg-nll-6-kôens, n. A lofty manner of speaking.

which furnished the natives with timber for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, elothing, and cordage.
MAGYDARE, måg-é-dår, n. An herb.
MAHOGANY,må-hòg-å-nê, n. A reddish wood brought
from the West-India islands, and the continent on the

south of the gulf of Mexico.

MAHOMEDAN, må-hòm-é-dån, n.

MAHOMETAN, må-hòm-é-tån, n.

MAHOMETIST, må-hòm-ét-lst, n.

MAHUMETAN, må-hòm-ét-lst, n.

MAHOMETAN, må-hòm-ét-ån, a.

Denoting the followers at ha liking of Mahom et homes.

lowers or the religion of Mahomet. MAHOMETANISM, må-hom-ét-ån-izm MAHOMETISM, må-hom-ét-izm, n. The religion of Ma-

MAHOMETRY, må-hôm'ét-rê, n.
MAHUMETISM, må-hôm'ét-lzm, n.
MAHOMETANIZE, må-hôm'ét-ån-iz, vt. To render

eonformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans.

MAHOMETANIZED, må-hòm²4t-ån-i'zd, pp. Rendered conformable to the customs of the Mahometans.

MAHOMETANIZING, må-hòm²4t-ån-i'z-lng, ppr.

Rendering conformable to the eustoms of the Mahometans.

MAHOUND, mathaond, n. A contemptuous name of old for Mahomet; cometimes also used by our aneestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage cha-MAID, må'd, n. A species of skate fish. racter. MAID, må'd, n.
MAIDEN, må'dn, n.
A woman servant.

MAIDEN, må'dn, a. Consisting of virgins. New; unused; unpolluted. Applied to assizes; meaning where

used; unpoluted. Applied to assizes; meaning where no person is condemned to die. Fresh. Great; strong. MAIDEN, må'dn, vi. To speak or act like a maiden. MAIDENHAIR, må'dn-hå'r, n. A plant. MAIDENHEAD, må'dn-hå'd, n. Virginity; virginal MAIDENHOOD, må'dn-hå'd, n. purity; freedom MAIDENHOOD, må'dn-bå'd, n. fromcontamination.

MAIDENLIKE, må'dn-li'k, a. Modest. MAIDENLINESS, må'dn-lê-nês, n. Modesty.

MAIDENLIP, må'dn-låp, n. An herb.

MAIDENLY, må'dn-låp, n. An herb.

MAIDENLY, må'dn-lå, ad. In a maidenlike manner.

MAIDENLY, må'dn-lå, a. Gentle; modest; decent.

MAIDHOOD, må'd-håd, n. Virginity.

MAIDMARIAN, må'd-må'r-yån, n. A kind of dance.

out originally a woman, the queen of the May, and one of the company of our old Morris dancers; but, after the Morris degenerated into a piece of coarse buffoonery, this once elegant queen obtained the name of Malkin or Maukin.

MAIDPALE, må'd-på'l, a. Pale like a sick virgin.
MAIDSERVANT, må'd-sér-vånt, n. A female servant.
MAJESTATICAL, må-jes-tåt-'lk-ål, a. Great in apMAJESTATICK, må-jes-tåt-'lk, a.

having dignity.

MAJESTICAL, må-jés-tík-ål, a. August; grand; imMAJESTICK, må-jés-tík, a. perial; regal. State-

ly; elevated; lofty.

MAJESTICALLY, må-jés-tík-âl-ê, ad. With dignity.

MAJESTICALNESS, må-jés-tík-ål-nés, n. } State or

MAJESTICKNESS, må-jés-tík-nés, n. } manner

of being majestick.
MAJESTY, måj'és-tê, n. Dignity; grandeur. title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mal, n. A coat of steel network for defence.
MAIL, mal, vt. To cover with armour.

MAILCOACH, må/l-kô/tsh, n. A coach that conveys

MAILEOACH, marrage sn, n. A count the public mails.

MAILED, måld, a. Spotted; speckled.

MAILED, måld, pp. Covered with armour. Inclosed and directed, as letters, in a bundle.

MAILING, målling, ppr. Invested with a coat of

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mail. Inclosing in a wrapper, and directing to a postoffice.

MAIM, må'm, vt. To eripple by loss of a limb. MAIM, må'm, n. Injury; mischief. MAIMED, må'md, pp. Crippled. MAIMEDNESS, må'm-ěd-něs, n. State o State of being maimed.

MAIMING, må/m-ing, ppr. Disabling.

MAIN, må'n, a. Principal; chief; leading. Important; foreible. Gross.

MAIN, ma'n, n. The gross; the bulk. The ocean.
Violence. A hand at dice. A cockfighting match. The continent.

MAINKEEL, må'n-kê'l, n. The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

MAINLAND, ma'n-land, n. Continent.

MAINLY, må'n-lė, ad. Chiefly; principally.
MAINMAST, må'n-måst, n. The chief or middle mast.
MAINPERNABLE, må'n-për-nåbl, a. Bailable. See MAINPRISE.

MAINPERNOR, må'n-per-når, n. Surety; bail. MAINPRISE, ma'n-pri'z, n. Delivery into the eustody of a friend, upon security given for appearance;

bail. MAINPRIZE, ma'n-pri'z, vt. To bail.

MAINPRIZED, ma'n-pri'zd, pp. Suffered to go at large on the prisoner finding sureties for his appearance at a day

MAINPRIZING, må'n-pri'z-ing, pp. Suffering a prisoner to go at large on his finding sureties.

MAINSAIL, ma'n-sa'l, n. The sail of a mainmast.

MAINSHEET, ma'n-sha't, n. The sail of the mainmast.

MAINSHEET, man-soldy, n. The sail of the mainmast. MAINSWEAR, man-soldy, vi. To swear falsely.

MAINTAIN, men-tan, vt. To defend; to vindicate. To continue. To support. To preserve from failure. MAINTAIN, men-tan, vi. To support by argument. MAINTAINABLE, men-tand, a. Justifiable.

MAINTAINED, men-tand, pp. Supported; defended. MAINTAINER, men-ta'n-ur, n. Supporter; cherisher.

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MAINTAINING, men-ta'n-ing, ppr. Supporting, defending

MAINTENANCE, men'te-nans, or, ma'n-te-nans, n.

Support; protection; defence.

MAINTOP, ma'n-top, n. The top of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, ma'n-yard, n. The yard of the mainmast. MAISTER, ma's-tar, n. A master.

MAISTRESS, må's-trės, n. Mistress. MAIZE, måz, n. Indian wheat. A plant.

MAJOR, må-jur, a. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

MAJOR, ma'jdr, n. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer. A mayor or head officer of a town. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. Major-general: the general officer of the second rank. Major-domo: one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house. A person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MAJORATION, må-jår-å-shån, n. Increase.
MAJOR-DOMO, må-jår-dô-mô, n. A man who holds the place of a master of the house.

MAJOR-GENERAL, må'jår-gen'år-ål, n. A military officer who commands a division or a number of regi-

MAJORITY, må-jor-st-e, n. The greater number. Full age. The office of a major. MAKE, må'k, vt. To create. To form of materials. To

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13 C 1 compose. To form by art what is natural. To produce or effect as the agent. To produce as a cause. To do; to perform. To compel; to force; to con-[pearance.

MAKE, ma'k, vi. To show; to appear; to carry ap-MAKE, ma'k, vi. Form; structure; nature. A mate; a match; a consort; an equal; a friend. MAKEABLE, ma'k-abl, u. Effectible; feasible.

MAKEBATE, må/k bå/t, n. Breeder of quarrels. MAKELESS, må/k-lė3, a. Matchless. Deprived of a

MAKEPEACE, ma'k-pe's, n. Peacemaker; reconciler. MAKER, ma'k-or, n. The Creator. One who makes any thing.

MAKEWEIGHT, må/k-ôå/t, n. Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MAKI, ma'ki, n. An animal of the genus Lemur. The ring-tailed maki is of the size of a cat.

MAKING, må/k-ing, n. Composition; structure; form. MAKING, ma'k-ing, ppr. Forming; causing; com-

MALACOSTOMOUS, mål-å-kòs-tråm-ås, a. Having soft jaws without teeth: as, a fish. MALADMINISTRATION,mål-åd-min-is-trå-shån,n.

See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MALACHITE, mål-å-ki't, n. A stone, sometimes entirely green, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallow: sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with ALADY, mål-å-dê, n. A disease. [blue or black. MALADY, mål-å-dê, n. A disease. [blue or black. MALAGA, mål-å-gå, n. A kind of wine imported from

Malaga, in Spain.

MALANDERS, mål'ån-derz, n. A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

pasteri of unites.

MALAPERT, mål'å-përt, a. Saucy; quick.

MALAPERTLY, mål'å-përt-lè, ad. Impudently.

MALAPERTNESS, mål'å-përt-nës, n. Sauciness.

MALAPROPOS, mål'å-p-rô-pô, ad. Unsuitably.

MALAR, må'lår, a. Pertaining to the cheek.

MALARIA, må-lå'r-ŷå, n. A noxious exhalation that tends to produce disease.

MALATE, mål-å't, n. A salt formed by the malic acid:

the acid of apples combined with a base.

MALAXATE, må-låks-å't, vt. To soften. [ness.

MALAXATED, må-låks-å't-èd, pp. Kneaded to soft-MALAXATING, må-låks-å't'ing, ppr. Softening. MALAXATION, må-låks-å-shån, n. The act of softness. MALCONFORMATION, mål-kon-får-må-shån, n.

Disproportion of parts.

MALE, mal, n. The he of any species. A budget: whence the present word mail, for a bag of letters.

MALE, mål, a. Of the male sex.

MALE, mål, in composition, signifies ill: from male.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mål'åd-min-is-trå'shån, n. Bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, mål'kån-tent, n. One who is dissatisfied.

Satisfied.

MALECONTENT, mål²kån-těnt, n.

MALECONTENTED, mål²kån-těnt-éd, n.

MALECONTENTEDLY, mål²kån - těnt - éd - lê, ad. With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mål'kun-tent-ed-nes, n. Discontentedness.

MALEDICENCY, mål-è-dis-èns-è, n. Repr
MALEDICENT, mål-è-dis-ènt, a. Slanderous. speech. Reproachful

MALEDICTED, mål-é-dikt-éd, a. Accursed.
MALEDICTION, mål-é-dikt-shån, n. Curse.
MALEFACTION, mål-é-fåk-shån, n. A crime.

MALEFACTOR, mal-&-fakt-år, n. A criminal.

MALEFICENCE, må-lef-fs-èns. n. The doing or proMALEFICIENCE, mål-èffsb-ýens. ducing of evil.

MALEFICIENCE, mål-ê-fîsh-ŷèns. J ducing or MALEFICIENT, mål-ê-fîsh-ŷènt. a. Doing evil. MALEFICIENT, mål-ê-fîsh-ŷènt. a. To bewitch.

MALEFICIATE, mål-ê-fê'sê-â't, vt. To bewitch. MALEFICIATED, mål-ê-fê'sê-â't-êd, pp. Bewitched.

MALEFICIATING, mål-ê-fis-ê-å't-ing, ppr. Bewitchcraft. Witch-

ing.

MALEFICIATION, mål-ê-fis-ê-â-shån, n.

MALEFICK, må-lèf-ik, a. Mischievous. MALEFIQUE, mål-è-fè'k, a. Mischievous.
MALEFIS, mål-è-fè's, n. Any wicked act.
MALENGINE, må-lèn-jin, n. Guile; decei
MALEPRACTICE

MALENGINE, må-len-ifn, n. Guile; deceit.
MALEPRACTICE, mål-pråk-tls, n. Practice contrary

to rules. [rit and courage of a man. MALESPIRITED, mål'spir-lt-ed, a. Having the spi-MALET, mål'ét', n. A budget. A portmanteau. MALETREAT, mål'trê't, vt. See MALTREAT.

MALE I REA I, mai-tret, et. See MALTREAT.

MALEVOLENCE, må-lèv-ô-lènt, a. Ill-will.

MALEVOLENT, må-lèv-ô-lènt, a. Malignant.

MALEVOLENTLY, må-lèv-ô-lènt-lè, ad. With illMALEVOLOUS, må-lèv-ô-lòn, a. Malicious.

[will.

MALEVOLENTLY, må-lèv-ô-lòn, a. Malicious.

[will. MALFEASANCE, mål-fê'zåns, n. Evil doing. formation.

MALFORMATION, mål-för-må'shån, n. Ill or wrong MALICE, mål's, n. Deliberate mischief. MALICE, mål's, vt. To regard with ill-will. MALICED, malified, pp. Regarded with extreme ill-

[ill-will.

MALICING, mål-ls-lng, ppr. Regarding with extreme MALICIOUS, må-llsh-ås, a. Malignant. MALICIOUSLY, må-llsh-ås-lê, ad. With malignity.

MALICIOUSNESS, mā-līsh-ds-nēs, n. Malice.
MALIGN, mā-li'n, a. Unfavourable. Malicious. Pestilential.

tilential.

MALIGN, må-li'n, vt. To regard with envy or malice.

MALIGN, må'lin, vi. To entertain malice.

MALIGNANCY, må-lig-nåns-å, n. Malevolence.

MALIGNANT, må-lig-nånt, n. A man of ill-intention,

MALIGNANT, må-lig-nånt, a. Envious; malicious.

MALIGNANTLY, må-lig-nånt-lå, ad. With ill in-

tention. MALIGNED, må-li'nd, pp. Injured maliciously. MALIGNER, må-li'n-år, n. One who regards another with ill-will.

MALIGNING, må-li'n-ing, pp. Maliciously injuring MALIGNITY, må-lig-nit-è, n. Malice. MALIGNLY, må-li'n-lè, ad. Enviously.

MALISON, mål-is-un, n. A malediction.

MALKIN, mål'kin, n. A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens: thence, a figure of clouts dressed up: thence, a dirty wench. See MAIDMABIAN. MALL, mal', or ma'l, n. A kind of beater or hammer.

A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

MALL, mål', or mål', vt. To beat or strike with a mall.

MALLARD, mål'ård, n. The drake of the wild duck. MALLEABILITY, mål-ýå-bíl-ít-é, n. Quality of en-

during the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mål'ýåbl, a. Capable of being spread
MALLEABLE, mål'ýåbl, a. Capable of being spread
MALLEATE, mål'é-ål't, vt. To hammer. [ductility;
MALLEATED, mål'é-ål't-ěd, pp. Drawn into a plate,
or leaf by beating.

[a plate or leaf by beating.

or leaf by beating. [a plate or leaf by beating.

MALLEATING, mal-& a't-ling, ppr. Hammering into
MALLEATION, mal-& a'shan, n. Act of beating.

MALLED, må'ld, pp. Beaten with a mall. MALLET, mål'et, n. A wood hammer.

MAN MAN

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MALLING, mål-ång, ppr. Beating with a mall. MALLOWS, mål-åz, n. A plant.

MALMSEY, må'm-zê, n. A kind of wine. MALT, ma'lt, n. Grain steeped in water and fermented,

MALT, ma'lt, n. Grain succeptum water and remaction, then dried on a kiln.

MALT, ma'lt, vi. To make malt.

MALT, ma'lt, vi. To make into malt: as, to malt barley.

MALTALENT, ma'lt-â-l-ênt, n. Ill humour; spleen.

MALTALENT ma'lt-â-l-ênt, n. Ill humour; spleen.

MALTALENT, må'lt-dist, n. Ill humour; spieen.

MALTDUST, må'lt-dist, n. Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley.

MALTED, målt-ëd, pp. Made into malt.

MALTFLOOR, må'lt-fist, n. A floor to dry malt.

MALTING, må'lt-drink, n. A liquor prepared MALT-LIQUOR, må'lt-like'ur, n. for drink by an interior of malt. infusion of malt.

MALTDUST, ma'lt-dûst, n. The remains of malt.
MALTFLOOR, ma'lt-flor, n. A floor for drying malt. MALTHA, mål'thå, n. A variety of bitumen.

MALTHORSE, ma'lt-ha'rs, n. A term of reproach for

a dull dolt.

MALTMAN, målt-mån, n. MALTREATE, målt-står, n. One who makes malt.

MALTREAT, mål-trö't, vt. To use with unkindness.

MALTREATED, mål-trö't-öd, pp. Ill treated.

MALTREATING, mål-tré't-lng, ppr. Abusing.
MALTREATINGN, mål-tré't-ment, n. Ill usage.
MALTWORM, må'lt-öårm, n. A tippler.
MALVACEOUS, mål-vå-sånis, a. Relating to mallows.
MALVERSATION, mål-vér-så'shån, n. Bad, mean artifices.

MAM, må'm, n.

This word is said to be found MAMMA, måm-må', n. for the compellation of mother in all languages: and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces. The fond word for mother. Egypt.

MAMALUKE, mam-a-lu'k, n. The military force of MAMMAL, måm'ål, n. An animal that suckles its young. MAMMALIA, måm-må'l-ýå, n. pl. Such animals as

suckle their young. [mammalia. MAMMALIAN, mam-må'l-yan, a. Pertaining to the MAMMALOGIST, mam-mal-ô-jist, n. One who treats of maminiferous animals.

MAMMALOGY, måm-mål-8-jê, n. The science of mammiferous animals.

MAMMARIA, måm-må'r-ýå, n. The artery which supplies the breasts.

MAMMARY, mam'er-e, a. Relating to the arteries,

and which pass through the breast.

MAMMEE, mām-é, n. A tree so called.

MANMER, mām-ét, vi. To hesitate.

MAMMET, mām-ét, n. A puppet.

MAMMETR mām-ét, n. A puppet.

MAMMIFER, mam-if-dr, n. An animal which has

breasts for nourishing its young.

MAMMIFEROUS, mam-mif-ur-us, a. Having breasts

and nourishing its young. [paps or dugs.' MAMMIFORM, mām-de-fa/rm, a. Having the shape of MAMMILLA, mām-mīl-da, n. A little breast.

MAMMILLARY, mām-mīl-da, n. Belonging to the paps or dugs. Denoting two small protuberances like nipples found under the fore-ventricles of the brain,

and supposed to be the organs of smelling.

MAMMILLIATED, mam-mil'ýä't-èd, a. Having small

MAMMILLIA IED, mam-mn-ya t-eu, at Acong since nipples.

MAMMOCK, mām-tūk, n. A shapeless piece.

MAMMOCK, mām-tūk, n. To pull to pieces.

MAMMOCKED, mām-tūk, np. Torn in pieces.

MAMMOCKING, mām-tūk, np. Tearing in pieces.

MAMMONIST, mām-tūn, n. Riches.

MAMMONIST, mām-tūn, n. A worldly-minded

MAMMONIST, mām-tūn, n. A nantediluvian animal of

MAMMOTH, mam'ath, n. An antediluvian animal of vast size, now extinct, whose bones are found on both continents. MAN, mån', n. Human being qualified in any particular manner. A moveable piece at chess or draughts. Man-

of war: a ship of war.

MAN, man', vt. To furnish with men. To guard with

men. To fortify.

MANACLE, man-akl, n. Chain for the hands. MANACLE, man'akl, vt. To chain the hands.

MANACLED, mån-åkld, pp. Handcuffed. MANACLING, mån-å-kling, ppr. Confining the Lands. MANAGE, man-éj, vt. To conduct; to carry on. To MANAGE, man-éj, vt. To transact. [husband. MANAGE, man-éj, n. Conduct; administration. Use.

Government of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, mån-éj-åbl, a. Governable, tract-MANAGEABLENESS, mån'-éj-åbl-nès, n. Tractable-

MANAGED, mån-éjd, pp. Conducted; carried on. MANAGEMENT, mån-éj-měnt, n. Conduct. Pru-

dence; cunning practice; transaction.

MANAGER, man-a-jur, n. One who has the conduct

or direction of any thing. frugality. MANAGERY, man'ej-ur-e, n. Conduct; direction; MANAGING,mån-åj-ing,ppr. Conducting; regulating. MANAKIN, mån-å-kin, n. See Manikin.

MANATI, mån'å-tå, n,
MANATUS, mån'å-tås, n. } The sea cow.

MANATION, mån-åtshun, n. The act of issuing from MANCHE, må'nsh, n. A sleeve. [something else. MANCHET, mån'tshet, n. See Cheat-Bread. A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL Tree, mantsh'a-ne'l-tre, n. A native of the West Indies, which grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well, and

last long.

MANCIPATE, mån'sê-på't, vt. To enslave.

MANCIPATED, mån'sê-på't-åd, pp. Enslaved.

MANCIPATING, mån'sê-på't-ing, ppr. Enslaving.

MANCIPATION, mån-sê-på'shån, n. Slavery.

MANCIPLE, mån'sipl, n. The purveyor of a college.

MANDAMUS, mån-då'mås, n. A writ granted by the

court of king's bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word. magistrate. MANDARIN, mån-då-rê'n, n. A Chinese nobleman or

MANDATARY, mån'då-tår-ê, n. He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, man'da't, n. Command. Precept; charge.

MANDATOR, mån-dåt-tår, n. Director.
MANDATORY, mån-då-tår-ė, a. Directory.
MANDATORY, mån-då-tår-ė, n. One to whom a com-

mandment or charge is given.

MANDER, mån'der. See Maunder. MANDIBLE, man'dibl, n. The jaw. liaw.

MANDIBULAR, mån-dîb'u-ler, a. Belonging to the

MANDILION, mån-dil, n. A sort of jaw.

MANDILION, mån-dil-ŷtn, n. A soldier's coat.

MANDOLIN, mån-did-lin, n. A kind of citern.

MANDOLIN, mån-did-lin, n. A kind of citern.

MANDROGÓRA, mån-dråg-'ô-rå, n. A plant, of the MANDRAKE, mån-drå'k, n. genus Atropa. MANDRAKE, mån'drå'k, n. It grows naturally in Spain, Italy, and the Levant a narcotic, and its fresh roots a violent cathartic. was supposed to have the power of making barren wo-

men prolific. MANDREL, mån'-drel, n. An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

MANDRIL, mån-dril, n. A species of monkey.

MANDUCABLE, mån-du-kåbl, a. Fit to be eaten.

MANDUCATE, mån-du-kå't, vt. To chew; to eat.

MANDUCATED, mån-du-kå't-åd, pp. Chewed.

MANDUCATING, mån-du-kå't-ing, ppr. Chewing. MANDUCATION, mån-du-kå't-ing, ppr. Chewing. MANE, må'n, n. The hair which hangs down on the

neck of horses.

MANEATER, mån'ê't-fir, n. A cannibal.

MANED, må/nd, a. Having a mane. MANEGE, mån-å/zh, n. A place where horses are train-A riding-school.

MANERIAL, må-në'r-ŷål, a. Manorial. MANES, må-në'z, n. Ghost; shade.

MANFUL, mån²föl, a. Bold; stout; daring.
MANFULLY, mån²föl-ê, ad. Boldly; stoutly.
MANFULNESS, mån²föl-nės, n. Stoutness; ooldness.
MANGABY, mån²gå-bė, n. A monkey with naked eyelids.

MANGANESE, mån'g-gå-nê's, n. A name the glass-men use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass.

MANGANESIAN, mång-gå-né's-ýån, a. Pertaining to manganese: MANGANESIATE, mång-gå-nê's-ŷå't, n. A com-

pound of manganesic acid, with a base. MANGANESIC, mång-gå-nê-sik, a. Obtained from

mixed. manganese. MANGCORN, mång kå'rn, n. Corn of several kinds
MANGE, må'nj, n. The scab in cattle. [beet kind.
MANGLEWURZEL, månjl-bårz-el, n. A plant of the
MANGER, må'n-jår, n. The place in which corn and hay are put. [of a ship's deck. MANGERBOARD, ma'n-jur-bo'rd, n. The bulk head

MANGINESS, many's-ne's, n. Scabbiness.

MANGLE, many'gl, vt. To lacerate. To smooth linen.

MANGLE, many'gl, n. A calender.

MANGLED, mang'gld, pp. Torn in cutting. Smoothed with a mangle.

With a mangle.

MANGLER, mång-glår, n. A hacker.

MANGLING, mång-glång, ppr. Lacerating. Smoothing with a mangle.

[brought to Europe pickled.

MANGO, mång-gå, n. A fruit of the East Indies

MANGONEL, mång-gå-nel, n. An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. MANGONISM, mång'go-nizm, n. The art of setting off any thing.

on any vanng.

MANGONIZE, mang-gô-ni'z, vt. To polish a thing.

MANGONIZED, mang-gô-ni'zd, pp. Polished.

MANGONIZING, mang-gô-ni'z-lng, ppr. Polishing.

MANGOSTAN, mang-gos-tan, n. A tree of the East
MANGOSTEEN, mang-gos-ta'n, J Indies of the
genus Garcinia, so called from Doctor Garcia, who described it.

MANGROVE, man'grô'v, n. A plant which grows in salt-water rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MANGY, må'nj-è, a. Scabby.

MANHATER, mån-hå't-år, n. Misanthrope.

MANHOOD, mån-håd, n. Human nature. Virility.

Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

MANIA, mā'n'-ŷā, n.
MANIE, mā'n'-ŷā, n.
MANIABLE, mān'-ŷābl, a. Manageable.

MANIACAL, mā-ni-ā-kāl, a.
MANIACK, mā'n-ŷāk, a.

MANIACK, mā'n-ŷāk, a.

MANIACAL, ma-ni-a-nat, Man to reson.

MANIACK, ma'n-ŷak, a. A mad person.

MANIACK, ma'n-ŷak, n. A mad person.

MANICHEAN, man-ltsh-ô'an, n. } One of the followers of Manes; a Persian who taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coequal, the one good, the other evil.

MANICHEAN, man-itsh-é-an, a. Relating to the [trine of the Manichees. MANICHEISM, man'itsh-ê-izm, n. The impious doc-MANICHORD, mån'é-ka'rd, n. A musical instrument. MANICON, mån-é-kůn, n. A kind of night-shade.
MANIFEST, mån-é-fést, a. Plain; not concealed.

MANIFEST, mån-é-fést, n. Public protestation. MANIFEST, mån-é-fést, vt. To show plainly. [FESTIBLE. MANIFESTABLE, mån-ĉ-fést-åbl, a. See Mani-MANIFESTATION, mån-ĉ-fést-å-shån, a. Clear evi-

dence. closed. MANIFESTED, mån-é-fést-éd, pp. Made clear. Dis-MANIFESTIBLE, mån-é-fést-íbl, a. Easy to be made

[clearly. Showing MANIFESTING, man-é-fést-ing, ppr. Showing MANIFESTLY, man-é-fést-ie, ad. Clearly; evidently. MANIFESTNESS, man-é-fést-nés, a. Clear evidence. MANIFOSTO, mān-ê-fêsté, n. Public protestation. MANIFOLD, mān-ê-fêsté, n. Public protestation. MANIFOLDED, mān-ê-fê'ld, a. Many in number. MANIFOLDED, mān-ê-fê'ld-èd, n. Having man

Having many manner. doubles. MANIFOLDLY, mån'é-föld-lê, ad. In a manifold MANIFOLDNESS, mån-é-föld-nés, n. Multiplicity.
MANIGLIONS, må-nig-lé-onz, n. Two handles on

the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German

MANIHOT, mån-'ê-hôt, n. } A plant in the West In-MANIOC, mån-'ê-ôk, n. } dies. MANILIO, må-nîl-'yô, n. } A kiu. of ring, or bracelet, MANILLE, må-nê'l, n. } worn by persons in Africa

and Asia.

MANIKIN, mån-ik-in, n. A little man.

MANIPLE, man-ipl, n. A handful. A small band of soldiers. A fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest.

MANIPULAR, må-nip-u-lår, a. Relating to a maniple. MANIPULATION, må-nip-u-lårshån, n. In mines,

the manner of digging silver out of the earth.
MANKILLER, man-kill-ur, n. Murderer.

MANKILLING, man'skilling, a. Used to kill men. MANKIND, man'skillind, n. The race or species of human beings.

MANKIND, mån-kéi'nd, a. Resembling man.

MANLESS, mån-lés, a. Not manned.

MANLIKE, mån-li'k, a. Becoming a mau.

MANLINESS, mån-le'nés, n. Dignity; bravery Stoutness.

MANLING, man-ling, n. A little man. [undismayed. MANLY, mån-lė, a. Firm; brave; stout. Undaunted; MANLY, mån-lė, ad. With courage like a man. MAN-MIDWIFE, mån-mid-bi'f, n. A strange com-

pound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife.

MANNA, man'a, n. A gum, or honey-like juice, concreted into a solid form. The product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash; when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call manna.

MANNED, mand', pp. Furnished with men.
MANNER, man'ar, n. Form; method. Custom;
habit. Fashion.

MANNER, mån-år, vt. To instruct. To form. MANNERED, mån-ård, pp. Instructed in morals.

MANNERING, mån-år-ing, ppr. Instructing in morals.

MANNERIST, mån-år-ist, n. An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

MANNERLINESS, mån-år-lè-nés, n. Civility.
MANNERLY, mån-år-lè, a. Complaisant.
MANNERLY, mån-år-lè, ad. Civilly.

MANNERS, mån-årz, n. Polite behaviour.

MANNIKIN, mån-årz, n. A little man.

MANNING, mån-årg, ppr. Guarding with men.

MANNISH, mån-åsh, a. Human. Bold; masculine.

MANOMETER, må-nôm-é-tůr, n. An instrument to show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air. MANOMETRICAL, må-nô-mět-rik-ål, a. Pertaining to the manometer.

MANŒUVRE, må-nô'vår, n. Originally, in the French language, the service of a vassal to his lord: then, an operation of military tactics, a stratagem. Naval skill

in managing a ship. Any kind of management.

MANŒUVRE, må-nô-vůr, vt. To manage military or
naval tactics skilfully. To carry on any operation adroitly.

MANŒUVRED, må-nô-vård, pp. Moved in position. MANŒUVRING, må-nô-vring, ppr. Changing the position for advantageous attack or defence.

MANOR, mån'dr, n. A rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.

MANORHOUSE, mån-år-håð's, n. The house of the MANORSEAT, mån-år-sê't, n. MANORSEAT, mån-år-sê't, n.

MANORIAL, må-nô'r-ŷål, a. Belonging to a manor. MANPLEASER, mån-plê'z-år, n. One who pleases men, not God.

MANQUELLER, mån'köel'ur, n. A murderer.

MANSE, måns', n. A parsonage house. MANSERVANT, mån'sår-vånt, n. A male servant. MANSION, mån'shån, n. The lord's house in a manor.

A house.

MANSION, mån-shån, vi. To dwell as in a mansion.
MANSIONARY, mån-shån-er-e, a. Resident. [house.
MANSIONHOUSE, mån-shån-håds, n. An inhabited MANSIONRY, man-shun-re, n. Place or residence. MANSLAUGHTER, man-sla-tur, n. The act of killing

a man not wholly without fault, though without malice. MANSLAYER, mån'slå'ur, n. One that has killed sells men another.

MANSTEALER, man'stê'l-ur, n. One that steals and MANSTEALING; mån'stê'l-ing, n. Stealing men. MANSUETE, mån'sôê't, a. Mild; gentle.

MANSUETUDE, mån'sôå-tu'd, n. Mildness. MANSWEAR, mån'sôå'r, vt. See Mainswear. MANTA, mån'tå, n. A flat fish very troublesome to pearl fishers.

MANTEL, mån'tel, n. Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mån'tel-et, n. A small cloak. In fortification: a kind of moveable pent-house, driven before the pioneers, to shelter them from the enemy's shot. MANTIGER, man'ttj-er, n. A large monkey A large monkey or

hahoon

MANTILLA, mån-til-å, n. A loose light covering thrown over the dress.

MANTLE, mant'l, n. A kind of cloak. MANTLE, mant'l, vt. To cloak; to cover.

MANTLE, mant'l, vt. To cloak; to cover.

MANTLE, mant'l, vi. To spread the wings as a hawk
in pleasure. To joy; to revel; to froth. To ferment.

MANTLED, man'tld, pp. Covered; disguised; frothed.

MANTLEPIECE, man'tl-pê's, n. The work over a
MANTLESHELF, man'tl-shelf, n. fre-place.

MANTLE, man'tl, n.

MANTLETREE, man'tl-trê, n. The piece of timber
or stone in front of

MANTLING, mant'ling, n. The representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of

MANTLING, mant'ling, ppr. Cloaking; disguising; fermenting.

MANTO, mån'tô, n. A robe; a cloak.

MANTOLOGY, mån-töl²ó-jê, n. The gift of prophecy. MANTUA, mån²tő, n. A lady's gown. MANTUAMAKER, mån²tu-må²k-ůr, n. One who

makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, man'u-el, a. Performed by the hand. MANUAL. måu'u-el, n. A small book that may be carried in the hand.
MANUARY, man'u-er-e, a. Performed by the hand.

MANUBIAL, må-nu'b-yål, a. Taken in war. MANUBRIUM, må-nu-brê-dåm, n. A handle.

MANUDUCTION, mån-u-důk'shůn, n. Guidance by the hand.

MANUDUCTOR, mån'u-dåkt-år, n. A conductor. MANUFACT, man'u-fakt, n. Any thing made by art. MANUFACTORY, mån-u-fåk-tur-e, n. The practice of making any piece of workmanship. where a manufactory is carried on.

MANUFACTURAL, mån-u-fåk-týůr-ål,a. Relating to

manufactures.

MANUFACTURE, mån-u-fåk-týur, n. Any thing made by art.

MANUFACTURE, mån-u-fåk-týår, vt. To make by
MANUFACTURE, mån-u-fåk-týår, vi. To be en-

gaged in any manufacture.
MANUFACTURED, mån-u-fåk-tyurd, pp. Made from

the raw materials.

MANUFACTURER,mån-u-fåk-tŷŭr-ůr,n. An artificer. MANUFACTURING, mån-u-fåk-tyår-ing, ppr. Mak-

ing goods and wares from raw materials.

MANUMISE, man'u-mi'z, vt. To set free.

MANUMISSION, man-u-mish-un, n. The act of giving liberty to slaves.

MANUMIT, mån'u-mit, vt. To release from slavery.
MANUMITTED, mån'u-mit-ed, pp. Released from Released from slavery.
MANUMITTING, mån-u-mit-ing, [from bondage. MANUMITTING, mån'u-mlt-ing, ppr. Liberatien MANURABLE, må-nu'r-åbl, a. Capable of cultivation. MANURAGE, må-nu'r-åp, n. Cultivation. MANURANCE, må-nu'r-åns, n. Agriculture.

MANURE, ma-nu'r, vt. To dung; to fatten with [fatten land. composts. MANURE, må-nu'r, n. Soil; dung or compost to MANURED, må-nu'rd, pp. Dressed with a fertilizing MANUREMENT, må-nu'r-ment, n. Cultivation. substance.

MANURER, må-nu'r-år, n. A husbandman. MANURING, må-nu'r-ing, ppr. Overspreading land

with manure. MANUSCRIPT, mån'u-skript', n. A book written. MANUTENENCY, må-nu'të-nën-sê, n. Maintenance. MANY, měn-ê, a. comp. more, superl. most. Numerous. Marking number indefinite.

MANY, měn-tê, n. A great number.
MANYCOLOURED, měn-tê-kůl-ůrd, a. Having various colours.

MANYCORNERED, men'e-ka'r-nurd, a. Polygonal; having corners more than twelve. MANYFLOWERED, men'e-flao-urd, a. Having many

flowers.

MANYHEADED, mên'ê-hêd-êd, a. Having manyheads. MANYLANGUAGED, men-e-lang-goljd, a. Having many languages.

MANYLEAVED, mên-ê-lê'vd, a. Having many leaves. MANYMASTERED, men'e-ma's-turd, a. many masters.

MANYPEOPLED, měn'é-pê'pld, a. Populous. MANYPETALED, měn'é-pê'tåld, a. Having many petals

MANYTIMES, mėn-ė-ti/mz, a. Often; frequently. MANYVALVED, mėn-ė-valv/d,a. Having many valves. MAP, måp', n. A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and

latitude.

MAP, måp', vt. To delineate.

MAPLE tree, må'pl-tré', n. A tree.

MAPLESUGAR, må'pl-shôg'år, n. A sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

MAPPED, map'd, pp. Drawn or delineated, as the figure of any portion of land.

MAPPERY, map-ur-e, n The art of planning and

designing.

MAPPING, map-line, ppr. Drawing or delineating, as the figure of any portion of land.

MAR, mår, vt. To injure; to spoil. [lake.

MAR, mår, n. A blot; an injury. A mere or small

MARACAN, mår-å-kån, n. A parrot in Brazil.

MARACOCK, mår-å-kök, n. A plant of the genus

passiflora. MARANATHA, mår-å-nå-thå, n. It signifies the Lord comes, or the Lord is come; it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews.

MARAUD, må-rå'd, vt. To plunder. MARANON, mår'å-non, n. The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world, most absurdly called Amazon.

MARASMUS, må-råz'můs, a. A consumption. MARAUDER, må-rå'd-ur, n. A plunderer.

MARAUDING, må-rå'd-lng, a. Robbing; destroying. MARAUDING, må-rå'd-lng, ppr. Roving in search of plunder.

MARAVEDI, mår-å-vê-dê, n. A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

MARBLE, må/rbl, n. Stone used in statutes and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford marbles.

Oxford marches.

MARBLE, må'rbl, a. Made of marble.

MARBLE, må'rbl, vt. To variegate like marble.

MARBLED, må'rbld, pp. Veined like marble.

MARBLING, må'rb-ling, ppr. Clouding, or veining

like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, må/rbl-hå rt-éd, a. Cruel. MARCASITE, må'r-kå-zit, n. A solid hard fossil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick. [marcasite. MARCASITIC, mår-kå-sît-îk, a. Of the nature of MARCESCENT, mår-sés-éent, a. Decaying. MARCESSBLE, mår-sés-fbl, a. Liable to decay.

MARCH, ma'rtsh, n. The third month of the year.
Military movement. Marches: borders; limits.
MARCH, ma'rtsh', vi. To move in military form. To

border; to join.
MARCH, martsh, vt. To put in military movement. MARCHED, ma'rtshd, pp. Caused to move in regular procession. [borders.

MARCHER, må/rtsh-ur, n. President of the marches or MARCHES, må/rtsh-ez, n. The borders of a country. MARCHING, må'rtsh-ing, n. Military movement. MARCHING, må'rtsh-ing, ppr. Walking in order. MARCHIONESS, må'rtsh-un-es, or må'rsh-un-es, n.

The wife of a marquis; a lady raised to the rank of marquis.

1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good —w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MARCHPANE, må'rtsh-på'n, n. A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.

MARCID, ma'r-sid, a. Lean; pining. MARCOUR, må'r-kår, n. Leanness.

MARD, ma'rd. See Mead. MARE, ma'r, n. The female of a horse.

MARECA, mår-e-kå, n. A duck in South America.

MARENA, må-rė'nà, n. A fish like a pilchard. MARESCHAL, må'r-e-shål, or må'r-shål, n. A commander of an army. [garic acid with a base.

MARGARATE, ma'r-gå-rå't, n. A compound of mar-

MARGARIC, må'r-gå-rik, a. Pertaining to pearl.
MARGARIN, må'r-gå-rin, n. A pearl-like subMARGARINE, må'r-gå-ri'n, n. stance extracted stance extracted from hogslard.

MARGARITE, må'r-gå-rit, n. A pearl. MARGARITES, må'r-gå-rits, n. An herb.

MARGATIFEROUS, mar-ga-tlf-dr-ds, a. Producing pearls. feat kind.

MARGAY, ma'r-ga, n. An American animal of the MARGE, ma'rj, n.

MARGENT, ma'r-jent, n.

MARGIN. ma'r-iln, n.

MARGEN1, ma'r-jent, n. {

MARGIN, ma'r-jent, nt. }

MARGENT, ma'r-jent, nt. }

MARGIN, ma'r-jin, nt. }

MARGINALL, ma'r-jin-al, a. Placed in the margin.

MARGINALLY, ma'r-jin-al-c, ad. In the margin of

MARGINATE, må'r-jln-å't, vt. To make brims. MARGINATED, må'r-jln-å't-åd, a. Having a margin. MARGINED, må'r-jlnd, pp. Furnished with a margin. MARGINING, ma'r-jin-ing, ppr. Furnishing with a

MARGODE, må'r-gô'd, n. A bluish gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to

cut spars and zeolites.

MARGOT, må'r-gôt, n. A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina. [Germany. MARGRAVE, må'r-grå'v, n. A title of sovereignty in MARGRAVIATE, mår-grå'v-ŷå't, n. The jurisdic-

tion of a margrave.

MARIETS, ma'r-yets, n. A kind of violet.

MARIGENOUS, må-rij-è-nås, a. Produced by the MARIGOLD, må-rė-gold, n. A yellow flower. MARINATE, mar'in-a't, vt. To salt and preserve fish

in oil or vinegar.

MARINATED, mår-'ln-å/t-èd, pp: Salted, or pickled,

and then preserved in oil or vinegar. MARINATING, mår-in-å't-ing, ppr. Salting or pickling fish, and preserving them in oil or vinegar.

MARINE, må-rê'n, a. Belonging to the sea. MARINE, må-re'n, n. Sea affairs. A soldier taken to

fight on shipboard.

MARINER, mår-'in-år, n. A seaman; a sailor.

MARIPUT, mår-'ê-påt, n. The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe. [watery ground; a marsh. [watery ground; a marsh. A bog; a fen; a swamp;

MARISII, må'r-lsh, n. A bog; a fen; a swamp; MARISH, må'r-lsh, a. Fenny; boggy; swampy. MARITAL, må-ri-tål, or mår-lt-ål, a. Pertaining to a husband.

MARITATED, mar-é-ta't-éd, a. Having a husband. MARITIMAL, ma-rit-im-al, a. Performed on the MARITIME, mar-it-im, a. MARITIME, mår-it-im, a. sea; naval. MARJORAM, mår-jår-åm, n. A fragrant plant of

many kinds.
MARK, må'rk, n. A token by which any thing is known. A stamp. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. directed.

MARK, ma'rk, vi. To note; to take notice. MARK, må'rk, vt. To impress with a token or evidence.

MARKABLE, må'rk-åbl, α. Remarkable.

MARKED, ma'rkd, pp. Impressed with some character.
MARKER, ma'rk-dr, n. One that notes. [selling. MARKET, må'r-kėt, n. A public place of buying and MARKET, må'r-kėt, vi. To buy or sell.

MARKETABLE, må'r-kėt-åbl, a. Such as may be sold.

MARKETBELL, må'r-ket-bel, n. The bell to give notice that the trade may begin in the market.

MARKETCROSS, må'r-ket-kros, n. A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKETDAY, må/r-két-då/, n. The day on which things are bought and sold. to the market. MARKETFOLKS, ma'r-ket-fô'ks, n. People that come MARKETHOUSE, ma'r-ket-had's, n. A building for a public market. MARKETING, må'r-ket-ling, n. Articles in market.

MARKETING, må'r-ket-ing, ppr. Purchasing in [to buy or sell. market. MARKETMAID, må'r-ket-må'd, n. A woman that goes MARKETMAN, må'r-kêt-mån', n. One who goes to the market.

MARKETPLACE, må'r-ket-plå's, n. Place where the

MARKETPRICE, må'r-ket-pri's, n. } The price at MARKETRATE, må'r-ket-ra't, n. } which any

thing is currently sold.

MARKETTOWN, ma'r-ket-tab'n, n. A town that has

the privilege of a stated market.

MARKETWOMAN, må/r-kět-ôôm-'ūn, n. A woman [figure of distinction. that attends a market. MARKING, må'rk-ing, ppr. Impressing with any MARKMAN, må'rk-mån, n. A man skilful to hit a MARKSMAN, må'rks-mån, n.

MARL, må'rl, n. A kind of clay. MARL, ma'rl, vt. To manure with marl. To fasten

the sails with marline.

MARLED, må'rld, pp. Manured with marl.

MARLEON, må'r-le-un, n. See Merlin.

MARLINE, må'r-lin, n. Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

MARLINESPIKE, må/r-lin-spi/k, n. A small piece of

iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLING, ma'r-ling, n. The act of winding a small

line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.

MARLING, ma'r-ling, ppr. Manuring with marl.

Fastening the sails with marline.

MARLITE, ma'r-li't, n. A variety of marl. [of marlite. MARLITIC, mår-llt-lk, a. Partaking of the qualities MARLPIT, må'rl-plt, n. A pit out of which marl is dug. MARLY, må'r-lê, a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, må'r-må-lå'd, n. The pulp of quinces MARMALET, må'r-må-let, n. or Seville oranges boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMALITE, må'r-må-li't, n. A mineral of a pearly lustre; a hydrate of magnesia.

MARMORACEOUS, mår-mô-rå-shus, a. Like marble. MARMORATED, må/r-mô-rå/t-ed, a. Covered with

marble. [with marble.]
MARMORATION, mår-mô-rå-shūn, n. Incrustation
MARMOREAN, må'r-mô'r-ŷàn, a. Made of marble.
MARMOSE, må'r-mô's, n. An animal resembling the

opossum, but less; it has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young.

MARMOSET, må'r-mỏ-zét', n. A small monkey.

MARMOT, må'r-mòt, n.

MARMOTTO, må'r-mòt'ô, n.

alpinus.

MAROON, ma-ro'n, n. A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India Isles. MAROON, må-rô'n, vt. To put a sailor ashore on a

desolate isle, under pretence of his having committed some great crime. [place. MAROONED, må-rô'nd, pp. Put ashore on a desolate MAROONING, må-rô'n-ing, n The barbarous act of

leaving a person on shore where there are no inhabitants. MAROONING, må-ro'n-ing, ppr. Putting a person

ashore on a desolate isle.

asnore on a desolate isle.

MARQUE, må'rk, n. \ Letters of marque are letters of MARK, må'rk, n. \ reprisal.

MARQUEE, må'r-kê', n. An officer's field tent. [work. MARQUETRY, mår-kêt-rê, n. Checkered or inlaid MARQUESS, må'r-kôts, n. \ In England one of the MARQUIS, må'r-kôts, n. \ second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. Formerly, a marchiness

also. MARQUISATE, må'r-kôiz-ét, n. The seigniority of a

MARRED, må'rd, pp. Injured; spoiled.

MARRER, må'r-år, n. One who spoils any thing.

MARRIABLE, må'r-å-åbl, a. Marriageable.

MARRIAGE, må'r-lj, n. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MARRIAGEABLE, mår-lj-åbl, a. Fit for wedlock. MARRIAGEARTICLES, mår-lj-å/r-tiklz, n. Contract on which a marriage is founded.

MARRIED, măr-e'd, a. Conjugal.

MARRIED, mår'e'd, pp. Entered into the conjugal state.

MARRING, ma'r-ing, ppr. Injuring; spoiling. MARROW, mår-6, n. An oliagenous substance, with-in the bones. A fellow-companion. MARROW, mår-6, vt. To glut.

MARROWBONE, mar'ô-bô'n, n. Bone boiled for the

MARROWED, mar'cod, pp. Filled with marrow.
MARROWFAT, mar'co-lat, n. A kind of pea.
MARROWING, mar'co-lng, ppr. Filling with marrow.

MARROWISH, mar-6-lsh, a. Of the nature of marrow. MARROWLESS, mar-6-les, a. Void of marrow. MARROWY, mar-6-e, a. Pithy, full of sap. MARRY, mar-6, int. A term of asseveration in com-

mon use, which was originally, in Roman Catholic times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary, q. d. by Mary.

MARRY, mår'é, vt. To join a man and woman. take for husband or wife.

MARRY, mår-é, vi. To enter into the conjugal state.

MARRYING, mår-é-ing, ppr. Performing the marriage rites.

MARS, må'rz, n. One of the planets. Among chymists the term for iron.

MARSH, må'rsh, n. A fen; a bog.

MARSH, marsh, Are derived from the Saxon meyre, MARS, må'rs, fen, or fenny place. MAS. mas.

MARSHAL, ma'r-shal, n. The chief officer of arms.

A commander in chief of military forces.

MARSHAL, må'r-shål, vt. To arrange in order. MARSHALLED, må'r-shåld, pp. Arranged in due order. MARSHALLER, må'r-shål-ur, n. One that arranges.

MARSHALLING, må/r-shål-ing, ppr. Arranging in due order.

MARSHALSEA, må'r-shål-sė, n. The prison in South-wark belonging to the marshal of the king's household. MARSHALSHIP, må'r-shål-ship, n. The office of a marshal.

MARSHELDER, må/rsh-ël-důr, n. A gelder-rose.
MARSHMALLOW, må/rsh-mål/-å, n. A plant. MARSHMARIGOLD, må/rsh-må/rê-göld, n. A flower. MARSHROCKET, mar'sh-rok-et, n. A species of

watercresses.

MARSHY, må'rsh-ê, a. Boggy; wet; fenny.
MART, må'rt, a. A place of publick traffick.
MART, må'rt, vt. To traffick.
MART, må'rt, vi. To trade dishonourably.
MARTAGON, må'r-tå-gon, n. A kind of lily.
MARTAGON må'r-tå-gon, resplayers og deltare skiller.

MARTEL, må'rt-éd, pp. Bought or sold.
MARTEL, må'r-tél, vi. To make a blow.
MARTELLOTOWER, må'r-tél-ó-táð-ár, n. A round

tower with one cannon, many of which are erected on the southern coast of England.

MARTEN, må'r-térn, n. A large kind of weesel,
MARTERN, må'r-térn, n. whose fur is much valued. A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

MARTIAL, må/r-shål, a. Warlike; brave.

MARTIALISM, må'r-shål-lzm, n. Bravery.
MARTIALIST, må'r-shål-lst, n. A warrior.
MARTIN, mår-tln, n. A bird of the genus hirundo,

which forms its nest in buildings.

MARTINET, må/r-tin-ét, n. A kind of swallow. In MARTLET, må/rt-lêt, n. military language: a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MARTING, må/rt-ing, ppr. Trafficking.
MARTINGALE, må/rt-ing-gål, or må/rt-in-gål, n. A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse.

MARTINMAS, må/rt-in-mås, n. The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November.

MARTNETS, må'rt-nets, n. Small lines fastened to the letch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. 426

MARTYR, må'r-ter, n. One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

MARTYR, må'r-ter, vt. To put to death for virtue. MARTYRDOM, må'r-ter-dum, n. The death of a

martyr.
MARTYRED, må/r-těrd, pp. Put to death on account

of faith, or profession.

MARTYRING, må'r-ter-ing, ppr. Putting to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth. MARTYRIZE, må'r-tir-i'z, vt. To offer as a sacrifice. MARTERIZED, må/r-ter-i/zd, pp. Offered as a martyr. MARTYRIZING, må'r-ter-i'z-ing, ppr. Offering as a

martyr. [tyrs. MARTYROLOGE, må/r-tlr-to-log, n. Register of mar-MARTYROLOGICAL, mår-tlr-to-loj-tlk-ål, n. Regis-

tering as in a martyrology.

MARTYROLOGIST, mar-tir-ol-o-jist, n. A writer

of martyrology, [martyrs. MARTYROLOGY, mår-tir-öl-ö-je, n. A register of MARVEL, mår-vel, n. A wonder.

MARVEL, mår-vel, n. To wonder.

MARVELLING, må'r-vėl, n. A flower.

MARVELLING, må'r-vėl-ing, ppr. Wondering.

MARVELLOUS, må'r-věl-ås, a. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

MARVELLOUSLY, må'r-vel-us-le, ad. Wonderfully. MARVELLOUSNESS, må'r-vél-ůs-nés, n. Wonder-MARYBUD, må'rê-bůd, n. A marigold. [fulness. MASCLE, masi, n. An heraldick figure; a lezenge

as it were perforated.

MASCULATE, mås-ku-lå/t, vt. To make strong. MASCULATED, mås-ku-lå't-èd, pp. Made strong. MASCULATING, mås-ku-lå't-ing, ppr. Making strong MASCULINE, mås-ku-lån, a. Male; virile; not effeminate.

MASCULINELY, mås-ku-lin-le, ad. Like a man. MASCULINENESS, mås'ku-lin-nes, n. Mannishness. MASH, mash', n. The space between the threads of a net, a mesh. A mixture for a horse.

MASH, måsh', vt. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHED, måsh'd, pp. Beat into a mass.

MASHING, mash-ing, ppr. Beating into a mass.

MASHINGTUB, mash-ing-tab, n. A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

MASHY, måsh'-ê, a. Produced by crushing or pressure. MASK, må'sk, n. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

A festive entertainment; a revel. MASK, må'sk, vt. To disguise with a mask; to cover. MASK, må'sk, vi. To revel.

MASKED, må'sk'd, pp. Having the face concealed.

MASKER, må'sk-år, n. One who revels in a mask. MASKERY, må'sk-år-ê, n. The dress of a masker. MASKHOUSE, må/sk-háð/s, n. Place where masks are

performed. MASKING, må'sk-ing, ppr. Covering with a mask.
MASLIN, mås-lin, n. Composed of various kinds: as,

muslin bread, made of wheat and rye. MASON, må-sån, n. A builder with brick and stone. One of a society bearing the epithet of free and accepted.

freemasons. MASONICK, må-són'ík, a. Relating to the society of MASONRY, må-són'ík, a. Relating to the society of MASONRY, må-són-rå, n. In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

MASORETICAL, más-co-rét-ik-ål, a. Belonging to the masorah the masorah.

MASORITE, mås-ć-ri't, n. One of those who composed MASQUERADE, mås-ker-å'd, n. A diversion in which the company is masked. [masks. MASQUERADE, mås-ker-å'd, vi. To assemble in

MASQUERADE, mås-ker-å'd, vt. To put into disguise. MASQUERADED, mås-ker-å'd-ed, pp. Put into disguise.

MASQUERADER, mås-kér å d-år, n. A person in a

MASQUERADING, mås-ker-å'd-ing, ppr. Assembling in masks for diversion. MASS, mås', n. A body; a lump. The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist.

MASS, mås', vi. To celebrate mass. MASS, mås', vt. To thicken.

MAS MAT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 alı, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—1, u.

MASSACRE, mås'å-ker, n. Butchery; murder. MASSACRE, mås'å-ker, vt. To butcher indiscriminately.

MASSACRED, mås'å-kerd, pp. Murdered with circumstances of cruelty. [butchery. MASSACRER, mas-a-krer, n. One who commits MASSACRING, mas-a-kring, ppr. Murdering with

circumstances of cruelty.

MASED, måsd, pp. Thickned: strengthened.
MASSER, måsdr, n. A priest who celebrates mass.
MASSETER, måsd-å-tår, n. A muscle of the lower jaw. MASSICOT, mås'é-kôt, n. Ceruss calcined by a mo-

derate degree of fire.

MASSINESS, mas'é-nés, n. MASSIVENESS, mās'ē-nes, n. Weight; bulk. MASSING, mas-ing, ppr. Thickening; strengthening.

MASSIVE, mas v. a. Heavy; weighty.

MASSY, mås-é, a. } Heavy; weighty.

MAST, måst, n. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. The fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTADON, mås-tå-don, n. A genus of mammiferous

animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains. It includes the North American mammoth.

MASTED, mås't-éd, a. Furnished with masts.

MASTER, må/s-tår, n. One who has servants. rector; a governor. Owner. Chief; head. A young gentleman. A teacher. A man skilful in practice or science. A title of dignity in the universities, and execute with skill.
To overpower. To MASTER, må/s-tur, vt. To rule.

MASTER, vi. To excel in any thing.

MASTERED, må/s-tård, pp. Conquered.

MASTERDOM, må/s-tårddim, n. Dominion.

MASTERFUL, må's-tūr-föl, a. Imperions. [skilful. MASTERHAND, må's-tūr-föl, a. Imperions. [skilful. MASTERHAND, må's-tūr-fing, ppr. Overpowering. MASTERJEST, må's-tūr-jest, n. Principal jest. MASTERJEY må's-tūr-jest, n. The keu, which oppose

MASTERKEY, må's-tår-kê, n. The key which opens subdued. many locks.
MASTERLESS,

må's-tår-les, a. Ungoverned; un-MASTERLINESS, må/s-tår-lê-nes, n. Eminent skill. MASTERLODE, mås-tår-lø'd, n. In mining: the principal vein of ore.

MASTERLY, må's-tår-lå, a. With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, må/s-tůr-lê, ad. Skilful; with the sway of a master. ance.

MASTERPIECE, må's-tůr-pé's, n. Capital perform-MASTERSHIP, må's-tůr-ship, n. Dominion; rule; power. Skill. Headship of a college or hospital. MASTERSINEW, må's-tůr-shi-'u, n. A large sinew

that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place. [string, MASTERSTRING, må's-tûr-strîng', n. Principal MASTERSTROKE, mås'-tûr-strô'k, n. Capital per-

formance. teeth.

MASTERTEETH, må/s-tår-tê/tħ, n. The principal MASTERTOUCH, må/s-tår-tåtsh/, n. Principal performance. formance. MASTERWORK, må/s-tůr-bůrk, n. Principal per-

MASTERWORT, må's-tůr-ôurt, n. A plant. MASTERY, må's-tår-ê, n. Dominion; rule. Skill; dexterity. Power.

MASTFUL, må'st-föl, a. Abounding in mast, or fruit

of oak, beech, or chestnut.

MASTICATE, mas-té-kd't, vt. To chew; to grind with the teeth.

MASTICATED, mås²tê-kå't-èd, pp. Chewed, MASTICATING, mås²tê-kå't-ing, ppr. Chewing. MASTICATION, mås-tê-kå'shån, n. The act The act o chewing.

MASTICATORY, mas'tê-ka't-ur-ê, n. A medicine to

MASTICATORI, mas-te-kat-or-e, n. A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICATORY, mas-te-ka't-dr-e, a. Chewing.

MASTICK, mas-tik, n. \ The lentisk tree. A kind of MASTICK, mas-tik, n. \ gum gathered from a tree of the same name. A kind of mortar or cement.

MASTICOT, mas-tic-kot, n. See Masticort.

MASTICOT, mas-tic-kot, n. See Masticort.

MASTIFF, mas-tif, n. Mastives, plural. A dog of the largest sizc.

MASTLESS, må'st-les, a. Having no mast. MASTLIN, må'st-lin, or mez'lin, n. Mixed corn. Mix ed metal.

MASTOLOGY, mås-tòl'ð-jê, n. The history of ani mals that suckle their young.

mals that suckle their young.

MASTRESS, må's-très, n. A mistress.

MASTY, må's-tè, a. Full of mast.

MAT, måt' n. A texture of rushes.

MAT, måt', vt. To twist together.

MATACHIN, måt'å-shê'n, n. An old dance.

MATADORE, måt'å-då'r, n. One of the three princi-

pal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille.

MATCH, matsh', n. A chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur. One equal to another. A marriage. A game. MATCH, matsh', vt. To oppose as equal. To suit. To

give in marriage.

MATCH, måtsh', vi. To be married. To suit; to tally.

MATCHABLE, måtsh'åbl, a. Suitable; equal.

MATCHED, måt'shd, pp. Equalled; married.

MATCHING, mat'sh-Ing, ppr. Equalling; uniting in marriage.

MATCHLESS, måtsh'les, a. Having no equal. MATCHLESSLY, måtsh'les-le, ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, måtsh-les-nes, n. State of being

without an equal.

MATCHLOCK, matsh'lok', n. The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire. MATCHMAKER, unatsh'-ma'k-ur, n. One who con-

trives marriages.

MATE, ma't, n. A husband or wife. A companion, male or female. The second in subordination in a ship. At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to MATE, må't, vi. To match; to marry. [escape. MATELESS, må't-lės, a. Without a companion. MATEOLOGY, må-tė-ðl-ð-jė, n. Vain inquiry. MATEOTECHNY, må-tė-ð-tek-ne, n. Any unprofit-

able science.

MATER, må-tur, n. In anatomy: the membrane that covers the cerebellum.

MATERIAL, må-té'r-ýàl, a. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. Important.
MATERIALISM, måt-té'r-ýàl-lzm, n. The opinions

of a materialist.

MATERIALIST, må-tê'r-ŷål-îst, n. One who denies spiritual substances

MATERIALITY, må-tê'r-ŷål'it-ê, n. Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. MATERIALIZE, må-tê'r-ŷål-i'z, vt. To form into MATERIALIZED, må-tê'r-ŷål-i'zd, pp. Formed into

[into matter. matter

MATERIALIZING, må-tê'r-ŷål-i'z-îng, ppr. Forming MATERIALLY, må-tê'r-ŷål-ê, ad. In the state of matter essentially. MATERIALNESS, må-tå'r-yål-nes, n. State of being

material. Importance. MATERIALS, må-të'r-ŷâlz, n. The substance of which

any thing is made. MATERIA MEDICA, må-tê/r-ýå-mèd-e-kå, n. A term for the various drugs, &c. used in the medical art.

MATERIATE, må-tė'r-ýå't, a. MATERIATED, må-tė'r-ýå't-ėd, Consisting of matter

MATERIATION, må-té-ré-å-shun, n. The act of

forming matter.

MATERNAL, må-tér-nål, a. Motherly. [mother.

MATERNITY, må-tér-nål-è, n. The character of a

MAT-FELON, måt-fél-ån, n. A species of knap-weed growing wild.

growing with.

MATH, måth', n. A mowing.

MATHEMATICAL,måth-ê-måt'ik-ål, a. Considered

MATHEMATICK måth-ê-måt'ik, a. a. according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, måth-ê-måt-ik-ål-ê, ad. According to the doctrine of the mathematical sciences. MATHEMATICIAN, måth-émå-tish-un, n. A man versed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, math-ê-mat-iks, n. That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt. a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at',—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MAT MATHEMEG, måth'ê-mèg, n. A fish of the cod kind, found in Hudson's bay. MATHER, måth-ur, n. See Madder. MATHES, måth'es, n. An herb. MATHESIS, måth-ê-sis, n. The doctrine of mathema-MATIN, måt-in, a. Morning. [ticks. MATINS, måt-inz, n. Morning worship.
MATRASS, måt-rås, n. A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation. MATRICE, må-tris, n. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. tricide. MATRICIDAL, måt/rå-si/d.ål, a. Pertaining to ma-MATRICIDE, måt/rå-si/d, n. A mother-killer. MATRICULATE, må-trfk/u-lä/t, vt. To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England. MATRICULATE, må-trik'u-lå't, n. A man matricu-Society. lated. MATRICULATE, må-trik-u-lå't, a. Inrolled in any MATRICULATED, må-trik-u-lå't-ed, pp. Entered, or admitted to a membership of the universities. MATRICULATING, må-trik-u-lå't-ing, ppr. Admitting to a membership in a college or university.

The act MATRICULATION, må-trik-u-lå'shun, n. of matriculating. MATRIMONIAL, måt-rê'-mô'n-ýål, a. Connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. MATRIMONIALLY, måt-rê'mô'n-yål-ê, ad. Accord-

ing to the laws of marriage. MATRIMONIOUS, måt-rê-mô'n-ŷus, a. Pertaining tial state.

MATRIMONY, måt'rê-mûn ê, n. Marriage; the nup-MATRIX, må-triks, n. The womb. Matrice.
MATRON, må-trån, n An elderly lady. A term for

a nurse in hospitals.

MATRONAL, må-trůn-ål, a. Suitable to a matron.
MATRONIZE, må-trůn-i/z, vt. To render matronlike.
MATRONIZED, må-trůn-i/zd, pp. Rendered matrontron-like.

MATRONIZING,må-trån-i'z-lng, ppr. Rendering ma-MATRONLIKE, må-trån-li'k, a. Becoming a wife or

MATRONLY, må-trun-le, ad. Becoming a wife.
MATROSS, må-tros', n. Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree, under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTAMORE, mat'a-mo'r, n. In the East, a subter-

ranean repository for wheat.

MATTED, māt'-cd, pp. Covered with mats; entangled.

MATTER, māt'-cn, p. Body; substance extended. Materials. Subject; thing treated. Affair. Cause computed. Purulent running, formed by suppuration.

MATTER, måt-ur, vi. To import. To generate matter by suppuration.

MATTER, måt'år, vt. Not to neglect.

MATTERED, måt-ård, pp. Regarded.
MATTERING, måt-år-år, pp. Regarding.
MATTERING, måt-år-år, a. Void of matter.
MATTER-OF-FACT-MAN, måt-år-dv-fåkt-mån, n.
One who sticks to the matter of any fact.

ATTER-Versiting.

MATTERY, måt'dr-e, a. Important. Generating matter.

MATTING, mating, ppr. Covering with mats; en-MATTOCK, matink, n. A kind of pickaxe, having the

ends of the iron part broad instead of pointed.

MATTRESS, måt-res, n. A kind of quilt to lie upon.

MATURANT, måt-u-rånt, n. A medicine which pro-

motes suppuration.

MATURATE, måt-u-rå't, vt. To ripen.

MATURATED, måt-u-rå't-èd, pp. Ripened.

MATURATING, måt-u-rå't-ing, ppr. Ripening. Pro-

moting suppuration.

MATURATION, måt'-u-rå'-shån,n. The act of ripening.

MATURATIVE, måt'-u-rå'-t-lv, a. Ripening.

MATURE, må-tu'r, a. Ripe. Perfected by time. Well-

perfection.

MATURE, må-tu'r, vt. To ripen. To advance towards MATURE, må-tu'r, vt. To become ripe.

MATURED, må-tu'rd, pp. Ripened.

MATURELY, må-tu'r-lė, ad. Ripely. Compietely.

MATURENESS, må-tu'r-nės, n. Ripeness.

MATURESCENT, måt-u-rés'ént, a. Approaching to MATURING, mā-tu'r-ing, ppr. Ripening. [maturity. MATURINY, mā-tu'rlt-ē, n. Ripeness. MATUTINAL, mā-tu'-tin-āl, a.] Relating to the MATUTINE, māt'u-ti'n,

MATWEED, måt-bed, n. A plant of the genus Lygeum.

MAUDLIN, ma'd-lin, a. Drunk; fuddled. MAUDLIN, ma'd-lin, n. A plant. MAUGRE, ma'gur, ad. In spite of. an oven. A drag to sweep

MAUKIN, ma'shi, n. A dishclout. MAUL, ma'l, n. A heavy hammer. MAUL, ma'l, vt. To beat; to bruise.

MAULED, må'ld, pp. Beaten with a heavy stick.
MAULING, må'l-ing, ppr. Beating and bruising.
MAULSTICK, må'l-stik, n. The stick by which

painters keep their hand steady in working.

MAUNCH, ma'ntsh, n. A sort of losse sleeve.

MAUND, ma'nd, vi. To mutter.

MAUNDER, ma'n-dur, vi. To grumble. To beg. MAUNDER, ma'n-dur, n. A beggar. grumbler. MAUNDERER, ma'n-důr-ůr, n. A murmurer; a MAUNDERING, ma'n-důr-ing, n. Complaint.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, må/n-dê-thůrz'då/, n.
Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEAN, må-sô-lê-an, a. Monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, mà-sô-lê-um, n. A name first given to a stately monument erected to Mausolus, king of

Taria. A pompous funeral monument.

MAUTHER, må-thår, n. A foolish young girl.

MAVIS, må-vis, n. A thrush.

MAW, må', n. The stomach of animals or of birds.

MAWK, må'k, n. A maggot. A slattern. See MAUKIN.

MAWKIN, må'k-in. See MAUKIN.

MAWKIN, ma'k-ing-lè, ad. Slatternly.
MAWKISH, mà'k-ish, a. Apt to give satiety. [ing.
MAWKISHNESS, mà'k-ish-nès, n. Apt to cause loath-

MAWKISHNESS, ma k-1511-1602, MAWKY, må'k-ê, a. Maggoty. MAWMET, må'mět, n. A puppet. MAWMET, må'mět-rê, n. The religion of Maho-

met: and thence employed for idolatry.

MAWMISH, ma'-mish, a. Nauseous. MAWWORM, má'-burm, n. Stomach worms. MAXILLAR, måks-'îl-år, a. Belonging to MAXILLARY, måks-'îl-ér-é, a. jaw-bone.

MAXIM, måk-im, n. An axiom; a leading truth. MAXIMMONGER, måks-im-mung-gur, n. One who

deals much in maxims. MAXIMUM, måks'-ê-mům, n. In mathematics: the

greatest quantity attainable in any given case: opposed to minimum. MAY, må'. Auxiliary verb, preterite might. [phyllum. MAY, må', n. The fifth month of the year; the confine

of Spring and Summer. The early or gay part of life.

A virgin; a maid.
MAY, må', vi. To gather flowers on May morning.
MAYAPPLE, må'apl, n. A plant of the genus Podo-

MAYBE, må-bå,
MAYHAP, må-håp,
MAYHAP, må-håp,
MAYBLOOM, må-bloom, n. The hawthorn.

MAYBUG, må'-bûg', n. A chafer. [tægus. MAYBUSH, må'-bûsh, n. A plant of the genus Cra-MAYDAY, må'-då', n. The first of May. [cherry. MAYDUKE, må'-du'k, n. A variety of the common MAYDUKE, må'-du'k, n. A variety of the common maybus maybus må'-da' MAYFLOWFR, må-flå&-dr, n. A plant.

MAYFLY, må-fli, n. An insect. [May. MAYGAME, må-fgå'm, n. Diversion on the first of MAYHEM, må-them, n. The act of maiming. See To

MAIM. MAYLADY, må'lå'då, n. The queen or lady of the

MAYLILY, må-lîl-ê, n. The same with lily of the MAYMORN, må-mò'rn, n. Freshness; vigour.

MAYOR, må'r, n. The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York is called for the corporation.

tion, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, mår-ål-tė, n. The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, må-dr-ės, n. The wife of the mayor.

MAYPOLE, må-pò/l, n. Pole to be danced round in

May.
MAYWEED, md-6ê'd, n. A species of camomile. MAZAGAN, maz-a-gan, n. A variety of the common

MEA MED

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—v, e or i—i, u.

MAZARD, māz'ard, n. A jaw. MAZARD, måz'ard, vt. To knock on the head.

MAZARDED, måz'drd-ed, pp. Knocked on the head. MAZARDING, måz'drd-ing, ppr. Knocking on the

MAZARINE, måz'å-rê'n, n. A deep blue colour. MAZE, må'z, n. A labyrinth. Perplexity.

MAZE, ma'z, vt. To bewilder.
MAZED, ma'z, vi. To bewilder.
MAZED, ma'z, vi. To be confounded.
MAZEDNESS, ma'z-êd-nês, v. Confusion.

MAZER, må'z-år, n. A maple cup.
MAZING, må'z-ång, ppr. Bewildering.
MAZOLOGICAL, må-zò'lôj-îk-ål, a. Pertaining to mazology zology.

MAZOLOGIST, mā-zól-ó-jīst, n. One versed in ma-MAZOLOGY, mā-zól-ó-jē, n. The doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

MAZY, må'z-ê, a. Perplexed with windings M. D. Medicinæ doctor, doctor of physick.

ME, me', pron. The oblique case of I.

MEACOCK, me'kôk, n. An effeninate man.

MEACOCK, me'kôk, a. Tame; timorous; cowardly. MEAD, me'd, n. A kind of drink, made of water and

MEADOW, mėd-6, n. Ground covered with grass and flowers. Pasture.

flowers. Pasture. MEADOWORE, měd²ó-ô'r, n. Bog-iron ore. MEADOWRUE, měd²ô-rô', n. A plant of the genus Thalictrum.

MEADOWSAFFRON, měd'o-såf'růn, n. A plant. MEADOWSAXIFRAGE, mêd-ô-sâks-ê-frâ'j, n.

plant of the genus Peucedanum.
MEADOWSWEET, médé-sőét,n.
MEADOW-WORT, médé-ő-ődrt,n.
MEADOWY, médé-ő-, a. Containing meadow.

MEAGER, mê'gûr, a. Lean; poor; hungry.
MEAGER, mê'gûr, vt. To make lean.
MEAGERED, mê'gûrd, pp. Made lean.
MEAGERING, mê'gûr-fig, pp. Making lean.
MEAGERING, mê'gûr-lê, ad. Barrenly.

MEAGERNESS, mê'gůr-nes, n. Leanness. Scantness.

MEAK, mê'k, n. A hook with a long handle.

MEAL, mê'l, n. A repast. The food eaten. The flower
MEAL, mê'l, vt. To sprinkle. To mingle. [of corn.] MEALED, mé'ld, pp. Sprinkle. To mingle. [of corn. MEALED, mé'ld, pp. Sprinkled with meal. [mealy. MEALINESS, mê'l-é.nés, n. The quality of being MEALING, mé'l'ing, ppr. Mixing with meal. MEALMAN, mê'l-mân, n. One that deals in meal. MEALTIME, mê'l-ti'm, n. The usual time of eating

meals.
MEALY, mê'l-ê, a. Having the taste of meal. [words. sprinkled: as, with meal. MEALYMOUTHED, mê'l-ê-màô'thd, a. Using soft MEALYMOUTHEDNESS, mê'l-ê-màô'th-êd-nes, n.

Hypocrisy in speaking. MEAN, me'n, n. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.
The tenor part of a musical composition; interim.
Measure. Fortune.

MEAN, mê'n, a. Wanting dignity; base; spiritless; despicable. Low in worth. Middle. Moderate.

MEAN, me'n, vi. To purpose, To think.
MEAN, me'n, vt. To purpose; to intend.
MEANDER, me-an-dur, n. Maze; labyrinth; serpentine winding.

meander, né-ân-dûr, vt. To wind. [course. Meander, né-ân-dûr, vi. To run with a serpentine Meandered, né-ân-dûrd, pp. Made flexuous. Meandering, mê-ân-dûr-îng, ppr. Winding in a

passage.

passege.
MEANDRIAN, mê-ân-drê-ân, a. Winding; flexuous. MEANDRY, mê-ån-drê, a. Winding; nexuous.
MEANDROUS, mê-àn-drûs, a. Winding; flexuous. MEANING, me'n-ing, n. Purpose; intention. The

MEANING, mê'n-ing, ppr. Intending; designing. MEANLY, mê'n-lê, ad. Poorly. Ungenerously. Without respect.

MEANNESS, mê'n-nes, n. Low rank. Lowness of mind. Sordidness.
MEANT, ment', pp. Purposed; intended.

MEANTIME, me'n-ti'm, ad. In the it tervening MEANWHILE, me'n-hôi'l, ad. time. MEASE, mê'z, n. A measure. See MESS. MEASLE, mê'zl, n. A leper. In the plural: a critical

eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. A disease of swine.

MEASLED, mê'zld, a. Infected with the measles.

MEASLEDNESS, mê'z-lêd-nês, n. Diseased state of

[man body. swine.

MEASLES, mê'zlz, n. A contagious disease of the hu-MEASLY, mê'z-lê, a Scabbed with the measles. MEASURABLE, mêzh'dr-åbl, a. Such as may be

measured.

MEASURABLENESS, mezh'dr-abl-nes, n. Quality of admitting to be measured.

of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mezh-år-åb-lê, ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mezh-år, n. The rule by which any thing is proportioned. A stated quantity. Degree. Musical time. A stately dance. Moderation. Limit. Syllables metrically numbered. Tune; proportionate lables metrically numbered. notes. Mean of action.

MEASURE, mezh dar, vt. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. To adjust. To proportion. MEASURED, mezh'drd, pp. Ascertained by rule. Proportioned.

MEASURELESS, mezh'ur-les, ad. Immense. MEASUREMENT, mézh-úr-mént, n. Mensuration. MEASURER, mézh-úr-ůr, n. One that measures.

MEASURING, mezh-ur-ing, a. It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring. [dimensions, &c.

MEASURING, mezh-ur-ing, ppr. Ascertaining length,

MEAR, mê'r, v. } See Mere.

MEAR, mê'r, vt. } See Mere.

MEAT, mê't, v. Flesh to be eaten. Food in general.

MEATED, me't-ed, a. Fed; foddered.

MEATH, me'th, n. A drink like mead: or, probably, the same. Option; preference.

MEATOFFERING, me't-of-dr-ing, n. An offering

consisting of meat.

MEATY, mê't-ê, a. Fleshy.

MEAW, mé'åå, vi.
MEAWL, mé'åål, vi.

To ery as a cat.

MEAZLING, part. a. generally called mizzling.
MEAZLING, me'z-ling, ppr. Falling in small drops:

properly, mizzling.

MECHANICAL, mê-kân-îk-âl, a. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks. Skilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICK, mê-kân'îk, n. A manufacturer.
MECHANICKS, mê-kân'îks, n. A mathematical science, which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. [mean.

MECHANICALIZE, mê-kân-îk-âl-i'z, vt. To render MECHANICALLY, mê-kân'îk-âl-ê, ad. According to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, mê-kan-îk-al-nes, n. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICIAN, měk-å-nish-ån, n. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

MECHANISM, měk'a-nîzm, n. Construction of parts depending upon each other in any complicated fabric. MECHANIST, mek-a-nist, n. A mechanician.

MECHANOGRAPHIC, mê-kån-ô-gråf'ik, a. Treating of mechanics.

MECHLIN, měk'lin, n. The epithet given to lace

made at Mechlin. MECHOACAN, mê-kô'a-kan, n. A large root, which

in powder is a gentle and mild purgative.

MECONIATE, me-kô/n-ŷâ/t, n. A salt consisting of meconic acid, and a base.

meconic acid, and a base.

MECONIC, mê-kôn-îlk, a. An acid contained in opium.

MECONIUM, mê-kô'n-ŷūm, n. Expressed juice of poppy. The first excrement of children.

MEDAL, mêd-âl, n. An ancient coin. A piece stamped

in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, me-dal-fk, a. Pertaining to medals. MEDALLION, mê-dâl-ŷûn, n. A large antique.
MEDALLIST, mêd-âl-îst, n. A man skilled in medass.

MEDDLE, méd'l, vi. To interpose officiously. MEDDLE, méd'l, vt. To mix; to mingle. MEDDLED, med'ld, pp. Mixed; mingled.
MEDDLER, med'lur, n. One who busies himself in

things in which he has no concern. MEDDLESOME, měďl-sům, a. Intermeddling. MEDDLESOME, měďl-sům-nčs,n. Officiousness where

one has no concern.

MEDDLING, med-ling, n. Officious. [terposing. MEDDLING, mėd-ling, ppr. Mixing; officiously in-MEDIA, mė'd-ya, n. See Menium. MEDIAL, mė'd-yal, a. Mean; noting average. MEDIANT, mė'd-yant, n. In music: an appellation

given to the third above the key note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two-thirds.

MEDIASTINE, mê-dê-ås'tîn, n. The fimbriated body

about which the guts are convolved.

MEDIATE, mė'd-yat, or, mė'dė-a't, vi. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties.

MEDIATE, mė'd-yat', or, mė'dė-a't, vt. To effect by MEDIATE, mė'd-yat', or, mė'dė-a't, a. Middle; be-

tween two extremes.

MEDIATED, mê'dê-â't-êd, pp. Effected by mediation.

MEDIATELY, mê'd-ŷât-lê, or, mê-dê-â't-lê, ad. By a

secondary cause.

MEDIATING, mê'dê-å't-ing, pp. Effecting by medi-

ation.

MEDIATION, mé-dé-å-shun, n. Interposition; agency between two parties. Intreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mé-dé-å-t-ûr, n. An intercessor. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mé-dé-å-t-ûr-ŷ-â, a. } Belonging to MEDIATORS, mé-dé-å-t-ûr-ê, a. } Belonging to MEDIATORSHIP, mé-dé-å-t-ûr-ê, a. The office of a mediator.

of a mediator

or a mediator.

MEDIATRESS, mé-dé-å/t-rès, n.

MEDIATRIX, mé-dé-å/t-rìks, n.

MEDICABLE, méd-é-kàli, a. That may be healed.

MEDICALLY, méd-é-kàla, a. Physical.

MEDICALLY, méd-é-kàl-é, ad. Medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mé-dik-å-mént, n. Any thing used

in healing MEDICAMENTAL, mé-dik'å-ment'al, a. Relating to

the manner of medicine. medicine. MEDICAMENTALLY, mê-dîk-â-mênt-âl-ê, a. After MEDICASTER, mêd-ê-kâs-tûr, n. A quack. MEDICATE, mêd-ê-kâ/t, vt. To tincture with any

thing medicinal.
MEDICATED, méd'é-kå't-éd, pp. Furnished or pre-

pared with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATING, med-e-ka-t-ing, ppr. Impregnating

with medical substances.

MEDICATION, med'e-ka'shan, n. The act of tinc-

turing with medicinal ingredients.
MEDICINABLE, mé-dis-in-åbl, a. Having the power

of physic. MEDICINAL, mê-dîs-în-âl, a. Having physical virtue.

Belonging to physic.

MEDICINALLY, mė-dis-in-al-ė, ad. Physically.

MEDICINE, mėd-sin, n. Physic; any remedy admi-

mistered by a physician.

MEDICINE, med'sin, vt. To cure by medicine.

MEDICINED, med's's'nd, pp. Operated on as medicine. MEDICINING, med'sin-ing, ppr. Affecting by me-

MEDICK, mê'dîk, n. A kind of trefoil. The science of medicine.

MEDIETY, mé-di-ét-é, n. Middle state; half. MEDIOCRAL, mé-dé-ô-krål, a. Being of a middle

quality.

MEDIOCRE, mê-dê-ê/kůr, a. Middling. [abilities.

MEDIOCRIST, mê-dê-ê/krîst, n. One of middling.

MEDIOCRITY, mê-dê-ôk-rît-ê, n. Moderate degree;

MEDICEVAL, mê-dê-ê-val, a. Relating to the middle MEDITATE, mêd-ê-ta-t, vt. To plan; to scheme.

To think on. MEDITATE, měd²é-tä't, vi. To think; to muse. MEDITATED, měd²é-tä't-ěd, pp. Planned; contrived. MEDITATING, med-e-ta't-ing, ppr. Contemplating.

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MEDITATION, med-e-tal-shan, n. Deep thought; thought employed upon sacred objects. [tatron. MEDITATIVE, med-e-tal-t-ra/n, a. Addicted to meditation medita MEDITERRANEOUS, méd é-tér-ra'n-ŷās, land. MEDIUM, mé'd-ŷām, n. The middle place or degree

between extremes.

MEDIUN, mé'd-yûm, n. The middle place or degree between extremes.

MEDLAR, méd-lûr, n. A tree. The fruit of the tree.

MEDLEY, méd-lê, n. A mixture.

MEDLEY, méd-lê, n. A mixture.

MEDLEY, méd-lê, vt.

MEDLY, méd-lê, vt.

MEDULLAR, mé-dûl-ûr, a.

MEDULLAR, mé-dûl-ûr, a.

MEDULLAR, mé-dûl-ûr, a.

MEDULLIN, mé-dûl-în, n. The pith of the sunflower.

MEED, mé'd, n. Reward; recompence.

MEED, mé'd, vt. To merit; to deserve.

MEEDED, mé'd-ded, pp. Meriting; deserving.

MEEDING, mé'd-îng, ppr. Meriting; deserving.

MEEK, mê'k, vt. To humble.

MEEKEN, mê'k, vt. To humble.

MEEKEN, mê'k, vt. To make meek; to soften.

MEEKENING, mê'k-ning, ppr. Softening.

MEEKLY, mê'k-lê, ad. Mildly; gently.

MEEKLY, mê'k-lê, ad. Mildly; gently.

MEEKNESS, mê'k-nês, n. Gentleness; mildness.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

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MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, a. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mê'r, v. (See Mere.) Simple; unmixed.

MEET, mê't, vt. To come face to face. To assemble

from different parts.

MEET, me't, vi. To encounter. To join. To advance

half way. MEETING, mê't-ing, n. An interview. An assembly of dissenters.

METING, me't-ing, ppr. Coming together.
MEETINGHOUSE, me't-ing-hab's, n. Place where
dissenters assemble to worship.

dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, me't-le', ad. Fitly; properly.

MEETNESS, me't-ne's, n. Fitness; propriety.

MEGACOSM, me'gā-kosm, n. The great world.

MEGALONYX, me'gā-lô'nfks, n. An animal now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia.

MEGALOPOLIS, me'g-å-lòp'ô-lis, n. A metropolis.

MEGALOPSYCHY, me'g-å-lòp'sik-ê, n. Greatness of mind

of mind.

MEGAPOLIS, mé-gàp-tô-lls, n. A principal city.
MEGATHERIUM,mé-gà-thé/r-ŷām, n. A quadruMEGATHERY, mé-gàth-tår-ê, n. ped now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It was larger than the megalonyx,

MEGRIM, me'grim, n. Disorder of the head.
MEINE, me'n, vt. To mingle.
MEINED, me'nd, pp. Mingled.
MEINING, me'n-ing, ppr. Mingling.
MEIOSIS, mi-ô'sls, n. A rhetorical figure, of the spe-

cies of hyperbolc.

MELAMPODE, mél-åm-pôd, n. The black hellebore.

MELANAGOGUES, mél-ån-gôgz, n. Medicines to

purge off black choler.

MELANCHOLICK, měl'an-kôl-ik, a. Disordered

MELANCHOLICK, metanik melancholy; gloomy.

MELANCHOLIAN, mětan-kô'l-ýan, n. A person

MELANCHOLICK, měl-án-kô'l-ik, n. diseased

[choly manner.]

Line melan-

with melancholy. [choly manner. MELANCHOLILY, mêl'ân-kôl'fl ê, ad. In a melan-MELANCHOLINESS, mêl'ân-kôl'ê-nês, n. Disposi-

tion to gloominess. MELANCHOLIOUS, měl-ån-kòl'ýůs, a. Gloomy. MELANCHOLIST, měl-ån-kôl-ist, n. One disordered with melancholy. [gloomy. MELANCHOLISE, měl'ån-kůl-i'z, vi. To become MELANCHOLISE, měl'ån-kůl-i'z, vi. To make sad. [gloomy.
To become MELANCHOLIZED, měl-ån-kůl-i'zd, pp. Made me-

lancholy. [Making sad MELANCHOLIZING, mél 'ân - kůl - i'z-îng, ppr. MELANCHOLY, mél 'ân-kůl-ê, n. A disease, sup-posed to proceed from an abundance of black bile. A [Making sad

gloomy temper.

MELANCHOLY. měl'án-kůl-ê, a. Gloomy; dismal. MELANGE, må-lå'nzh, n. A mixture. MELANITE, mål'å-ni't, n. A variety of garnet, of a

velvet black.

MELANITIC, měl-å-nît-îk, a. Pertaining to melanite. MELANTERI, měl-ån-ter-ê, n. Iron in a saline state. MELANURE, mėl-å-nu'r, n. A small fish of the MELANURUS, mėl-å-nu'rūs, n. Melasses, mėl-ås-ės, or mô-lās-ės, n. The syrup which desire force the state of the stat

which drains from Muscavado sugar; treacle. MELICERIS, mê-lîs-îr-îs, n. A tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey.

MELICEROUS, mé-lis'ûr-ûs, a. Noting a tumour in-

MELIORATEO, mėl-sla. v. t. To improve.

MELIORATE, mėl-yd-råt, vt. To improve.

MELIORATEO, mėl-yd-råt, vt. To improve.

MELIORATEO, mėl-yd-råt, vt. To improve. MELIORATING, mėl-yò-rà't-ing, ppr. Bettering. MELIORATION, mėl-yò-rà't-ing, ppr. Bettering. MELIORATION, mėl-yò-rà't-ing, n. Act of bettering. MELIORITY, mėl-iė-oʻr'it-ė, n. State of being better.

MELL, měl', n. Honey.

MELL, měl', vt. To mix; to meddle.

MELLIFEROUS,měl-líf'år-ås,a. Productive of honey. MELLIFICATION, mel-lif-e-ka4shun, n. Production of honey

MELLIFLUENCE, mel-lif-lu-ens, n. A flow of sweet-

MELLIFLUENT, mel-liff-lu-ent, a. } Flowing with MELLIFLUOUS, mėl-lif-lu-us, a. honey.
MELLIGENOUS, mėl-lj-ėn-us, a. Having the qualities of honey

MELLILOQUENT, měl-îl-ô-kôčnt, a. Speaking sweetly. MELLIT, mel-it, n. A dry scab on the heel of a horse's forefoot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

MELLITE, mėl-it, n. Honeystone.
MELLITIC, mėl-it-ik, a. Pertaining to honeystone.
MELLOW, mėl-ὸ, a. Full ripe. Soft in sound. Unctuous. Drunk

tuous. Drunk.

MELLOW, mėl²o, vt. To ripen; to mature.

MELLOW, mėl²o, vi. To ripen.

MELLOWED, mėl²od, pp. Ripened.

MELLOWING, mėl²o-ling, ppr. Ripening.

MELLOWNESS, mėl²o-nės, n. Ripeness. Maturity;

full of age. Softness of sound.

MELLOWY, mėl'ė-bė, a. Soft; unctuous.

MELOCOTON, mėl-b-kb'-tūn, n. A quince.

MELODIOUS, mê-lô'd-ŷās, a. Musical.
MELODIOUSLY, mê-lô'd-ŷās-lê, ad. Harmoniously.
MELODIOUSNESS, mê-lô'd-ŷās-nēs, n. Sweetness

MELODIZE, mėl-'ô-di'z, vt. To make melodious.
MELODIZED, mėl-'ô-di'zd, pp. Made melodious.
MELODIZING, mėl-'ô-di'z-ing, ppr. Making melodious.
MELODRAME, mėl-'ô-dram, n. A modern word for a dramatick performance, in which songs are intermixed.

MELON, mělád, n. Sweetness of sound.
MELON, mělán, n. A plant. The fruit.
MELONTHISTLE, mělán-thísíl, n. A plant.

MELROSE, mélroz, n. Honey of roses. [derness. MELT, mélt, vt. To dissolve. To soften to love or ten-MELT, mél't, vi. To become liquid. To grow tender, mild, or gentle. MELT, melt', n.

See MILT.

MELTED, melt-ed, pp. Dissolved.
MELTER, melt-er, n. One that melts metals.

MELTING, mett-ing, ppr. Dissolving; softening.

MELTING, mett-ing, p. Act of softening. [ing.

MELTINGLY, mett-ing. le, ad. Like something melt-MELTINGNESS, melt-ing-nes, n. Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness.

MELWELL, měl'sěl, n. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, membar, n. A limb; a part appendant to the body. A head; a clause. One of a community.

MEMBERED, membard, a. Having limbs; also a term applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MEMBERSHIP, mem'bur-ship, n. Community; so-

MEMBRANE, mem-bran, n. A web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts of the body.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mēm-brān-ā'-shūs. Consisting MEMBRANEOUS, mēm-brā'n-ŷūs, a. of mem-MEMBRANOUS, mem-bran-us, a. branes.

MEMBRANIFORM, mem'bra'n-e-fa'rm, a. Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

MEMENTO, mê-mên-tô, n. A memorial notice.

MEMOIR, mem-bar, n. An account of transactions

MEMOIK, memeraa, familiarly written.

MEMORABLE, mėm²ūr-ābl, a. Worthy of memory.

MEMORABLY, mėm²ūr-āb-lė, ad. In a manner worthe memory.

MEMORANDUM, mém-år-ån-dåm, n. Å note to help MEMORANDUMBOOK, mém-år-ån-dåm-bök, n. Å book in which entries are made to assist the memory. MEMORATE, měm'dr-å't, vt. To make mention of a

MEMORATED, mem'dr-å't-ed, pp. Brought to recol-MEMORATING, mem'dr-å't-ing, ppr. Making mention of a thing.

MEMORATIVE, mem'dr-d't-iv, a. Tending to pre-

serve memory of any thing.

MEMORIAL, me-mo'r-yal, n. A monument; something to preserve memory. An address; reminding

of services and soliciting reward.

MEMORIAL, mê-mô'r-ŷāl, a. Preservative of memory.

MEMORIALIST, mê-mô'r-ŷāl-īst, n. One who writes memorials.

MEMORIED, mem-ur-e'd, pp. Laid up in the memory. MEMORIST, mem'ur-ist, n. One that causes things to be remembered.

MEMORIZE, mem'ar-i'z, vt. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORIZED, mem'ar-i'zd, pp. Committed to me-

mory. [memory. MEMORIZING, mém-ůr-i'z-lng, ppr. Committing to MEMORY, mém-ůr-è, n. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. MEMORY, mem'ur-e, vt. To lay up in the memory.

MEMORY, mėm²ūr-ė, vt. To lay up in the memory.

MEMORYING, mėm²ūr-ė-lng, ppr. Laying up in the
MEN, mėn', n. pl. The plural of man.

MENACE, mėn²ās, n. Threat.

MENACE, mėn²ās, vt. To threaten.

MENACED, mėn²āsd, pp. Threatened.

MENACER, mėn²ās-lng, n. Threat.

MENACING, mėn²ās-lng, n. Threat.

MENACING, mėn²ās-lng, n. Threat.

MENACING, mén-ds-ing, ppr. Threatening.
MENAGE, mê-nâ'zh, n. A collection of animals.
MENAGERY, mê-nâ'zh-ûr-ê, n. A collection of foreign

animals; the place in which they are kept.

MENAGOGUE, men'a-gog, n. A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

MENALD, or MENILD, mé-nåld, or mé-nåld, n. A term applied to deer whose skins are beautifully va-MEND, mend', vi. To grow hetter. [riegated. MEND, mend', vt. To repair. To alter for the better.

To improve. MENDABLE, mend-abl, a. Capable of being mended. MENDACIOUS, men-då'shus, a. False; lying.

MENDACITY, men-das-it-e, n. Falsehood.

MENDED, mend'ed, pp. Repaired.
MENDER, mend'dr, n. One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANCY, měn'dê-kāns-ê, n. Beggary. MENDICANT, měn'dê-kānt, n. A beggar.

MENDICANT, men'de-kant, a. Begging. MENDICATE, měn'dê-kå't, vt. To ask alms. MENDICATED, měn'dê-kå't-čd, α. Begged.

MENDICATING, men-dê-ka't-ing, ppr. Begging. MENDICITY, men-dîs-ît-ê, n. The life of a beggar.

MENDING, mendeling, ppr. Repairing. MENDMENT, mendement, n. Amendment. MENDS, mendz', for amends.

MENHADEN, men-hå'dn, n. A species of fish.

MENIAL, mê'n-ŷal, n. One of the train of servants. MENIAL, mê'n-ŷål, a. Belonging to the train of [Menil Montant near Paris. servants. MENILITE, men-il-i't, n. A mineral substance found at

MENINGES, mê-nîn'jêz, n. The two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

1 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on. was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MENISCUS, mê-nîs-kûs, n. pl. A lens convex on one MERCURIAL, mer'ku'r-val, a. Active; sprightly. Consisting of quick-silver. [gay person. MERCURIAL, mer-ku'r-yal, n. An active, sprightly, MERCURIALIST, mer-ku'r-yal-ist,n. One resembling side, and concave on the other.

MENIVER, men'e-var, n. The name of a small Auscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. mercury in variety of character. MERCURIALIZE, mer-ku'r-ŷāl i'z, vi. To be huness of its fur; the fur itself.

MENOLOGY, me-nòl-ô-je, n. A register of months.

MENOW, mín-ô, n. A fish. [please others

MENPLEASER, men-ple'z-år, n. One too careful to

MENSAL, men-sall, a. Belonging to the table. morous. [paration of mercury. MERCURIED, měr'ku-rê'd, pp. Washed with a pre-MERCURIFICATION, měr-ku-rîf-ê-kắ'shůn, n. The MENSE, mens', n. Propriety; decency; manners. act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.
MERCURIFY, mer-ku-rê-fi, vt. To obtain mercury MENSEFUL, mens-fol, a. Graceful; mannerly. MENSELESS, mens-fels, a. Without civility. from metallic minerals. MENSTRUAL, men'stro-al, a. Monthly; lasting a MERCURY, mer'ku-re, n. One of the planets. chymist's name for quicksilver. A plant. month. Pertaining to a menstruum. MENSTRUOUS, men'stro-us, a. Having the catame-MERCURY, mer-ku-re, vt. To wash with a preparania. Happening to women at certain times.

MENSTRUUM, men'stro-um, n Any liquor used as a tion of mercury. MERCURYING, mer'ku-re-ing, ppr. Washing with a preparation of mercury. saffron. saffron. MERCURY'S-FINGER, mer-ku-rêz-fîng-gûr,n. Wild dissolvent, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion; decoction. [of being measured. MENSURABILITY, men-shar-a-bil-it-e, n. Capacity MERCY, mer-se, n. Willingness to spare and save.

MERCYSEAT, mer-se-se't, n. The covering of the
ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law MENSURABLE, men'shur-abl, a. Measurable. MENSURAL, men'shur-al, a. Relating to measure. MENSURATE, men'shar-a't, vt. To measure. were deposited. MERD, merd', n. Ordure; dung. MERDIFEROUS, mer-dif'ar-as, a. Producing dung. MENSURATED, men'shur-a't-ed, pp. Measured. MENSURATING, men-shur-a't-ing, ppr. Measuring. MENSURATION, men-shur-a'shun, n The act or MERDOUS, mér-dûs, a. Full of dung.

MERE., mé'r, a. That or this only. Absolute.

MERE or MER, mê'r or mêr', n. Signifying the same practice of measuring.
MENTAL, men-tal, a. Intellectual. MENTALLY, men-tal-et, ad. Intellectually.

MENTION, men-shun, n. Oral or written recital of with the Saxon mene, a pool or lake. MERE, me'r, n. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake. A boundary. any thing.
MENTION, men-shun, vt. To write or express in words MERE, me'r, vt. To limit; to bound. MERED, me'rd, pp. Limited or bounded. MERELY, me'r-le, ad. Thur and no other way. or writing.

MENTIONED, mėn'shånd, pp. Named.

MENTIONING, mėn'shån-ing, ppr. Naming.

MENTIORIAL, mėn-tėr-yal, a. Containing advice. MERETRICIOUS, mer-e-trish-os, a. Whorish; alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mer é-trish-us-lé, ad. Whorishly. MEPHITICAL, mê-fîttîk-âl, a. } Ill savoured; stink-MEPHITICK, mê-fîttîk, a. } ling. MERETRICIOUSNESS, mer-é-trish-us-nes, n. False also goosander. allurement. MERGANSER, mer-gan'sar, n. A water fowl, called MERGE, merj', vt. To immerse.
MERGE, merj', vt. To be lost; to be sunk.
MERGED, merjd, pp. Caused to be swallowed up.
MERGING, mer-jlng, ppr. Immersing.
MERIDIAN, me-rid-yan, n. Noon; mid-day. The MEPHITIS, mef-it-is, n.
MEPHITISM, mef-it-izm, n. Offensive exhalations. MERACIOUS, mė-rā'shūs, a. Strong; racy. MERCABLE, mėr'skābl, a. To be sold or bought. MERCANTANTE, mėr-kān-tān'tē, n. A merchant. MERCANTILE, mer-kan-ti'l, a. Commercial. MERCAT, mer-kat, n. Market; trade. MERCATURE, mer-ka-tu'r, n. The practice of buyline from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. The highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, me-rid'yan, a. Being at the point of noon.

MERIDIONAL, me-rid'yun-al, a. Having a southern ing and selling. [manner. MERCENARILY, mer'sen-er-il-e, ad. In a mercenary aspect. [in the south. MERIDIONALITY, mê-rîd-'ŷûn-âl-ît-ê, n. Position MERIDIONALLY, mê-rîd-'ŷûn-âl-ê, ad. In a southern MERCENARINESS, měr-sěn-ěr-ě-nés, n. Venality.
MERCENARY, měr-sěn-èr-é, n. A hireling. MERCENARY, mer'sen-er-e, a. Venal; hired; sold direction. MERCER, mér'sér, n. One who sells silks. MERCERSHIP, mér'sér-ship, n. Business of a mercer. MERCERY, mér'sér-é, n. Trade of mercers; traffick MERILS, mer-filz, n. A boyish game, called five-penny morris. See Morris. MERING, mé'r-îng, ppr. Limiting or binding. MERIT, mér'ît, n. Desert; excellence deserving ho-

MERCHANDISE, mer-tshan-di'z, vi. To trade; to MERITING, mér-ît-îng, ppr. Earning. Deserving. MERITORIOUS, mèr-ît-ö'r-yûs, a. High in desert. MERITORIOUSLY, mèr-ît-ö'r-yûs-lê, ad. So as to exercise commerce. MERCHANDRY, mer-tshan-dre, n. Traffick; trade. MERCHANT, mer-tshant, n. One who trafficks to remote countries. MERITORY, mer-tt-ur-e, a. Meritorious. MERITOT, mer-te-tot, n. A play used by children, in

MERCHAND, mer'tshand, vi. To transact by traffick.

MERCHANDISE, mer'tshan-di'z, n. Wares; any

MERCHANT, mer'tshånt, vi. To traffick.

MERCHANTLIKE, mer'tshånt-li'k, a. Like a merMERCHANTLY, mer'tshånt-le, a. Chant.

MERCHANTABLE, mer'tshånt-åbl, a. Fit to be bought or sold. [trade. MERCHANTMAN, mer-tshant-man, n. A ship of

MERCIABLE, mer-se-abl, a. Merciful. kind.

MERCIFIED, mér-sé-ábl, a. Mercitul.

MERCIFIED, mér-sé-ábl, a. Compassionate; tender; MERCIFULL, mér-sé-fől-á, ad. Tenderly; mildly.

MERCIFULLY, mér-sé-fől-á, ad. Tenderly; mildly.

MERCIFULNESS, mér-sé-fől-nés, n. Willingness to MERCIFY, mér-sé-fől-nés, n. Willingness to MERCIFY, mér-sé-fől-nés, n. Willingness to MERCIFY, mér-sé-fől-nés, pp. Pitying.

MERCILESS, mér-sé-lés-lés-nés, n. Want of pity.

MERCILESSLY, mér-sé-lés-lés-nés, n. Want of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mér-sé-lés-nés, n. Want of pity.

giauy.

MERLE, měrl', n. A blackbird.

MERLIN, měr'lin, n. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, měr'må'd, n. A sea-woman.

MERMAID'S TRUMPET, měr'må'dz-trům'pět, n. A

MERIT, merent, vt. To deserve. To earn.
MERITABLE, merent abl, a. Deserving of reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mer-ît-ô'r-yus-nes, n. The act

swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are

of deserving well.

MERITED, mer-it-ed, pp. Earned. Deserved.

nour or reward.

deserve reward.

giddy.

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thing to be bought or sold.

MERRINESS, mer-e-nes, n. Merry disposition. MERRY, mer-e, a. I'leasant. Laughing. Gay of heart. Causing laughter.

MERRYANDREW, mer'e-an'dro, n. A buffoon; a

zany; a jack-pudding. MERRYMAKING, mer'e-ma'k-ing, α. Producing

mirth. MERRYMEETING, mer-e-me't-ing, n. A festival. MERRYTHOUGHT, mer-e-tha't, n. A forked bone on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

MERSION, mer-shun, n. The act of dipping.

MESEEMS, me-se'mz. Imp. verb. I think; it ap-

pears to me. MESENTERICK, mes-en-ter-ik, a. Relating to the

mesentery. [the guts are convolved. MESENTERY, měs-čn-těr-ê, a. That round which MESERAICK, měs-ěr-å-îk, a. Belonging to the me-

sentery.

MESH, mėsh', n. The interstice of a net.

MESH, mėsh', vt. To catch in a net.

MESHED, mėsh'd, pp. Caught in a net.

MESHING, mėsh'ing, ppr. Snaring.

MESHY, mėsh'ė, a. Of net-work.

MESLIN, mės'lin, n. Mixed corn. See Maslin.

MESNE, mė'n, n. Middle. A mesne lord; a lord who belds land of a smerior.

holds land of a superior.

MESOCOLON, més-ő-kő-lůn, n. In anatomy: that part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the ileum, contracts and changes its name, or that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached. MESOLEUCYS, mê-sô-lu'sis, n. A precious stone,

black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESOLOGARITHMS, mê-sô-lòg-å-rithmz, n. logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler.

MESOMELAS, me-som-el-as, n. A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst.

MESPRISE, mes-pri'z, n. Contempt.

MESS, mes', n. The ordinary of military men at a re-

gulated price.

MESS, mes', vi. To contribute to the common expense of the table in settled proportions: a military phrase. MESSAGE, més-"ij, n. An errand. [rand. MESSENGER, més-"in-jûr, n. One who czrries an er-

MESSIAH, mes-si'a, n. The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

MESSIAHSHIP, mes-si-a-ship, n. The office of the Messiah.

MESSIEURS, mes'sieurz, n. Sirs; gentlemen. MESSMATE, mes'ma't, n. One who eats at the same

MESSUAGE mes'soa'j, or mes'ej, n. (now pronounced simply as the word message, for ease and brevity.)

The house and ground set apart for household uses. MET, met, pp. of meet. METABASIS, me-tab-ta-sis, n. A figure by which the

orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, mê-tab'ô-la, n. A change of time, air, or disease. metacarpus. METACARPAL, mět-å-kå'rp-ål, a. Belonging to the METACHRONISM, mět-å-krô-nizm, n. A mistake in

the computation of time. METACISM, mět-å-sîzm, n. A defect in the pronun-

ciation of the letter m.

METAGE, mê'têj, n. Measurement. METAGRAMMATISM, mêt-å-gram'a-tizm, n. A dissolution of a name into its letters, as its clements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.

METAL, met-al, n. A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opake, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is mal-leable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken.

METALEPSIS, met-a-lep-sis, n. A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. METALEPTICALLY, met - å - lep - tik - ål - e, ad. By transposition.

METALLED, mét'âld, a. See METTLEN.

METALLICAL, mê-tăl-îk-ăl, a. } Consisting of metal METALLICK, mê-tål-fk, a. METALLIFEROUS, met-a-liffar-us, a. Producing metals.

METALLIFORM, mê-tâl'ê fârm, a. Like metals.

METALLINE, mét'å-li'n, or mét'å-liu, n. Consisting of metal. [led in metals.

METALLIST, mčt²ål-"st, n. A worker in metals; skil-METALLIZATION, mět²ål-i-zå²shůn, n. The process

of forming into a metal.

METALLIZE, met-al-i'z, vt. To form into metal.

METALLIZED, met-al-i'zd, pp. Formed into metal. METALLIZING, met'al-i'z-ing, ppr. Forming into

METALLOGRAPHY, mět å-lòg'rå-fê, n. An account or description of metals.]or appearance of a metal.

METALLOIDAL, met-al-lae d-al, a. Having the form METALLURGIC, mét-ål-ůr-jik, a. Pertaining to the art of working metals. metals.

METALLURGIST. mét'âl-lůr'jîst, n. A worker in METALLURGY, mět'âl-lůr-je, n. The art of working

metals. METALMAN, mět'l-mån, n. A coppersmith; a tioman.
METAMORPHICK, mět-å-mòrf'ik, a.
METAMORPHOSICK, mět-å-mòrf'ö-s'k, ming.

METAMORPHOSE, met-å-mor-fus, vt. To change the form of any thing.

METAMORPHOSE, met-å-mer-fus, vt. To change the form of any thing. fed. METAMORPHOSED, met-å-mor-fusd, pp. Transform-

METAMORPHOSER, met-å-mo'r-fus-ur, n. One wlı changes the shape. changes the snape.

METAMORPHOSING, met - å - mor - fûs - îng, ppr.

Changing the shape.

[shape.

METAMORPHOSIS, mét-å-môr'fô-sîs, n. Change of METAMORPHOSTICAL, mét-å-mòr fòs'tê-kål, a.

Effected by metamorphosis.

METAPHOR, mět-å-fdr, n. The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he bridles his anger; he deadens the sound; the spring awakes the flowers. A metaphor is a si-

mile comprised in a word. METAPHORICAL, mét-å-fòr-ík-ål, a. Not literal; METAPHORICK, mét-å-fòr-ík, a. figurative. METAPHORICALLY, mét-å-fòr-ík-ål-é, ad. Figu-

metaphorist, met-a-fur-ist, n. A maker of meta-METAPHRASE, met'a-fra'z, n. A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, met-å-fråst, n. One who translates

word for word. [pretation.]
METAPHRASTICK, met-å-fråst-fk, a. Close in inter-

METAPHYSICAL, mét-å-fiz-îk ål,a. \ Versed in me-METAPHYSICK, mét-å-fiz-îk, a. \ taphysicks. METAPHYSICALLY, mét-å-fiz-îk-ål-ê, ad. In a metaphysical manner.

METAPHYSICIAN, mét-å-fiz-ish-ån, n. One versed

in metaphysicks. METAPHYSICK, mét-å-fîz-îk, n. Ontology; the METAPHYSICKS, mét-å-fîz-îks, n. doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

METAPLASM, mět-å-pläzm, n. A figure in rhetoriek, wherein words or letters are composed contrary to their natural order.

METASTASIS, mê-tås-tå-sis, n. A translation.

METATARSAL, mët-å-tå'r-sål, a. Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, met-a-ta'r-sus, n. The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mê-tath-ê-sis, or met-a-the-sis, n.

A transposition.

METE, mé't, vt. To measure.

METED, mé't-éd, pp. Measured.

METEMPSYCHOSE, mê-têmp-sê-kô's, vt. To trans-

late from body to body.

METEMPSYCHOSIS,mê-temp-sê-kô-sis,n. The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEMPTOSIS, mê-têmp-tô-sîs, n. In chronology : the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression a 2 v 433

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u

the Bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemptosis, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400 years.
METEOR, mê-tê-dr, n. A body in the sky of a transi-

tory nature.

METEORIC, mê-tê-ôr-îk, a. Pertaining to meteors.
METEORIZE, mê-tê-ô-rî'z, ni. To ascend in evaporation.
METEOROLITE, mê-tê-ûr-ô-li't, \ A stone which falls
METEROLITE, mê-tê-rô-li't, n. \ to the earth, called

also aerolite. METEOROLOGICAL, mê'tê-ůr-ò-lòj'îk-ål, a. Relat-

ing to meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mê-tê-ûr-ôl-ô-jîst, n. A man skilled in meteors.

METEOROLOGY, mê-tê-ủr-òl'ô-jê, n. The doctrine
METEOROMANCY, mê-tê-ủr-òm-ân-sê, n. \ A spedivination by meteors, held in high estimation by the Romans.

METER, mê-têr, n. A measurer. METEROSCOPY, mê-têr-òs-kô-pê, n. That part of

sures are taken.

METHEGLIN, mê-thêg-lin, n. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mê-thînks, v. imp. I think; it seems to

me; meseems.

METHOD, měth-tåd, n. A placing of things in order.

METHODICAL, mê-thòd-tk-tl, a. Ranged in just [to method.

METHODICALLY, me-thod-ik-al-e, ad. According METHODICK, mê-thòd-ik, a. Ranged or proceeding

in just and due order.

METHODISM, meth-ad-izm, n. The religious opinions of methodists.

METHODIST, methedd. st, n. An observer of method.
The followers of Wesley and Whitfield.

METHODISTICAL, meth-ud-ist-ik-al, a. Relating

to the methodists.

METHODIZE, měth'åd-i'z, vt. To dispose in order. METHODIZED, měth'åd-i'zd, pp. Reduced to method. METHODIZING, meth-ud-i'z-ing, ppr. Disposing in due order.

METHOUGHT, mê-thà't, pret. of methinks. I thought. METIC, me'tik, n. In ancient Greece: a sojourner in a Grecian city.

in a Grecian city.

METICULOUS, mê-tîk'u-lůs, a. Fearful.

METICULOUSLY, mê-tîk'u-lůs-lê, ad. Timidly.

METONIC-CYCLE, mê-tôn'ik-si'kl, n. The cycle of

METONIC-YEAR, mê-tôn'ik-yê'r, n. the moon.

or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations

of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer Meton, the Athenian. METONYMICAL, met-o-nim-ik-al, a. Put by meto-

nymy.

METONYMICALLY, mét-ô-nîm-îk-ål-ê, ad. By meMETONYMY, mét-ô-nîm-ê, n. A rhetorical figure,
by which one word is put for another, as the matter
for the materiate: he died by steel, that is, by a sword.

METOPE, mê-top, n. A square space between triglyphs, in the frieze of the Doric order.

METOPOSCOPIST, mê-tò-pòs'kô-pist, n. One versed

m the study of physiognomy.

METOPOSCOPY, mê-tô-pôs'kô-pê, n. The study of

physiognomy.
METRE, mêtêr, n. Verse; measure; numbers.
METRICAL, mêtêrîk-âl, a. Consisting of verses.
METRICALLY, mêtêrîk-âl-ê, ad. According to po-

etic measure.

METRICIAN, mê-trîsh'ân, n. A writer of verses.

METRIST, mê'trîst, n. METROLOGY, mê-trôl-6-jê, n. A discourse on men-

METROPOLIS, må-trop-6-lis, n. The mother city. METROPOLITAN, må-trå-pol-1t-ån, n. An archbishop. METROPOLITAN, må-trå-pol-1t-ån, a. Belonging to

METROPOLITE, me-trop-o-li't, n. A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of the mother church.

METROPOLITICAL, mê-trô-pô-lit-ik-âl, a. Chi. or principal, as applied to cities. Denoting archie piscopal dignity or power.

METROPOLITICK,me-trò-pól-st-sk,a. Archiepiscopa

METTLE, met'l, n. Spirit; sprightliness; courage METTLED, met'ld, pp. Sprightly; courageous; full of METTLESOME, met'l-sum, n. Sprightly; lively

gay; brisk; airy. [ness. METTLESOMELY, mět 1-sům-lê, ad. With sprightli-METTLESOMENESS,met'l-sum-nes,n. High spirited. METWAND, met-68'nd. See METEWAND.

MEW, mu', n. A cage for hawks; a cage; an inclosure.

A sea-fowl. a eat. MEW, mu', vt. To shut up; to imprison. MEW, mu', vi. To change. To cry as

MEWED, mu'd, pp. Confined in an inclosure.

MEWING, mu'ing, n. The act of moulting. MEWING, mulning, n. The act of mounting.

MEWING, mulning, ppr. Casting the feathers. Crying.

MEWL, mul. vi. To squall as a child.

MEWLER, mull-år, n. One who squalls.

MEZEREON, mê-zê'r-ŷun n. A species of surgelaurel.

MEZZORELIEVO, méz'ő-rê-lê'vő, or mét'ző-rê-lê'vő. n. Projection of figures between the proportion of those in alto and basso relievo; called also demirelievo.
MEZZOTINTO, mez-ô-tin-tô, or met-zô-tin-tô, n.

kind of graving so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half painted.

MEYNT, mê'nt, a. Mingled.

MIASM, mi'azm, n. Particles or atoms from putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

MIASMATIC, mi'ås-måt'āk, a. Infectious.

MICA, mi'kå. or mė'kå, n. A genus of talcs.

MICACEOUS, mi-kå'shůs, n. Of the nature of mica.

easily separable.

MICE, mis, n. The plural of mouse.
MICHAELITE, mi-kål-i't, n. A subvariety of siliceous

sinter, found in the Isle of St. Michael.
MICHAELMAS, mik'l-mas, n. The feast of the arch-

angel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.
MICHE, mitsh', vi. To pilfer. To lie hid.
MICHER, mitsh'dr, n. A thief; a pilferer.

MICHERY, mitsh'ar-è, n. Theft; cheating. MICHING, mitsh'ang, ppr. Skulking from sight. MICKLE, mik'l, a. Much; great.

MICROCOSM, mi-krô-kòzm, n. Man is so called. MICROCOSMICAL, mi-krô-kòz-mik-ål, a. Pertain-

ing to the microcosm. MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, mi-krô-kôz-môg-råf-ê, n

The description of man as a little world.

MICROCOUSTIC, mi-krô-khô's-tík, n. An instrument to assist in hearing.
MICROGRAPHY, mi'krô-gråf'e, n. The description

of such very small objects as are discernible only with the microscope. MICROMETER, mi-króm'čt-ůr, n. An instrument

contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROPHONE, mi'krô-fô'n, n. An instrument to augment small sounds.

MICROSCOPE, mi'krô-skô'p, n. An optick instru-ment, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance

of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

MICROSCOPICAL, mi-krô-skôp-ík-ål, Made by a

MICROSCOPICK, mi-krô-skôp-ík, a. microscope. Resembling a microscope.

MICROSCOPICALLY, mi-krő-skóp-ik-ål-é, ad. By the microscope. [microscopy. MICROSCOPIST, mi-kro-sko'p-ist, n. One skilled ir

MID, mid', a. Equally between two extremes. MIDA, mid, n. Dadain, b. A. worm, called the bean-fly. MIDAGE, mid'â'j, n. The middle age of life. MIDCOURSE, mid'kô'rs, n. Middle of the way.

MIDDAY, mld-dd', n. Noon; meridian.
MIDDAY, mld-dd', n. Noon; meridian.
MIDDAY, mld'dd', a. Being at noon.
MIDDEN, mld'n, n.
MIDDEST, mld-dest, superl. of mid; middest or midst.

MIDDLE, mid'l, a. Intermediate.
MIDDLE, mid'l, n. Part equally distant from two ex-

tremities.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 P 6 6 1 2 6 0 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MIDDLEAGED, mid'l-a'jd, a. The middle of life. MIDDLE-EARTH, mid'l-ërth, n. The world.
MIDDLEMOST, mid'l-mô'st, ad.
MIDMOST, mid'mô'st, ad.

In the middle. MIDDLEWITTED, midl-bit-ed, a. Of moderate abi-

[rate size. MIDDLING, mid-ling, a. Of middle rank.
MIDDLINGLY, mid-ling-le, ad. Passably. Of mode-

MIDDLINGLY, mid-ing-ie, aa. rassaay.
MIDGE, mij', n. A gnat.
MIDHEAVEN, mid-hev'n, n. The middle of heaven.
MIDLAND, mid-lând', a. Remote from the coast.
MIDLEG, mid-lêg', n. Middle of the leg.
MIDLENT, mid-lênt', n. The middle of Lent.
MIDLENTING, mid-lênt', na. Going about to visit

parents at midlent.

MIDMOST, mfd'md'st, a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mfd'ni't, n. The noon of night; twelve

at night.

at night.

MIDNIGHT, mld'ni't, a. Being midnight.

MIDRIFF, mld'rlf, n. The diaphragm.

MIDSEA, mld'sa', n. The Mediterranean sea.

MIDSHIP, mld'ship, n. A term of distinction applied by

shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'ship man, n. An officer next in

rank to a lieutenant.

rank to a neutenant.
MIDST, midst', n. Middle,
MIDST, midst', a. Midmost.
MIDST, midst', prep. for Amidst.
MIDSTREAM, mid-strè'm, n. Middle of the stream. MIDSUMMER, mid-sum-ur, n. The summer solstice,

June the twenty-first.
MIDWARD, mid-bård, ad. Midst.

MIDWAY, mid-ba, n. The part equally distant from the beginning and end. [places.

MIDWAY, mid-bå', a. In the middle, between two MIDWAY, mid-bå', ad. The middle of the passage. MIDWIFE, mid-bi'f, or mid-bi'f', n. A woman who assists women in childbirth.

MIDWIFE, mîdésî'f, or mîdésîf', vt. } To assist in child-MIDWIVE, mîdésî'f, vt. } birth. To produce. MIDWIFE, mîdésî'f, or mîdésîf', vi. To perform the offiee of a midwife.

MIDWIFERY, mid-bi'-rc, n. The trade of a midwife. MIDWINTER, mid-bi'-rc, n. The winter solstice:

December the twenty-first. MIDWOOD, mid-bod, n. In the middle of the wood. MIEN, mê'n, n. Air; look; manner. MIFF, mif, n. Displeasure.

MIFFED, mif'd, a. Slightly offended.

MIFFED, mlf'd, a. Slightly offended.

MIGHT, mi't, n. Power; strength; force.

MIGHT, mi't, the pret. of May. To have been possible.

MIGHT and Main, mi't, n. Utmost force.

MIGHTILY, mi't-l-è, ad. With great power.

MIGHTINESS, mi't-è-enès, n. Height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mi't-è, ad. Strong; valiant; poweiful. Vast; enormous; bulky. Important.

MIGHTY, mi't-è, ad. In a great degree.

MIGNARD, min-ýàrd, a. Soft; dainty; pretty.

MIGNONETTE, min-ýàrd, a. Soft; dainty; pretty.

MIGRATING, mi-grå't, vi. To change residence.

MIGRATING, mi-grå't-ing, ppr. Removing from one place to another.

place to another.

MIGRATION, mi-grā'shān, n. Change of place.

MIGRATORY, mi'grā't-ūr-ĉ, a. Changing residence.

MILCH, miltsh', a. Giving milk. Soft.

MILD, mi'ld, a. Kind; tender; soft; gentle. Mellow;

sweet. MILDEW, mil-du, n. A disease in plants. An insect

MILDEW, mil-du, n. A disease in plants. An insect preying upon the exsudation or dew of plants.
MILDEW, mil-du, vt. To taint with mildew.
MILDEWED, mil-du'd, pp. Injured by mildew.
MILDEWING, mil-du'dng, ppr. Tainting with mildew.
MILDLY, mi'ld-lè, ad. Tenderly; gently.
MILDNESS, mi'ld-nès, n. Gentleness; tenderness.
MILDSPIRITED, mi'ld-spir-it-èd, a. Having a mild

MILE, mi'l, n. One thousand seven hund. and sixty yards. MILEAGE, mil-lj, n. Fees paid for travelling by the mile.
MILESTONE, mil-stô'n, n. A stone set to mark the
MILFOIL, mil-faè'l, n. A plant: the yarrow. [miles.

MILIARY, mîl-'ŷůr-ê, a. Resembling a millet seed.
MILIARY Fever, mîl-'ŷůr-ê, n. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILICE, mil'is, n. Standing force.
MILITANCY, mil'it-åns-ć, n. Warfare.
MILITANT, mil'it-ånt, a. Fighting. Engaged in war-

fare with hell and the world.

MILITARY, mil'st-ér, a. Suiting a soldier. War-MILITARY, mil'st-ér-é, a. S like.

MILITARY, mil'st-ér-é, a. The soldiery.

MILITARILY, mil-it-ér-éil-é, ad. In a soldierly man-[against.

MILITATE, mîl-ît-â't, vi. To oppose. To operate MILITIA, mîl-îsh'â, n. The standing force of a nation. MILK, mîlk', n. The liquor with which animals feed

their young from the breast.

MILK, milk', vt. To draw milk from the breast.
MILKED, milk'd, pp. Drawn from a cow.
MILKEN, milk'dn, a. Consisting of milk.
MILKER, milk'dn, n. One that milks animals.
MILKFEVER, milk'fê'-vůr, n. A fever which accom-

panies the first flowing of the milk after childbirth. MILKHEDGE, milk-hej, n. A shrub growing on the

Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice. MILKINESS, milk'ê-nes, n. Softness.

MILKING, milk-ing, ppr. Drawing milk from a cow. MILKLIVERED, milk-iiv-urd, a. Cowardly. [dairy. MILKMAID, milk-ma'd, n. Woman employed in the

MILKMAN, mīlk-mān, n. A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL, mīlk-pā/l, n. Vessel for milk.
MILKPAN, mīlk-pān, n. Vessel in which milk is

kept in the dairy. [and oatmeal. MILKPOTTAGE, milk-pôt-ēj, n. Milk with water MILKSCORE, milk-skôr, n. Account of milk. MILKSOP, milk-skôr, n. A soft, mild man. MILKTHISTLE, milk-thist, n. An herb. MILKTOOTH, milk-th'st, n. Milkteeth are those

small teeth which come forth before when a foal is

about three months old, and which he begins to case about two years and a half after.

MLKTREFOIL, milk-trê-fâêrl, n. An herb. MILKVETCH, milk'vetsh', n. A plant.

MILKWEED, milk-beist, n. A plant.
MILKWEED, milk-beit, n. A plant.
MILKWHITE, milk-beit, n. White as milk. [milk.
MILKWOMAN, milk-bart, n. A woman who sells
MILKWORT, milk-bart, n. A bell-shaped flower

MILKY, mîlk'ê, a. Made of milk. MILKYWAY, mîlk'ê-ôå', n. The galaxy, a broad white path or track encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one: it consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed

to be occasioned. [to meal.

to be occasioned.

MILL, mil', n. An engine in which corn is ground

MILL, mil', nt. To grind; to stamp coin.

MILLCOG, mil'kòg', n. The denticulations on the

cumference of wheels, by which they lock into oth

MILLDAM, mil'dam',n. The mound by which the w

is kept up to raise it for the mill.

MILLED, mild', pp. Ground.

MILLENARIAN, mil'én-d'r-yan, n. One who expe the millenium. MILLENARY, mil-lén-ér-é, n. The space of a thousand MILLENARY, mil-lén-ér-é, a. Consisting of a thousand. MILLENIST, mil'en-ist, n. One that holds the millenium.

MILLENNIAL, mil-len-ŷål, α. Pertaining to millenium.

MILLENIUM, mil-lėn'ýům, n. A thousand years, generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

MILLEPED, mil'ê-pê'd, n. A woodlouse: so called from its numerous feet.

MILLEPORE, mll²ê-pô'r, n. The woodlouse.
MILLEPORITE, mll²ê-pô-ri't, n. Fossil millepores.
2 r 2 435

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , n1 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, n.

MILLER, mil'fir, n. One who attends a mill. A fly. MILLER'STHUMB, mil'drz-thum', n. A small fish found in brooks.

MILLESIMAL, mil-lés'im-ål, a.

Consisting of a

thousandth part.

MILLET, mil'ét, n. A plant. A kind of fish.

MILHORSE, mil-hà'rs, n. A horse that turns a mill. MILLIARY, mil-hà'rs, n. Denoting a mile.

MILLINER, mil-in-ur, n. One who sells ribands and

dresses

MILLINERY, mil'in-èr-ê, n. The articles made by milliners.

MILLING, mil'ing, ppr. Grinding to small pieces. MILLIOLITE, mil'ýð-li't, n. Fossil remains of the miliola, a genus of univalve shells.

MILLION, mîl-ŷůn, a. The number of an hundred

myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

MILLIONARY,mil-ýůn-ér-é, a. Consisting of millions.

MILLIONED, mil-ýůnd, a. Multiplied by millions.

MILLIONTH,mil-ýůnth, a. The ten hundredthousandth.

MILLMOUNTAINS, mil'mad'n-tins, n. An herb. MILLPOND, mil-pond, n. A pond raised for driving

a mill wheel. wheel.

MILLRACE, mîl-rê', n. The water that drives a milMILLREA, mîl-rê', n.
MILLREE, mîl-rê', n.
MILLSIXPENCE, mîl-sîk's-pêns, n. One of the first
milled pieces of money used in England, and coined

MILLSTONE, mil-ston, n. The stone by which corn is comminuted.

MILLTEETH, milttê'th, a. The grinders.
MILT, milt', n. The sperm of the male fish. The spleen.
MILT, milt', vt. To impregnate the roe or spawn of the [called a spawner. female fish.

MILTER, milt'år, n. The he of any fish, the she being MILTWORT, milt'bårt, n. An herb.

MIME, mi'm, n. A buffoon. MIME, mi'm, vi. To play the mime.

MIMER, mi'm-dr, n. A mimick. [gestures of another. MIMESIS, mi-me'sis, n. Imitation of the voice and MIMETICAL, mim-et'ik-dl, a. Imitative.

MIMICALLY, mim'îk-âl, a. Imitative. MIMICALLY, mim'îk-âl'ê, ad. In imitation.

MIMICALLY, mim-ik-al-2, ad. In imitation.
MIMICK, mim-ik, n. A ludierous imitator.
MIMICK, mim-ik, a. Imitative.
MIMICK, mim-ik, at. To imitate as a buffoon.
MIMICKED, mim-ikd, pp. Imitated for sport.
MIMICKING, mim-ik-ing, ppr. Imitating; ridiculing.
MIMICKRY, mim-ik-ing, ppr. Imitating; ridiculing.
MIMICKRY, mim-ik-ing, ppr. Imitation.
MIMOGRAPHER, mi-mòg-in-ing, n. A writer of farces.
MIMOSA, mim-ò-sà, n. The sensitive plant.
MINA minh n. A weight, or deponingation of money.

MINA, mi-nā, n. A weight, or denomination of money. MINACIOUS, mîn-ā-shūs, a. Full of threats. MINACITY, mīn-ā-s-īt-ē, n. Disposition to use threats.

MINARET, min'a-ret, n. A kind of spire in Saracen

architecture.

MINATORY, min'à tur-ê, a. Threatening. MINCE, mins', vt. To cut into very small parts.

clip the words.

MINCED, mins', vi. To walk nicely by short steps.

MINCED, mins'd, pp. Chopped into very small pieces.

MINCEPIE, mins'pi', n. \ A pie made of meat

MINCEDPIE, mins'lng, ppr. Cutting into small pieces;

arealism, or melling, spreaching into small pieces;

speaking or walking affectedly.
MINCINGLY, minsting-lê, ad. Affectedly.

MIND, mi'nd, n. The intelligent power. Intellectual

mind, mind, m. The intelligent power. It capacity. Thoughts; sentiments.
MIND, mi'nd, vi. To be disposed.
MINDED, mi'nd, vt. To put in mind.
MINDED, mi'nd-éd, a. Disposed; inclined.

MINDED, mi'nd-čd, pp. Inclined; heeded.
MINDEDNESS, mi'nd-čd-nes, n. Inclination towards

any thing MINDFILLING, mi'nd-fil-ing, a. Filling the mind.

MINDFUL, mi'nd-föl, a. Attentive; heedful.
MINDFULLLY, mi'nd-föl-è, ad. Attentively.
MINDFULNESS, mi'nd-föl-nès, n. Attention.
MINDING, mi'nd-föl, ppr. Regarding; heeding.
MINDLESS, mi'nd-lès, a. Inattentive. Unthinking.

MINDSTRICKEN, mi'nd-strik'n, a. Affected in the [contains metals or minerals. MINE, mi'n, n. A place or cavern in the earth, whick

MINE, mi'n, pron. pos. Belonging to me. MINE, mi'n, vi. To dig mines or burrows. MINE, mi'n, vi. To ruin by mines.

MINED, mi'nd, pp. Sapped; dug away. MINEDIGGER, mi'n-dig-dir, n. One that digs mines.

MINER, mi/n-ůr, n. One that digs for metals.
MINERAL, min'ár-ål, n. Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not malle-

MINERAL, min'ar-al, a. Consisting of fossile bodies.

MINERALIST, min-dr-al-ist, n. One skilled in minerals. [to the science of minerals. MINERALOGICAL, min-ur-al-loj-ik-al, a. Pertaining MINERALOGIST, min-ur-ål'o-jist, n. One who discourses on minerals. minerals.

MINERALOGY, min-år-ål'ó-jć, n. The doctrine of MINEVER, min-é-vůr, n. The skin of the minever

MINGLEDLY, mingg-led-le, ad. Confusedly.

MINGLEDLY, mingg'l, pp. United promiseuously.

MINGLEDLY, mingg'l, pp. United promiseuously.

MINGLEDLY, mingg'léd-le, ad. Confusedly.

MINGLEMANGLE, mingg'l-mingg'l-mingg'l, n. A hotchpot

MINGLER, mingg'lur, n. He who mingles.

MINGLER, mingg-iur, n. the who magies.

MINGLING, mingg-ling, ppr. Mixing.

MINIARD, min'yèrd, a. Soft; dainty. [dainty.

MINIARDIZE, min'yèrd-i'z, vt. To render delicate or

MINIARDIZED, min'yèr-di'zd, pp. Rendered soft.

MINIARDIZING, min-yèr-di'z-ing, ppr. Rendering

soft MINIATE, mln'ýå't, vt. To paint or tinge with ver-MINIATED, mln'ýå't-éd, pp. Painted or tinged with

[with vermilion. vermillion. vermillion. [with vermillon.]
MNIATURG, mîn'ýå't-îng, ppr. Painting or tinging
MINIATURE, mîn'ýå-tyur, n. Painting by powders
mixed with gum and water. Representation less
than the reality. Red letter: rubrick distinction.
MINIKEN, min'îk-în, n. Diminutive.
MINIKEN, min'îk-în, n. A darling. A small pin.
MINIKEN, min'îk-în A dyurf. A small feb. A nete.

MINIM, min-im, n. A dwarf. A small fish. A note equal to two crochets.

MINIMENT, min'im-ent, n. Miniments are the evi-

dences or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate. Proof.
MINIMUM, min-im-um, n. The smallest quantity.

MINIMUS, min-im-us, n. A being of the least size.
MINING, min-ing, ppr. Digging into the earth;

sapping.
MINION, mîn'yun, n. A favourite; a darling. Vermilion. The name of the type in which this Dictionary is printed.

Is printed.

MINION, mîu-'ŷûn, a. Trim; daint y; fine.

MINIONING, mîn-'ŷûn-lirk, a.

MINIONLIKE, mîn-'ŷûn-lirk, a.

Finely; daintily.

MINIONLY, mîn'ýůn-lê, a. Tinely; qainthy.
MINIONSHIP, min'ýůn-ship, n. State of a favourite.

MINIOUS, min-yus, a. Of the colour of vermilion. MINISH, min-ish, vt. To lessen.

MINISHED, min'ishd, pp. Lessened.

MINISHING, min-ish-ing, ppr. Diminishing. MINISTER, min-is-tur, n. An agent; one who is em ployed to any end; one who acts under another.

delegate. MINISTER, min-is-tur, vi. To serve in any office. MINISTER, min-is-tur, vt. To give; to supply.

MINISTERED, mîn'îs-tửrd, pp. Served.
MINISTERIAL, mîn-îs-tửr-yal, a. Acting under su-

perior authority. Sacerdotal. Pertaining to ministers of state. terial manner. MINISTERIALLY, mîn-îs-tê/r-ŷâl-ê, ad. ln a minis-MINISTERING, min-is-tur-ing, ppr. Serving under

superior authority.
MINISTERY, min-is-ter-e, n. Office, service.
MINISTRAL, min-is-tral, a. Pertaining to a minister
MINISTRANT, min-is-trant, a. Attendant.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6! 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—!, u-

MINISTRATION, min-îs-trā-shun, n. Agency. Service; office. [dispenses. MINISTRESS, mîn'is-très, n. She who supplies or MINISTRY, min'is-trè, n. Office of one set apart to

preach. Agency. Persons employed in the public affairs.

MINIUM, mîn'yum, n. Red lead.

MINK, mingk', n. An American amphibious animal, that burrows in the earth, on the side of a river, or Its fur is more valuable than that of the musk

MINNEKIN, mîn'îk-în, n. See MINIKIN. MINNOCK, min'ak, n. Supposed to be mimick.

MINNOW, min-o, n. A very small fish.

MINOR, mi'nur, n. One under age. The second proposition in the syllogism.

MINOR, mi-nūr, a. Inferior; less. MINORATE, min-ô-rä't, vt. To lessen. MINORATED, mi-nūr-ā't-ēd, pp. Lessened.

MINORATING, mi-ndr-å't-ing, ppr. Diminishing. MINORATION, min-ò-ra-shun, n. The act of lessening. MINORITE, mîn'ô-ri't, n. A Franciscan friar. MINOR.

MINORITY, min-dr'it-é, n. The state of being under The smaller number.

MINOTAUR, mi/nô-tār, m. A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mîns'tůr, n. A cathedral church. MINSTREL, mîns'trel, n. A musician. MINSTRELSY, mins'trel-se, n. Instrumental har-MINT, mint', n. A plant. The place where money is

coined. MINT, mint', vt. To coin; to stamp money. To invent. To forge.

MINTAGE, mint'ej, n. That which stamped. The duty paid for coining. That which is coined or

stamped. The duty pant for coning.

MINTED, mint-åtd, pp. Coined.

MINTER, mint-ång, ppr. Coining.

MINTING, mint-ång, ppr. Coining.

MINTMAN, mint-mån, n. One skilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mint-må/s-tår n. One who presides in coinage. One who invents.

MINUET, min-u-ét, n. A stately regular dance.

MINUM, min-ûin, n. See Minim. A small sort of printing letter, called also minion, which see. A note of slow time, two of which make a semibreve.

MINUTE, min-it, n. The sixtieth part of an hour.
Any small space of time. The first draught of any agreement in writing; a short note of any thing done or to be done.

MINUTE, min-it, vt. To set down in short hints. MINUTE, min-u't, a. Small; little.

MINUTEBOOK, mîn-ît-bôk, n. Book of short hints.
MINUTED, mîn-ît-êd, pp. Set down in writing.
MINUTEGLASS, mîn-ît-glås', n. Glass of which the

sand measures a minute.

MINUTEGUNS, min'it-gunz, n. Guns discharged

every minute.

MINUTEHAND, min'it-hand', n. The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.

MİNUTEJACK, miu'it-jak, n. Another name for Jack of the Clockhouse.

MINUTELY, min'it'le, a. Happening every minute.
MINUTELY, min'it'le, ad. Every minute. To

small point; exactly; nicely.

MINUTENESS, min-u't-nes n. Smallness.

MINUTEWATCH, min-ft-datsh', n. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reekon by the hour.

MINUTIÆ, min-u'sh-ŷā', n. The smallest particulars.

MINUTING, min'string, ppr. Noting.
MINX, mingks', n. A young pert girl.
MINY, mi'nê, a. Subterraneous.

MIRABLE, mi'råbl, a. Wonderful.
MIRACLE, mi'råkl, n. A wonder; something above human power. In theology: an effect above human or natural power.

MIRACLE, mir-akl, vt. To make wonderful. MIRACLED, mîr'âkld, pp. Made wonderful. MIRACLEMONGER, mîr'âkl-mûng'gûr, n. An im-

MIRACLING, mir-'à kling, ppr. Making wonderful.

MIRACULOUS, mir-åk-u-lus, a. Effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mir-åk'u-lus-le, ad. By power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mii -åk-u-lus-nes, n. Superiority to natural power.
MIRADOR, mir'å-dô'r, n. A balcony.

MIRAGE, mê-ra'zh, n. An optical illusion by which objects in the carth or water appear to be raised into the air.

MIRE, mi'r, n. Mud. An ant; a pismire. MIRE, mi'r, vt. To soil with mud. MIRECROW, mi'r-krô', n. The sea crow.

MIRED, mi'rd, pp. Soiled with mud.
MIRINESS, mi're-nes, a. Fulness of mire.
MIRING, mi'r-ing, ppr. Soiling with mud.

MIRK, mirk', a. Dark.
MIRKSOME, mirk'såm, a. Obscure.
MIRKSOMENESS, mirk'såm-nés, n. Obscurity.

MIRKY, mirk'ê, n. Dark; wanting light. MIRROR, mir'ûr, n. A looking-glass.

MIRRORSTONE, mîr'dr-stô'n, n. A transparent stone. MIRTH, merth', n. Merriment; jollity.

MIRTHFUL, merth, n. Merriment; Johny.
MIRTHFUL, merth-föl, a. Merry; gay.
MIRTHFULLY, merth-föl, ed., In a merry manner.
MIRTHFULNESS, merth-fölness, n. Merriment.

MIRTHLESS, merth-les, a. Joyless. MIRY, mi'rê, a. Consisting of mire.

MIS, mis'. Used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning : as, chance, luck; mischance, ill luck.

MISACCEPTATION, mis-åk-sep-tå-shun, n. The

act of taking in a wrong sense.
MISADVENTURE, mis-åd-vent-yar, n. Mischance;

ill luck. [nate. MISADVENTURED, mis-åd-vent/5örd, a. Unfortu-

MISADVISED, mis-åd-vi'zd, a. Ill directed. MISAFFECT, mis-åf-fékt', vt. To dislike. MISAFFECTED, mis-åf-fékt-éd, a. Ill affected; ill

disposed. MISAFFECTED, mis-åf-fékt'éd, pp. Disliked.

MISAFFECTING, mis-åf-fekt-fing, pp. Disliking.
MISAFFIRM, mis-åf-ferm', vt. To state incorrectly.
MISAFFIRMED, mis-åf-fermd', pp. Affirmed incorrectly. [incorrectly.

rectly. Incorrectly. MISAFFIRMING, mls-åf-fér-ming, ppr. Affirming MISAIMED, mls-å'md, a. Not aimed rightly. [ment. MISALLEGATION, mls-ål-è-gå'shûn, n. False state-mls-ål-lej', vt. To cite falsely. MISALLEGED, mls-ål-lej'd, pp. Stated erroneously. MISALLEGING, mls-ål-lej'ing, ppr. Stating er-

roneously.

MISALLIANCE, m⁸s-ål-li-²áns, n. Improper association.
MISALLIED, m⁸s-ål-li-²d, a. Ill associated.
MISANTHROPE, m⁸s-ån-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n.
MISANTHROPOS, m⁸s-²án-thrö²p, n. misanthropes, mis-an-thro-pis, n. | mankind, Misanthropes, A. | Hating Misanthropes, a. | Misanthropes, a. | mankind, Misanthropes, mis-an-thro-pist, n. | A hater of

mankind MISANTHROPY, mîs-ån'ttirô-pê, n. Hatred of man-MISAPPLICATION, mîs-åp-lê-kā'shûn, n. Applica-

tion to a wrong purpose. MISAPPLIED, mis-ap-pli'd, pp. Applied to a wrong purpose

MISAPPLY, mis-ap-pli', vt. To apply to wrong purposes. [wrong purpose. MISAPPLYING, mis-ap-pli-ing, ppr. Applying to a MISAPPREHEND, mis-ap-pre-hend', vt. Not to un-

derstand rightly.
MISAPPREHENDED, mis-åp-rê-hend-éd, pp. Not

rightly understood. MISAPPREHENDING, mis-åp-rê-hend-ing,

Misanderstanding. mis-åp-rê-hên-shûn, n.
MISAPPREHENSION, mis-åp-rê-hên-shûn, n.
MISASCRIBE, mis-ås-kri'b, rt. To ascribe falsely.
MISASCRIBED, mis-ås-kri'bd, pp. Ascribed er-

roneously. erroneously.

MISASCRIBING, mis-ås-kri'b-ing, ppr. Ascribing MISARRANGE, mis-år-rå'nj, vt. To place in a wrong order.

-y, e, or i-i, u. MISCHIEFING, mis-tshif-ing, ppr. Hurting. MISCHIEFMAKER, mis-tshif-milk-ur, n. One who MISARRANGED, mis-år-rå/nid, pp. Placed in a wrong order. MISARRANGING, mis-år-rå/nj-ing, ppr. Placing in [harm. causes mischief. MISCHIEFMAKING, mis'tshif-ma'k-ing, n. a wrong order. MISASSIGN, mis-as-si'n, vt. To assign erroneonsly. MISCHIEVOUS, mis-tshiv-us, a. Harmful; hurtful; MISASSIGNED. mis-ås-sin'd, pp. Assigned errowicked. wickedly. neously.
MISASSIGNING, ferroneously. MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis-tshiv-us-le, ad. Hurtfully meously. [erroneously. MISASSIGNING, mīs-ās-si'n-lng, ppr. Assigning MISATTEND, mīs-āt-ténd', vt. To disregard. MISATTENDED, mīs-āt-ténd-ēd, pp. Disregarded. MISATTENDING,mīs-āt-ténd-ing,ppr. Disregarded. MISATTENDING, mīs-bē-kūm', vt. Not to suit. MISBECOMING, mīs-bē-kūm-îng, pp. Unseemly; MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'tshi v-us-nes, n. Hurtfulness: wickedness. MISCHNA, mish'-nå, n. A part of the Jewish Talmud.
MISCHOOSE, mis-tsh'/z. vt. To choose wrong. MISCHOOSING, mis-tshô'z-ing, ppr. Choosing wrong. MISCHOSEN, mis-tshô'z-ing, ppr. Choosing wrong. MISCHOSEN, mis-tshô'z-in, pp. Chosen wrong. MISCIBILITY, mis-ib-il-it-ê, n. Capability of being improperly.
MISBECOMINGNESS, mis-bê-kům-ing-nes, n. Unmixed. MISCITATION, mis-si-tä-shūn, n. Unfair or false quo-MISCITATION, mis-si-tä-shūn, n. Unfair or false quo-MISCITE, mis-si't, vt. To quote wrong. [tation. MISCITED, mis-si't-èd, pp. Quoted wrong. becomingness. MISBEGOT, mis-bė-got', a. Unlawfully be-MISBEGOTTEN, mis-bė-got'n, a. gotten. MISBEHAVE, mis-bė-hå'v, vt. To act ill. [perly. MISBEHAVE, mis-bė-hå'v, vi. To conduct impro-MISCITING, mis-si't-ing, ppr. Quoting wrong.
MISCLAIM, mis-klå'm, n. Mistaken claim.
MISCOMPUTATION, mis-kom-pu-tå'shån, n. False MISBEHAVED, mísébé-há/vd, pp. Conducted improperly.
MISBEHAVED, mis-bé-havd, a. III-bred; uncivil. meaning.
MISCOMPUTE, mis-kům-pu't, vt. To reckon errone-MISBEHAVING, mis-bê-hả/v-ing, pp. Conducting ill. MISBEHAVIOUR, mis-bê-hả/v-yur, n. Ill conduct. ously. [erroneously. MISBELIEF, mis-bê-lê'(r, n. A wrong belief.
MISBELIEVE, mis-bê-lê'v, vt. To believe wrongly.
MISBELIEVER, mis-bê-lê'v-dr, n. One that holds a MISCOMPUTED, mis-kům-pu't-ed, pp. Reckoned MISCOMPUTING, mis-kům-pu't-ing, ppr. Reckoning erroneously. MISCONCEIT, mís-kůn-sé/t, n.
MISCONCEPTION, mís-kůn-sép/shůn, n.
False opinion. false religion. [neously. MISBELIEVING, mis-be-le'v-ing, a. Believing erro-MISBESEEM, mis-bê-sê'm, vt. To suit ill.
MISBESEEMED, mis-bê-sê'md, pp. lll suited.
MISBESEEMING, mis-bê-sê'm-îng, ppr. Not be-MISCONCEIVE, mis-kun-se'v, vt. To have idea. MISCONCEIVE, mis-kůn-sê'v, vi. To have a wrong MISCONCEIVED, mis-kůn-sê'vd, pp. Mistaken. coming.
MISBESTOW, mis-bé-stő', vt. To bestow improperly. MISCONCEIVING, mis-kun-se'v ing, ppr. Misun-MISBESTOWED, mis-bê-stô'd, pp. Bestowed imderstanding. MISCONDUCT, mîs-kôn-důkt, n. III behaviour.
MISCONDUCT, mîs-kůn-důkt', vt. To manage amiss.
MISCONDUCTED, mîs-kůn-důkt-čd, pp. III managed. properly. [improperly. MISBESTOWING, mis-bc-sto-ing, ppr. Bestowing MISBORN, mis-ba'ra, a. Born to misfortune.
MISCAL, mis-kà'l, vt. To name improperly.
MISCALCULATE, mis-kà'l-ku-là't, vt. To reckon MISCONDUCTING, mis-kun-dukt-ing, ppr. Mismanaging; misbehaving. [guess.
MISCONJECTURE, mis-kůn-jékt-ýůr, n. A wrong
MISCONJECTURE, mis-kůn-jékt-ýůr, vi. To guess wrong. | neously calculated. MISCALCULATED, mis-kāi/ku-lā/t-ēd, pp. Erro-MISCALCULATING, mis-kāl/ku-lā/t-ing, ppr. Comwrong. [wrong guess. MISCONJECTURE, mis-kůn-jěkt-ýůr, vt. To make a miscalculating, pp. Commutation. [computation. Miscalculation, mis-kål-ku-lå/shún, n. Wrong MISCALLED, mis-kåld, pp. Called by a wrong name. MISCALLING, mis-kål-ling, ppr. Misnaming. MISCARIAGE, mis-kår-ling, ppr. Misnaming. MISCONJECTURED, mis-kun-jékt-yárd, pp. Guessed wrong.

Guessing wrong.

MISCONJECTURING, mis-kun-jékt-yar-ing, ppr.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kun-strük-shun, n. Wrong Act of bringing forth before the time. [tion. MISCARRY, mis-kār'c, vi. To fail. To have an abor-MISCARRYING, mis-kār'c-ing, ppr. Failing. MISCAST, mis-kā'st, vt. To take a wrong account of. MISCAST, mis-kā'st, pp. Erroneously reckoned. MISCASTING, mis-kā'st-ing, ppr. Reckoning errointerpretation. MISCONSTRUE, mis-kons'tro, rt. To interpret wrong. MISCONSTRUED, mis-kons-trod, pp. Erroneously interpreted. [makes a wrong interpretation. MISCONSTRUER, mis-kons-tro-ur, n. One who MISCONSTRUING, mis-kons-tro-urg, ppr. Interpreting wrongly. [tion. MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kun-tin-u-ans, n. Cessaneously. MISCELLANARIAN, mis-sel-å-nå/r-ŷån, a. Belonging MISCORRECT, mis-kůr-rěkt, vt. To mistake in corto miscellanies. [of miscellanies. MISCELLANARIAN, mis-sėl-ā-nā'r-yan, n.A writer in correcting. MISCELLANE, mis-sél-là'n, n. See MASTLIN. Mixed MISCORRECTED, mis-kûr-rêkt-éd, pp. Mistaken MISCORRECTING, mis-kur-rekt-ing, ppr. Mistaking corn. in correcting.
MISCOUNSEL, mis-kho'n-sel, vt. To advise wrong. MISCELLANEOUS, mîs-sêl-lâ'n-ŷůs, a. Mingled. MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sél-lå/n-yus-nés, n. Composition of various kinds. [kinds. MISCELLANY, mis-él-ån-é, a. Mixed of various MISCELLANY, mis-él-ån-é, n. A mass of various MISCOUNSELLED, mís-kå&n-séld, pp. Advised wrong. [ing wrong. MISCOUNSELLING, mls-kåð/n-sèl-ing, ppr. Advis-MISCOUNT, mls-kåð/nt, vt. To reckon wrong. MISCOUNT, mls-kåð/nt, vt. To make a false reckoning. [ing wrong. MISCENTRE, mis-sén-tér, vt. To place amis. [kinds. MISCHANCE, mis-tshåns', n. Ill luck; mishap. MISCHARACTERIZE, mis-kår-'åk-tůr-i'z, vt. To MISCOUNTED, mis-kåb'nt-èd, pp. Counted erronegive a wrong character to. MISCHARACTERIZED,mis-kår-åk-tůr-i/zd,pp.Chaously. neously. MISCOUNTING, mis-kåö'nt-ing, ppr. Counting erro-MISCREANCE, mis-krê-åns, n, Unbelief. False MISCREANCY, mis-krê-åns-ê, n. faith. mischaracterizing erroneously.

mischaracterizing erroneously.

mischaracterizing erroneously.

mischaracterizing erroneously.

mischaracterizing erroneously.

mischaracterizing erroneously.

mischaracterizing enroneously.

mischaracterizing enroneously.

[charging an account.

[charging an account.]

[charging an account.] racterized falsely MISCREATE, mis-krê-â/t, a. A vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mis-krê-â/t, a. Formed unnatuMISCREATED, mis-krê-â/t-êd, a. rally. MISDATE, mis-da/t, vt. To mark with untrue time.
MISDATED, mis-da/t-cd, pp. Marked with untrue time. ing in an account. [charging an a MISCHARGING, mis-tshå'rj-lng, ppr. Mist: MISCHIEF, mis'tshif, n. Harm; hurt. MISCHIEF, mis'tshif, rt. To hurt; to harm. MISDATING, mis-då't-ing, ppr. Dating erroncously. MISDEED, mis-dé'd, n. Evil action.

MISDEEM, mis-de'm. rt. To judge ill of.

MISCHIEFED, mis-tshifd, pp. Harmed. 438

MISDEEMED, mis-dé'md, pp. Judged erroneously. MISDEEMING, mis-dé'm ing, ppr. Misjudging. MISDEMEAN, mis-dè-mê'n, vt. To behave ill. MISDEMEAN, mīs-dė-mė'n, vt. To behave ill.
MISDEMEANED, mīs-dė-mė'nd, pp. Behaved ill.
MISDEMEANING, mīs-dė-mė'n- nīng, ppr. Behaving ill. MISDEMEANOUR, mis-dê-mê'n-ur, n. Offence; ill [properly. behaviour. MISDERIVE, mis-de-ri'v, vt. To turn or apply im-MISDERIVED, mis-de-ri'vd, pp. Applied improperly. MISDERIVING, mis-de-ri'v-ing, ppr. Applying improperty.

MISDESERT, mis-dê-zêrt', n. Ill deserving.

MISDEVOTION, mis-dê-vô'shûn, n. Mistaken piety.

MISDIET, mis-di-têt, n. Improper food.

MISDIRECT, mis-di-rêkt', nt. To lead or guide amiss.

MISDIRECTED, mis-di-rêkt'-day, pp. Directed wrong. MISDIRECTING, mis-di-rekt-ing, ppr. Directing wrong. wrong distinctions.
MISDISTINGUISH, mîs-dîs-tîng²gőish, vt. To make
MISDISTINGUISHED, mîs-dîs-tîng²gőishd, pp. Distinguished in a wrong manner. MISDISTINGUISHING, mis-dis-ting-goish-ing,ppr. Distinguishing in a wrong manner. MISDISPOSITION, mis-dis-pô-zish'ůn, n. Inclination to evil. MISDO, mis-dô', vt. To do wrong; to commit. MISDO, mis-dô', vi. To commit faults. MISDOER, mis-dô'ôr, n. An offender. MISDOING, mis-dô-ing, n. Deviation from right. MISDOING, mis-dô-ing, n. Deviation from right.
MISDOING, mis-dô-ing, ppr. Committing a fault, or
MISDONE, mis-dô-ing, pp. Done amiss. [crime.
MISDOUBT, mis-dâ-it, vt. To suspect of deceit.
MISDOUBTED, mis-dâ-it, vt. Suspicion of danger.
MISDOUBTED, mis-dâ-it-di, pp. Suspected of deceit.
MISDOUBTFUL, mis-dâ-it-di, Misgiving.
MISDOUBTING, mis-dâ-it-fing, ppr. Suspecting of deceit deceit. MISDREAD, mis-drėd', a. Dread of evil.
MISE, mi'z or mė'z, n. Costs; taxes; point or issue.
MISEASE, mis-ė'z, n. Want of ease. MISEDITION, mis-ê-dish-un, n. Not a genuine edition. MISEMPLOY, mis-em-plat, vt. To use to wrong purposes.
MISEMPLOYED, mis-ėm-plaė'd. pp. Used to a bad [purpose. MISEMPLOYING, mis-em-placing, ppr. Using to a bad purpose. application. MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-ém-plaé-ment, n. Improper MISENTERED, mis-én-t-tring, pp. Placed amiss.
MISENTERING, mis-én-t-tring, ppr. Placing amiss. MISENTRY, mis-én-trê, n. A wrong entry. MISER, mi-zůr, n. A wretch covetous to extremity.
MISERABLE, miz-ůr-åbl, a. Unhappy; wretched. Worthless. Stingy; mean.
MISERABLENESS,mîz-dr-ābl-nes, n. State of misery.
MISERABLY, mīz-dr-āb-le, ad. Unhappily.
MISERY, mīz-dr-e, n. Wretchedness; unhappiness. MISESTEEM, mis-és-tê/m, n. Disregard.
MISESTIMATE, mis-és-tim-å/t, vt. To estimate erroneously. [erroneously. MISESTIMATED, mis-és-tim-å/t-éd, pp. Estimated MISESTIMATING, mis-és-tim-å/t-ing, ppr. Estimating erroneously.

MISFALL, mis-fâ'l, vi. To befall unluckily.

MISFARE, mis-fâ'r, vi. To be in an ill state.

MISFARE, mis-fâ'r, v. Misfortune.

MISFASHION, mis-fâsh-fân, vt. To form wrong. MISFASHIONED, mis-fåsh'dnd, pp. Formed wrong. MISFASHIONING, mis-fåsh'dn-ing, ppr. Forming MISFEASANCE, mis-fê'z-âns, n. A trespass.
MISFEIGN, mis-fâ'n, vi. To feign with an ill design.
MISFORM, mis-fâ'rm, vt. To put in an ill form.
MISFORMED, mis-fâ'rmd, pp. Made of an ill form.
MISFORMING, mis-fâ'r-ming, ppr. Making of an ill shape.

MISFORTUNE, mis-fà'r-tŷin', n. Calamity; ill-luck.

MISFORTUNED, mis-fà'r-tŷind', a. Unfortunate.

MISGIVE, mis-giv', vt. To fill with doubt. To grant

MISGIVEN, mis-giv', pp. Filled with doubt. [amiss.

MISGIVING, mis-giv'ing, n. Doubt; distrust.

MISGIVING, mis-giv'ing, ppr. Depriving of confidence.

MISGOTTEN, mîs-gôt'n, a. Unjustly obtained.
MISGOVERN, mîs-gâv-arn, vt. To govern ill.
MISGOVERNANCE, mîs-gâv-arn, nt. Irregularity
MISGOVERNED, mîs-gâv-arn, a. Rude.
MISGOVERNED, mîs-gâv-arn, pp. Il governed. [ill.
MISGOVERNING, mîs-gâv-arn, pp. Governing
MISGOVERNMENT, mîs-gâv-arn-ment, n. Ill-management. Irregularity.
MISGRAFF, mis-graft, vt. To graft amiss. MISGRAFF, mis-gra'l, to grait amiss.
MISGRAFFED, mis-gra'lfd, pp. Grafted amiss.
MISGRAFFING, mis-gra'lf-ling, ppr. Grafting amiss.
MISGROUND, mis-gra'nd', vt. To found falsely.
MISGROUNDED, mis-gra'ond'ed, pp. Founded erroneously. MISGROUNDING, mis-graonding, ppr. Founding erroneously.

MISGUIDANCE, mfs-gêi'd-åns, n. False direction.

MISGUIDE, mfs-gêi'd, vt. To direct ill; to lead the wrong way MISGUIDED, mis-gêid-éd, pp. Led astray. MISGUIDED, mis-géid-éq, pp. Led astray.
MISGUIDING, mis-géid-éq, ppr. Leading into error.
MISHAP, mis-hāp', n. Ill chance; ill luck.
MISHAPPEN, mis-hāp'n, vi. To happen ill.
MISHEAR, mis-hē'r, vt. To hear imperfectly.
MISHEARD, mis-hērd', pp. Heard imperfectly.
MISHEARING, mis-hērd', rp. Heard imperfectly.
MISHMASH, mish'māsh', n. A hotchpotch.
MISHMASH, mish'māsh', n. A collection or direct of Lowish.
MISHMASH, mish'māsh', n. A collection or direct of Lowish. MISHNA, mish-nå, n. A collection or digest of Jewish traditions, and explanations of Scripture.
MISIMPROVE, mis-im-prove, vt. To abuse.
MISIMPROVED, mis-im-proved, pp. Used to a bad purpose.
MISIMPROVEMENT, mis-im-prô'v-ment, n. Ill use or employment. bad purpose. or employment.

MISIMPROVING, mis-im-pröv-ing, ppr. Using to a
MISINFER, mis-in-féré, pt. To infer wrong.

MISINFERRED, mis-in-féréd, pp. Wrongly inferred.

MISINFERRING, mis-in-férélng, ppr. Drawing a wrong inference.

MISINFORM, mis-in-fa'rm, vt. To deceive. mation.

MISINFORM, mis-in-fa'rm, vi. To make false infor-MISINFORMATION, mis-in-für-mä-shun, n. False intelligence. MISINFORMED, mis-in-fa/rmd,pp. Wrongly informed. MISINFORMER, mis-in-far-mur, n. One who spreads false information. MISINFORMING, mis-in-fa'r-ming, ppr. Communicating erroneous information to.
MISINSTRUCT, mis-in-strukt, vt. To instruct improperly.
MISINSTRUCTED, mis-in-strukt-ed, pp. Improperly ing improperly. MISINSTRUCTING, mis-in-strukt-ing, ppr. Instruct-MISINSTRUCTION, mis-in-struk-shun, n. Instruction to an evil purpose.

MISINTELLIGENCE, mis-in-tél-'jj-ëns, n. False
MISINTERPRET, mis-in-tér-prét, vt. To explain to a wrong sense. MISINTERPRETATION, mis-in-ter-pre-ta-hun, n. Wrong explanation.
MISINTERPRETED, mis-in-têr-prêt-êd, pp. Erroneously explained. MISINTERPRETER, mîs-în-têr-prêt-ûr, n. One who explains to a wrong sense.
MISINTERPRETING, mis-in-ter-pret-ing, ppr. Erroneously explaining.

MISJOIN, mîs-jdé'n, vt. To join unfitly.

MISJOINED, mîs-jdé'nd, pp. Improperly united.

MISJOINIG, mîs-jdé'n-fing, ppr. Joining unfitly.

MISJUDGE, mîs-jdj', vt. To judge ill.

MISJUDGED, mîs-jdj', vt. To mistake.

MISJUDGED, mîs-jdj'-fing, ppr. Judging erroneously.

MISJUDGING, mîs-jdj'-fing, ppr. Judging erroneously.

MISJUDGMENT, mîs-jdj'-mênt, n. Unjust judgment.

MISKEN, mîs-kên', vt. To misunderstand; not to know.

MISKIN, mīs-kîn. n. A little barnine. roneously explaining. MISKEN, mis-ken, v. 10 misunder state, not to know.
MISKIN, mis-kin, n. A little bagpipe.
MISKINDLE, mis-kindl/. vt. To inflame rashly.
MISKINDLED, mis-kindld/, pp. Inflamed to an ill purpose. [purpose, MISKINDLING, mis-kind-ling, ppr. Inflaming to a bad MISKNOW, mis-no', vt. To be ignorant of.

MISLAID, mis-là'd, pp. Laid in a wrong place.
MISLAY, mis-là', vt. To lay in a wrong place.
MISLAYER, mis-là'dr, n. Cne that puts in the MISPOETIC, m's-pô-êt-îk, a. Having a dislike to poetry. MISPOINT, m's-pâê'nt, vt. To point wrong. MISPOINTED, m's-pâe'nt-êd, pp. Pointed improperly. MISPOINTING, mis-pae'nt-ing, ppr. Pointing impro-MISLAYING, mis-la-ing, ppr. Laying in a wrong place. MISLE, mizi, vi. To rain in imperceptible drops, like perly MISPOLICY, mis-pol-is-e, n. Bad policy. MISPRINT, mis-print, n. An error of the press. MISPRINT, mis-print', vt. To print wrong. a thick mist: properly, mistle.

MISLEAD, mis-le'd, vt. pret. and part. pas. misted. MISPRINTED, mis-print-ed, pp. Erroneously printed. To betray to mischief. MISLEADING, mis-lè'd-ing, ppr. Leading into error. MISLEAD, mis-lè'd, pp. Conducted into error. MISLEADER, mis-lè'd-ur, n. One that leads to ill. MISLEARNED, mis-lè'r-nèd, a. Not really learned. MISPRINTING, mis-print-ing, ppr. Printing wrong. MISPRISE, mis-pri'z, vt. To mistake. To despise. MISPRISION, mis-prizh-un, n. Scorn; contempt.
Mistake. Misprision of treason is the concealment, MISLETOE, mîz'l-tô, n. See Misletoe.
MISLEN, mîs'lên, n. Mixed corn. See Mastlin. or not disclosing, of known treason. Misprision of felony, is the letting any person, committed for felony go before he be indieted.

MISPRIZED, mfs-pri/zd, pp. Slighted. [ing, MISPRIZING, mfs-pri/z-fng, ppr. Scorning; despis-MISPROCEEDING, mfs-pro-sc/d-fng, n. Irregular MISLIKE, mis-li'k, n. Disapprobation. Dislike. MISLIKE, mis-li'k, vt. To dislike.
MISLIKE, mis-li'k, vi. Not to be pleased with. MISLIKED, mis-li'kd, pp. Disliked.
MISLIKER, mis-li'k-ur, n. One that disapproves. proceeding MISLIKER, mis-līk-ūr, n. One that disapproves MISLIKIKO, mis-līk-līn, ppr. Disapproving. MISLIVE, mīs-līk', vi. To līve ill. MIŞLUCK, mīs-lūk', n. Mīsfortune. MISMANAGE, mīs-mān-ēj, vt. To manage ill. MISMANAGED, mīs-mān-ēj, pp. Ill managed. MISMANAGEMENT, mīs-mān-ēj-mēnt, n Ill MISPROFESS, mis-prò-fès', vt. To announce falsely one's skill in any art or science. MISPROFESSED, mis-pro-fesd', pp. Pretensions to MISMANAGING, mis-man-'čj-ing, ppr. Managing ill. MISMARK, mis-ma'rk, vt. To mark with the wrong token. MISMARKED, mis-må/rkd, pp. Wrongly marked. MISMARKING, mis-ma'rk-ing, ppr. Marking erroneously. MISMATCH, mis-matsh', et. To match unsuitably. MISMATCHED, mis-matsh'd, pp. Unsuitably matched. MISMATCHING, mis-matshing, ppr. Matching unsuitably MISNAME, mis-na'm, vt. To call by the wrong name. MISNAMED, mis-nā/md, pp. Called by a wrong name. MISNAMING, mis-nā/m-ing, ppr. Calling by a wrong name. MISNOMER, mis-nô-mur, n. A wrong name. MISOBSERVE, mis-ob-zerv', vt. Not to observe accurately MISOBSERVED, mis-ob-zervd', pp. Mistaken in observing.
MISOBSERVING, mis-òb-zèrv-ing, ppr. Observing
MISOGAMIST, mis-òg-à-mist, n. A marriage hater. MISOGYNIST, mis-og-in-ist, n. A woman bater. MISOGYNY, mis-og-in-e, n. Hatred of women. MISOPINION, mis-å/pin-ýůn, n. Erroneous notion. MISORDER, mis-å/r-dår, n. Irregularity. MISORDER, mis-å/r-dår, vt. To conduct ill. MISORDERED, mis-å'r-dård, pp. Conducted ill. MISORDERING, mis-å'r-dår-ing, ppr. Managing irregularly MISORDERLY, mis-à'r-dùr-lê, a. Unlawfully. MISPEL, mis-spêl', vt. To spell wrong. MISPELLED, mis-spéld', pp. Spelled wrong.
MISPELLING, mis-spéld', pp. Spelling wrong.
MISPEND, mis-spéld', pret. and part. pas. Mispent. To spend ill. [digally. MISPENDER, mis-spénd'år, n. One who spends pro-MISPENDING, mis-spend-ling, ppr. Spending ill.
MISPENSE, mis-pens', n. Waste; loss.
MISPENT, mis-spent', pp. Spent ill.
MISPERSUADE, mis-per-sod'd, vt. To bring to a wrong notion. MISPERSUADED, mis-per-soald-ed, pp. Brought to a wrong notion. ing amiss. MISPERSUADING, mís-pér-sóð/d-ing, ppr. Persuad-MISPERSUASION, mís-pér-sóð/zhůn, n. Wrong notion. MISPLACE, mis-pla's, vt. To put in a wrong place. MISPLACED, mis-pla'sd, pp. Put in a wrong place.

skill which are not possessed. MISPROFESSING, mis-pro-fes-ing, ppr. Making false professions. MISPRONOUNCE, mis-pro-naons', vi. To speak inaccurately. [improperty. MISPRONOUNCE, mis-pro-naons, rt. To pronounced MISPRONOUNCED,mis-pro-naonsd', pp. Pronounced improperly MISPRONUNCIATION, mis-pro-nun-se-a-shun, n. A wrong pronunciation.

MISPRONOUNCING, mis-pro-naons-ing, ppr. Pronouncing improperly.

MISPROPORTION, mis-prô-pô'r-shûu, vt. To join without due proportion.

MISPROPORTIONED,mis-prô-pô'r-shûnd,pp. Joined without due proportion.
MISPROPORTIONING, mis-prô-pô/r-shủn-ing, ppr. Joining without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mis-pråbd', n. Vitiously proud.

MISQUOTATION, mis-köö-tå'shun, n. An erroneous quotation. MISQUOTE, mis-köö't, ct. To quote falsely.
MISQUOTED, mis-köö't-öd, pp. Incorrectly cited. MISQUOTING, mis-koo't-ing, ppr. Quoting erroneously. MISRATE, mis-rå't, vt. To make a false estimate. MISRATED, mis-rå't-ëd, pp. Estimated falsely. MISRATING, mis-rå(t-ing, ppr. Rating erroneously MISRECITAL, mis-rå(t-ing, ppr. Rating erroneously MISRECITEL, mis-rå-si(t-id, n. A wrong recital. MISRECITED, mis-rå-si(t-id, pp. Recited incorrectly. MISRECITED, mis-rå-si(t-id, pp. Recited incorrectly. MISRECITING mis-rå-si(t-id, pp. Recited incorrectly. MISRECITING, mis-re-si't-ing, ppr. Reciting erroneously. MISRECKON, mis-rek'n, vt. To reeken wrong.
MISRECKONED, mis-rek'nd, pp. Reekened wrong. MISRECKONING, mis-rêk'an-ing, ppr. Reckoning MISRELATE, mis-re-la't, vt. To relate falsely. MISRELATED,mis-re-la/t-ed,pp. Related inaccurately MISRELATING, mis-re-lat-ing, ppr. Relating erro-MISRELATION, mis-rê-lâ-shun, n. False narrative. MISREMEMBER, mis-rê-mêm'bůr, vt. To mistake. MISREMEMBERED, mis-rê-mêm-bûrd. pp. Inaceurately recollected. membering inaccurately. MISREMEMBERING, mis-rê-mêm-bur-ing, ppr. Re-MISREPORT, mis-rê-pô'rt, v. False account. MISREPORT, mis-rê-pô'rt, vt. To give a false account. MISREPORTED, mis-rê-pô'rt-èd, pp. Incorrectly re-[incorrectly. ported. MISREPORTING, mis-rê-pô'rt-îng, ppr. Reporting
MISREPRESENT, mis-rêp-rê-zênt', vt. To falsify.
MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rêp-rê-zên-tê-shûn, n. MISPLACING, mis-pla's-ing, ppr. Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.

MISPLEAD, mis-ple'd, vi. To err in pleading.

MISPLEADING, mis-ple'd-ing, n. A mistake in plead-Account maliciously false. MISREPRESENTED, mis-rép-rê-zént-éd, pp. Erroneously represented. MISREPRESENTER, mis-rép-ré zéntéür, n. One who represents things incorrectly.

[take in pleading. MISPLEADING, mis-ple'd-ing, ppr. Making a misMISREPRESENTING, mis-rép-ré-zént-ing,

Giving an erroneous representation.

roacously.

ppr. mation.

MISREPUTE, mis-rê-pu't, vt. To have a wrong esti-MISREPUTED, mis-re-pu/t-ed, pp. Erroneously reputed. MISREPUTING, mis-re-pu't-ing, ppr. erroneously. MISRULE, mis-ro'l, n. Unjust domination. MISRULY, mis-rô-lè, a. Unruly; turbulent.
MISS, mis', n. The term of honour to a young girl. Loss; want; error. MISS, mis', vi. Not to hit. Not to succeed. To fail; [omit. to mistake. MISS, mis', vt. To mistake. To fail of obtaining. To MISSA mis', vt. 10 mistake. 10 fail of ob MISSAID, mis'så'd, pp. Said wrong. MISSAY, mis'så', vt. The mass book. MISSAY, mis'så', vt. To utter amiss. MISSAYING, mis-så'ing, n. Bad words. upon trees. MISSAYING, mis-såting, ppr. Saying amiss. MISSED, mis'd, pp. Failed in reaching the object. MISSEEM, mis-se'm, vi. To misbecome. MISSELBIRD, misl-burd, n. A kind of thrush. MISSELDINE, mis'l-din, n. The misseltoe. MISSELDINE, mís'l-dn, n. The misseltoe.
MISSELTOE, mís'l-tô, n. See Mistletoe.
MISSELTOE, mís'l-tô, n. See Mistletoe.
MISSERVED, mís-sêv', vt. To serve unfaithfully.
MISSERVED, mís-sêv'-d, pp. Served unfaithfully.
MISSERVED, mís-sès'r-ling, ppr. Serving unfaithfully.
MISSHAPE, mís-sès'p, et. To shape ill.
MISSHAPED, mís-shà'pd, pp.
MISSHAPING, mís-shà'plog, ppr. Giving an ill shape.
MISSHAPING, mís-shà'p-log, ppr. Giving an ill shape.
MISSING, mís-l'in, a. Thrown by the hand.
MISSING, mís-l'in, n. Persons sent on any account.
MISSIONARY, mís-l'an-èr-è, n.

One sent to propaMISSIONER, mís-l'an-èr, n.

gate religion.
MISSIVE, mís-l'y, n. A letter sent. A messenger. lating incorrectly. rect translation. A messenger. MISSIVE, mls-iv, n. A letter sent. MISSIVE, mis'iv, a. Such as is sent. MISSPEAK, mis-spê'k, vi. To blunder in speaking. MISSPEAK, mis-spê'k, vt. To speak wrong. MISSPEAK, mis-spek, v. 1. To speak wrong.
MISSPEAKING, mis-spe'k-ing, ppr. Speaking wrong.
MISSPOKEN, mis-spo'kn, pp. Spoken wrong.
MIST, mist', v. 2. Small thin rain not perceived in single
MIST, mist', v. To cloud.
MISTAKE, mis-td'k, v. Misconception.
MISTAKE, mis-td'k, vi. To err; not to judge rightly.
MISTAKE, mis-td'k, vi. To conceive wrong.
MISTAKE ARE mis-td'k, to this conceive wrong. doubtingly. trust. MISTAKEABLE, mis-ta'k-abl, a. Liable to be conceived wrong. ed wrong.

MISTA'EN, mis-tà'n, pp. of mistake, for mistaken.

MISTAKEN, to be mis-tà'kn, vi. To err. [sense.

MISTAKENLY, mis-tà'k-èn-lê, ad. In a mistaken

MISTAKER, mis-tà'k-ùn, n. One who conceives wrong. MISTAKINĠ, mis-tā'k-ing, n. Error. MISTAKING, mis-tā'k-ing, ppr. Making a mistake; miseonceiving. MISTAKINGLY, mis-tå/k-ing-lè, ad. Erroneously.
MISTATE, mis-stå/t, vt. To state wrong.
MISTATED, mis-stå/t-èd, pp. Stated erroneously.
MISTATEMENT, mis-stå/t-ment, n. A wrong stateconceive. ment. MISTATING mis-stå/t-ing, ppr. Stating erroneously.
MISTAUGHT, mis-tå/t, pp. Wrongly taught.
MISTEACH, mis-tė/tsh, vt. To teach wrong. Mistaking the meaning. MISTEACHING, mis-te'tsh-ing, ppr. Instructing erroneously. roneously.

MISTED, mist-éd, pp. Covered with a vapour.

MISTELL, mis-tél', vt. To tell unfaithfully.

MISTELLING, mis-tél-fing, ppr. Telling erroneously.

MISTEMPER, mis-tém-pûr, vt. To temper ill.

MISTEMPERED, mis-tém-pûrd, pp. Tempered ill.

MISTEMPERING, mis-tém-pûrd, pp. Tempered ill.

MISTEMPERING, mis-tém-pûrd, pp. Tempering ill. with mist. MISTENCUMBERED, mist-én-kům'bůrd, a. Loaded MISTER, mis-tir, n. See Master.
MISTER, mis-tir, n. To occasion loss.
MISTERMIN, mis-term, vt. To term erroneously.
MISTERMED, mis-termed, pp. Wrongly denominated.
MISTERMING, mis-termed, pp. Denominating re-

MISTFUL, mlst-fől, a. Clouded as a mist.
MISTHINK, mls-thlnk', vt. To think wrong.
MISTHINKING, mls-thlnk', vt. To think wrong.
MISTHOUGHT, mls-thla', n. Wrong notion.
MISTHOUGHT, mls-th'A, pp. Thought wrong of.
MISTILY, mlst-fl'm, vt. Not to time right.
MISTIME, mls-ti'm, vt. To neglect proper time.
MISTIMED, mls-ti'm, vi. To neglect proper time.
MISTIMED, mls-ti'm, vi. To neglect proper time.
MISTIMED, mls-ti'm, vi. To neglect proper time.
MISTIMED, mls-ti'm, vi. To couldiness.
MISTINESS, mlst-énes, n. Cloudiness.
MISTING, mlst-fing, ppr. Clouding with a vapour.
MISTION, mlst-find, vp. To call by a wrong title.
MISTITLED, mls-ti'tl, vt. To call by a wrong name. MISTITLED, mis-ti'tld, pp. Called by a wrong name.
MISTITLING, mis-ti't-ling, ppr. Calling by a wrong
MISTLE, mist'l. See Misle.

[title. MISTLETOE, mist'l-to, n. A plant: will always grow MISTLIKE, mist-lik, a. Resembling a mist. MISTAINE, mist-ink, a. Resembling a mist.
MISTOLD, mist-dôld, pp. of mistell.
MISTOOK, mis-tôk', pp. of mistelk.
MISTRAIN, mis-trân, vt. To educate amiss.
MISTRAINED, mis-trâind, pp. Trained amiss.
MISTRAINED, mis-trâin-ing, ppr. Educating amiss.
MISTRAINED, mis-trâ'n-ing, ppr. Educating amiss.
MISTRANSLATE, mis-trâ'ns-lâ't, vt. To translate incorrectly.
MISTRANSLATED, mis-trans-la/t-ed, pp. Erroneously rendered into another language. MISTRANSLATING, mis-trans-lat-ing, ppr. Trans-MISTRANSLATION, mis-trans-la-shun, n. An incor-MISTRESS, misétrés, n. A woman who governs. A woman beloved and courted. A concubine.

MISTRESS, misétrés, vi. To wait upon a mistress.

MISTRESS-SHIP, mis-trés-ship, n. Female dominion. MISTRUST, mīs-trůst', n. Diffidence; suspicion.
MISTRUST, mīs-trůst', vt. To suspect; to doubt.
MISTRUSTED, mīs-trůst'éd, pp. Suspected.
MISTRUSTEUL, mīs-trůst'fôl, a. Diffident; doubtful. MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trust-fol-e, ad. Diffidently; dence ; doubt. MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trust-fol-nes, n. Diffi-MISTRUSTING, mîs-trûst-îng, ppr. Suspecting. MISTRUSTINGLY, mîs-trůst-îng-îlê, ad. With mis-MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trust-les, a. Unsuspecting. MISTUNE, mis-tů'n, vt. To put out of tune.
MISTUNED, mis-tu'nd, pp. Put out of tune.
MISTUNING, mis-tu'n-ing, ppr. Tuning erroneously.
MISTURN, mis-tůrn', vt. To pervert.
MISTURNED, mis-tůrn', vp. Perverted.
MISTURNING, mis-tůrn'ing, ppr. Perverting.
MISTUTOR, mis-tu'tůr, vt. To instruct amiss.
MISTUTORED, mi-tu'tůrd, pp. Instructed amiss.
MISTUTORING, mis-tu'tůr-ing, ppr. Instructing
MISTUTORING, mis-tu'tůr-ing, ppr. Instructing
MISTUTORING, mis-tu'tůr-ing, ppr. Instructing MISTUNE, mis-tu'n, vt. To put out of tune. MISTY, a. Clouded with mists.

MISUNDERSTAND, mis-un-der-ständ, ni. To mis-[Misconception. MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-un-der-ständ-ing, n. MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-un-der-ständ-ing, pp-MISUNDERSTOOD, mis-un-der-stod, pp. Miscon-MISUSAGE, mis-u'z-čj, n. Abuse; ill use. MISUSE, mis-u's, n. Misapplication. MISUSE, mis-u'z, vt. To abuse. MISUSE, mis-u'z, pp. Improperly used.
MISUSED, m's-u'z-ing, ppr. Misapplying.
MISUSING, mls-u'z-ing, ppr. Misapplying.
MISVOUCH, m's-våô'tsh, vt. To vouch falsely.
MISVOUCHED, m's-våô'tsh, pp. Vouched falsely. MISVOUCHING, mis-vàô'tsh-ing, ppr. Vouching falsely.

MISWEAR, mis-ôå'r, vi. To wear ill.

MISWED, mis-ôèd', vt. To wed improperly.

MISWEDDED, mis-ôèd'èd, pp. Ill matched. MISWEDDING, mis-oed-ing, ppr. Wedding improperly.
MISWEEN, mis-ôê'n, vt. To misjudge. MISWEND, mis-bend', vi. To go wrong.

skin, worn by the Indians.

MOCHOSTONE, mô'kô-stô'n, n. A stone representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone.

MOCK, mok', vt. To deride; to laugh at. To mimick

in contempt.

MOCK, môk', vi. To make contemptuous sport.

MOCK, môk', n. Ridicule; act of contempt. Mimickry.

MOCK, môk', a. False; not real.

MOCKABLE, môk', a. Exposed to derision.

in contempt.

MISWRITE, mis-ri't, vt. To write wrong. MISWRITING, mis-rit, vt. 10 write wrong.
MISWRITING, mis-rit-ing, ppr. Writing incorrectly.
MISWRITTEN, mis-rit'n, pp. Written incorrectly.
MISWROUGHT, mis-rit't, part. a. Badly worked.
MISY, mésé, n. A kind of metal. MISZEALOUS, mis-zėl-us, a. Mistakenly zealous. MITE, mi't, n. A small insect. A small particle. MITELLA, mit-él-éa, n. A plant.
MITHRIDATE, mith-rid-é't, n. An old medicine
named from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. MITHRIDATE Musturd, mith-rid-a/t, n. A plant. MITHRIDATIC, mith-rid-at-ik, a. Pertaining to Mithridate. MITIGABLE, mît-îg-âbl, a. Capable of mitigation.
MITIGANT, mît-îg-ânt, a. Lenient; lenitive.
MITIGATE, mît-îg-â't, vt. To temper. To nuclify. MITIGATED, mīt-ig-å/t-èd, pp. Alleviated. MITIGATED, mit'sig-åt'-éd, pp. Alleviated.
MITIGATING, mit'sig-åt-ing, pp. Moderating.
MITIGATING, mit'sig-åt-ing, pp. Moderating.
MITIGATIVE, mit'sig-åt'-sin, n. Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
MITIGATIVE, mit'sig-åt'-tir, n. Lenitive.
MITIGATOR, mit'sig-åt'-tir, n. A cappeaser.
MITRE, mi'tér, n. A kind of episcopal crown.
MITRE, mi'tér, n. A mode of joining two boards to-MITRE, mi'tér, n. Septher.
MITRED, mi'térd, a. Wearing a mitre.
MITTENS, mit'éns, n. Coarse gloves.
MITTENT, mit'ént, a. Sending forth.
MITTIMUS, mit'é-mis, n. A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to urison. tice commits an offender to prison. MITY, mi'tê, a. Swarming with mites.
MIX, mik's, vt. To unite various ingredients into one mass. MIX, mik's, vi. To be united into one mass. MIXED, mik'sd', pp. Blended; mingled. MIXEN, miks'n, n. A dunghill. MIXER, mik's-ür, a. One who mixes. [ciating, MIXING, mik's-ür, a. One who mixes. asso-MIXT, mik'st, pp. of Mix.
MIXTILINEAR, mik's-til-in'yèr, a. Lines, part straight, and part curved.

MIXTION, miks'tyun, n. Mixture.

MIXTLY, mikst'le, ad. With coalition of different parts MIXTURE, mik's-tyur, n. That which is added and MIZENMAST, miz'n-mast, n. The mast which supports the after-sails. MIZMAZE, miz'mâ'z, n. A maze. MIZZEN, miz'n, n. The mast in the stern or back of the ship. MIZZLE, miz'l, vi. To rain small rain. MIZZY, mîz-ê, n. A bog.
MNEMONICAL, nê-môn-îk-âl, a. Assisting me-MNEMONICK, nê-môu-'îk, a. | mory.

MNEMONICKS, nê-môn-'îks, n. The act of memory. MNEMONICIAN, nê-mò-nîsh-an, n. One skilled in MO, mô', a. Making more. MO, mô', ad. Further; longer. MOAN, mô'n, n. Lamentation. MOAN, mo'n, n. Lamentation.
MOAN, mô'n, nt. To lament.
MOAN, mô'n, nt. To grieve; to lament.
MOANEU, mô'n-fôl, a. Lamented.
MOANEUL IV who fôl a d. With lar MOANFULLY, mon-fol-6, ad. With lamentation. MOANING, mon-ing, ppr. Lamenting. MOAT, mot, n. A canal of water round a house or castle for defence. MOAT, mo't, vt. To surround with canals.

MOCKAGE, môk-ábl, a. Exposed to derision.

MOCKAGE, môk-ći, n. Mockery.

MOCKED, môkd', pp. Imitated in derision.

MOCKEL, môk'l, a. The same with mickle.

MOCKER, môk-år, n. One who mocks.

MOCKERY, môk-år-å, n. Derision; scorn; ridicule. Imitation. MOCKING, mòk-ing, pp. Ridieuling by mimicry.
MOCKING, mòk-ing, n. Scorn; derision.
MOCKINGBIRD, mòk-ing-bård, n. An Americae bird which imitates the notes of other birds. MOCKINGLY, mok²lng-lè, ad. With insult. MOCKINGSTOCK, mok²ng-stôk', n. A but for merriment. genus Philadelphus.

MOCKPRIVET, môk²pīv²čt, n.

MOCKWILLOW, môk²δîl²ć, n.

MODAL, mô²dâl², a. Relating to the form or mode.

MODALITY, mô²dâl²ît-ê, n. Accidental difference. MODDER, mod'ur, n. A wench or girl. See MAUTHER. MODE, mô'd, n. Gradation; degree; fashion; custom. MODEL, môd'el, n. A copy to be imitated. Something diminutive. MODEL, mod-el, vt. To plan; to shape. MODELLED, mod-éld, pp. Formed according to a model. mixed. MODELLER, modd'el-år, n. Planner; contriver.
MODELLING, modd'el-ång, ppr. Forming; shaping.
MODERABLE, modd'ar-åbl, a. Temperate; governable. MODERATE, moder-et, a. Temperate; not expensive. Of the middle rate. MODERATE, mòd'ur-å't, vt. To regulate: to restrain; to still. To decide as a moderator. MODERATE, měd'ůr-å't, vi. To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

MODERATED, mod-ar-å-t-å-d,pp. Allayed; tempered.

MODERATELY, mod-ar-å-t-å, ad. Temperately; MODERATENESS, mod'ur-et-nes, n. Temperateness. mnemonics. MODERATESHIP, mod'ur'a't-ship, n. The office of a moderator. MODERATING, mòd'dr-å't ing, ppr. Allaying; tempering.

MODERATION, mòd'ur-ā'shun, n. Forbearance. Calmness Frugality in expense.
MODERATOR, mod-ur-āt-ur, n. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties. MODERN, mòd'érn, a. Late; recent; not antique. MODERNISE, mòd'érn-i'z, vt. To adapt to modern persons or things. MOATEID, mô't-êd, pp. Surrounded by a diteh.
MOATING, mô't-êng, ppr. Surrounding with a ditch.
MOB, môb', n. The crowd; a kind of female undress MODERNISER, mòd'drn-i'z-dr, n. One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things. MODERNISM, mod'ern-izm, n. Deviation from the ancient manner. MOB, mob/, vt. To wrap up in a cowl. To harass. MODERNIST, mod'ern-ist, n. One who admires the MOBBED, mobd', pp. Attacked by a disorderly crowd. MOBBING, mobding, ppr. Attacking by a disorderly MODERNIZED, mod-ern-i'zd, pp. Rendered conformable to modern usage. MODERNIZING, mod'ern-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering MOBBISH, mobish, a. Done after the manner of modern. MODERNNESS, mòd'érn-nés, n. Novelty. MODERNS, mòd'érnz, n. Those who have lived MOBBY, mobie, a. An American deink made of lately, opposed to the ancients.

for the head.

crowd.

the mob.

potatoes.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MODEST, mod-est, α. Not arrogant; not forward. Not unchaste.

MODESTLY, mod'est-le, ad. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. With decency. [Chastity. MODESTY, modés-tê, n. Moderation. Decency.

MODESTYPIECE, mod-és-té-pe's, n. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before,

being a part of the tucker.

MODIATION, mô-dê-å-shun, n. A measure.

MODIFIA HON, mo-de-a-snun, n. n. measure.
MODICITY, mô-dŝ-slt-ê, n. Moderateness.
MODICUM, môdd-ê-kôm, n. Small portion.
MODIFIABLE, môdd-ĉ-fi-âbl, a. That may be diversified.
MODIFICABLE, môdd-if-îk-âbl, a. Diversified by

various modes.

MODIFICATE, mod-ff-ik-a/t, vt. To qualify. MODIFICATED, mod'ff-ik-å't-éd, pp. Qualified. MODIFICATING, modd-if-ik-å't-ing, ppr. Qualifying. MODIFICATION, modd-if-ik-å'shûn, n. The act of

modifying any thing.

MODIFYED, modelf-id, pp. Changed in form.

MODIFY, modelf-i, vt. To shape. To soften; to moMODIFY, modelf-i, vt. To extenuate.

MODIFYING, modelf-i-ing, ppr. Changing the external qualities.

MODILLION, mô-díl'ýûn, n. Little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

mier or drip.

MODISH, mô'd-1sh, a. Fashionable.

MODISHLY, mô'd-1sh-1ê, ad. Fashionably. [fashion.

MODISHNESS, mô'd-1sh-nés, n. Affectation of the

MODULATE, môd 2 u-1 2 t, vt. To form sound to a cer-

MODULATED, mod'u-la't-ed, pp. Formed to a certain key. [tain proportion. MODULATING, mod-u-la't-ing, ppr. Forming to a cer-MODULATION, mod-u-la-shan, n. Sound modulated:

harmony; melody.
MODULATOR, mod'u-la't-dr, n. He who forms sounds

to a certain key.

MODULE, mod²u'l, n. A model.

MODULE, mod²u'l, vt. To model; to mould. To mo-

MODULED, mod'uld, pp. Shaped; modulated. MODULING, mod'ul-ing, ppr. Modelling.

MODUS, mo'dus, n. Something paid as a compensation for tithes. MODWALL, mod-od'l, n. A bird.

MOE, mô', a. More; a greater number. MOE, mô', n. A distorted mouth. See Mow.

MOGUL, mo-gal', n. The title of the Emperor of Hindostan. or other hair.

MOHAIR, mô'hå'r, n. Thread or stuff made of camel's MOHAIRSHELL, mô-hå'r-shèl, n. A peculiar species of voluta, resembling mohair.

MOHOCK, mo-hok, n. The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who infested the streets of London.

MOHOMMEDAN, mô-hòm'ê-dân, n. SecMAHOMEDAN.

MOIDER, måé-důr, vt. To perplex.

MOIDERED, måé-důrd, pp. Puzzled.

MOIDERING, måé-důrd, pp. Perplexing.

MOIDORE, måé-dò'r, n. A Portugal coin, rated at one

pound seven shillings.

pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, måé'c-tċ, n. Half.

MOIL, måé'l, vt. To daub with dirt.

MOIL, måé'l, n. A mule. See Movle.

MOILED, måé'ld, pp. Made dirty.

MOILING, måé'l-ing, ppr. Daubing.

MOIST, måć'st, a. Wet in a small degree. Juicy.

MOIST, måé'st, vt.

MOISTEN, måé'stn, vt.

MOISTENED, måé'stn, vt.

MOISTENED, måé'stn, vt.

MOISTENED, maes tend, pp. Made wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, mae'st-ndr, n. What moistens.

MOISTENING, måc'st-ning, ppr. Making wet in a small degree. MOISTFÜL, måê'st-fôl, a. Full of moisture.

MOISTNESS, måe'st-nes, n. Dampness. MOISTURE, mådst-yår, n. Moderate wetness. MOISTY, måds-te, a. Drizzling.

MOKES of a net, mo'ks, n. The meshes. MOKY, mô'ké, a. Dark; murky; muggy.

MOLAR, mô-lår, a. Having power to grind. MOLARIS, mô-låris, n. A check tooth.

MOLASSES, mô-lås'es, n. See Molosses. MOLDWARP, mo'ld-ba'rp, n. See Mouldwarp.

MOLE, mo'l, n. A formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. A natural spot or discoloration of the bedy. A mound; a dyke. A little beast that works under ground. See Mould-

MOLE, mô'l, vi. To clear from molehills. [WARP. MOLEGAT, mô'l-båt, n. A fish. MOLECAST, mô'l-kåst, n. Hillock cast up by a mole. MOLECATCHER, mô'l-kåtsh'år, n. One who catches

moles.

MOLECRICKET, mol-krik-et, n. An insect of the

gryllus species.

MOLECULE, mól'ê-ku'l, n. A small mass.

MOLECULE, mól'ê-ku'l, n. Having small ey MOLE-EYED, mô'l-i'd, a. Having small eyes.

MOLEHILL, mő-l-fil, n. Hillock thrown up by the MOLEST, mő-lést, vt. To disturb; to vex. [mole. MOLESTATION, mő-lés-tå-shůn, n. Disturbance. MOLESTED, mő-lést-éd, pp. Disturbed; annoyed.

MOLESTER, mo-lest'ar, n. One who disturbs.

MOLESTFUL, mo-lest'fol, a. Vexatious.

MOLESTING, mô-lest'ing, ppr. Disturbing; troubling. MOLETRACK, mô'l-trak, n. Course of the mole under

ground. [mole. MOLEWARP, mởl-ôả/rp, n. See Mouldwarp. A MOLIEN, mởl-yến, n. A flowering tree of China. MOLIMINOUS,mò-lim-în-ûs, a. Extremely important. MOLINIST, mò-lè-nist, n. One who follows the opinion of the control of the cont

nions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace.

grace.
MOLLIENT, mól-ýènt, a. Softening.
MOLLIFIABLE, mól-é-fi-åbl, a. That may be softened.
MOLLIFICATION, mól-fi-ik-å-shůn, n. The act of softening

MOLLIFIED, môl'ê-fi/d, pp. Softened; appeased.
MOLLIFY, môl'ê-fi, vt. To soften. To assuage. To

appease.

MOLLIFYING, mòl-d-fi-ling, ppr. Softening; assuagMOLLUSCA, mòl-lås-kå, n. An order of fishes having
ithout any external covering; no bones; some without any external covering; others covered with a shell.

MOLOSSE, mo-los', n. A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.
MOLOSSES, mo-los-es, n. Treacle.

MOLOSSUS, mo-losins, n. In Greek and Latin verse, a foot of three long syllables.

MOLT, mo'lt, pret. of melt. MOLTABLE, mo'lt-abl, a. Fusible.

MOLTEN, mô'ltn, part. from melt. MOLY, mô'lt, n. A plant.

MOME, mô'm, n. A dull blockhead. MOMENT, mô'ment, n. Force; impulsive weight. A particle of time.

particle of time.

MOMENTAL, mô-mênt-âl, a. Important.

MOMENTALLY, mô-mênt-âl-ê, ad. For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mô-mênt-âl-û, ad. Çasting but

MOMENTANY, mô-mênt-âl-n-û, a. for a moment.

MOMENTANY, mô-mênt-êr-îl-ê, ad. Every moment.

MOMENTARY, mô'-mênt-êr-ê, a. Lasting for a

MOMENTOUS, mô-mênt'as, a. Important; weighty. MOMENTUM, mô-mên't-um, n. Impetus: force. MOMMERY, mòm'ur-e, n. An entertainment in which

' maskers play frolics.
MOMOT, mo'-mot, n. The name of a genus of birds in
South America.

MONACHAL, mon'a-kāl, a. Monastick.

MONACHISM, mon'a-kāl, zm, n. The monastick life.

MONAD, mo'-nād, n.

MONADE, mo'-nā'd, n.

MONADELPH, mon'a-dēlf, n. A plant, whose stamer

are united in one body by the filaments. MONADELPHIAN, mòn-å-delf-yan, a. Having the

stamens united in one body by the filaments. MONADICAL, mô-nåd-ik-ål, a Having the nature of a monad.

MONANDER, mô-năn'důr, n. A plant having one men only. MONANDRIAN, mô-nân-drê-an, a. Having one sta-

MONANDRIAN, mō-nān-drē-ān, a. Having one sta-MONARCH, mōn-drk, n. A king.
MONARCH, mōn-drk, a. Supreme as a monarch.
MONARCHAL, mō-nā/rk-āl, a. Suiting a monarch.
MONARCHESS, mōn-drk-ēs/, n. A female monarch.
MONARCHIAL, mō-nā/rk-ŷāl, a. Regal. [ruler.
MONARCHICAL, mō-nā/rk-īk-āl, a. Vested in a single
MONARCHICK, mō-nā/rk-īk, a. Vested in a single ruler.

MONARCHISE, mon'ark-i'z, vi. To play the king. MONARCHISE, mon'ark-i'z, vt. To rule over as a king. MONARCHIST, mon'urk-ist, n. An advocate for monarchy

MONARCHIZED, mon'ark-i'zd, pp. Converted to a

monarchy.

MONARCHIZING, mon'urk-i'z-ing, ppr. Governing. MONARCHY, môn-tử k-ể, n. The government of a single person. Kingdom.

MONASTERIAL, môn-ts-tér-týtl, a. Relating to a

monaster

MONASTERY, mon'as-ter-e, n. A convent; abbey;

eloister.

MONASTICISM, mô-nås²tîs-îzm, n. A monastic life.
MONASTICK, mô-nås²tîk, a. Pertaining to a
MONASTICALLY, mô-nås²tîk-ål, a. monk.
MONASTICALLY, mô-nås²tîk-ål-å, ad. Reclusely.
MONASTICON, mô-nås²tê-kůn, n. A book giving an

account of monasteries. MONASTICK, mo-nas-tik, n. A monk.

MONDAY, mån-då', n. The second day of the week. MONDE, må'nd, n. The world; the beau monde.

MONECIAN, mć-nê/s-ŷan, n. That class of plants whose male and female flowers are on the same plant, MONECIAN, mô-nê's-ŷån, a. Pertaining to the class above described.

MONETARY, môn-cê-ter-ê, a. Pertaining to money. MONEY, můn-cê, n. Metal coined for the purposes of

commerce. MONEYAGE, man-e-a'j, n. Anciently, in England, a general land-tax levied by the two first Norman kings,

a shilling on each hearth.

MONEYBAG, můn-é-båg, n. A large purse.

MONEYBOX, můn-é-bóks, n. A till.

MONEYBROKER, můn-é-brôk-ůr, n. Amoneychanger. MONEYCHANGER, můn'é-tshå'nj-ůr, n. A broker in money

MONEYED, můn'é'd, a. Rich in money. MONEYER, mun'é-ur, n. A banker.

MONEYLENDER, můn'é-lend'ůr, n. One who lends money to others.

MONEYLESS, mun'é-lès, a. Wanting money.

MONEYMATTER, mun'é-mat-ur, n. Account of debtor and creditor. [raises money for others. MONEYSCRIVENER,můn'é-skriv'én-år,n. One who MONEYSPINNER, můn'ê-spin'ůr, n. A small spider. MONEYSWORTH, mun-ez-burth, n. Something va-[luable.

MONEYWORT, můn'ê-ôůrt, n. A plant. MONGCORN, můng'kå'rn, n. Mixed corn.

MONGER, mung'gur, n. A dealer. A seller.

MONGREL, mung-grèl, n. Of a mixed breed.
MONGREL, mung-rèl, a. Any thing of a mixed breed.
MONIED, mun-tè'd, a. See Moneyed.

MONILIFORM, mô-nîl'ê-fâ'rm, a. Like a necklace. MONIMENT, mon'im-ent, n. A memorial; a record.

MONISH, mon-ish, vt. To warn.
MONISHED, mon-ishd, pp. Admonished.
MONISHER, mon-ish-dr, n. An admonisher.

MONISHING, môn²ish-ing, ppr. Warning. MONISHMENT, mòn²ish-mént, n. Admonition. MONITION, mô¹nish²ün, n. Instruction.

MONITIVE, môn-st-s'n, a. Admonitory. MONITORIAL, môn-st-ô'r-ŷål, a. Pertaining to a

monitor. MONITOR, mon'it-ur, n. One who warns of faults, or

informs of duty. MONITORY, mon-str-dr-é, n. Admonition; warning. MONITORY, mon-str-dr-é, a. Giving admonition. MONITRESS, mon-str-rés, n. A female monitor.

MONK, mångk', n. One of a religious community.
MONKERY, mångk-år-å, n. The monastick life.
MONKEY, mångk-å, n. An ape; a baboon.
MONKHOOD, mångk-håd, n. The character of a monk
MONKISH, mångk-ish, a. Monastick. Pertaining to
MONKSHOOD, mångk's-håd, n. A plant. [monks.]
MONKSHOID mångk-raktahn. n. Assense. MONKSRHUBARB, mångk's-rô'bårb, n. A species gle fruit.

MONOCARPOUS, mô-nô-kå'r-půs, a. Bearing a siu-MONOCEROS, mô-nòs-dr-òs, n. MONOCEROT, mô-nòs-dr-òt, n. } The unicorn.

MONOCHORD, môn-ô-kā'rd, n. An instrument of one string. ing of one colour. MONOCHROMATIC, mô-nô-krô-mắt-ik, a. Consist-MONOCHROME, mo-no-kro'm, n. Pieture of only one colour

MONOCOTYLEDON, mô-nô-kô-tỉl-ê-dòn, n. A plant

with only one cotyledon, or seed lobe.

MONOCULAR, mô-nòk-u-lår, a. \ One-cyed; havMONOCULOUS, mô-nòk-u lås, a. \ ing only one eye.

MONOCULE, mòn-ò-ku'l, n. An insect with one eye.

MONOCULE, mòn-ò-dak-trîl-ås, a. Having one finger or toe only.

MONODIST, mon-6-dist, n. One who writes a monody. MONODON, mon-6-din, n. The sea unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its head. MONODRAMATIC, mô-nô-dram-at-ik, a. Relating

to a monodrame. MONODRAME, mon'o-dram, n. A dramatic perform-

ance by only one person.

MONODY, mon-ô-de, n. A poem sung by one person

to vent his grief. MONOECIA, môn-ô-ê-shâ, n. A class of plants having the stamens and pistils distinct in each.

MONOGAM, môn-ô-gầm, n. A plant that has a sim-

ple flower.

MONOGΛΜΙΑ, mòn-ô-gả/m-ya, n. A class of plants distinguished by having hermaphrodite flowers and

one pistil. [lows second marriages. MONOGAMIST, mô-nòg'å-mist, n. One who disal-MONOGAMOUS, mô-nòg'å-můs, a. Having one wife

only, and not permitted to marry a second.

MONOGAMY, mô'nòg'å-mê, n. Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mô'nò-grầm, n. A cipher. A picture A picture drawn in lines without colour. MONOGRAMMAL, mô-nô-grâm-êl, a. Sketching in

the manner of a monogram.

MONOGRAPH, mon'ô-gråf, n. An account or description of a class of things.

MONOGRAPHIC, mo-no-graf-ik, a. Drawn in MONOGRAPHICAL, mo-no-graf-ik-al, lines without colours. MONOGYN, mon'o-jin, n. A plant having only one

monologist, monologisthal, a. Consisting of one MONOLITHAL, monologisthal, a. stone. MONOLOGIST, monologist, monol MONOLOGUE, mon-ô-lòg, n. A soli oquy. MONOMACHY, mô-nôm-a-kê, n. A duel.

MONOME, mô'nô'm, n. In algebra: a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOMIAL, mô-nô/m-ŷàl, n. In Algebra: A quan-

tity expressed by one name or letter.

MONOPATHY, mô'nôp'å-thê', n. Sole suffering. MONOPETALOUS, mo-no-pet-a-lus, α. Such flowers

as have only one leaf. [pearance. MONOPHANOUS, mô-nôf-â-nůs, a. Similar in ap-MONOPHTHONG, mô-nôf-thông, a. A simple vowel sound. [of a simple vowel sound. MONOPHTHONGAL,mô-nôf-thông-gâl,a. Consisting MONOPHYLLOUS, mô-nôf-fl-ůs, a Having one leaf

only.

MONOPHYSITE, mo-nof'é-si't, n. One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only.

MONOPOLIST, mô-nôp'ô-lîst, n. One who obtains the sole power of vending any commodity.

MONOPOLIZE, mô-nôp-ô-li'z, vt. To engross so as

to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MONOPOLIZED, mô-nôp'ô-li'zd, pp. Engrossed for the purpose of obtaining the sole power of vending any commodity.

MONOPOLIZER, mô-nôp-ő-li'z-ůr, n. A monopolist. MONOPOLIZING, mo-nop-o-li'z-ing, ppr. Purchasing the whole of any commodity. MONOPOLYLOGUE, mô-nô-pôl-é-lòg, n. A perform-

ance by one person. [columns. MONOPTERAL, mo-nop-tur-al, a. Supported only by MONOPTOTE, mo-nop-tot, n. A noun used only in

some oblique case.

MONOSPERMOUS, mô-nôs-pêr'můs, a. Bearing a single seed to each flower.

MONOSPHERICAL, mo-nos-fer-ik-al, a. Consisting of one sphere.

MONOSTROPHICK, mo-nos-troffik, a Written in unvaried measure. Free from the restraint of any particular metre.

MONOTHEISM, mô-nô-thê-Îzm, n. Belief in the exist-

ence of only one God.

MONOTHELITE, mo-noth-el-i't, n. One who holds that Christ had but one will.

MONOTONE, mon-ô-tô'n, n. Want of proper cadence in pronunciation. | varied sound.

MONOTONICAL, mon-6-ton-1k-al, a. Having an un-

MONOTONOUS, mo-not-o-nus, a. Wanting variety in cadence. MONOTONOUSLY, mô-nôt-ô-nûs-lê, ad. With one

uniform sound.

MONOTONY, mô-nôt-ô-nê, n. Uniformity of sound. MONOXYLON, mô-nôks-il-ôn, n. A boat made out of a single piece of wood.

MONSIEUR, mong'séor, n. A term of reproach for a

Frenchman.

MONSOON, mon-sô'n, n. Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East-Indian Ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary.

MONSTER, mons'tur, n. Something horrible for de-

formity, wickedness, or mischief.

MONSTER, mons-tur, vt. To put out of the common order of things.

MONSTERED, mons'turd, pp. Made monstrous.

MONSTERING, mons-tur-ing, ppr. Making monstrous.
MONSTRIFEROUS, mons-trif-ur-us, a. Producing monsters.

Shocking.

MONSTROSITY,mon-stros-fit-e, n. The state of be-MONSTRUOSITY,mon-stro-os-fit-e, ing monstrous. MONSTROUS, nonstras, a. Strange; wonderful.
MONSTROUS, monstras, ad. Exceedingly.
MONSTROUSLY, monstras-lè, ad. In a manner out

of the common order of nature.

MONSTROUSNESS, mons'trus-nes, n. Enormity.

MONTANIC, mon-tan-ik, a. Pertaining to mountains. MONTANISM, mon-tan-izm, n. The tenets of Montanus, an ancient heretick about the close of the second

montanist, mon'tan-ist, n. A follower of Monta-MONTANISTIC, mon-ta-nist-ik, a. Pertaining to the

heresy of Montanus.

MONTANISTICAL, mon-ta-nist-ik-al, a. Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists. AONTANIZE, mon'tan-i'z, vt. To follow the opinions

of Montanus.

MONTANIZING, mon'tan-i'z-ing, ppr. Adopting the opinions of Montanus.

MONTANT, mon-tant, n. A term in fencing.
MONTERO, mon-te-to, n. A horseman's cap.
MONTETH, mon-te-to, n. A vessel in which glasses are

hadew

MONTH, munth', n. A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack; the calendar months by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in lespyear of twenty-nine.

MONTHLY, munth-le, a. Happening every month. MONTHLY, munth-le, ad. Once a month

MONTH'SMIND, munths-mi'nd, n. Longing desire.
MONTMARTRITE, mont-ma'r-tri't, n. A mineral o

a yellowish colour, found at Montmartre, near Paris

MONTICLE, mont'iki, n. A hillock; a little mount. MONTIGENOUS, mon-t'ij'n-us, a. Produced on mountains.

MONTOIR, mon-toa'r, n. In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which riding-masters mount their horses from.

MONTROSS, mon-tros', n. An under gunner.

MONUMENT, mon-u-ment, n. A tomb; a cenotaph. MONUMENTAL, mon-u-ment-el, a. Memorial.
Raised in honour of the dead.
[rial.
MONUMENTALLY, mon-u-ment-el-e, ad. In memo-

MOO, mo. See Mub.

MOOD, mo'd, n. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind. Temper of

MOODILY, mô'd-fl-ê, ad. Sadly; pensively. MOODINESS, mô'd-ê-nês, n. Indignation.

MOODY, mô'd-ê, n. Out of humour. Sad; pensive. MOON, mô'n, n. The changing luminary of the night. A month.

A month.

MOONBEAM, mố'n-bở'm, n. Rays of lunar light.

MOONCALF, mố'n-kử'f, n. A monster. A dolt.

MOONED, mố'n-d, n. Resembling the new moon.

MOONET, mố'n-ởt, n. A little moon.

MOONEYED, mố'n-i'd, a. Dim-eyed; purblind.

MOONFERN, mố'n-fish, n. A plant.

MOONFISH, mố'n-fish, n. A fish, of which the tail fin is shaped like a half moor.

MOONISH. mố'n-fah. a. Variable as the moor.

MOONISH, mố'n-fsh, a. Variable as the moon. MOONLESS, mố'n-lès, a. Not enlightened by the moon. MOONLIGHT, mo'n-li't, n. The light afforded by the

moon. MOONLIGHT, m&n-li't, a. Illuminated by the moon.

MOONLING, mố/n-lĩng, n. A simpleton.
MOONLOVED, mố/n-lữvd, a. Loved when the moon

shines.

MOONSAD, mô'n-såd, n. A plant of the genus menispernum, having a rosaceous flower.

MOONSEED, mô'n-sê'd, n. A plant.

MOONSELD, mon-sed, n. A plant.

MOONSHINE, mô'n-shi'n, n. The lustre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, mô'n-shi'n, a. \ Illuminated by the

MOONSHINY, mô'n-shi'n-ê, a. \ moon.

MOONSTONE, mô'n-stô'n, n. A kind of stone.

MOONSTRUCK, mô'n-strôk, a. A lunatic.

MOONTREFOIL, mố/n-trê-fàê'l, n. A plant. MOONWORT, mố/n-bắrt, n. Stationflower.

MOONY, mô'n-ê, a. Denoting the moon.
MOOR, mô'r, a. A mash; a fen; a bog. A negro.
MOOR, mô'r, vt. To fasten by anchors.
MOOR, mô'r, vi. To be fixed by anchors.
MOOR, mô'r, a. To sound the horn in triumph at the

fall of a deer.

MOORCOK, mô'r-kôk, n. The male of the moorhen.
MOORED, mô'r-kôk, pp. Secured by cables and anchors.
MOORGAME, mô'r-kôn, n. Grouse.
MOORHEN, mô'r-hôn, n. A fowl that feeds in the

fens, without web feet. Cables, &c.

MOORING, mor-fig, ppr. Confining to a station by MOORISH, mor-fish, a. Fenny; marshy; watery. MOORLAND, mor-land, n. Watery ground.

MOORLAND. mő'r-lånd, n. Watery ground.
MOORSTONE, mő'r-stő'n, n. A species of granite.
MOORY, mő'r-é, a. Marshy; fenny.
MOOSE, mő's, n. The large American decr.
MOOT, mő't, vt. To plead a mock cause.
MOOT, mő't, vi. To argue upon a supposed cause in
MOOT, mő't, n. Point to be argued.
MOOT case or point, mő't. A case unsettled and dis.
MOOTED, mő't-éd, pp. Debated; discussed.
MOOTED, mő't-éd, a. Plucked up by the root.

MOOTED, mô't-èd, a. Plucked up by the root.
MOOTER, mô't-ur, n. A disputer of moot points.

MOOTHALL, môt-håd, n.

MOOTHOUSE, môt-håd's, n.

MOOTING, môt-ing, n. The exercise of pleading a

mock cause. MOOTING, mo't-ing, ppr. Debating for exercise.

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MORIGERATION, mo-rij-ur-a-shun, n. Obedience. MORIGEROUS, mo-rij-ur-as, a. Obsequious.
 MOP, mop', n. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed
 to a long handle.

MOP, môp', vt. To rub with a mop.

MOP, môp', vi. To make wry mouths.

MOPE, mô'p, vi. To be stupid; to drowse.

MOPE, mô'p, vt. To make spiritless.

MOPE, mô'p, vt. To make spiritless.

MOPED, mô'p, id. One who is moped.

MOPED, mô'p-id, a. Purblind.

MOPED, mô'p-id, a. Purblind.

MOPING, mô'p-ing, ppr. Spiritless; gloomy.

MOPISH, mô'p-ish, a. Spiritless; dejected.

MOPISHNESS, mô'p-ish-nès, m. Dejection. Inactivity.

MOPPED, môy'd, pp. Dried with a mop.
     to a long handle.
                                                                                                    MORIL, mor'il, n. A mushroom of the size of a walnut.
                                                                                                   MORILLIFORM, mo-rîl-ê-fa'rm, a. Having the form
                                                                                                       of the moril, a mushroom.
                                                                                                   MORILLON, môr-fl-un, n. A fowl of the genus anas.
                                                                                                   MORINEL, mor-in-el, n. A bird, called also Dotteril.
                                                                                                   MORINGA, mô-ring-gå, n. A plant
MORION, mô'r-ŷån, n. A helmet; a casque.
                                                                                                   MORISCO, mô-ris-kô, n. The Moorish language. A MORISK, mô-risk', n.
                                                                                                                                                        dance after the manner
                                                                                                       of the Moors.
                                                                                                   MORISCO, mô-ris-kô, a. Applied to carving and
 MOPPED, mop'd, pp. Dried with a mop.
 MOPPET, mop-se, n. A fondling name for a girl.
                                                                                                   painting. See Moresx.

MORKIN, mår-kin, n. A wild beast, dead through
MORLING, mår-ling, n. Wool plucked from a
MORTLING, mårt-ling, n. dead sheep.

MORMO, mör-mö, n. False terror.
 MOPPING, möp-sa, n. j
MOPPING, möp-sag, ppr. Rubbing with a mop.
MOPUS, mö-pås, n. A drone. A dreamer.
MORAL, mòr-sal, a. Relating to the practice of men
 towards each other, as it may be virtuous or eriminal.

MORAL, mor-al, n. Morality; practice or doctrine of
the duties of life. The accommodation of a fable to
                                                                                                   MORN, ma'rn, n. The first part of the day, MORNING, ma'r-ning, n. from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the
                                                                                                   sun's daily course.

MORNING, ma'r-ning, a. Being in the first part of
      form the morals.
 MORAL, mortal, vi. To moralize.
 MORALER, mòr-âl-år, n. A moralizer.
MORALIST, mòr-âl-ist, n. One who teaches the duties
                                                                                                       the day.
                                                                                                   MORNINGGOWN, mà'r-ning-gào'n, n. A loose gown.
                                                                                                   MORNINGSTAR, ma'r-ning-sta'r, n. The planet Ve-
     of life.
                                                                   of life; ethicks.
 MORALITY, mô-rål-it-ê, n. The doctrine of the duties MORALIZATION, môr-ål-i-zå-shun, n. Explanation
                                                                                                       nus when she shines in the morning.
                                                                                                  nus when she shines in the morning.

MOROCCO, mb-rôk-ć, n. A fine sort of leather.

MORONE, mò-rôs'n, a. Of a dark erimson colour.

MOROSE, mò-ròs', a. Sour of temper.

MOROSELY, mò-rò's-lò, ad. Sourly; peevishly.

MOROSENESS, mò-rò's-nòs, n. Sourness.

MOROSITY, mò-ròs-ʿit-ĉ, n. Moroseness.

MOROXYLIC, mò-ròks-ʿli-l\(\frac{1}{2}\), a. Moroxylic acid is obtained from white multon who
     in a moral sense.
MORALIZE, môr-âl-i'z, vt. To explain in a moral MORALIZE, môr-âl-i'z, vi. To speak on moral sub-
MORALIZED, mor-al-i/zd, pp. Applied to a moral MORALIZER, mor-al-i/z-dr, n. One who moralizes. MORALIZING, mor-al-i/z-ing, ppr. The making of
                                                                                                       obtained from white mulberry.
                                                                                                   MORPHEW, ma'r-fu, n. A scurf on the face.
MORPHEW, ma'r-fu, vt. To cover with scurf.
    moral reflections.
                                                                                  virtue.
moral reflections.

MORALLY, mòr-fål-ē, ad. According to the rules of MORALS, mòr-fålz, n. The practice of the duties of life.

MORASS, mòr-fås-f, n. Fen; bog; moor.

MORASSY, mòr-rås-ć, a. Moorish; marshy.

MORAVIAN, mòr-rå-v, -ŷån, n. One of the united
                                                                                                   MORPHEWED, ma'r-fud, pp. Covered with scurf.
MORPHEWING,ma'r-fu-ing,ppr. Covering with scurf.
                                                                                                   MORPHIA, ma'rf-ŷå, n. A vegetable alkali extracted
    brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf;
                                                                                                   MORRIS, mor'is, n.
                                                                                                                                                                  A dance in which
                                                                                                   MORRISDANCE, mor-is-dans, n. )
     ealled also Herrnhuters.
                                                                                                                                                                      bells are gin-
                                                                                                   gled, or staves or swords clashed.

MORRISDANCER, mor-is-dans-ur, n.
MORAVIAN, mô-rå'v-yan, a. Belonging to the sect
of Moravians.

MORBID, mô'r-bid, a. Diseased.

MORBIDNESS, mâ'r-bid-nês, n. State of being dis-

MORBIFICAL, mâr-bift'ik-âl, a.

Causing disease.
    of Moravians.
                                                                                                                                                                                 One who
                                                                                                       dances the Moorish dance.
                                                                                                   MORRIS-PIKE, môr'is-pi/k, n. A moorish pike.
                                                                                                   MORROW, mor-o, n. The day after the present day.
MORBIFICAL, mår-blf²lk-ål, a. Causing disease. MORBIFICK, mår-blf²lk, a. MORBOSE, mår-bl6's, a. Not healthy. MORBOSITY, mår-bòs²lt-å, n. Diseased state. MORBOLENT, mår-bu-lårt, a. Full of disease. MORDACIOUS, mår-då'shås, a. Biting. MORDACIOUSLY, mår-då'shås, a. Biting. MORDACITY, mår-dås'lt-å, n. Biting quality. MORDACITY, mår-dås'lt-å, n. Biting quality. MORDANT, må'r-dånt, n. A substance which has a chymical affinity for colouring matter and fixing colours.
                                                                                                       See MORN.
                                                                                                   MORSE, mo'rs, n. A sea-horse.
                                                                                                   MORSEL, ma'r-sel, n. A mouthful.
MORSURE, ma'r-su'r, n. The act of biting.
                                                                                                   MORT, mb'rt, n. A tune sounded at the death of the
                                                                                                       game. A salmon in the third year of its growth
                                                                                                   MORTAL, ma'r-tal, n. Man; human being.
                                                                                                   MORTAL, ma'r-tal, a. Subject to death; bringing death. Human. Extreme.
                                                                                                   MORTALITY, mår-tål-it-e, n. Subject to death. Hu-
     colours
                                                                                                       man nature.
MORDICANT, már-dê-kånt, a. Biting; acrid. MORDICATION, mår-dê-kå4shån, n. The act of
                                                                                                   MORTALIZE, mà'r-tål-i'z, vt. To make mortal.
                                                                                                   MORTALIZED, må/r-tål-i'zd, pp. Made mortal.
                                                                                                   MORTALIZING,ma'r-tål-i'z-ing, ppr. Making mortal.
    biting.
                                                                                                   MORTALLY, må'r-tål-é, ad. Irrecoverably; to death.
MORE, mô'r, n. A greater quantity. A hill. A root.
 MORE, mo'r, a. The particle that forms the compa-
                                                                                                   MORTAR, ma'r-tur, n. A vessel in which materials
 rative degree. In greater quantity, degree, number. MORE, mor, ad. To a greater degree. Longer. MORE, mor, vi. To make more.
                                                                                                       are broken by being pounded with a pestle. A short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown. Ce-
                                                                                                       ment made of lime and sand with water. A cham-
                                                                                                  ber lamp. [hands of a creditor. MORTGAGE, ma'rt-ge'j, n. A thing put into the MORTGAGE, ma'rt-ge'j, vt. To pledge. MORTGAGED, ma'r-ge'jd, pp. Conveyed in fee, as security for the payment of money.

MORTGAGEE, ma'r-ga', id. n. H. Abat Aller.
MOREEN, mô-rê'n, n. A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.
MOREL, mô-rêl, n. A plant. A kind of cherry. MORELAND, mô'r-lầnd, n. A hilly country. MORENESS, mô'r-nès, n. Greatness.
MOREOVER, môr-ôsvar, ad. Beside; over and above.
MORESK, môr-ésk', n.
A species of painting or
MORESQUE, môr-ésk', n.
carving done after the
                                                                                                   MORTGAGEE, ma'r-ga-je', n. He that takes or re-
                                                                                                       ecives a mortgage.
                                                                                                  MORTGAGER, ma'r-g'j-nr, n. He that gives a mort-
MORTGAGING, ma'r-g'j-nr, ppr. Conveying in fee.
MORTIFEROUS, mar-tif-u-us, a. Fatal; deadly.
MRRTIFICATION, mar-tif-lk-a'shin, n. The state
     Moorish manner.
                                                                              [painting.
 MORESK, mô-rêsk', a. Antique Moorish earving and
MORGLAY, ma'r-gla, n. A deadly weapon.
MORGRAY, ma'r-gra, n. A fish of the Mediterranean;
                                                                                                      of losing the vital qualities. Gangrene. of the passions. Vexation.
                                                                                                                                                                            Subjection
     the rough hound-fish.
                                                                                                of the passions. Vexation. [Humbled. MORTIFIED, ma'r-tê-fi'd, pp. Affected by gangrene.
                                                                                                                                                                              [Humbled.
MORIGERATE, mo rij'ur-a't, vi. To obey.
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MOT MON

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MORTIFIEDNESS, ma'r-tê-fi'd-nes, n. Humiliation. MORTIFIER, mà'r-tê-fi'ur, n. One who mortifies his passions.
MORTIFY, må'r-tê-fi, et. To destroy vital qualities.

To subdue inordinate passions. To humble.

MORTIFY, md'r-tê-fi, vi. To gangrene; to corrupt.

MORTIFYING, md'r-tê-fi²ing, ppr. Changing to gan-

Humbling.

MORTISE, ma'r-tis, n. A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint. MORTISE, má'r-tis, vt. To join with a mortise. MORTISED, má'r-tisd, pp. Joined by a mortise, or

MORTISING, mo'r-tis-ing, ppr. Uniting by a mortise, MORTMAIN, ma'rt-ma'n, n. Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTPAY, må rt-på', n. Dead pay. MORTRESS, må'rt-rés, n. A dish of meat of various

kinds beaten together.

MORTUARY, mar-tu-cr-e, n. A burial-place. gift left by a man at his death to his parish church MORTUARY, ma'r-tu-cr-c, a. Belonging to the bu-

rial of the dead.

MOSAICAL, mô-zå-sk-ål, a. Mosaick is a kind of MOSAICK, mô-zå-sk, a. painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; of most use in pavements and floorings. Denoting the writings or law of Moses.

MOSAICKWORK, mô-zả'lk-bark, n. An imitation of

MOSAICK WORK, mo-za-ik-ourk, n. An imitation of a painting in pebbles, marble, tiles, or shells.

MOSCHATEL, mós-k-tél, n. A plant.

MOSQUE, mós-k', n. A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mós-, n. A plant which has roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. A morass.

MOSS, mós-, vt. To cover with moss.

MOSSED, mosd', pp. Overgrown with moss.

MOSSGROWN, mos²grởn, a. Covered with moss.
MOSSING, mos²fing, ppr. Covering with moss.
MOSSINESS, mos²ê-nes, n. Being covered with moss.

MOSSTROOPER, mos-trop-ur, n. A robber; a bandit.

MOSSY, môs-é, a. Overgrown with moss. MOST, mô'st, n. The greatest number or quantity. MOST, mô'st, a. Consisting of the greatest number or quantity. Greatness.

MOST, mő'st, ad. The superlative degree.
MOSTICK, mô'st'tk, n. A corruption of maulstick.
MOSTLY, mô'st-lê, ad. For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, mô'st-hôât', ud. For the most part.
MOT, mô', n. A word; a motto.
MOTACIL, môt'-ŝ-sŝl, n. A bird of the genus mata-

cilla, or wagtail.
MOTATION, mo-ta-shun, n. Act of moving.

MOTE, mô't, n. A small particle of matter. sembly: as, burgmote, folkmote. MOTE, mô't. For must. Might. An as-

MOTER, mổ/t-ắr. See Motor. MOTET, mổ/tét, n. A hymn.

MOTH, moth, n. A small insect which eats cloth. MOTHEAT, moth-e't, vt. To prey upon, as a moth

preys upon a garment.

MOTHEATEN, moth-6'tn, a. Eaten by moths.

MOTHEN, moth'n, a. Full of moths.

MOTHER, muth-ur, n. A woman that has borne a child. That which has produced any thing. A familiar term of address to an old woman. A thick substance concreting in liquors. A young girl.

MOTHER, muth'ur, a. Had at the birth.

MOTHER, måth'år, vi. To gather concretion. MOTHER, måth'år, vt. To adopt as a son or daughter. MOTHER in law, måth'år, n. The mother of a husband or wife.

pearls are generated.
MOTHER of thyme, muth'ur, n. A plant.
MOTHERED, muth'urd, pp. Adopted as a son or character of a mother.
The office or MOTHER of pearl, muth'ur, n. The shell in which

MOTHERHOOD, moth-or-hold, n. The office or MOTHERING, moth-or-ling, a. To go a mothering, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; and is also

known by the name of midlenting.

MOTHERING, muth'ur-ing, ppr. Adopting as a son or daughter.

MOTHERLESS, måth'-år-les, a. Destitute of a mo-MOTHERLY, måth'-år-le, ad. Belonging to a mother In manner of a mother.

MOTHERWATER, måth'år-ôå'ter, n. A fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water. [sense.

MOTHERWIT, måth-'år-ôit', n. Native wit; common MOTHERWORT, måth-'år-ôårt, n. A plant. MOTHERY, muth'ur-e, a. Dreggy; feculent. MOTHMULLEIN, moth-mul-in, n. A plant.

MOTHWORT, moth-ourt, n. An herb.

MOTHY, moth-è, a. Full of moths.
MOTION, môt-shûn, n. The act of changing place.
Port; gait. Tendency of the mind. Proposal made.
MOTION, môt-shûn, rt. To propose.
MOTION, môt-shûn, rt. To propose.

MOTIONED, mo'shund, pp. Proposed. MOTIONER, mô'shûn-år, n. A mover. MOTIONING, mô'shûn-årg, npr. Proposing. MOTIONLESS, mô'shûn-lês, a. Wanting motion.

MOTIVE, mô-tiv, a. Causing motion.

MOTIVE, mô-tiv, n. choice. Mover. That which determines the choice. Mover. [motion. MOTIVITY, mô-tiv-ît-ê, n. The power of producing MOTLEY, mô-tiv-ît-ê, n. The power of producing MOTLEY, mô-tiv-ît, n. A mover. MOTOR, mô-tiv-ê, n. A mover. MOTORY, mô-tiv-ê, a. Giving motion. [vice. MOTTO, môt-c, n. A sentence or word added to a de-MOUCH, maôtsh. See MOUNCH. MOUGHT, màôt', n. A moth. MOUGHT, màôt', or màôht'. Used for might, the pretof the old verb mowe, now converted into may. MOULD. môdd. n. Earth; soil; ground in which any

MOULD, mo'ld, n. Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form. Cast; form. The suture or contexture of the skull. A spot. An iron-mould: more correctly, mole.

MOULD, mold, vi. To gather mould; to rot. MOULD, mold, vt. To cover with mould. To form; to model.

MOULDABLE, mô'ld-âbl, a. That may be moulded.
MOULDED, mô'ld-êd, pp. Formed into a particular shape, covered with mould.

MOULDER, mô'ld-ủr, n. He who moulds. MOULDER, mô'ld-ủr, vi. To waste away. MOULDER, mô'ld-ủr, vi. To erumble.

MOULDERING, mold-ur-ing, ppr. Turning to dust; crumbling.

MOULDINESS, mô'ld-ê-nês, n. The state of being mouldy MOULDING, mô'ld-îng, n. Ornamental cavities in

wood or stone. MOULDING, mô/ld-ing, ppr. Forming into shape.
MOULDWARP, mô/ld-öd/rp, n. A mole, a small ani-

mal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, mô'ld-ê, a. Overgrown with mould.
MOULINET, mô'lin-êt, n. A kind of turnstile,
MOULT, mô'lt, vi. To shed or change the feathers. MOULTING, mo'lt-ing, ppr. Casting hair, feathers,

MOULTING, mort-ing, ppr. Casting han, reaches, skins, or horns.

MOUN, måö'n. May; must. See Mowe.

MOUNCH, måö'nsh, or måö'ntsh, vt. \ To ehew; to MAUNCH, må'nsh, or måntsh', vt. \ masticate.

MOUNCHED, or MAUNCHED, måöntsh', or må'ntshd, pp. Chewed.

MOUNCHING, or MAUNCHING, måöntsh'ing, or Match the ppr. Chewing.

ma'ntsh'ing, ppr. Chewing.
MOUND, maond, n. Any thing raised to defend.
MOUND, maond, vt. To fortify with a mound. MOUNDED, maond'ed, pp. Surrounded by mounds.

MOUNDING, maond-ing, ppr. Defending by mounds MOUNT, maont', n. A mountain. An artificial hill

raised in a garden or other place.

MOUNT, maont, vi. To tower. To get on horseback.

MOUNT, maont, vt. To raise aloft; to climb. To embellish with ornaments. To mount a cannon: to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy

carriage and management in using it.
MOUNTABLE, maont-abl, a. That may be ascended.

MOUNTAIN, måô'n-tin, n. A large hill. MOUNTAIN, måô'n-tin, a. Found or growing on the Copper. mountains.

MOUNTAINEBR, måőn-tin-blu', n. Carbonate of MOUNTAINEBR, måőn-tin-é'r, n. An inhabitant of MOUNTAINER, måőn-tin-ér, n. } the mountains. MOUNTAINER, måőn-tin-ét, n. A small mount. MOUNTAINGREEN, màô'n-tin-grê'n, n.

bonate of copper.

MOUNTAINOUS, màôn-tin-ủs, a. Full of mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, màô'n-tin-ủs-nés, n. State [plant. of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAINPARSLEY, måð'n-tin-på'rs-le, n.
MOUNTAINROSE, måð'n-tin-rð'z, n. A plant.
MOUNTAINSOAP, måð'n-tin-sð'p, n. A plant. MOUNTANT, màônt-ant, a. Raising on high.
MOUNTEBANK, mỏô/n-tê-bank, n. Any boastful

and false pretender. MOUNTEBANK, må&'n-tê-bank, vt. To cheat by

false boasts. MOUNTEBANKED, må&n-te-bångkd, pp. Cheated

by false pretensions. [cry. MOUNTEBANKERY,må8n'-tê-bångk'-dr-ê,n. Quack-MOUNTEBANKING, må8'n-tê-bångk'-fng, ppr. Cheating by false pretensions. [horseback. MOUNTED, maont-éd, pp. Raised aloft; seated on MOUNTENANCE, maon-tén-âns, n. Amount of

a thing in space.

MOUNTER, maont-ar, n. One that mounts. MOUNTING, maont-ang, n. Ascent. Ornament. MOUNTING, maont'ing, ppr. Soaring placing on

horseback. MOUNTINGLY, måbnt-ing-le, ad. By ascent.

MOUNTINGLY, maont-ing-te, ad. By ascent.
MOUNTY, maont-ing-te, ar. The rise of a hawk.
MOURN, mô'rn, vi. To grieve.
MOURNE, mô'rn, v.t. To grieve for; to lament.
MOURNE, mô'rn, n. The part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed.
MOURNED, mô'rnd, pp. Bewailed.

MOURNER, mô'r-nûr, n. One that mourns. MOURNFUL, mô'rn-fôl, a. Causing sorrow. Feeling

sorrow. Betokening sorrow.
MOURNFULLY, mô'rn-fôl-ê, ad. Sorrowfully.
MOURNFULNESS, mô'rn-fôl-nès, n. Sorrow; grief.

MOURNING, mô'r-nîng, n. Sorrow.

MOURNING, mô'r-nîng, ppr. Grieving.

MOURNINGDOVE, mô'r-nîng-dův, n. A species of dove found in the United States.

MOURNINGLY, mô'r-nîng-lê, ad. With the appearance of sorrowing.

MOUSE, maos', n. plur. Mice. A little animal haunting houses and corn-fields. The mouse-buttock.

MOUSE, måőz', vt. To catch mice.

MOUSE, måőz', vt. To tear as a cat devours a mouse.

MOUSED, måőz', pp. Torn as a cat devours a mouse.

MOUSED-EAR, måőz-č'r, n. A plant.

MOUSEHAWK, måős-hå'k, n. A hawk that devours

OUSEHOLE, maos-ho'l, n. A small hole.

OUSEHUNT, màos-hunt, n. A mouser. A weasel.

OUSEHUNT, måôs-hůnt, n. A mouser. A weasel.
OUSER, måôs-tå?, n. A cat that catches mice.
OUSETAIL, måôs-tå?, n. An herb.
OUSETRAP, måôs-tråp, n. A gin to catch mice.
OUSING, måôs-tråp, n. Tearing; devouring.
OUTH, måôth, n. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. The entrance.
MOUTH, måôth', vi. To speak big.
MOUTH, måôth', vi. To utter with a voice affectedly MOUTHED, måôthd', a. Furnished with a mouth.
ADOUTHED, måôthd', pp. Uttered with a swelling, affected voice.

feeted voice.

MOUTHFRIEND, maôth-frend, n. One who professes friendship without intending it. MOUTHFUL, maoth-fol, n. What the mouth contains

sincerity. MOUTH-HONOUR, maoth'dn'dr, n. Civility without M()UTHING, maoth-ing, ppr. Uttering with a swell-

ing voice. MOUTHLESS, màôth'dès, a. Being without a mouth. MOUTHMADE, màôth'dia'd, a. Expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHPIECE, mhôth-pê's, n. The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instrument, to which the mouth is applied. One who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design.

MOVABLE, mô'v-åbl, a. Capable of being moved. MOVABLENESS, mô'v-åbl-nes, n. Possibility to be

MOVABLES, mô'v-åb-lè, al. So as it may be moved.
MOVABLY, mô'v-åb-lè, al. So as it may be moved.
MOVE, mô'v, n. The act of moving.
MOVE, mô'v, vt. To put out of one place into another. To give an impulse to. To propose. To touch pathetically; to stir passion. To incite.

MOVE, mov, vi. To go from one place to another. To

MOVE, mo'v, vi. To go from one place to another. To go forward.

MOVED, mô'vd, pp. Stirred; excited.

MOVELESS, mô'v-lês, a. Unmoved.

MOVEMENT, mô'v-mêth, a Manner of moving.

MOVENT, mô'v-ént, n. That which moves another.

MOVENT, mô'v-ént, a. Moving.

MOVER, mô'v-ár, n. The person or thing that gives

MOVER, mov-us, motion. A proposer.

MOVING, môv-ing, n. Motion; impulse.

Moving, part. a. Pathetick; touching; impelling.

MOVING, mo'v-ing, ppr. Causing to act; impelling. MOVINGLY, mo'v-ing-lê, ad. Pathetically. MOVINGNESS, mô'v-îng-nês, n. Power to affect the

passions. MOW, måð', or mð', n. A heap of corn or hay. A wry mouth.

MOW, måő', or mở', vi. To put in a mow. To gather the harvest. To make mouths.

MOW, mổ', vt. To cut with a scythe.

MOWBURN, mb'-burn, or mab'-burn, vi. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWE, môő vi.
MOWEN, môő én, vi.

MOWED, mô'd, pp. Cut with a scythe.

MOWN, mô'n, pp.

MOWER, mô'u, p.

One who cuts with a scythe.

The act of cutting wi MOWING, mo'ing, n. The act of cutting with a seythe.

MOWING, mo-ing, ppr. Cutting down with a scythe. Putting into a mow.

MOXA, moks'a, n. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.
MOYLE, mael, n. A mule.

MUCH, måtsh', a. Large in quantity, time, or number. MUCH, måtsh', a. Large in quantity, time, or number. MUCH, måtsh', a. A great deal; multitude in number. MUCH at once, måtsh'. Of equal influence. MUCH, måtsh', is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive. as, much larged much conduction.

loved, much enduring. MUCHEL, můtsh'ěl, a. Much.

MUCHNESS, mutsh'nes, n. Quantity. MUCHWHAT, måtsh-hoat, ad. Nearly.

MUCHWHATI, mūtsninoat, ad. nearly.
MUCIC,muistk, a. The mucic acid obtained from gums.
MUCID, muistd, a. Slimy; musty.
MUCIDNESS, muistd-nės, n. Sliminess.
MUCILAGE, muistd-ėj, n. A slimy or viscous mass.
MUCILAGINOUS, muistd-lajidnines, a. Slimy; viscous.
MUCILAGINOUS, muistd-lajidnines, a. Slimy; viscous.
MUCILAGINOUSNESS, muistd-ajidnines.

MUCITE, mu'si't, n. A combination of a substance with mucous acids.

mucous acids.

MUCK, můk', vt. To manure. To dung.

MUCKED, můk', pp. Manured with muck.

MUCKED, můk', pp. Manured with muck.

MUCKENDER, můk'-čn-důr, n. A handkerchief.

MUCKER, můk-čůr, vt. To hoard up.

MUCKERED, můk-ůrd, pp. Scraped together by

mean labour.

MUCKERER, můk'ůr-ůr, n. A miser; a niggard. MUCKERING, můk'ůr-îng, ppr. Seraping money together.

getier.

MUCKHEAP, måk-hė'p, n. A duughill.

MUCKHILL, måk-hil', n. A duughill.

MUCKING, måk-fing, ppr. Manuring with muck.

MUCKMIDDEN, måk-måd'n, n. A duughill.

MUCKINESS, måk'ê-nës, n. Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE, mdk'l, a Much.
MUCKSWEAT, mdk'sôet', n. Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, måk-bårm, n. A worm that lives in

dung. A miser. MUCKY, můk'c, a. Nasty; filthy. MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, mu-kô'sô-såk'å-rin, a. Partaking of the qualities of mucilage, and sugar.

MUCOUS, mu'ktůs, a. Slimy; viscous.
MUCOUSNESS, mu'ktůs-nės, n. Slime; viscosity
MUCRO, mu'krò, n. A point.
MUCRONATED, mu'krò-nå't-èd, a. Narrowed to a sharp point.
MUCULENT, muk'u-lent, a. Viscous; slimy.

MUCUS, mu'kus, n. Any slimy liquor separated by the

mucilaginous glands.

MUD, můd', n. The slime at the bottom of still water.

MUD, můd', vt. To bury in the mud. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt.

to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt.

MUDDED, måd²d²d, pp. Buried in mud.

MUDDILY, måd²l ė, ad. Turbidly.

MUDDINESS, måd²e.nės, n. Turbidness.

MUDDING, måd²lng, ppr. Burying in mud.

MUDDLE, måd²l, n. Turbid state.

MUDDLE, måd²l, vt. To make turbid. To make half

MUDDLE, můďl, vi. To contract filth.
MUDDLED, můďld, pp. Half drunk; stupified.

MUDDLING, måd'ling, ppr. Making half drunk.
MUDDY, måd'ê, a. Turbid; foul with mud. Dark; dull.
MUDDY, måd'ê, vt. To make muddy.
MUDDYHEADED, måd'ê-hêd'êd, a. Having a

cloudy understanding.

MUDDYING, můdéé lng, ppr. Soiling with mud.

MUDFISH, můdéé lng, ppr. Soiling with mud.

MUDSILL, můdéšl, n. In bridges: the sill that is laid in the bottom of a river.

MUDSUCKER, můd'sůk'ůr, n. A sea fowl. MUDWALL, můd-čåd, n. A wall built with mud. MUDWALLED, můd-čåd'ld, a. Having a mud wall.

MUDWORT, můd-bůrt, n. A species of limosella, the

least water plantain.
MUE, mu', vt. To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF, muf, n. A soft cover for the hands in winter.

MUFFIN, mår²in, n. A sind of light cake.
MUFFLE, mår¹i, vi. To wrap; to cover. To conceal.
MUFFLE, mår¹i, vi. To speak inwardly.
MUFFLED, mår¹id, pp. Covered closely.
MUFFLER, mår¹iår, n. A cover for the face.

MUFFLING, måf-ling, ppr. Covering closely.
MUFFLON, måf-lon, n. The wild sheep, or musmon.

MUFTI, mtf'té, n. The high priest of the Mahometans. MUG, mtg', n. A cup to drink in. MUGGARD, mtg'drd, a. Sullen. MUGGENT, mtg'ent, n. A species of wild freshwater deel.

water duck. MUGGY, můg-é, a.

MUGGY, mắg-cễ, a. Must; damp; muddy. MUGGISH, mắg-l̄sh, a. Moist; damp; muddy. MUGGLETONIAN, mắg-l̄-tở/n-pần, n. One of a sect of enthusiasts formed about the year 1657 by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who set up for

wick Muggieton, a journeyman taner, who see up as a prophet.

MUGHOUSE, måg-håø's, n. An alchouse.

MUGIENT, muj-yent, a. Bellowing.

MUGIL, måg-ji, n. A name for the mullet.

MUGWORT, måg-ćout, n. A plant.

MULATTO, mu-låt-ćo, n. One between a white and a black

MULBERRY, mål'-bér-ê, n.

MULBERRY Tree, mål'-bér-ê-trê', of a tree.

MULCH, målsh', n. Rotten dung. See Mull.

MULCT, målkt', n. A fine; a penalty.

MULCT, målkt', vt. To punish with a fine or forfeiture.

MULCTED, mulk-ted, pp. Punished by a pecuniary

MULCTING, mulk-ting, ppr. Fining.
MULCTUARY, mulk-tu-er-e, a. Punishing with fine. MULE, mu'l, n. An animal between a he-ass and a or sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. MULETEER, mu-let-e'r, n. Mule-driver; horseboy.

MULEWORT, mu'l-bart, n. A plant of the genus He mionitis.

MULIEBRITY, mu-lê-êb-rît-ê, n. Womanhood. MULISH, mu'l-îsh, a. Like a mule.

MULL, můl', n. Dust; rubbish.
MULL, můl', vt. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MÜLLED, måld', pp. Heated, sweetened, and enriched with spices.

MULLEIN, můl'ên, n. A plant.

MULLER, můl'ůr, n. A stone held in the hand with

which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone, often called improperly mullet.

MULLET, mal-et, n. A sea fish.

MULLIER, můl-ýer, n. Lawful issue; born in wedlock, though begotten before.

MULLIGATAWNEY, můl-ê-gå-tá-nê, n. A soup

highly seasoned with pepper.
MULLIGRUBS, mul-e-grubz, n. Twisting of the guts.

MULLING, mulling, ppr. Heating, and sweetening, with spices.

MULLION, můl-ýůn, n. A division in a window frame; a bar.

MULLION, můl'ýůn, vt. To shape into divisions in a MULLIONED, můl'ýůnd, pp. Shaped into divisions. MULLIONING, můl'ýůn-ing, ppr. Shaping into divisions.

MULLOCK, můl'ůk n. Rubbish. See Mull. MULSE, måls, n. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
MULTANGULAR, mål-tångg-u-ler, a. Many cornered.
MULTANGULARLY, mål-tångg-u-ler-le, ad. With

many corners.
MULTANGULARNESS, mål-tångg-u-lér-nés, n.

The state of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, må-tĉ-kāp-su-lår, a. Divided

into many cells.

MULTICAVOUS, můl-tê-kå-vůs, a. Full of holes.

MULTIFARIOUS, můl-tê-få/r-yůs, a. Having great diversity in itself.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, můl-tê-få'r-ýůs-lê, ad. With a great variety of modes.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, můl-té-få/r-ýůs-nés, Multiplied diversity.
MULTIFID, můl-tê-f/d, a. Having many divisions.

MULTIFIDOUS, můl-tê-fid-ýůs, a. Having many partitions.

MULTIFLOROUS, můl-tê-flő-růs, a. Manyflowered. Having variou shapes. MULTIFORM, můl'tê-fà'rm, a. various shapes.

MULTIFORMITY, můl-tê-få/r-mit-ê, n. Diversity of MULTIGENEROUS, můl-tê-jén-ůr-ůs, a. Having many kinds.

MULTIJUGOUS, můl-tê-jô-gůs, a. Consisting of many pairs.
MULTILATERAL, můl-té-låt-ůr-ål, a. Having many

sides. lines.

Having many
A. Having MULTILINEAL, můl-tê-lîn-ýâl, a. Havi MULTILOCULAR, můl-tê-lòk-u-lůr, a.

many cells. MULTILOQUOUS, můl-tíl-c-kôůs, α. Very talkative. MULTINOMIAL, můl-tê-nδ/m-ŷål, α. Having MULTINOMINAL, můl-tê-nòm-în-ål, a. many MULTINOMINOUS, můl-tê-nòm-în-ås, a. names.

MULTIPAROUS, můl-tîp-å-růs, a. Bringing many at a birth

MULTIPARTITE, můl-tîp'år-ti't, a. Divided into

many parts.
MULTIPED, můl'té-pê'd, a. Having many feet.
MULTIPEDE, můl'té-pê'd, n. An insect with many

MULTIPLE, mål'tipl, n. A term in arithmetick.
MULTIPLEX, mål'tie-pleks, a. Having petals lying
over each other in folds. MULTIPLIABLE, můl-tê-pli-abl, a. Capable to be

multiplied. MULTIPLIABLENESS, můl'tê-pli'abl-nes, n. Ca-

pacity of being multiplied.
MULTIPLICABLE, můl'tîp-lê-kåbl, α. Capable of

being multiplied. MULTIPLICAND, můl'tîp-lê-kånd', n. The number to be multiplied.

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MULTÍPLICATOR, můl'tîp-lê-kä't-űr, n. The number by which another number is multiplied.
MULTIPLICIOUS, mål-tê-plish-ås, a. Manifold.

MULTIPLICITY, mul-tê-plis-ît-ê, n. State of being

many.
MULTIPLIED, mål'tê-pli'd, pp. Increased in numbers.
The multiplicator in MULTIPLIER, můl-tê-pli-ůr, n. The multiplicator in

MULTIPLY, můl'tê-pli, vi. To increase themselves.
MULTIPLY, můl'tê-pli, vi. To increase in number.
MULTIPLYING, můl'tê-pli'ng, ppr. Increasing in fold power. numbers.

MULTIPOTENT, můl-tîp-ô-těnt, a. Having mani-MULTIPRESENCE, můl-tê-préz-éns, n. The power of being present in more places than one.
MULTISCIOUS, mul-tish-us, a. Having variety of

knowledge.

MULTISILIQUOUS, můl-tê-síl-i-kôus, a. Plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. MULTISONOUS, můl-tís-cô-nůs, a. Having many sounds.

MULTISYLLABLE, můl-tê-sîl-abl, n. A polysyllable. MULTITUDE, mål-tê-su'a. A crowd or throng.
MULTITUDINOUS, mål-tê-tu'd-in-ås, a. Manifold.
MULTIVAGANT, mål-tiv-å-gånt, a. That wanders
MULTIVAGOUS, mål-tiv-å-gås, a. or strays much abroad.

MULTIVALVE, můl'tê-vålv', n. An animal which

has a shell of many valves.
MULTIVALVE, mul-te-valv, a. MULTIVALVULAR, můl-tê-vălv, a.

MULTIVALVULAR, můl-tê-vălv-u-lêr

WULTIVERSANT MÎL-TÂN VELON VEL MULTIVERSANT, můl-tê-vêr-sant, a. Assuming many forms.

MULTIVIOUS, můl-tiv-ýůs, a. Having many ways. MULTOCULAR, mul-tok-u-ler, a. Having more eyes than two.

MULTURE, mult'yur,n. A grinding; the corn ground; the toll or fee.

MUM, mům', n. Ale brewed with wheat.
MUM, mům', n. Silent.
MUM, mům', vt. See MUMM.
MUM, mům', interj. Silence! hush!
MUMBLE, můmb'l, vi. To speak inwardly.
MUMBLE, můmb'l, vt. To utter imperfectly. softly. To bite

MUMBLED, mam'bld, pp. Uttered with a low, inarticulate voice. Chewed softly.

MUMBLENEWS, mamb'l-nu'z, n. One who privately

reports news. MUMBLER, mům'blůr, n. A mutterer.

MUMBLING, mum'bling, ppr. Uttering with a low voice; chewing softly.

MUMBLINGLY, mam-bling-le, ad. With inarticulate

utterance.

MUMBUDGET, mům-bůj-ét, interj. An expression de-

noting secrecy as well as silence.

MUMCHANCE, mum-tshans', n. Silence. A game of

MUMCHANCE, mům'tshåns', n. Silence. A game or hazard with dice. A fool.

MUMM, mům', vt. To frolick in disguise.

MUMMED, mům'd, pp. Disguised in a frolick.

MUMMER, mům'dr, n. A masker.

MUMMERY, mům'dr-ê, n. Masking; foolery.

MUMMIFYD, mům'ê-fi'd, pp. Made into a mummy.

MUMMIFY, mům'ê-fi'd, pp. Making into a mummy.

MUMMIFY, nům'ê-fi'ng, ppr. Making into a mummy.

mask. mummy MUMMING, mům'îng, ppr. Making diversion in a MUMMY, mům'ê, n. A dead body preserved by the

Egyptian art of embalming. | carp kind. | MUMMYCHOG, mům'é-tshôg', n. A small fish of the MUMP, můmp', vi. To chatter. To beg with a false pretence.

MUMP, mump', vt. To chew with a continued motion. MUMPED, mump'd, pp. Chewed with continued motion. MUMPER, mamp'ar, n. A beggar.

MULTIPLICATE, mål'tip-lê-kå't, a. Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mål'tip-lê-kå'shån, n. The act of multiplying by addition or production of more of the same kind.

MULTIPLICATIVE, mål'tip-lê-kå't-iv, a. Tending to multiply.

MULTIPLICATIVE, mål'tip-lê-kå't-iv, a. Tending to multiply.

MULTIPLICATIVE, mål'tip-lê-kå't-iv, a. Tending to multiply.

MUNCH, mån'sh', vi. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

MUNCH, mån'sh', vi. To chew by great mouthfuls. See MOUNCH.

MUNCHED, muntshd', pp. Chewed by great mouthfuls. MUNCHER, muntsh'ur, n. One that munches. MUNCHING, muntshing, ppr. Chewing by great

mouthfuls. MUND, mund', n. Mund is peace, from which our law-

yers call a breach of the peace, mundbrech.
MUNDANE, můn-då'n, a. Belonging to the world.
MUNDANITY, můn-då'n-lt-ê, n. Secularity.
MUNDATION, můn-då-shůn, n. The act of cleansing.
MUNDATORY, můn-då-shůn, a. Having the power to

MUNDICK, mun'dik, n. A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines. So called from its cleanly shining appearance.
MUNDIFICATION, můn'-dif-ik-å'-shůn, n. [any body. Cleansing

MUNDIFICATIVE, mun'dif'ik-a't-iv, n. A medicine to cleanse.

MUNDIFICATIVE, můn'dîf'îk-å't-iv, a. Cleansing.

MUNDIFIED, mån-'dê-fi'd, pp. Cleansed.

MUNDIFY, mån-'dê-fi, vt. To cleansed.

MUNDIFYING, mån-'dê-fi-'ng, ppr. Cleansing.

MUNDIVAGANT, mån-div-'a-gant, a. War Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mun-dung'gus, n. Stinking tobacco. MUNERARY, mu'ner-er-e, a. Having the nature of a MUNERATE.

MUNERATE, mu'nér-å't, vt. To reward. See RE-MUNERATION, mu-nér-å'shûn, n. Gift; reward. MUNGCORN, mûng'kàrn, n. Mixed corn. See Mangcorn. [tween different kinds.

MUNGREL, mung'grel, n. Any thing generated be-MUNGREL, mung'grel, a. Generated between different kinds. [poration. to a cor-MUNICIPAL, mu-nîs-îp-âl, a. Belonging to a cor-MUNICIPALITY, mu-nîs-îp-âl-ît-ê, n. The people of

MUNIFICATITY, mu-mis-ip-ai-it-e, n. Inc people of a district in the division of republican France.

MUNIFICATE, mu-nif-ik-å/t, vt. To enrich.

MUNIFICATED, mu-nif-ik-å/t-ing, ppr. Enriched.

MUNIFICATING, mu-nif-ik-å/t-ing, ppr. Enriching.

MUNIFICENCE, mu-nif-is-èns, n. Liberality.

MUNIFICENT, mu-nif-is-ènt, a. Liberality generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mu-nif-is-ènt, ad. Liberaly;

generously.
MUNIMENT, mu'nê-ment, n. A fortification; a strong

hold. Evidences. Charters.

MUNITE, mu-ni't, vt. To fortify. To strengthen. MUNITED, mu-ni't-ed, pp. Fortified.

MUNITING, mu-ni't-ing, ppr. Fortifying. tion. MUNITION, mu-nish'un, n. Fortification. Ammuni-

MUNITY, mu'nit-ê, n. Security. Freedom. MUNION, mûn'ýûn, n. See MULLION.

MUNS, můnz', n. A term for the mouth and chops. MURAGE, mu'rěj, n. Money paid to keep walls in re-MURAL, mu'râl, a. Pertaining to a wall.
MURDER, mu'râu, a. The act of killing.
MURDER, mu'râu, vt. To kill. To destroy.

MURDER, můr-důr, interj. An outcry when life is in danger.

MURDERED, mur'dård, pp. Slain with malice prepense MURDERER, mår'dår-år, n. One who has shed hu-

man blood unlawfully.
MURDERESS, mur-dur-es, n. A woman that com-

mits murder. MURDERING, mår-dår-ing, ppr. Killing a human be-MURDERINGPIECE, mår-dår-ing-pé's, n. A small piece of ordnance.

piece of ordnance.

MURDERMENT, můr'důr-měnt, n. The act of killing.

MURDEROUS, můr'důr-ås, a. Guilty of murder.

MURDEROUSLY, můr'důr-ůs-lê, ad. In a bloody

MURE. mu'r, n. A wall. [manner.

MURE, mu'r, pt. To inclose in walls.

MURED, mu'rd, pp. Inclosed in walls.

MURED, mu'rd, pr. An overseer of a wall.

MURIACITE, mu'rê-à-si't, n. A stone composed of salt, sand, and gypsum.

MURIATE, mu-re-å't, n. A salt formed of muriatic acid, combined with a base.

MURIATED, mu-rê-â/t-êd, a. Put in brine. MURIATICK, mu-rê-ât-îk, a. Partaking of the taste

or nature of brine.

MURIATIFEROUS, mu-ré-à-tif'ar-us. a. Producing muriatic substances or salts.

MURICALCITE, mu-rê-kål-si't, n. Rhomb-spar.
MURICATED, mu-rê-kå't-èd, a. Formed with sharp points. | rex, a guant MURICITE, mu'rê-si't, n. Fossil remains of the mu-

MURING, mu'r-ing, ppr. Inclosing in walls.

MURK, mdrk', n. Darkness; want of light. Husks of

MURKY, mdrk'e, a. Dark; cloudy. [fruit.

MURMUR, mdr'mdr, vi. A low shrill noise.

MURMUR, mdr'mdr, vi. To grumble.

MURMURDD mdr'mdr, vi. Compleied of in a sup-

MURMURED, mur'murd, pp. Complained of in a sup-

pressed voice.

MURMURER, můr'můr-úr, n. A grumbler.

MURMURING, můr'můr-ing, n. Complaint half suppressed.

MURMURING, mår-mår-ing, pp. Uttering complaints in a low voice.

MURMURINGLY, můr-můr-ing-lê, ad. Mutteringly. MURMUROUS, mår-mår-ås, a. Exciting murmur. MURNIVAL, mår-niv-ål, n. Four cards of a sort.

MURR, mår', n. A catarrh.
MURRAIN, mår'in, n. The plague in cattle.
MURRAIN, mår'in, a. Infected with the murrain.

MURREY, můr', n. A kind of bird.
MURREY, můr', n. Darkly red.
MURRHINE, můr'-hi'n, a. An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware or porcelain brought from the east; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia.

MURRION, mdr-5'dn, n. A helmet. MURTH of Corn, mdrth, n. Plenty of grain. MUSARD, mu'z-urd, n. One who is apt to be absent of mind.

MUSCADEL, můs-kå-děl', n. A kind of sweet wine MUSKADINE, můs-kå-dě'n, n. A kind of sweet pear. MUSCLE, musl, n. A bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common

membrane. A bivalve shell-fish.

MUSCOSITY, můs-kôs'lt-ê, n. Mossiness. MUSCOVADO, můs-kô-vå-dô, n. Unrefined sugar. MUSCOVY-DUCK,můs'kô-vê-důk',n. The musk duck. MUSCOVY-GLASS, můs'kô-vê-gla's, n. See MINA. MUSCULAR, můs-ku-ler, a. Relating to muscles. MUSCULARITY, můs-ku-lår'it-ê, n. The state of

having muscles. MUSCULITE, můs/ku-li/t, n. A petrified muscle. MUSCULOUS, můs/ku-lůs, a. Full of muscles. MUSEA, or MUSIA, mu-zê/å, n. Work in Mosaic. MUSE, mu'z, v. Deep thought. The power of poetry.
MUSE, mu'z, vi. To ponder. To study in silence.
MUSE, mu'z, vt. To think on.

MUSED, mu'zd, pp. Meditated; thought on.
MUSEFUL, mu'z-föl, a. Silently thoughtful.
MUSELESS, mu'z-les, a. Regardless of the power of MUSER, mu'z-år, n. One who muses. [poetry. MUSET, mu'z-åt, n. The place through which the hare goes to relief.

MUSEUM, mu-zê-dm, n. A repository of learned curi-MUSH, můsh', n. The meal of maiz boiled in water. MUSHROOM, můsh-rôm, n. The champignon. MUSHROOMSTONE, můsh-rôm-stô'n, n. A kind of

fossil.

MUSIC, mu'sik, n. Instrumental or vocal harmony MUSICAL, mu'zîk-ål, a. Harmonious; melodious. Instrumental or vocal harmony. MUSICALLY, mu'zik-ål-ê, ad. Harmoniously. MUSICALNESS, mu'zik-ål-nes, n. Harmony.

MUSICBOOK, mu'zīk-bôk, n. A book containing

MUSICIAN, mu'zīsh-ān, n. One skilled in harmony. MUSICMASTER, mu'zīk-mā's-tūr, n. One who teaches MUSICMASTER, mu'zik-må's-tût, n. One who teaches
MUSING, mu'z-lng, n. Meditation. [musick.
MUSING, mu'z-lng, ppr. Meditating in silence.
MUSK, måsk', n. The production of an animal the size
MUSK, måsk', n. The production of an animal the size

of a common goat, and is contained in a bag, situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. Grape hya-

misk or grape flower.

MUSK, můsk', vt. To perfume with musk.

MUSKAPPLE, můsk'ap'l, n. A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, můsk'kåt', n. The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, můsk'tshér'é, n. A sort of cherry. MUSKED, můskd', pp. Perfumed with musk. MUSKET, můs'két, n. A soldier's handgun.

MUSKETEER, mås-ke-te'r, n. A soldier whose wea-

pon is his musket. MUSKETOON, mås-kê-tô/n, n. A blunderbuss. MUSKETRY, mås-kêt-rê, n. The term for muskets

collectively. MUSKINESS, můsk'é-nés, n. The scent of musk.

MUSKING, måsk-ing, ppr. Perfuming with musk.

MUSKITTO, mås-kê-tô, n. A stinging fly or gnat

MUSQUITTO, mås-kê-tô, n. of the Indies. MUSKMELON, můsk'-měl'-ůn, n. A fragrant melon.

MUSKOX, musk-oks', n. A species of the genus bos, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay; it has large horns, united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine.
MUSKPEAR, musk-på/r, n. A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, můsk-rô'z, n. A rose so called from its rragrance. [Hibiscus. MUSKSEED, můsk'sê'd, n. A plant of the genus MUSKWOOD, můsk'ôðd', n. A species of plant of the genus Trichilia

genus Trichilia. MUSKY, můs-kê, a. Fragrant; sweet of scent.
MUSLIN, můz-lìn, n. A fine stuff made of cotton.

MUSLINET, můz'lin-ét', n. A sort of coarse cotton

MUSNUD, můs-nůd, n. An eastern throne.

MUSNUL, műs-índd, n. An eastern throne.

MUSROL, műs-írdl, n. The noseband of a horse's bridle.

MUSS, műs-í, n. A seramble.

MUSSACK, műs-śak-í, n. A liquor much used in China.

MUSSEL, műs-l, n. A shell-fish.

MUSSITATION, műs-ít-á-shűn, n. Murmur; grumble.

MUSSULMAN, műs-l-mån, n. A Mahometan believer. MUSSULMANISH, můs'l-mån-ish, a. Mahometan.

MUST, must', verb imperf. To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses;

used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things.

MUST, můsť, n. New wine.

MUST, můsť, vt. To mould.

MUST, můsť, vt. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACH, můs-tåk, n. A small tufted monkey.

MUSTACHIO, můs-tå'shô, n. A whisker; hair on MUSTACHIO, můs-tå'shô, n. A plant.

MUSTARD, můst-ta'ch, n. A plant.

MUSTARD, můst-ta'ch, n. Adde mouldy.

MUSTED, must'ed, pp. Made mouldy.

MUSTEE, mås-tå, n. A person of a mixed breed.

MESTEE, mås-tå, n. A person of a mixed breed.

MUSTELINE, mås-tå-li'n, a. Pertaining to the weazel.

MUSTER, mås-tår, vt. To bring together.

MUSTER, mås-tår, vi. To assemble in order to form

an army.

MUSTER, můs'tůr, n. A review of a body of forces. MUSTERBOOK, můs'tůr-bôk', n. A book in which

the forces are registered. MUSTERMASTER, můs'ter-må's-tůr, n. One who

superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MUSTERROLL, můst-tůr-rởl, n. A register of forces.

MUSTILY, můst-tì-è, ad. Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, must'é-nes, n. Mould; foulness.

MUSTING, most-lng, ppr. Making mouldy.
MUSTY, must-ĉ, a. Mouldy; moist and fetid; stale.
MUTABILITY, mut-à-bil-ît-ĉ, n. Changeableness;

change of mind. MUTABLE, mu't-åbl, a. Subject to change.
MUTABLENESS, mu't-åbl-nes, n. Instability.

MUTATION, mu-tå-shun, n. Change; alteration. MUTE, mu't, a. Silent; having nothing to say.
MUTE, mu't, a. One that has no power of speech. The

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l 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good —w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

MUTILATE, mu'til-å'r, vt. To deprive of some essen-[part. MUTILATE, mu'til-a't, a. Deprived of some essential

MUTILATED, mu'til-å't-åd, pp. Deprived of a limb. MUTILATING,mu'til-å't-ing,ppr. Depriving of a limb. MUTILATION, mu-til-a-shun, n. Deprivation of a limb.

MUTILATOR, mu'tîl-å't-ur, n. One that mangles.

MUTILOUS, mu'til-us, a. Mutilated.

MUTINOUS, mu-tin-us, a. Mutinated.
MUTINE, mu-té'n, n. A mutineer.
MUTINE, mu-té'n, vi. To rise in mutiny.
MUTINEER, mu-tîn-é'r, n. A mover of sedition.
MUTINOUS, mu-tîn-üs, a. Seditious.
MUTINOUS, mu-tîn-üs, a. Seditious.
[bule]

[bulently. MUTINOUSLY, mu-tin-us-lê, ad. Seditiously; tur-MUTINOUSNESS, mu-tin-us-nes, n. Seditiousness.

MUTINOUSNESS, mu²tin-ūs-nes, n. Seditiousness MUTINY, mu²tin-ė, vi. To move sedition. MUTINY, mu²tin-ė, n. Sedition. MUTTER, můt²ůr, vi. To grumble; to murmur. MUTTER, můt²ůr, vt. To grumble forth. MUTTER, můt²ůr, vt. To grumble forth. MUTTERED, můt²ůrd, pp. Uttered in a low voice. MUTTERED, můt²ůr-ůr, n. A grumbler. MUTTERING, můt²ůr-îng, n. Murmur. MUTTERING, můt²ůr-îng, n. Murmur. MUTTERING, můt²ůr-îng, npr. Grumbling

MUTTERING, måt-år-ång, ppr. Grumbling MUTTERINGLY, måt-år-ång-lê, ad. Without dis-

tinct articulation. MUTTON, mut'n, n. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. MUTTONFIST, mut'n-fist, n. A hand large and red.

MUTUAL, mu'tu-ål, a. Reciprocal.
MUTUALITY, mu-tu-ål'ft-å, n. Reciprocation.
MUTUALITY, mu-tu-ål-ål-å, ad. Reciprocally.
MUTUATION, mu-tu-ål-shån, n. The act of borrowing.

MUTUATITIOUS, mu-tu-ā-tish-da, a. Borrowed.
MUTULE, mu-tul, n. A square modillion under the
cornice. In French, it is reckoned a corbel or bracket.

MUX, måks', n. Dirt.
MUXY, måks'ė, a. Dirt.
MUZZLE, måz'l, n. The mouth of any thing.
MUZZLE, måz'l, vi. To bring the mouth near.
MUZZLE, måz'l, vt. To bind the mouth.

MUZZLED, muz'ld, pp. Fastened in the mouth to

prevent biting, or eating.
MUZZLERING, muz'l-ring, n. The metalline ring,

or circle, that surrounds the mouth of a cannon.
MUZZLING, můz-lîng, ppr. Binding the mouth.
MUZZY, můz-é, a. Bewildered by liquor.

MY, mi', pron. Belonging to me.
MYCANTHA, mi-kan'tha, n. A plant: the butcher's broom.

MYDRIASIS, mid-ri'as-is, n. Too great a dilatation of the pupils of the eye.

MYNCHEN, min'shên, n. A nun.

MYNHEER, min-he'r, n. Sir, my lord or master, among the Dutch.

MYOGRAPHICAL, mi-ô-gråf-ik-ål, a. to a description of the muscles. Pertaining the muscles. MYOGRAPHIST,mi-òg-rā-fīst, n. One who describes MYOGRAPHY, mi-òg-rā-fē, n. A description of the muscles.

MYOLOGICAL, mi-ô-lo'j-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to a description, and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, mi-ôl-ô-jê, n. The description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPE, mi'b'p, n. A short-sighted person.

MYOPY, mi-ô-pê, n. Shortness of sight.

MYOTOMY, mi-ô-tô-mê, n. A dissection of the muscles.

MYRIAD, mir-ŷâd, n. The number of ten thousand.

MYRIAMETER, mir-ê-âm-êt-ûr, n. The length of ten thousand meters, equal to two mean leagues of the

ancient measure. MYRIARE, mir'é-å'r, n. A French linear measure of

ten thousand acres, or 100,000 square meters.

MYRIARCH, mirée-ark, n. A captain, or commander, of ten thousand men.

MYRICIN, mir-is-in, n. The substance which remains after bees-wax has been digested in alcohol.

MYRIOLITER, mîr-ê-ôl-ît-ûr, n. A French measure of capacity, containing ten thousand liters, or 610,250 cubic inches.

MYRMIDON, mir'mid-un, n. Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mi-ròb'a-lan, or mir-ob'a-lan, n. Dried fruit. The production of trees growing in the East Indies. MYROPOLIST, mir-op-6-list, n. One who sells un-

MYRRH, mir', or mer', n. A gum. MYRRHINE, mir'i'n, a. Made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRRHITES, mlr'i'tz, n. A precious stone, having the colour and smell of myrrh. MYRTIFORM, mer'te-farm, a. Having the shape of

MYRTLE, mer'tl, n. A fragrant tree sacred to Venus MYRTLEBERRY, mert'l-ber'e, n. The fruit of the

MYRUS, mi'rus, n. A species of sea-serpent.
MYSELF, mê-sêlf', or mi-sêlf', n. An emphatical word added to I. MYSTAGOGICAL, mis-tå-gòg-ik-ål, a. Relating to

the interpretation of divine mysteries.

MYSTAGOGUE, mis'tå-gòg, n. One who interprets

divine mysteries. MYSTAGOGY, mis-ta-gog-e, n. Initiating into sa-

cred mysteries.

MYSTERIAL, mis-tê'r-ŷâl, a. Containing a mystery. MYSTERIARCH, mis-tê'r-ŷârk, n. One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mis-tê'r-ŷůs, a. Awfully obscure. MYSTERIOUSLY, mis-tê'r-ŷůs-lê, ad. In a manner above understanding. [scurity. MYSTERIOUSNESS, mis-tê'r-yus-nes, n. Holy ob-

MYSTERIZE, mis'ter-i'z, vt. To explain as enigmas. MYSTERIZED, mis'ter-i'zd, pp. Expressed by words in the form of enigmas.

MYSTERIZING, mis'ter-i'z-ing, ppr. Expressing in the form of enigmas.

MYSTERY, mîs-ter-ê, n. Something above human intelligence. A trade; a calling

MYSTIC, mis-tik, a. One of an old fanatick seet.

MYSTICAL, mis-tik-ål, a.

MYSTIC. mis-tik. a.

Sacredly obscure.

MYSTIC, mis'tîk, a. Sacredly obscure.

MYSTICALLY, mis'tîk-āl-ê, ad. Implying some secret meaning. [some secret meaning. MYSTICALNESS, mis-tik-al-nes, n. Involution of

MYSTICISM, mis-te-sizm, n. Fanaticism.

MYSTICS, mis-tiks, n. A religious sect, who profess to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God. MYSTIFICATION, mis-tif-ik-a-shun, n. The act of

rendering any thing mysterious.

MYSTIFY, mls-tê-fi, vi. To render obscure.

MYTHICAL, mlth-lk.-ål, a.

MYTHIC. mlth-lk. a.

Fabulous.

MYTHIC, mith'ik, α. } rabnious.

MYTHISTORY, mi-this'tůr-ê, or mith-is'tůr-ê, n Fable interspersed with history

MYTHOGRAPHER, mi-thòg-rå-får. or mith-ô-gråfår, n. A writer of fables.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mi-thô-loj-ik-al, Relating to the or mith-ò-lòj-ik-al, a. explication of MYTHOLOGICK, mi-thô-lòj-ik, or fabulous hismîth-ô-lòj-ik, a. tory.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mi-thô-lòj-lk-ál-é, or míth-ô-lòj-lk-ál-é, ad. Suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mi-thôl-ô-jîst, or míth-ôl-ô-jîst, n:

An expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. MYTHOLOGIZE, mi-thôl-ô-ji'z, or mîth-ôl-ô-ji'z, vz.
To explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mi-thòl²ô-jê, or mith-òl²ô-jê, n. Ex-plication of the fabulons history of the gods of the heathens.

MYTHOPLASM, mi'thô-plazm, or mith'ô-plazm, A narration of mere fable.

MYTILITE, mlt'fli-i't, n. A petrified muscle or shell MYXON, mlks'dn, n. A fish of the species of mullet.

NAT NAP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

N.

N, a semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, no, name, net; it is sometimes after m almost lost; as, condemn, contemn .- Walker. Rather, entirely lost .-J K.

J K.

NAB, nåb', n. The summit of a rock or mountain.

NAB, nåb', vt. To catch unexpectedly.

NABBED, nåbd', pp. Caught suddenly.

NABBING, nåbb'lng, ppr. Catching suddenly.

NABOB, nåbbb, or nåbbb, n. The title of an Indian NACHE, nåtsh', See Narch. NACKER, or NAKER, nåk'år, or nå'kår, n. Å shell that contained a pearl.

NACKER, nåk-ur, n. A collar maker.

NACRE, nå kër, n. Mother of pearl. NACREOUS, nå krê-ås, a. Having a pearly lustre. NADIR, na-dir, n. The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NÆVE, nê'v, n. A spot. NÆVOSE, nê'vô's, a. Spotted, or freckled. NAFF, nåf', n. A kind of tufted sea-bird. NAG, någ', n. A small horse.

NAIAD, na'. A small noise.
NAIAD, na'. Yad, n. A water-nymph.
NAIL, na'l, n. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. The talons of birds; the claws of beasts. A spike of metal, by which things are fastened together. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

NAIL, nal, vt. To fasten with nails.

NAILED, nå'ld, pp. Fastened with nails; studded.

NAILER, nå/l-år, n. A nail-maker. NAILERY, nå/l-år-ê, n. A manufactory for nails. NAILING, nå'l-ing, ppr. Fastening with nails; studding. NAIVETE, nåèv-tå, n. Simplicity; ingenuousness. NAKE, nå'k, vt.
NAKEN, nå'k-èn, vt.

To make naked; to expose.

NAKED, na'ked, a. Wanting clothes; bare. Unarmed.

Plain; evident. merely. NAKEDLY, nå'ked-le, ad. Without covering. Simply; NAKEDNESS, nå-ked-nes, n. Want of covering. NALL, nå-l, n. An awl. [Plainness. NAMÁZ, nå-måz, n. The Turks' common prayer. NAMBYPAMBY, nåm-bê-påm-bê, a. Having little af-

fected prettinesses.

NAME, na'm, n. The discriminative appellation of an individual. Reputation; character. Renown. NAME, na'm, vt. To mention by name. To specify.

To mention.

NAMED, nå/md, pp. Called; denominated. NAMELESS, nå/m-lės, a. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

NAMELY, nå/m-lê, ad. Particularly.

NAMER, nå'm-år, n. One who calls any by name. NAMESAKE, nå'm-så'k, n. One that has the same

name with another.

NAMING, nå/m-ing, ppr. Calling; nominating. NAN, nån', a. Welch word signifying what, used as an interrogative.

NANKIN, or NANKEEN, nån-kin', or nån-ke'n, n. A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.

NAP, nåp', n. Slumber; a short sleep. Down; villous substance. The top of a hill.

substance, deposited from naphtha, distilled from coal tar.

NAPLESS, naprlės, a. Threadbare. [nap. NAPPINESS, napre-nes, n. The quality of having a NAPKIN, nap-kin, n. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands.

NAPPY, nap'e, a. An old epithet applied to ale. Fuc

NAPTAKING, nåp'tå'k-ing, n. Surprise. NAR, nå'r, a. Old comparison of Near. NARCISSUS, når'sis'ds, n. A daffodil.

NARCOTICALLY, når-kot-ik-ål-e, ad.

ducing torpor.

NARCOTICK, når-kôt-ik, n. A drug producing sleep.

NARCOTICKNESS, når-kôt-ik-nés, n. The quality

which takes away the sense of pain. NARCOTINE, når-kô-ti/n, n. The pure narcotic

principle of opium.

NARD, nå'rd, n. Spikenard. A kind of ointment.

NARDINE, nå'r-di'n, a. Having the qualities of spikenard.

NARE, nå'r, n. A nostril. NARRABLE, når-'åbl, a. Capable to be told. NARRATE, når-rå't, vt. To relate; to tell.

NARRATED, når-råt-åd, pp. Related; told. NARRATING, når-råt-ång, pp. Relating; telling. NARRATION, når-rå-shån, n. Account; relating.

history [telling. NARRATIVE, når'å-tiv, a. Giving an account. Story-NARRATIVE, når-å-tiv, n. A relation. NARRATIVELY, når-å-tiv-lê, ad. By way of relation.

NARRATOR, når-rå't-år, n. A relater. NARRATORY, når-'å-tůr-è, a. Giving a relation of NARROW, når-ò, n. A strait, or passage through NARROWS, når-'ô'z, n. a mountain; or, a narrow

channel of water between one sea, or lake, and another. NARROW, når'ô, a. Small. Covetous. Contracted;

NARROW, nar'd, vt. To contract; to limit.

NARROWING, nar-6, v. 10 contacted, NARROWING, nar-6-ing, ppr. Contracted.
NARROWINGS, nar-6-ingz, n. The part of a stock-

ing which is narrowed. NARROWLY, når'&-le, ad. Contractedly. Vigilantly.

Nearly NARROWMINDED, når-6-mi/nd-éd,a. Mean-spirited.

NARROWNESS, når-ô-nes, n. Want of extent. Meanness; poverty. Want of capacity. NARWHALE, når-înôd'l, n. A species of whale.

NAS, nås'. Has not.

NASAL, nås'all, n. A medicine operating through the NASAL, nås'all, n. Belonging to the nose.

NASCAL, nås'all, n. A kind of medicated pessary.

NASCENT, nås'ent, a. Growing.

NASEBERRY, na'z-ber-e, n. The naseberry tree is a

species of the genus sloanea. NASICORNOUS, nä-zê-kà/r-nus, a. Having the horn on the nose.

on the nose.

NASIFORM, nå'z-ê-få'rm, a. Shaped like a nose.

NASTILY, nå's-til-ê, ad. Dirtily; filthily.

NASTINESS, nå's-tè-nès, n. Dirt; filth.

NASTURTION, nås-tůr-shûn, n. A plant of Indian

cresses.

NASTY, nå's-tê, a. Dirty; filthy.
NASUS, nå's-ås, n. A fresh-water fish, nine inches in length; found in the Danube, the Rhine, and other large Rivers of Germany.

NATAL, nå-tål, a. Relating to nativity. NATALITIAL, nå-tål-ish-ål, n. Given at the day of one's nativity. [day. NATALITIOUS, nattal-isht'ds, a. Relating to a birth-

NATALS, na'talz, n. Time and place of nativity.
NATANT, na'tant, a. Floating on water: as, the leaf

of an aquatic plant.

NATATION, nå-tå-shån, n. The act of swimming. NATATORY, nå-tå-tår-e, a. Enabling to swim. NATCH, nåtsh', n. That part of the ox which lice near the tail or rump, between the two loins.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—1, u_

NATHLESS, nath-les, ad. Nevertheless. NATHMORE, nath-mor, ad. Never the more. NATION, na'shun, n. A people distinguished from

another people.

NATIONAL, nå'shůn-ål, or nåsh'ůn-ål, a. Public;
NATIONALITY, nåsh-ůn-ål'ît-ë, or nå shůn-ål'ît-é, z. National character.

NATIONALIZE, nå'shun-ål-i'z, or nåsh'un-ål-i'z, vt. To distinguish nationally.

NATIONALIZED, nå shun-ål-i'zd, or nåsh un-åli'zd, pp. Furnished with the character and habits of a nation.

a nation.

NATIONALIZING, nå shån-ål-iz-ing, or nåsh dn-ål-iz-ing, ppr. Making national.

NATIONALLY, nå shån-ål-ê, or nåsh dn-ål-ê, ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, nå shån-ål-nès, or nåsh dn-ål-

nės, n. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nå-tiv, n. One born in any place. Offspring.

NATIVE, nå-tiv, a. Produced by nature. Conferred

by birth. Original.

NATIVELY, nå-tiv-lė, ad. Naturally. Originally.

NATIVENESS, nå-tiv-nės, n. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nå-tiv-it-é, n. Birth; issue into life.

NATKA, nåt'kå, n. A bird; a species of shrike.
NATROLITE, nå'trô-li't, n. A variety of mesotype,
or zeolite, so called by Klaproth, on account of the

great quantity of soda it contains.

NATRON, nå-trun, n. A sort of black salt from Egypt.

NATURAL, nåt-ýdr-ål, n. An idiot; a fool. Ori-

ginal inhabitant. Gift of nature.

NATURAL, nåt-ýůr-ål, a. Produced or effected by nature. Illegitimate. Dictated by nature. Unaffected. NATURALISM, nåt-ýdr-ål-ism, n. Mere state of nature. [or natural philosophy.

NATURALIST, nåt-ýůr-ål-ist, n. A student in physics NATURALITY, nåt-ýůr-ål-it-é, n. Naturalness. NATURALIZATION, nåt-ýůr-ål-i-zä-shůn, n. The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

NATURALIZED, nåt'ý år-ål-i'zd, pp. Invested with

the privilege of natives.

NATURALIZING, nåt-ydr-ål-i'z-ing, ppr. with the rights of native subjects.

NATURALLY, nåt-ŷůr-ål-ê, ad. Spontaneously; without art.

NATURALNESS, nåt'ýůr-ål-něs, n. Conformity to truth and reality.

NATURALS, nåt 'yur-ålz, n. Whatever belongs natu-

rally to an animal.

NATURE, nå/t-ŷůr, n. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. The

preside over the material and animal world. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others. Disposition of mind; temper. Natural affection. Sort; species.

NATURE, nat-yard, pp. Endowed with natural qualities.

NATURED, nat-yard, pp. Endowed with natural qualities.

qualities. qualities. NATURING, na/t-yur-ing, ppr. Endowing with natural NATURIST, na't-yur-ist, n. One who ascribes every [duced by nature. thing to nature.

NATURITY, nå-tu'r-ît-ê, n. The state of being pro-NAUFRAGE, nå-frå'j, n. Shipwreck. NAUFRAGOUS, nå-frå-gůs, a. Causing shipwreck.

NAUGHT, nå't, n. Bad; corrupt.
NAUGHT, nå't, n. Nothing; commonly written nought.
NAUGHTILY, nå't-fl-ê, ad. Wickedly.

NAUGHTINESS, na't-e-nes, n. Wickedness.

NAUGHTINESS, nå't-è-nés, n. Wickedness.

NAUGHTLY, nå't-lè, ad. Corruptly.

NAUGHTY, nå't-lè, a. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

NAULAGE, nå'l-lj, n. The freight of passengers.

NAUMACHY, nå'måk-è, n. A mock sea-fight.

NAUSEA, nå'shê-å, n. Sea-sickness; any sickness.

NAUSEATE, nå'shê-å't, vî. To turn away with disgust.

NAUSEATE, nå'shê-å't, vî. To strike with disgust.

NAUSEATE, nå'shê-å't-èd,pp. Rejected with disgust.

NAUSEATEING. nå'shê-å't-jn, nnr. Lothing.

NAUSEATING, ná'shê-å't-ing, ppr. Lothing. NAUSEOUS, ná'shůs, a. Loathsome. NAUSEOUSLY, ná'shůs-lè, ad. Disgustfully. NAUSEOUSNESS, ná'shůs-nés, n. Loathsomeness.

NAUTICAL, nà-tîk-ål, a NAUTICK, nà-tîk, a. NAUTILITE, nà-tîl-j't, n. A fossil nautilus.

NAUTILUS, nà til-us, n. A shell-fish furnished with.

something analagous to oars and a sail.

NAVAL, na-val, a. Belonging to ships.

NAVALS, na-valz, n. pl. Naval affairs. [ships.

NAVARCHY, na-var-ke, n. Knowledge of managing NAVE, nav, n. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, na-vel, n. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

The middle.

NAVELGALL, nå'věl-gà'l, n. In a horse: a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELSTRING, nå-vėl-string, n. The umbilical cord.

NAVELWORT, nå-vėl-ödrt, n. A plant.

NAVEW, nå-vu', n. A plant.

NAVICULAR, nå-vik-u-lèr, a. In anatomy: the third

bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. [by ships or boats. NAVIGABLE, nav-é-gabl, a. Capable of being passed NAVIGABLENESS, nav-é-gabl-nes, n. Capacity to

be passed in vessels.

NAVIGATE, nåv-é-gå't, vi. To sail.

NAVIGATE, nåv-é-gå't, vi. To pass by ships.

NAVIGATED,nåv-é-gå't-éd,pp. Passed over in sailing.

NAVIGATING, nåv-é-gå't-ing, ppr. Steering, and managing in sailing. [by water. NAVIGATION, nåv-é-gå'-shån, n. The act of passing NAVIGATOR, nåv-é-gå'-år, n. Sailor; seaman.

NAVY, na ve, n. An assemblage of ships.

NAVI, nave, v. An assemblage of snips.
NAVI, nall, n. An awl.
NAY, nall, ad. No; not only so, but more.
NAY, nall, vt. To refuse.
NAYED, nall, pp. Refused.

NAYING, nå-fing, ppr. Refusing.
NAYWARD, nå-fing, ppr. Refusing.
NAYWARD, nå-find, pp.
NAYWORD, nå-find, n.

NAZARENE, naz-a-re'n, n. One of the early Christian converts, so denominated, from their faith in Jesus

of Nazareth, both by Jew and Gentile. NAZARITE, nåz'å-ri't, n. One separated from others by a profession of some extraordinary and special acts

of religion. the Nazarites. NAZARITISM, nåz'å-ri't-izm, n. The doctrines of

NE, nê', ad. Neither; not. NEAF, nê'f, n. A fist. NEAL, nê'l, vt. To temper by a gradual heat. NEAL, nê'l, vt. To be tempered in fire.

NEAL, ne'l, vi. To be tempered in fire.

NEALED, ne'ld, pp. Tempered by heat.

NEALING, ne'l-lng, ppr. Tempering by heat.

NEAP, ne'p, n. Low tide.

NEAP, ne'p, a. Low; decrescent.

NEAPED, ne'pd, a. Wanting depth of water.

NEAPED, ne'pd, a. Wanting depth of water.

NEAPOLITAN, ne-ā-pòl-īt-ān, n. A native of the kingdom of Naples.

NEAPOLITAN, ne-ā-pòl-īt-ān, a. Belonging to Naples.

NEAPIDE, ne'n-ti'd, n. Low tide.

NEAPTIDE, nê/p-ti'd, n. Low tide.

NEAR 11DE, nep-trd, n. Low tue.
NEAR, né'r, prep. Close to; nigh. [or alliance.
NEAR, né'r, ad. At hand. Within a little. By relation
NEAR, né'r, a. Not distant. Close. Closely related.
Pressing; affecting; dear. Parsimonious.
NEAR, né'r, vt. To approach.
NEAR, né'r, vt. To draw near.

NEARED, ne'rd, pp. Approached: as, the ship neared

NEAR hand, ne'r-hand, ad. Closely.

NEARING, nê'r-îng, ppr. Approaching. [gardly manner. NEARLY, nê'r-îe, ad. Closely; pressingly. In a nig-NEARNESS, ne'r-nes, n. Closeness. Alliance of blood

or affection. Tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nê't, n. Black cattle; oxen.

NEAT, nê't, a. Elegantly. Cleanly. Pure.

NEATHERD, nê't-hêrd, n. A cow-keeper.

NEATLY, nê't-lê, ad. Elegantly. Cleanlily.

NEATNESS, nê't-nês, n. Elegance. Cleanliness.

NEATRESS, nê't-rês, n. She who takes care of cattle.

NEE NEG

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 81 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-6 4 4

NEB, néb',n. Nose; beak. In Scotland: the bill of a bird. NEBULA, néb'u-lå, n. Like a cloud in the human [cloudy. Films upon the eyes.

NEBULOSITY, něb-u-lòs-lt-é, n. The state of being NEBULOUS, něb-u-lòs-lt-é, n. Misty; cloudy. NECESSARIAN, něs-és-sš'r-ýån, n. One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NECESSARIES, nes'es-se'r-ez, n. Things needful. NECESSARILY, nes'es-se'r-il-e, ad. Indispensably. NECESSARINESS, nes-es-se'r-e-nes, n. The state of

being necessary.

NECESSARY, nés-és-sé'r-é, a. Needful. Conclusive.

NECESSARY, nés-és-sé'r-é, n. A privy.

NECESSITARIAN, nés-és-it-á'r-ýàn, n. One who

NECESSARIAN, nes'es-a'r-ŷan, n. the doctrine of philosophical necessity. maintains

NECESSITATE, ne-ses'ît-a't, vt. Not to leave free. NECESSITATED, né-sés-ít-åt-èd, pp. Unavoidable. NECESSITATING, né-sés-ít-å't-ing, ppr. Making necessary. NECESSITATION, né-sés-ít-å'shún, n. The act of NECESSITATION, né-sés-ít-å-shún, n. The act of

NECESSITATION, ne-see-it-a-shûn, n. The act of NECESSITOUS, ne-see-ît-a-a. Pressed with poverty. NECESSITOUS, ne-see-ît-a-a. Pressed with poverty. NECESSITOUSNESS, ne-see-ît-a-ne-a. Poverty. NECESSITUDE, ne-se-ît-a-a. Want; need. Friendship. [need; poverty. Cogency of argument. NECESSITY, ne-see-ît-a. n. Indispensableness. Want; neces and new power of the new p

NECK, nek', n. The part between the head and the

body. A long narrow part. NECKATEE, nek-å-te, n. NECKATEE, nék'å-tê, n.
NECKERCHIEF, nék'kėr'tshif, A handkerchief for a woman's neck. NECKBEEF, nek'be'f, n. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. on their necks. NECKCLOTH, nek-kla'th, n. That which men wear

NECKED, něk'd, a. Having a neck. NECKLACE, něk'lå's, n. An ornament for the neck. NECKLACED, nek'la'sd, a. Marked with a necklace. NECKLAND, něk-lånd, n. A long narrow part of land.

NECKVERSE, něk²věrs, n. The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy;

said to be the beginning of the forty-first Psalm, "Miserere mei," &c.

NECK WEED, nêk-ćô-d, n. Hemp.

NECROLOGICAL, nêk-rô-lôj-lk-âl, a. Giving an account of the dead, or of deaths. NECROLOGIST, né-król-ô-jîst, n. One who gives an

account of deaths.

NECROLOGY, né-krdl-ô-jé, n. An account of persons deceased.

NECROMANCER, něk-rô-màns-ûr, n. A conjunction.
NECROMANCY, něk-rô-màns-ê, n. Conjunction.
NECROMANTICAL, něk-rô-màn-tík-ål, a. } Belonging to

necromancy. NECROMANTICALLY, něk-rô-mån'tîk-ål-ê, n. By conjuration. juration. NECROMANTICK, něk-rô-man-tik, n. Trick; con-NECRONITE, nêk'rô-ni't, n. Fetid feldspar, a mineral

which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odour, like that of putrid flesh.

NECROSIS, nê-krô-sis, n. A disease of the bones. NECTAR, nek-ter, n. Pleasant liquor, said to be drank

by the heathen deities; any pleasant liquor.

NECTAREAL, nêk-tâ/r-ŷân, a. Sweet as nectar. NECTAREAN, nêk-tâ/r-ŷân, a. Sweet as nectar. NECTAREOUS, nêk-tâ/r-ŷâs, a. Sweet as nectar.

NECTARIFEROUS, nek-tå-rif-ur-us, a. Producing nectar.

NECTARINE, něk ta-rin, a. Sweet as nectar. NECTARINE, něk ta-rin, n. A fruit of the plum kind.

NECTARIZE, něk-tà-ri'z, vt. To sweeten. NECTARIZED, něk-tàr-i'zd, pp. Sweetened. NECTARIZING, něk-tàr-i'z-ing, ppr. Sweetening. NECTAROUS, něk²tår-ůs, a. Sweet as nectar. NECTARY, něk²tår-ů, n. The milliferous part of a

flower.

NEDDER, nêd-ûr, n. An adder. NEED, nêd-ûr, n. Necessity. Want. Lack of anything for

NEED, ne'd, vt. To want; to require. NEED, ne'd, vi. To be in want of any thing. NEEDED, ne'd-ed, pp. Wanted.

NEEDER, ne'd-ur, n. One that wants any thing.

NEEDJEH, ne'd-dr, n. One that wants any thing.

NEEDJEUL, ne'd-fôl, a. Necessary.

NEEDFULLY, ne'd-fôl-è, ad. Necessariy.

NEEDJUNESS, ne'd-fôl-ne's, n. Necessity.

NEEDILY, ne'd-îl-è, ad. In poverty; poorly.

NEEDINESS, ne'd-è-ne's, n. Want; poverty.

NEEDING, ne'd-ing, ppr. Wanting; requiring.

NEEDLE, ne'dl, n. A small instrument used in sewing.

The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass

stands regularly north and south. NEEDLE, ne'dl, vt. To form crystals in the shape of

a needle. NEEDLE, ne'dl, vi. To shoot in crystallization into the

form of needles. NEEDLED, né'dld, pp. Formed into crystals in the

shape of a needle. NEEDLEFISH, ne'dl-fish, n. A kind of sea-fish.

NEEDLEFUL, né'dl-fôl, n. As much thread as is put in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nê'dl-mā'k-ār, n. } He who makes needles. NEEDLEMAREK, ne'dl-mark-ur, n. j. needles. NEEDLEORE, ne'dl-ô'r, n. Acicular bismuth glance. NEEDLESHELL, ne'dl-shel, n. The sea-urchin. NEEDLESS, ne'd-le's, a. Unnecessary. NEEDLESSLY, ne'd-le's-le', ad. Unnecessarily. NEEDLESSNESS, ne'd-le's-ne's, n. Unnecessariless.

NEEDLESTONE, nê'dl-stô'n, n. A mineral of the zeolite family.

NEEDLEWORK, ne'dl-oark, n. The business of a sempstress NEEDLEZEOLITE, nê'dl-zê'ô-li't, n. A species of

NEEDLING, nê'd-ling, ppr. Forming crystals in the shape of a needle.

NEEDMENT, ne'd-ment, n. Something necessary.

NEEDS, né'dz, ad. By compulsion.
NEEDY, né'd-é, a. Poor; necessitous.
NEEL, né'l, n. A needle.
NE'ER, nå'r, ad. For never.
NEESE, né'z, vi. To sneese.

NEESEWORT, nê'z-bûrt, n. An herb. NEESING, nê'z-ing, n. The act of sneezing. NEF, nef, n. From nave. The nave of a church.

NEFANDOUS, nê-fând', a. Not to be named; NEFANDOUS, nê-fând', ā. Not to be named; NEFANDOUS, nê-fâ'r-ŷñs, a. Wicked. NEFARIOUSLY, nê-fâ'r-ŷñs, a. Wicked. NEFARIOUSLY, nê-fâ'r-ŷñs-lê, ad. Wickedly. NEGATION, nê-gâ'-shûn, n. Denial. [not. NEGATIVE, nêg'â-tiv, n. A particle of denial: as, NEGATIVE, nêg'â-tiv, a. Denying. Having the

power to withhold.

power to withhold.

NEGATIVE, nêg'â-tîv, vt. To dismiss by negation.

NEGATIVED, nêg'â-tîv, pp. Disproved.

NEGATIVELY, nêg'â-tîv-lê, ad. In the form of a denial. Implying the absence of something.

NEGATIVING, nêg'â-tîv-lng, ppr. Disproving.

NEGATORY, nêg'â-tîv-ê, a. Belonging to negation.

NEGER, ne'ger, n. A black person; one of the African race.

NEGLECT, né-glékt', n. Negligence; frequency of neglect.

neglect.
NEGLECT, nê-glêkt', vt. To omit by carelessness.
NEGLECTED, nê-glêkt'êd, pp. Omitted to be done.
NEGLECTER, nê-glêkt'âr, n. One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL, nê-glêkt'fôl, a. Heedless; careless.
NEGLECTFULLY, nê-glêkt'fôl-ê, a. With careless indifference. bearing to do.

NEGLECTING, né-glěkt²lng, ppr. Ömitting; for-NEGLECTINGLY, né-glěkt²lng-lê, ad. Carelessly. NEGLECTION, né-glěk²shůn, n. The state of being negligent.

negligent.
NEGLECTIVE, ne-glekt-iv, a. Inattentive to,
NEGLIGEE, neg-1e-zhā', n. A sort of fashionable gown.
NEGLIGENCE, neg-1e-jens, n. Instance of neglect.
NEGLIGENT, neg-1e-jens, n. Careless; heedless.
NEGLIGENTLY, neg-1e-jens-1e, ad. Carelessly; heedlessly. With inattention.
NEGLIGENT BRI ITY na galach hilligh a n. The gues-

NEGOTIABILITY, nê-gô-shå-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality of being transferable by indorsement.

NEGOTIABLE, né-gô-shabl, a. Capable of being

NEGOTIANT, nê-gố-shant, a. One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATE, nê gô-shê-a't, vt. To conclude by

treaty or agreement.

NEGOTIATE, nê-gô'shê-â't, vi. To traffick; to treat.

NEGOTIATED, nê-gô'shê-â't-êd, pp. Sold for a valuable consideration. with.

NEGOTIATING, në-gô-shë-ā't-ing, ppr. Treating NEGOTIATION, në-gô-së-ā'shūn, n. Treaty of bu-

siness.

NEGOTIATOR, nê-gổ-shê-ả/t-nr, n. One employed to treat with others. [Though I have admitted the sound of sh, instead of the simple s, into all the above words, except this last but one, from which I have ejected it, in order to avoid the double sound of sh in the same word, I would prefer the sound of the s, in the pro-nunciation of all, as I have done in a number of other words; but the above words are in so common, everyday use, that I fear the inveteracy of custom could not be overcome by any showing of mine, that the sound of the s is easier to the organs, and more agreeable to the ear; and therefore I have admitted the sh, because that, in my corrections, I war not so much with general custom, as with absolute vulgarity, absurdity, and the pedantry of distorting words, such as edu-cate, from the simplicity of the spelling, by substi-tuting a difficult compound sound, formed of a consonant and a single vowel, in the place of a diphthong of the most striking euphony, which, with perfect ease to the organs of articulation, follows the sound of d, making the pronunciation of the whole word or d, making the pronuctation of the whole word pleasing to the ear, without any alteration of the letter u: thus, éd-u-kåt; éd-u-kåt-shun; éd-u-kåt-ling; instead of Mr. Walker's éd-jô-kå-shun, éd-jô-kåte, éd-jô-kå-ting. J.K.]
NEGRESS, nê-grés, n. A female negro.
NEGRO, nê-grô, n. A blackmoor.
NEGUS, nê-gôs, n. A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemme and returners. Coloral

lemon, and nutmeg; from the inventor, Colonel NEIF, ne'f, n. Fist. Negus.

NEIGH, na', n. The voice of an horse.
NEIGH, na', vi. To utter the voice of a horse or mare. NEIGHBOUR, nå'bår, n. One who lives near to

NEIGHBOUR, nå-bår, a. Near to another. NEIGHBOUR, nå-bår, vt. To adjourn to. quaint with. To make near to. To ac-

quaint with. To make near to.

NEIGHBOUR, nå-bůr, nt. To inhabit the vicinity.

NEIGHBOURED, nå-bůrd, pp. Near to.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nå-bůr-hôd, n. Place adjoining.

NEIGHBOURING, nå-bůr-hog, ppr. Being near to.

NEIGHBOURING, nå-bůr-lng, a. Living near to.

NEIGHBOURINESS, nå-bůr-lô-něs, n. State of

being neighbourly.

NEIGHBOURLY, nå 'bůr-lé, a. Kind; civil. NEIGHBOURLY, nå 'bůr-lé, ad. With social civility. NEIGHBOURSHIP, nå 'bůr-shîp, n. State of being near each other.

NEIGHING, nå'fing, n. The voice of a horse or mare.
NEIGHING, nå'fing, n. The voice of a horse or mare.
NEITHER, nå'ther, or ni'thår, conj. [The latter to be preferred, as the fuller sound; and the word "either" the same, i'thår.] Not either.
NEITHER, nå'thår, or ni'thår, pro. Not either; nor one pre the other.

one nor the other.

NEMCON, nem'kon', ad. An abreviation of the Latin

nemine contradicente, no one opposing.

NEMOLITE, něm²ô-li't, n. An arborized stone.

NEMORAL, něm²ô-růs, a. Pertaining to a wood, or NEMOROUS, něm²ô-růs, a. Woody.

[grove. NEMPNE, němp²nê, vt. To name.

NENIA, něn-yã, n. A funeral song; an elegy.

NENIPHA R nåčn-něn z. Water lilv. or water rose.

NENUPHAR, nê-nu-fâr, n. Water lily, or water rose. NEODAMODE, nê-ôd-a-mô'd, n. In ancient Greece:

a person newly admitted to citizenship. NEOLOGICAL, ne-ô-loj-îk-ål, a. Employing new

words or phrases.

NEOLOGISM, nė-ol'čo-jlzm, n. A new expression.

NEOLOGIST, nė-ol'čo-jlst, n. One who introduces Lew words into a language.

NEOLOGY, nê-ôl-ô-jê, n. Invention of new words

and phrases.

NEONOMIAN, nĉ-ĉ-nĉ/m-ŷān, n. One who advocates new laws, or desires God's laws to be altered.

NEOPHYTE, nĉ-ĉ-ĥ't, n. A convert.

NEOPHYTE, nĉ-ĉ-ĥ't, a. Newly entered into an em-

ployment.

NEOTERICK, ne-ô-ter-ik, n. One of modern times.

NEOTERICK, ne-ô-ter-ik, n. One of modern times.

NEOTERICAL, nê-ô-têr-îk-âl, a. \ Modern; novel; NEOTERICK, nê-ô-têr-îk, a. \ \ late. NEOTERICK, nê-ô-têr-'îk, a. } late.
NEP, nêp', n. The herb catmint. [all pain.
NEPENTHE, nê-pên-'thê, n. A drug that drives away
NEPHEW, nê-veu, n. The son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITE, nef-ri't, n. A mineral. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys; but it is now cut into handles, for sabres and daggers.

NEPHRITIC, ne-frit-ik, n. A medicine to relieve diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

NEPHRITICAL, nê-frîtt'îk-ål, a. Troubled with the NEPHRITICK, nê-frîtt'îk, a.

NEPHRITICK, ne-frit'ik, a. stone. NEPHRITIS, ne-fri'ds, n. An inflammation of the kidneys. [extracting a stone from the kidneys. NEPHROTOMY, nê-frôt-6-mê, n. The operation of NEPOTISM, nê-pô-tlzm, n. Fondness for nephews. NEPTUNIAN, nê-p-tu'n-ŷ-ân, a. Pertaining to the ocean. NEREID, nê'r-ŷ-ld, n. A sea-nymph. NERFLING, nerf-ling, n. A fresh-water fish of Gerwany, of the leathermouthed kind kind.

many, of the leather-mouthed kind.

NERITE, ner-it, n. A genus of univalvular shells.

NERITIE, ner-it-it, n. A petrified shell of the genus merita.

NERVE, nerv', n. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body. It is used by

the poets for sinew parts of the body. It is used by the poets for sinew parts of the body. It is used by the poets for sinew parts of the body. NERVE, něrví, pt. Armed with strength.
NERVELESS, něrvítěs, a. Without strength.
NERVINE, něrvín, a. That has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves-

NERVINE, nerv'i'n, n. A medicine that affords relief from disorders of the nerves.

NERVING, nerving, ppr. Arming with strength. NERVOUS, nerving, a. Full of nerves. Well strung

strong; vigorous.
NERVOUSLY, něrv-ůs-lê, ad. With strength.
NERVOUSNESS, něrv-ůs-něs, n. Vigour; strength.

NERVY, nervée, a. Strong; vigorous. NESCIENCE, neshépens, n. Ignorance.

NESH, nesh', a. Soft; tender. NESS, nes', n. The termination of many names of

NESS, nés', n. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory: from nere, Sax., a nose of land, or headland.

NEST, nést', n. Any place where animals are produced. A warm close habitation. Boxes or drawers.

NEST, nést', vi. To build nests.

NESTEGG, nést'ég', n. An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it. [her nest.

NESTLE, nés'tl, vi. To lie close and snug, as a bird in NESTLE, nés'tl, vt. To house, as in a nest. [gether.]

NESTLE, nestl, vt. To house, as in a nest. To cherish, as a bird her young. [gether. NESTLED, nestld, pp. Housed. Drawn closer to-NESTLING, nest-ling, pp. Lying closer together. NESTLING, nest-ling, ppr. Lying closer together. NESTLING, nest-ling, a. Newly hatched. NESTORIAN, nest-tor-yan, n. One of the followers of Nestorius, whose heresy was founded in the fif century, and who believed that Christ was divided in two persons. two persons.

NET, nět', n. A texture woven with large intersti NET, nět', vi. To knit a net. [or meshes. NET, nět', a. Clear; denoting the total of a receipt of

salary or income after certain deductions. The weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made

for tare and tret.

NET, nět', vt. To bring as clear produce.

NETHER, něth-år, a. Being in a lower place.

NETHERMOST, něth-år-mô'st, a. Lowest. NETTED, nét-éd, pp. Produced clear profit.

NETTING, netting, ppr. Producing clear profit. NETTING, netting, n. A reticulated piece of work.

NEW NIE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 01 5 6 6 4 4 3'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—v, e, or i—1, u.

NETTLE, net'l, n. A stinging herb. NETTLE, net'l, vt. To sting; to provoke. NETTLED, net'ld, pp. Fretted; irritated. NETTLER, nettler, n. One who provokes. NETTLETREE, netletre, n. A tree of the genus celtis.

NETTLING, nétřiling, ppr. Irritating; vexing. NETWORK, nětřling, ppr. Irritating; vexing. NETWORK, nětřlink, n. Any thing reticulated. NEVER, něvřdr, ad. At no time.

NEVERTHELESS, nev-ur-the-les, a. Notwithstand-NEUROLOGICAL, nu-rô-lòj'ik-al, a. Pertaining to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEUROLOGIST, nu-rôl-ô-jîst, n. One who describes the nerves of animals. NEUROLOGY, nu-rôl-6-jê, n. A description of the NEUROPTER, nu-rôp-tůr, n. NEUROPTERA, nu-rôp-tůr, n. NEUROPTERA, nu-rôp-tůr-å, n. The neuropters are an order of

insects having four membranes, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins. NEUROPTERAL, nu-rop-tur-al, a. Belonging to the

order of neuropters.
NEUROSPAST, nu'ròs-past, n. A puppet. nerves. NEUROTIC, nu-rôt-lk, a. Useful in disorders of the NEUROTIC, nu-rôt-lk, n. A medicine useful in dis-

orders of the nerves.

NEUROTOMICAL, nn-ro-tom-ik-al, a. Pertaining the nerves. Pertaining

NEUROTOMIST, nu-rôt-ô-mist, n. One who dissects NEUROTOMY, nu-rôt-ô-mê, n. The anatomy of the

NEUTER, nu'tur, a. Not engaged on either side. NEUTER, nu²-tửr, n. One indifferent and unengaged. NEUTRAL, nu²-trảl, a. Not engaged on either side. NEUTRAL, nu²-trảl, n. One who does not engage on

side. either side.

NEUTRALIST, nu-trāl-īst, n. One who is on either NEUTRALITY, nu-trāl-īt-ē, n. A state between good and evil

NEUTRALIZATION, nu-trål-i-zå-shun, n. Destroy-

ing the peculiar properties of a body by combination with another body, or substance.

NEUTRALIZE, nu'trål-i'z, vt. To render indifferent.

NEUTRALIZED, nu'trål-i'zd, pp. Reduced to neu-

NEUTRALIZING, nu'trâl-i'z-îng. ppr. Rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance.

NEUTRALIZING, nu'trâl-i'z-îng, a. Having the

quality of rendering neutral. NEUTRAL-TINT, nu'tral-tint', n. That purple hue, which distant hills assume.

NEW, nu', ad. Fresh; novel. Modern. Not habit-uated. Renovated.

NEW, nu', ad. This is only used in composition for newly, as new-born, &c.

NEW, nu', vt. To make new; to renew.

NEWED, nu'd, pp. Renewed. [case is carried. NEWEL, nu'el, n. The compass round which the stair-NEWFANGLE, nu'fangg'l, a. Desirous of new things. NEWFANGLE, nu'fangg'l, vt. To change by introducing novelties. [love of novelty.

NEWFANGLED, nu'fangg'ld, a. Formed with foolish NEWFANGLEDNESS, nu'fangg'ld-nes, Vain and NEWFANGLENESS, nu'fangg'l-nes, n. foolish love of novelty.

NEWFASHIONED, nu-fash-und, a. Lately come into

fashion.

NEWING, nu²ing, ppr. Renewing.
NEWING, nu²ing, n. Yest or barm.
NEWISH, nu²ish, a. As if lately made.
NEWLY, nu²lé, ad. Freshly; lately.
NEWMODEL, nu²mòd²él, vt. To give a new form to.
NEWMODELED, nu²mòd²éld, pp. Formed after a new

form to.

NEWMODELING, nu'mod'él-ing, ppr. Giving a new NEWNESS, nu'nés, n. Freshness; lateness. Novelty. Something lately produced.

NEWS, nu'z, n. Something not heard before. which give an account of the transactions of the present times. lin news.

NEWSMONGER, nu'z-mång'går, n. One that deals NEWSPAPER, nu'z-på'půr, n. See News. NEWT, nu't, n. Eft. A small lizard.

NEWTONIAN, nu-tô'n-yan, a. Formed, or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.

NEWTONIAN, nu-tô/n-van, n. A follower of Newton

in philosophy. NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nu'ŷêrz-gift', n. Present made

on the first day of the year.

NEXIBLE, něks²ibl, a. That may be knit together.

NEXT, něksť, a. Nearest in place or time.

NEXT, něksť, ad. Immediately succeeding.

NIAS, ni-as, n. A young hawk.
NIB, nb/, n. The bill or neck of a bird.

NIB, nib', n. The bill or neck of a ourd.

NIBBED, nibd', a. Having a nib.

NIBBLE, nib'l, vt. To bite by little at a time.

NIBBLE, nib'l, vt. To bite at. To find fault with.

NIBBLE, nib'l, n. The act of the fish trying the bait.

NIBBLED, nib'ld, pp. Eaten in small bits.

NIBBLER, nib'ling, n. One that bites by little at a time.

A carper. ling. NIBBLING, nîb-llng, ppr. Biting in small bits; carp-NICE,ni's, a. Accurate in judgment. Delicate; squeam

ish. Trifling. Effeminate. Delicious. [cately, NICELY, ni's-lè, ad. Accurately; minutely. Deli-NICENE-CREED, ni-sè'n-krè'd, n. The creed drawn

up, for the most part, by the first general council of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381.

Nice in the year 320; enlarged in the year 301.

NICENESS, n's-nès, n. Accuracy.

NICETY, n's-nès, n. Minute accuracy of thought.

Fastidious delicacy. Delicate management.

NICHAR, nik'âr, n. A plant.

NICHE, nitsh', n. A hollow in which a statue may be

NICK, nik', n. Exact point of time. A notch cut in

any thing A winner throw. An evil surit.

Anoth, nik, n. Exact point of time. A notch cut in any thing. A winning throw. An evil spirit.

NICK, nik, vt. To hit; to touch luckily. To cut in nicks or notches. To cozen, as a dice.

NICKED, nik'd, pp. Touched lightly and luckily.

NICKEL, nik'd, n. A semi-metal.

NICKELIC, nik'd-l'ik, a. The nickelic acid is a saturated acceleration of sixth and covered acid is a saturated acceleration of sixth and covered.

rated combination of nickel and oxygen. NICKER, nik-ur, n. One who watches an opportunity

to piler.

NICKING, niking, ppr. Hitting luckily. [name. NICKNAME, niking, ppr. Hitting luckily. [name. NICKNAME, niking, ppr. Hitting luckily. [name. NICKNAME]. Niking, ppr. Hitting luckily. [name. Nickname].

NICKNAMED, nik-na'md, pp. Named in derision. NICKNAMING, nik-na'm-ing, ppr. Calling by a name in contempt.

NICOLAITAN, nik -ô-lå-tån, n. By Nicolaitans in Scripture are thought to be meant, in general, lewd and profligate persons, who aim at nothing but their own secular advantage.

NICOTIAN, ni-kô-shan, n. Tobacco; first sent into

France by Nicot, in the year 1560.
NICOTIAN, ni-kô'-shån, a. Denoting tobacco.
NICOTIN, nik'ô'-tin, n. The peculiar principle in the NICOTIN, nik-ô-tin, n.

leaves of tobacco.

NICTATE, nik'td't, vi. To wink.

NICTATING, nik'td't-ing, ppr. or a. Winking. The NICTITATING, nik'td-td't-ing, process in nictitating membrane is a thin membrane that protects the eyes

of some animals without entirely obstructing the sight. NICTATION, nik-tå-shun, n. A twinkling of the eye. NICTITATING Membrane, nik-tå-tå/t-ing-mem-brun, n. A thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision.

NIDE, ni'd, n. A brood: as, a niae of pheasants. NIDGET, nij-žėt, n. A coward; a dastard. NIDIFICATE, nid-if-ė-kā/t, vt. To make a nest. NIDIFICATION, nid-if-ik-ä-shun, n. The act of

building nests.

NIDING, ni'dling, n. A coward; a dastard. NIDOROSITY, ni-dô-rôs'it-ê, n. Eructation with the

taste of undigested roast-meat. NIDOROUS, ni'drus, a. Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

NIDOULATE, niddu, n. Scent; savour. NIDULATE, niddu-lå't, vi. To build a nest. NIDULATION, nid-u-lå'shun, n. The time of remaining in the nest. [insects, &c. NIDUS, ni'dus, n. A repository for the eggs of birds, NIECE, nê's, n. The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIFLE, nifl, n. A trifle.

NIGGARD, nigʻård, n. A miser.

NIGGARD, nigʻård, a. Sordid; avaricious.

NIGGARD, nigʻård, vt. To stint.

NIGGARD, nigʻård, vt. To stint.

NIGGARDED, nigʻård-ård, pp. Supplied sparingly.

NIGGARDING, nigʻård-årg, ppr. Stinting.

NIGGARDISE, nigʻård-i'z, n. Avaricious.

NIGGARDISH, nigʻård-ish, a. A disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nigʻård-lè, a. Sordidly parsimonious.

NIGGARDY, nigʻård-lè, a. Gordidly parsimonious.

NIGGARDSS, nigʻård-nės, n. Sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDSS, nigʻård-nės, n. Sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDSHIP, nigʻård-nės, n. Sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDSHIP, nigʻård-nės, n. Niggardness.

NIGGLE, nigʻl, vt. To mock.

NIGGLE, nigʻl, vt. To trifie with.

NIGGLED, nigʻ'd, pp. Mocked. NIGGLED, nigl'd, pp. Mocked. NIGGLING, nig'ling, ppr. Trifling with. NIGGLING, nig-ling, ppr. Trifling with.
NIGH, ni', prep. At no great distance from.
NIGH, ni', ad. To a place near. Almost.
NIGH, ni', a. Near; not distant. Allied closely by blood.
NIGH, ni', vi. To come near to.
NIGHED, ni'd, pp. Come near to.
NIGHING, ni'lng, ppr. Coming near to.
NIGHLY, ni'lė, ad. Nearly.
NIGHLY, ni'lė, ad. Nearly.
NIGHNESS, ni'nės, n. Nearness.
NIGHT, ni't, n. The time of darkness: the time from NIGHT, ni't, n. The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise. NIGHT, ni't, ad. In this night.
NIGHTANGLING, ni't-aug'gling, n. The angling for fish in the night. [the night. NIGHTBRD, ni't-bàrn, n. A bird that flies only in NIGHTBRDN, ni't-bàrn, a. Produced in darkness. NIGHTBRAWLER, ni't-brà'l-ūr, n. One who raises disturbances in the night. MIGHTCAP, ni't-kāp, n. A cap worn in bed. [night. NIGHTCAP, ni't-krô', n. A bird that cries in the NIGHTDEW, ni't-krô', n. Dew that wets in the night. NIGHTDOG, ni't-do'g, n. A dog that hunts in the night. NIGHTDRESS, ni't-drês, n. The dress worn at night. NIGHTED, ni't-èd, a. Darkened. NIGHTFALL, ni't-fà'l, n. The close of day. NIGHTFARING, ni't-fà'r-lng, n. Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, ni't-fi'r, n. Ignis fatuus; Will-o'-the-Wisp. NIGHTFLY, ni't-fli', n. A moth that flies in the night. NIGHTFOUNDERED, ni't-faond-urd, a. Lost or distressed in the night. an undress. NIGHTGOWN, m't-gàb'n, n. A loose gown used for

NIGHTHAG, ni't-håg', n. A witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, ni't-ing-gà'l, n. A small bird that

sings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel. NIGHTISH, ni't-ish, a. Belonging to the night.

NIGHTLY, ni't-lė, a. Done by night. NIGHTLY, ni't-lė, ad. Every night. [in the night. NIGHTMAN, ni't-man,n. One who carries away ordure NIGHTMARE, ni't-ma'r, n. A morbid oppression in the night.

NIGHTPIECE, ni't-pê's, n. A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candlelight.

NIGHTRAIL, ni't-ra'l, n. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.
NIGHTRAVEN, ni't-ra'vn, n. A bird that cries loud

in the night. NIGHTREST, ni't-rest, n. Repose of the night.

NIGHTROBBER, ni't-rob'dr, n. One who steals in MISRULE. the dark. NIGHTRULE, ni't-rôl, n. A frolick of the night. See NIGHTSHADE, ni't-shå'd, n. A plant.

NIGHTSHINING, ni't-shi'n-ing, a. Showing bright-

ness in the night. NIGHTSHRIEK, ni't-shrê'k, n. A cry in the night. NIGHTSPELL, ni't-spêl', n. A charm against the ac-

cidents of the night.

NIGHT-TRIPPING, ni't-trip-ing, a. Going lightly

in the night. NIGHTVISION, ni't-vizh-un, n. A vision of the night. NIGHTWAKING, ni't-ôå'k-îng, a. Watching during the night.

NIGHTWALK, ni't-oak, n. Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, ni't-bà'k-ur, n. One who roves in the night. [ing in sleep. NIGHTWALKING, ni/t-ôà/k-lng, n. The act of walk-NIGHTWALKING, ni't-ôà'k-lng, a. Roving in the night. [wanders by night. NIGHTWANDERER, ni't-ôan-dùr-ùr, n. One that NIGHTWANDERING, ni't-ôan-dùr-ìng, a. Roving in the night.

NIGHTWARBLING, ni't-ôà'r-blîng, a. Singing in NIGHTWARBL, ni't-ôà'rd, a. Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWARCH, ni't-ôà'rd, a. Approaching towards night. NIGHTWATCHER, ni't-ôatsh'ar, n. One who watches through the night.

NIGHTWITCH, ni't-öitsh', n. A night-hag.

NIGRESCENT, ni-grés-ént, a. Growing black. NIGRIFICATION, ni-grîf-îk-å-shûn, n. The act of

making black.
NIGRIN, ni²grin, n.
NIGRINE, ni²grin, n.
NIHILITY, ni-blitt-è, n. Nothingness.

NILL, nil', n, The shining sparks of brass in trying and

melting the ore.

NILL, nil', vi. Not to will; to refuse.

NILL, nil', vi. Not to agree.

NILOMETER, nil-om-êt-ûr, n. An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood. NIM, nim', vt. To take. In cant : to steal.

NIMBIFEROUS, nim-bif-ûr-ûs, a. Producing storms NIMBLE, nim-bi, a. Quick; active; ready. NIMBLEFOOTED, nim-bi-fôt-éd, a. Light of foot.

NIMBLENESS, nimbleness, n. Quickness; activity. NIMBLESS, nimbles, n. Nimbleness, NIMBLEWITTED, nimbleness, Quick.

NIMBLY, nîm-blê, a. Quickly; speedily.
NIMBUS, nîm-blê, a. A circle of luminous rays.
NIMIETY, nîm-i-têt-ê, n. The state of being too much.
NIMIOUS, nîm-ŷûs, a. Excessive.

NIMMED, nim'd, pp. Stolen.

NIMMER, nimėn, pp. Stealing. NIMMING, nimėlng, ppr. Stealing. NINCOMPOOP, ninėkūm-pop, n. A trifler. NINE, ni'n, n. One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, ni'n-fold, a. Nine times. NINEHOLES, ni'n-hô'lz, n. A game.

NINE Men's Morris. See MORRIS. ninepence. NINEPENCE, ni'n-pens, n. A silver coin valued at NINEPINS, ni'n-pinz, n. A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

NINESCORE, ni'n-skô'r, a. Nine times twenty. NINETEEN, ni'n-tô'n, a. Nine and ten; one less than

twenty NINETTEENTH, ni'n-tê'nth, a. The ninth after the NINETIETH, ni'n-tê-êth, a. The tenth nine times told. NINETY, ni'n-te, a. Nine times ten.

NINNY, min-é, n.
NINNY HAMMER, nin-é-hām-ár, n.
A simpleton.
NINTH, ni/nth, a. The first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

NINTHLY, ni'nth-lê, ad. In the ninth place.
NIP, nip', n. A pinch with the nails. A blast.
NIP, nip', vt. To pinch off with the nails. To blast. To pinch as frost.

pinch as frost.

NIPPED, nipd', pp. } Pinched.

NIPT, nipt', pp. } Pinched.

NIPT, nipt', pp. } Pinched.

NIPPERS, nipt'ar, n. A satirist.

NIPPERS, nipt'ar, n. Small pincers.

NIPPERS, nipt'ar, pp. Pinching.

NIPPING, nipting, ppr. Pinching.

NIPPINGLY, nipting-lê, ad. With bitter sarcasm NIPPLE, nipt, n. The teat; the dug.

NIPPLEWORT, nipti-odrt, n. A weed.

NIS nit' nt. Is not.

NIS, nis', vt. Is not.

NISAN, ni'san, n. A month of the Jewish calendar. the first of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year. answering nearly to our March. It was origiyear, answering nearly to our March. It was origi-nally called Abib, but began to be called Nisan after

the captivity.

NISI PRIUS, ni-zê-pri-ûs, n. In law: a judicial writ.

NIT, nît', n. The egg of a louse.

NITENCY, ni-têns-ê, n. Lustre; brightness.

NOC NOM

1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bir', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—v, e or i—i, u.

NOCKTURNAL, nok-tår-nål, n. An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

NOMINAL, nome'in-ål, n. One of the scholas-NOMINALIST, nome'in-ål-ist, n. tical philosophers. NOMINALIZE, nome'in-ål-iz, vt. To convert into a

NOMINALIZED, nom-in-al-i'zd, pp. Converted into a

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NITHING, nith-ing, n. A coward.
NITID, nit-ed, a. Bright; shining.
NITRATED, ni-trā't-ed, a. Combined with nitre.
NITRATES, ni-trā-tes, n. Salts formed of nitric acid. which observations are made in the night.

NOCUMENT, nòk-u-mėnt, n. Harm.

NOCUOUS, nòk-u-mėnt, n. Noxious; hurtful.

NOD, nòd', vi. To make a slight bow.

NOD, nòd, vi. To bend; to incline.

NOD, nòd, vi. To bend; to incline.

NOD, nòd, n. A quick declination of the head.

NODATED, nòd-då't-ėd, a. Knotted.

NODATION, nò-då'shån, n. The act of making knots.

NODDED, nòd-èd, pp. Inclined, or bent; shaken.

NODDEN, nòd'n, a. Bent; declined.

NODDEN, nòd'n, a. Bent; declined. NITRE, ni-tth, n. Saltpetre. NITRIC, ni-trik, a. Impregnated with niter. NITRIC Acid, ni-trik-ās-fid, n. Aqua fortis. NITRIFICATION, ni-trif-ik-å-shun, n. The process of converting into nitre.

NITRIFY, ni¹tre-fi', vt. To convert into nitre.

NITRITE, ni¹tri't, n. A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base. NODDER, nod'ar, n. A drowsy person. NODDING, nod'ing, ppr. Shaking the head with NITROGEN, ni'tro-jen, n. The principle of nitre in quick motion. its gaseous state. quick motion.

NODDLE, nòd'l, n. A head: in contempt.

NODDY, nòd-è, n. A simpleton.

NODE, nô'd, n. A swelling on the bone.

NODOSITY, nô-dòs-'lt-è, n. A knot.

NODOSOUS, nô-dò-s-ås, a.

NODOUS, nô-dò-s-ås, a.

NODULE nòd-lu, n. A small lump. NITROGENEOUS, ni-trô-jê/n-vus, a. Pertaining to nitrogen. NITROMETER, ni-tròm'ét-dr. n. An instrument for ascertaining the quality of nitre. NITROMURIATIC, ni-trô-mu-rê-ât-îk, a. Partaking of nitre and muria, or sea salt.

NITROSITY, ni-tròs-st-è, n. Quality of nitre.

NITROUS, ni-tròs, a. Consisting of nitre.

NITRY, ni-trè, a. Nitrous.

NITTY, ni-trè, a. Nitrous. NODULE, nod'cul, n. A small lump.
NODULED, nod'culd, a. Having little knots.
NOEL, nod'cil. See Nowel
NOG, nog', n. A little pot. The little piece of wood which rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn on horses. NITTILY, nît'îl-ê, ad. Lousily. fall from it. NOGGEN, nòg-in, a. Hard; rough.
NOGGIN, nòg-in, a. A small mug.
NOGGING, nòg-ing, a. A partition of timber scantlings.
NOIANCE, nàé-ins. See Noyance.
NOIE, nàé-ins. See Noyance. NITTY, nit'é, a. Abounding with the eggs of lice. NIVAL, nit'él, a. Abounding with snow. NIVEOUS, niv'ŷūs, a. Snowy; resembling snow. NIZY, nlz-è, n. A dunce; a simpleton.

NO, nó', ad. The word of refusal. The word of denial.

NO, nô', a. Not any. None.

NOBILIARY, nô-bîl-ţâr-è, n. A history of noble NOIER, naé-dr. See Noyer. NOINT, naé-dr. vt. To anoint. NOINTED, naé-dr. pp. Anointed. families. NOINTED, nae'nt-ed, pp. Anointed.
NOINTING, nàe'nt-ing, pp. Anointed.
NOIOUS, nàe'ds. See Novous.
NOISE, nàe'z, n. Outery; clamour.
NOISE, nàe'z, n. To sound loud.
NOISE, nàe'z, vt. To spread by report.
NOISED, nàe'zd, pp. Spread by report.
NOISEFUL, nàe'z-fôl, a. Loud; clamorous.
NOISELESS, nàe'z-lés, a. Silent. NOBILITATE, nő-bíl-ít-á/t, vt. To ennoble.
NOBILITATED, nő-bíl-ít-á/t-éd, pp. Ennobled.
NOBILITATING, nő-bíl-ít-á/t-ing, ppr. Ennobling.
NOBILITATION, nő-bíl-ít-á/shûn, n. The act of en-NOBILITY, no-bil-it-e, n. Antiquity of family. ranks in England: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. NOBLE, nô'bl, a. Great; worthy; illustrious.

NOBLE, nô'bl, v. One of high rank.

NOBLE, nô'bl, vt. To ennoble.

NOBLE Liverwort, nô'bl-ll'-tôr-ôūrt, n. A plant. NOISELESS, nåe²z-lés, a. stient.
NOISEMAKER, nåe²z-måk-år, n. Clamourer.
NOISINESS, nåe²z-ê-nés, n. Loudness of sound.
NOISING, nåe²z-lng, ppr. Spreading by report.
NOISOME, nåe²såm, a. Noxious; offensive. [steam.
NOISOMELY, nåe²såm-lė, ad. With an infectious
NOISOMENESS, nòe²såm-nés, n. Offensiveness.
NOISOMENESS, nòe²såm-nés, n. Offensiveness. NOBLED, no'bld, pp. Ennobled. NOBLEMAN, no'bl-man, or man, n. One who is en-NOBLESS, no blés, n. Worth; dignity.
NOBLESS, no blés, n. Nobility. NOISY, nae-ze, a. Clamorous. fennobled. NOLI me tangere, no-li-me-tan-jer-e, n. A kind of NOBLESS, no-oles', n. Noolity. [ennobled. NOBLEWOMAN, nô'bl-ôām'dn, n. A female who is NOBLING, nô'bling, ppr. Ennobling. NOBLY, nô'blê, ad. Greatly; grandly. NOBODY, nô'bòd-ê, n. No one. NOCENT, nô'sent, n. One who is criminal. NOCENT, nô'sent, a. Guilty; criminal. NOCIVE, nô'sent, a. Hurtful; destructive. NOCK nô's'n, a. Hurtful; destructive. cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications. A plant.
NOLITION, no-lish'an, n. Unwillingness. NOLL, nôl', n. A head; a noddle. NOMAD, nô'måd, a. Rude NOMAD, nô-måd, a. Rude; shifting for the con-NOMADICK, nô-måd-fik, venience of pasturage. NOMADISE, nô-må di'z, vi. To wander with flocks NOCK, nok', n. A slit; a nick; a notch. NOCK, nok', vt. To place upon the notch. NOCKED, nok'd, a. Notched. and herds for pasturage.

NOMADISING, nô-mã-di'z-ing, ppr. Wandering from place to place for pasture.

NOMANCY, nô-mãn-sê, n. Divining the fates of percent hat the form their core has the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core has been seen as the form their core in the form their core in the form their core in the form their core in the form their core in the form their core in the form their core in the form their core in the form the form the form the form their core in the form NOCKED, nokd', pp. Placed on the notch. NOCKING, nok'ing, ppr. Placing on the notch. NOCKAMBULATION, nok-tâm-bu-lâ'shân, n. The sons by the letters that form their names.

NOMBLES, nomb'lz, n. The entrails of a deer.

NOMBRIL, nom-bril, n. The centre of an escutcheon. act of walking in sleep.
NOCTAMBULIST, nok-tam-bu-list, n. One who NOME, nô/m, n. Province. An Egyptian division. In walks in his sleep. algebra: a simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.

NOMENCLATOR, nôśmɨn-klä-tɨñ, n. One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATRESS, nổ-mɨn-klä-très, n. A female NOCTAMBULO, nok-tam-bu-lo, n. One who walks in his sleep. NOCTIDIAL, nok-tíd-ýál, n. A night and a day. NOCTIFEROUS, nok-tíf-år-ås, a. Bringing night. NOCTILUCA, nok-tíf-a-kå, n. A kind of phosphorus. nomenclator. NOMENCLATURAL, nô-mên-klå/t-ŷůr-ål, a. Per-lary. NOCTILUCOUS, nok-tîl'u-kûs, a. Shining in the night. NOCTIVAGANT, nok-tîv'a-gant, a. Wandering in taining to nomenclature. [lary. NOMENCLATURE, no. men-kla/t-ŷūr, n. A vocabuthe night. [in the night. NOCTIVAGATION, nok-tiv-à-gå-shûn, n. Rambling NOMIAL, nô/m-ŷāl, n. A single term in mathematics. NOMINAL, nôm-in-al, a. Referring to names; titular. NOCTUARY, nok-tu-er-e, n. An account of what

passes by night.
NOCTULE, nok-tu'l, n. A large species of bat.
NOCTURN, nok'tu'rn, n. An office of devotion per-

NOCTURNAL, nok-tůr-nål, a. Nightly.

formed in the night.

NOMINALIZING, nom-in-al-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting

NOMINALLY, nom-in-al-e, ad. By name; titulary. NOMINATE, nom-in-åt, vå. To appoint by name. NOMINATED, nom-in-åt-éd, pp. Named. NOMINATELY, nom-in-åt-id, ad. Particularly.

NOMINATING, nom'in-a't-ing, ppr. Naming for an office or for choice.

NOMINATION, nom-in-a-shun, n. The act of men-

tioning by name.

NOMINATIVE, nom-in-a/t-iv, a. The case that designated the place. nates the name of any thing. [a place. NOMINATOR, nom-in-a/t-ar, n. One that appoints to

NOMINEE, nom-in-ê', n. A person nominated to any NOMOGRAPHY, nô-môg-raf-ê, n. A treatise on the NOMOTHETICAL, nô-mô-thệt-lk-al, a. Legislative.

NON, non', ad. Not: never used separately.

NONABILITY, non-a-bil'it-ê, n. An exception taken against a plaintiff, in a cause, when he is unable to commence a suit. [of acquaintance. NONACQUAINTANCE, non-åk-köä/nt-åns, n. Want

NONAGE, non-å'j, n. Minority. NONAGED, non-å'jd, a. Not arrived at maturity. NONAGESIMAL, non-å-jes-îm-ål, a. Noting the nintieth degree of the ecliptic; being in the highest point of the ecliptic.

NONAGON, non-a-gon, n. A figure having nine sides and nine angles. [appearance. NONAPPEARANCE, non-ap-pê'r-ans, n. Default of NONAPPOINTMENT, non-ap-pae'nt-ment, n. Ne-

glect of appointment. [giving attendance. NONATTENDANCE, non-åt-tend-åns, n. The not NONATTENTION, non-åt-ten-åshun, n. Inattention. NONBITUMINOUS, non-bit-u-min-us, a. Containing NONCE panel a Purpose i itant. [no bitumen NONCE, nôns', n. Purpose; intent. [no bitumen. NONCHALANCE, nô'ng-shå-làng's, n. Coolness; indifference.

NONCLAIM, non-klam, n. A failure to make claim

within the limited time by law.

NONCOMMUNION, non-kům-mu'n-ŷûn, n. Neglect of communion. comply. NONCOMPLIANCE, non-kům-pli-ans, n. Refusal to NONCOMPLYING, non-kům-pli-ing, n. Refusing to comply. [ducting. NONCONDUCTING, non-kun-dukt-ing, a. Not conducting.

NONCONDUCTION, non-kun-duk-shun, n. A non-

conducting

NONCONDUCTOR, non-kun-dukt-ur, n. A substance which does not conduct: as, wood, glass, are nonconductors of the electric fluid.

NONCONFORMING, non-kun-fa'r-ming, a. Not

joining in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, non-kun-fa/r-mist, n. One who refuses to join in the established worship. NONCONFORMITY, non-kun-fu'r-mit-ê, n.

to join in the established religion. NONCONTAGIOUS, non-kun-tä'j-yus, n. [tagious. Not con-NONDESCRIPT, non'de-skript, n. Any thing that has not been described.

NONDESCRIPT, non-de-skript, a. Undescribed. NONE, nun', a. Not one.

NONELECT, non-ê-lekt', n. One who is not elected to salvation. [transmits the electric fluid. NONELECTRIC, non-ê-lek-trik, n. A substance which NONELECTRIC, non-é-lék-trik, a. Conducting the electric fluid.

NONEMPHATIC, non-ém-fât-îk, a. Unem NONEMPHATICAL, non-ém-fât-îk-âl, a. } phatic.

NONENTITY, nôn-ênt-ît-ê, n. Nonexistence. NONEPISCOPAL, nôn-ê-pîs-kô-pâl, a. Not episcopal. NONEPISCOPALIAN, nôn-ê-pîs-kô-pâl-ŷân, n. One

who does not belong to the episcopal church.

NONES, nô-nê/z, or nô/nz, n. Certain days in each
month of the old Roman calendar, so called, because they reckoned nine days from them to the ides. Prayers formerly so called.

Prayers formerly so called.

NONESUCH, non-såtsh, n. The name of an apple. formance

NONEXISTENCE, non-éks-ist-éns, n. Inexistence.

NONEXPORTATION, non-éks-port-å-shun, n. Not exporting goods. [lion millions. NONILLION, no-nil-yun, n. The number of nine mil-NONJURING, non-jo-ring, a. Not swearing allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, non-jo-rur, n. One who conceived James II. unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. nant.

NONMALIGNANT, non-må-lig-nånt, a. Not malig-NONMANUFACTURING, non-mån-u-fåkt-yår-ing,

a. Not carrying on manufactures.

NONMETALLIC, non-mê-tâl-îk, a. Not consisting of metal.

NONNATURALS, non'nåt-ŷur-ålz, n. Six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. NONOBSERVANCE, non-ob-zerv-ans, n. Failing to observe. [any thing to the contrary. NONOBSTANTE, non-ob-stan-te, c. Notwithstanding

NONPAREIL, non-på-rel', n. A kind of apple. A name

of one size of printers' letter.

NONPAREIL, non-på-rel', a. Peerless. NONPAYMENT, non-på-ment, n. Neglect of payment. NONPLUS, non'plus, n. Puzzle.

NONPLUS, non-pius, nt. Tuzzie.

NONPLUSED, non-pidsd, pp. Puzzled.

NONPLUSED, non-pidsd, pp. Puzzled.

NONPLUSING, non-pids-fing, ppr. Puzzling.

NONPONDEROSITY, non-pon-důr-ôs-tit-è, n. Destitution of weight.

NONPONDEROUS, non-pon-dår-ås, a. Having no
NONPRODUCTION, non-pro-dåk-shån, n. A failure to produce. [done by professional men. NONPROFESSIONAL, non-pro-fesh-un-al, a. Not NONPROFICIENCY, non-pro-fish-ens-e, n. Failure

to make progress.
NONPROFICIENT, non-pro-f ish-ent, n. One who has made no progress. [regard. NONREGARDANCE,non-rê-gā'rd-āns, n. Want of due NONRENDITION, non-rên-dish-ûn, n. Not rendering

what is due.

NONRESEMBLANCE, non-ré-zém-blans, n. Unlike-NONRESIDENCE, non-réz-îd-êns, n. Failure of resi-

dence.

NONRESIDENT, non-rez-ld-ens, n. Fallure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, non-rez-ld-ent, n. One who neglects

NONRESIDENT, non-rez-ld-ent, a. Not residing in
the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, non-rez-lst-ens, n. Ready obeNONRESISTANT, non-re-z-lst-ent, a. Not resisting.

NONSANE, non-sê'n, a. Unsound in mind.

NONSENSE non-sê'n, a. Unsound in mind.

NONSENSE, nôn'séns, n. Unmeaning language, NONSENSICAL, nôn'séns'fk-ål, a. Unmeaning. NONSENSICALLY, nôn'séns'fk-ål-ê, ad. Foolishly. NONSENSICALNESS, nôn'séns'fk-ål-něs, n. Foolish absurdity perception.

NONSENSITIVE, non-sens-it-iv, n. One that wants NONSOLUTION, non-sô-lu-shủn, n. Failure of solution, NONSOLVENCY, non-sôl-vens-ê, n. Inability to pay. NONSOLVENT, non-sôlv-ênt, n. Who cannot pay his

NONSPARING, non-spa/r-ing, a. Merciless.

NONSUIT, non-su't, n. Stoppage of a suit at law by the plaintiff.
NONSUIT, non'su't, vt. To deprive of the benefit of a

legal process, for some failure in the management.

NONSUITED, non-su't-éd, pp. Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance.

NONSUITING, non-su't-ing, ppr. Adjudging to have

abandoned the suit.

NONUSANCE, non-u'z-ans, n. Neglect of use. NONUSER, non-u'z-ur, n. Not using; neglect of

official duty. NOODLE, no'dl, n. A fool.

NOOK, no'k, n. A corner. NOON, no'n, n. Twelve o'clock; midday. NOON, no'n, a. Meridional.

NOONDAY, nô'n-dả', n. Midday. NOONDAY, nô'n-dả, a. Meridional.

NOONING, no'n-lng, n. Repose or repast at noon.
NOONSTEAD, no'n-sted, n. The station of the sun at
NOONTIDE, no'n-ti'd, n. Midday.

NOONTIDE, no'n-ti'd, a. Meridional.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a/ll, a/rt, a/ce, e/ve, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

NOOSE, no'z, n. A running knot. NOOSE, no'z, n. A running knot.

NOOSE, no'z, vt. To eatch.

NOOSED, no'zd, pp. Caught in a noose.

NOOSING, no'z-ing, ppr. Entrapping.

NOPAL, no'pal, n. A plant of the genus cactus, from which the cochineal is collected in Mexico. Indian

fig or raquette.

NOPE, nor, conj. Correlative to neither or not.

NORMAL, ná'r-mån, a. Perpendicular.
NORMAN, ná'r-mån, n. A native of Normandy.
NORMAN, ná'r-mån, a. The language of Normandy.
NORROY, nôr-áê, nôr-ê, a. The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

NORTH, na'rth, n. The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

NORTH, na'rth, a. Being in the north. NORTHEAST, na'rth-e'st, n. The point between the north and east. [tween the north and east. NORTHEAST, nà'rth-è'st, a. Denoting the point be-NORTHERLY,nà'r-thèr-lê, a. Being towards the north. NORTHERN, nà'r-thèrn, a. Being in the north. NORTHERNLY, nà'r-thèrn-lê, ad. Towards the north.

NORTHSTAR, nà/rth-står, n. The polestar. NORTHWARD, na'rth-ourd, a. Towards the north. NORTHWARD, na'rth-òurd, ad. Towards the NORTHWARDS, na'rth-òurdz, ad. north. NORTHWEST, na'rth-òest, n. The point between the

north and west. the northwest. NORTHWESTERN, nà/rth-ôést-ern, a. Pertaining to NORTHWIND, nà'rth-ôi'nd, or ôind', n. The wind

that blows from the north.

NORWEGIAN, nar-ôéj-ŷan, n. A native of Norway. NORWEGIAN, nar-ôéj-ŷan, a. Belonging to Nor-NORWEYAN, nar-ôé-ŷan, a. way. NOSE, nôz, n. The organ of scent and the emunctory

NOSE, nô'z, vt. To scent; to smell. NOSE, nô'z, vi. To bluster. of the brain.

NOSEBLEED, no'z-blê'd, n. A kind of herb.

NOSED, nô'zd, a. Having a nose.

NOSED, nô'zd, pp. Smelt; faced. NOSEFISH, nô'z-fish, n. A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat, blunt snout.

NOSEGAY, nô/z-gắ/, n. A bunch of flowers. NOSELESS, nô/z-lês, a. Wanting a nose.

NOSEEMART, nôz-ies, a. waiting a lose.

NOSESMART, nôz-smàrt, n. The herb cresses.

NOSETHRIL, nôz-thril, n. See Nostril.

NOSING, nôz-îng, ppr. Smelling.

NOSLE, nôz'l, n. See Nozle.

NOSOLOGICAL, nô-sô-lòj-îk-ål, a. Pertaining to nosology. [diseases. NOSOLOGIST, no-sol-o-jist, n. One who classifies NOSOLOGY, no-sol-o-jist, n. Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOETIC, no. so-po-et-lk, a. Producing diseases. NOSTRIL, no. strill, n. The cavity in the nose. NOSTRUM, nos-trum, n. A medicine remaining in

some single hand.

NOT, not', ad. The particle of negation. NOT, not', a. Shorn. See Norr. NOTABLE,no't-abl,or not'abl, a. Remarkable. Careful.

NOTABLE, not-table not and a termination. Calcular NOTABLE, not-table n. Athing worthy to be observed. NOTABLENESS, not-tablenes, n. Remarkableness. NOTABLY, not-table, ad. Memorably; remarkab y. NOTABLAL, not-table, ad. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nô-ter-ê, n. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the public.

NOTATION, no-ta-shun, n. The practice of recording

any thing by marks.

NOTCH, notsh', n. A nick; a nock.

NOTCH, notsh', vt. To cut in small hollows.

NOTCHED, notshd', pp. Cut into small hollows. NOTCHING, notshd', pp. Cut into small hollows. NOTCHING, notshd', pp. Cutting into small hollows. NOTCHWEED, notshdod', n. An herb called orach.

NOTE, nô't, a. Could not. NOTE, nô't, n. Mark; token. Notice; heed. sequence. Single sound in music. A small letter. A paper given in confession of a debt. NOTE, not, vt. To mark. To observe.

To set down. To set down the notes of a tune. To strike, with the horns, as a bull or ram.

NOTEBOOK, nô't-bôk', n. A book in which notes are NOTED, nô't-éd, a. Remarkable. [set down.

NOTED, not-ed, p. Set down in writing. NOTEDLY, not-ed-le, ad. With observation. NOTEDNESS, not-ed-nes, n. Conspicuousuess.

NOTELESS, no't-le's, a. Not attracting notice.

NOTER, no't-le's, n. He who takes notice.

NOTEWORTHY, no't-ôdr-thê, a. Deserving notice.

NOTHING, no'th-lng, n. Nonentity. No use.

NOTHINGNESS, ndth-lng-ne's, n. Thing of no value.

NOTICE, nôtis, n. Remark. Information. NOTICE, nôtis, vt. To note; to heed. NOTICED, nôtis, vt. To rote; to heed.

NOTICING, nottls-ing, ppr. Observing; treating with

attention. NOTIFIED, nổ-tif-id, pp. Made known. [known. NOTIFICATION, nổ-tif-ik-å-shun, n. Act of making

NOTIFY, notificing, vt. To make known.

NOTIFYING, notificing, ppr. Giving notice to.

NOTING, notificing, ppr. Setting down in writing.

NOTION, notificing, no. Thought; idea; image; con-

NOTIONAL, nô'-shûn-âl, a. Imaginary. NOTIONALITY, nô'-shûn-âl-ît-ê, a. Ui NOTIONALLY, nô'-shûn-âl-ê, ad. In idea. Topinion. Ungrounded

NOTIONALLY, no-snun-ai-e, aa. In idea.
NOTIONIST, nô-tshun-list, n. One who holds an ungrounded opinion.
NOTORIETY, nô-tô-ri²ễt-ê, n. Publick exposure.
NOTORIOUS, nô-tô'r-ŷûs, a. Publickly known.
NOTORIOUSLY, nô-tô'r-ŷûs-lê, ad. Publicly.
NOTORIOUSNESS, nô-tô'r-ŷûs-nês, n. Public fame.

NOTT, not', a. Smooth; shorn. NOTT, not', vt. To shear. NOTTED, not'ed, pp. Sheared.

NOTTING, nót-lng, ppr. Shearing. NOTWHEAT, nót-lnôt-t, n. Unbearded wheat. NOTWITHSTANDING, nót-ôith-stånd-ing, coni. Without hindrance or obstruction. Nevertheless.

Without hindrance or obstruction. Neverthele NOTUS, nô-tôs, n. The southwind. NOUGHT, nô-tôs, n. The srown or top of the head. NOULD, nô-ôs'd. Would not. NOUN, nô-ôs'd. Would not. NOUN, nô-ôs'd. Nouries, nô-ris, n. NOURICE, nô-ris, n. A nurse. NOURISH, nô-rish, n. NOURISH, nô-rish, n. To support to mainte.

NOURISH, nur'ish, vi. To support ; to maintain. Te

support growth or strength.

NOURISH, nůr'ish, vi. To gain nourishment. [ment. NOURISHABLE, nůr'ish-åbl,a. Susceptive of nourish-NOURISHED, nurishd, pp. Supplied with nutriment. NOURISHER, nurish-ur, n. The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHING, nur'ish-ing, ppr. Feeding. NOURISHMENT, nur'ish-ment, n. Food; suste-

nance; nutriment. NOURITURE, nůr-it-u'r, n. Education.

NOURSLE, ndrs/l, vt. To nurse up.

NOURSLING, ndrs/lng, n. The creature nursed.

NOUSLE, nd/zl, vt. To nurse up. To ensnare.

NOVACULITE, nd-våk-u-li/t, n. Razor-stone.

NOVATIAN, ud-vå/shån, n. The sect of Novatus, or

Novatianus, who asserted that the lapsed might not be received again into the communion of the church; and that second marriages were unlawful.

NOVATIANISM, no-va-shan-izm, n. The opinions of [something new.
The introduction of the Novatians.

the first.

the Novatians.

NOVATION, nô-vå't-hån, n. The introduction of NOVATIOR, nô-vå't-år, n. The introduction of NOVATIOR, nô-vå't-år, n. The introducer of some-NOVEL, nôv-él, a. New.

NOVEL, nôv-él, n. Novelty. A tale.

NOVELISM, nôv-él-lzm, n. Innovation.

NOVELIST, nôv-él-lz, n. A writer of novels.

NOVELIZED, nôv-él-l'z, pp. Changed by introdu-NOVELIZING, nôv-él-l'z-lng, ppr. Introducing no-walties.

NOVELTY, novéd-tê, n. Newness; recentness. NOVEMBER, no-vémébůr, n. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the month, accounted

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NOVENARY, nô vên êr-ê, n. Number of nine.
NOVENNIAL, nô vên ŷâl, a. Done every ninth year.
NOVERCAL, nô vêr kâl, a. Beseeming a stepmother.
NOVICE, nô vêr, n. One in the rudiments of any
 NOVICE, nôv²ls, n. One in the rudiments of any knowledge. A probationer.

NOVITIATE, nô-vlsh²sþ²t, n. The state of a novice.

NOVITIOUS, nô-vlsh²s, a. Newly invented.

NOVITY, nôv²lt-ê, n. Novelty.

NOW, nåb², ad². At this time.

NOW, nàb², ad. At this time.

NOWADAYS, nåb²å-då'z, ad. In the present age.

NOWAY, nô²bã, ad. Not in any manner or de-

NOWAY, nô²bã'z, ad. gree.

NOWEL, nô²el', n. A cry of joy at Christmas.

NOWEL, nô²el', n. A cry of joy at Christmas.

NOWES, nô²z, n. The marriage knot.

NOWISE, nô²-bî²z, ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nô²-bî'z, ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nô²-bî'z, ad. Not in any manner.

NOWL, nôb², see Noul.

NOXIOUS, nôbs²-ŷūs, a. Hurtful; baneful.

NOXIOUSLY, nôbs²-ŷūs-lê, ad. Perniciously.
   NOXIOUSLY, nóks-ýůs-lê, ad. Perniciously.
NOXIOUSNESS, nóks-ýůs-něs, n. Hurtfulness.
NOXIOUSNESS, nóks-'ýūs-nés, n. Hurtfulness. NOY, nàé', vt. To annov. NOY, nàé', vt. To annov. NOY, nàé', n. Annoy. NOYANCE, nàé-àns, n. Inconvenience. NOYAU, nô-'yô, n. A rich cordial. NOYED, nàé-'dn, pp. Annoyed. NOYED, nàé-'dn, n. One who annoys. NOYFUL, nàé-'fôl, a. Noisome; hurtful. NOYING, nàé-'fôl, a. Noisome; hurtful. NOYING, nàé-'fôl, a. Hurtful. NOYOUS, nàé-'fa, a. Hurtful. NOYSANCE, nàé-'sâns, n. Trespass; nuisance. NOZLE, nôz¹, n. The nose. NUBBLE, nôb¹l, vt. To bruise. NUBBLED, nåb¹l, vp. Beaten with the fists. NUBBLING, nåb-'lng, ppr. Bruising with the fi
 NUBBLING, ndb-ling, ppr. Bruising with the fists. NUBIFEROUS, nu-bif-ar-as, a. Bringing clouds. NUBILATE, nu-bil-at-ed, pp. Clouded.
  NUBILATING, nu'bil-a't-ing, ppr. Clouding.
NUBILE, nu'bè'l, a. Marriageable.
  NUCIFEROUS, nu-sif-ur-us, a. Nutbearing.
 NUCLEUS, nu-klê-ds, n. A kernel.
NUDATION, nu-då-shån, n. Making naked.
 NUDATION, nu-dâ-shûn, n. Making naked.
NUDE, nu'd, a. Bare; raked.
NUDITY, nu-dît-ê, n. Nakedness.
NUEL, nu'êl. See Newet.
NUGACITY, nu-gå-shûn, n. Trifling talk.
NUGATION, nu-gå-shûn, n. The act of trifling.
NUGATORY, nu'gå-tûr-ê, a. Insignificant.
NUSANOE, nu'aka na Somethior porious
  NUISANCE, nu'sans, n. Something noxious.
 NULL, nůl', n. Something of no meaning.

NULL, nůl', n. Voidenthing of no meaning.

NULL, nůl', n. Voide Of no force.

NULLED, nůld', pp. Annulled.

NULLED, nůld', pp. Annulled.

NULLIFDIAN, nůl-è-fid-ýån, a. Of no honesty, re-
           ligion, or faith.
 NULLIFIED, nůl-ĉ-fi/d, pp. Made void.
NULLIFY, nůl-ĉ-fi, vt. To make void. To annul.
NULLIFYING, nůl-ĉ-fi-îng, ppr. Making void.
 NULLING, ndl'ing, ppr. Annulling. [istence. NULLITY, ndl'it-è, n. Want of efficacy. Want of ex-
NULLITY, nůl'ît-è, n. Want of efficacy. Want of ex-
NUMB, nům', vt. To deaden; to stupify.
NUMB, nům', vt. To deaden; to stupify.
NUMBED, nům'd, pp. Rendered torpid.
NUMBED, nům'bůr, n. Many; a multitude. Harmony.
NUMBER, vt. nům'bůr, To count; to tell.
NUMBERED, nům'bůr, To count; to tell.
NUMBERED, nům'bůr-år, n. He who numbers.
NUMBERER, nům'bůr-år, n. He who numbers.
NUMBERIUL, nům'bůr-říl, a. Many in number.
NUMBERIUS, nům'bůr-ling, ppr. Counting.
NUMBERISS, nům'bůr-ling, ptr. Lounting.
NUMBERS, nům'bůr-lès, a. Innumerable.
 NUMBERS, num'burz, n. The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament.
 In the Old Testament.

NUMBING, nům'fing, ppr. Rendering torpid.

NUMBLES, nům'fing, pp. The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, nům'nés, n. Torpor.

NUMERABLE, nu'môr-åbl, a. Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nu'môr'di, n. A numeral character.
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NUMERAL, nu'mūr-ål, a. Relating to number.
NUMERALLY, nu'mūr-ål-ê, ad. According to num-
ber. [to a certain number.
NUMERARY, nu'mūr-ēr-ē, a. Any thing belonging NUMERATE, nu'mūr-ā't, vi. To reckon. NUMERATE, nu'mūr ā't, vt. To count.
NUMERATED, nu-mår-å/t-åd, pp. Counted.
NUMERATING, nu-mår-å/t-ång, ppr. Counting.
NUMERATION, nu-mår-å-å-shån, n. The art of num-
                      The rule of arithmetick.
     bering.
 NUMERATOR, nu-mur-a/t-ur, n. That number which
     serves as the common measure to others.
 NUMERICAL, nu-mér'ik-ål, a. Denoting number.
 NUMERICALLY, nu-mer-ik-al-e, ad. Sameness in
     number.
NUMERICK, nu-mér-îk, a. The same in species and NUMERIST, nu-mêr-îst, n. One that deals in numbers. NUMEROSITY, nu-mûr-ôs-ît-ê,n. Number. Harmony
 NUMEROUS, nu'mur-us, a. Containing many. Har-
    monious. Melodious.
NUMEROUSLY, nu-mār-ās-le, ad. In great numbers.
NUMEROUSNESS, nu-mār-ās-nes, n. State of being
                           Harmony.
     numerous.
 NUMISMATICKS, nu-mis-måt-iks, n. The science of
    coins and medals.
NUMISMATOLOGIST, nu-mis-må-töl-å-jist, n. One
versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, nu-mls-må-tôl-ô-gê, n. The branch of historical science which treats of coins and
     medals.
NUMMARY, nům'å-rê, a. Relating to money.
NUMMULAR, nům'u-lêr, a. Relating to money.
NUMPS, nůmps', n. A foolish person.
NUMSKULL, nům-skůl, n. A blockhead.
NUMSKULLED, nům-skůld, a. Dull; stupid.
NUN, nôn', n. A woman secluded in a cloister. A small kind of pigeon. [meals.]
NUNCHION, nôn'tshôn, n. Victuals eaten between NUNCIATURE, nôn'shâ-tu'r, n. The office of a nuncio.
NUNCIO, nůn'shô, or nůn'shê-ô, n. An envoy from
the pope.

NUNCUPATE, nin'ku-på't, vt. To declare solemnly.
NUNCUPATED, nůn'ku-på't-éd, pp. Declared so-
                                                                                     [solemnly. Declaring
    lemnly.
NUNCUPATING, nůn-ku-på/t-ing, ppr
NUNCUPATION, nůn-ků-på/shůn, n. Declaring
naming.

NUNCUPATIVE, nůn-ku²på-tiv, a.

NUNCUPATORY, nůn-ku²på-tur-ė, Solemnly de-
NUNCUPATORY, nůn-ku²på-tur-ė, Solemnly de-
NUNDINAL, nůn²din-ål, a.

NUNDINARY, nůn²din-år-è, a.

NUNDINATE, nůn²din-å't, vi. To buy and sell : as at
NUNDINATION, nůn'dîn-å'shůn, n. Traffick at fairs.
NUNNERY, nun-ur-ê, n. A house of nuns.
NUPTIAL, nůp'shål, a. Pertaining to marriage.
NUPTIALS, nůp'shålz, n. Marriage.
NURSE, nårs', n. A woman that has the care of another's child, or a sick person.

NURSE, nårs', vt. To bring up a child or any thing young. To tend the sick. To pamper.

NURSED, nårsd', pp. Tended in infancy or sickness.

NURSED, nårsd', pp. Tended in infancy or sickness.
NURSED, nursa, pp. lended in infancy or sickness. NURSER, nůrsáůr, n. One that nurses. A fomenter. NURSERY, nůrsáůr-é, n. A plantation of young trees. Place where young children are nursed. NURSING, nůrsálng, ppr. Tending; nourishing. NURSING, nůrsálng, n. A fondling. NURTURE, nůrtáyůr, n. Diet. Education. NURTURE, nůrtáyůr, vt. To educate; to bring up to mathrity.
    maturity
maturty.

NURTURED, nůrt'ýůrd, pp. Fed; educated.

NURTURING, nůrt'ýůr-ing, ppr. Feeding; educating.

NUSTLE, nůs'l, vt. To fondle.

NUSTLED, nůs'ld, pp. Fondled; cherished.

NUSTLING, nůst'ling, ppr. Fondling; cherishing.

NUT, nůt', n. The fruit of certain trees. A small
    body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of
    wheels.
NUT, ndt', vi. To gather nuts.
NUTATION nu-ta-shun, n. A kind of tremulous mo-
    tion of the axis of the earth.
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OBA

OBF

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good',—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

NUTBROWN, nut'braon, a. Brown like a nut kept long. [used to crack nuts. NUTCRACKERS, nůt/kråk-ñrz, n. An instrument NUTGALL, nůt/gå/l, n. Hard excrescence of an oak. NUTHATCH, nůt/håtsh/, n.

NUTJOBBER, nůt-jôb-ûr, n. A bird. NUTPECKER, nůt-pěk-ůr, n. NUTHOOK, nůt-hôk, n. A stick with a hook at the

end to pull down boughs. NUTMEG, nut'meg, n. A kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach. [ing. NUTRICATION, nu-trê-kå'shun, n. Manner of feed-

NUTRIENT, nu-trê-ent, a. Nourishing.

NUTRIENT, nu'tré-ént, n. Any substance which nourishes the body.

NUTRIMENT, nu trê-ment, n. Food; aliment. NUTRIMENTAL, nu-trê-ment al. a. Alimental. NUTRITION, nu-trish'un, n. That which nourishes; nutriment.

NUTRITIVE, nu'trit-iv, a. Neurishing. NUTRITURE, nu'trit-u'r, n. The power of nourishing. NUTSHELL, nu'trit-u'r, n. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTING, nut'lng, ppr. Gathering nuts. NUTTREE, nut'tré', n. A tree that bears nuts: commonly, a hazel.

NUZZLE, nůz'l, vt. To nestle.

NUZZLE, nůz'l, vi. To go with the nose down like a

hog.
NUZZLED, nůz'ld, pp. Nursed; nettled.

NUZZLING, ndz-ling, ppr. Nestling. NYCTALOPS, nk-ta-lops, n. One who sees best in the night.

NYCTALOPY, nîk'tå-lå-pê, n. A disease of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

NYE of Pheasants, ni'. A brood of pheasants. See

EYE.

NYLGAU, nil-ga', n. A quadruped of the genus bos, a native of India. Its body, horns, and tail, are not unlike those of a bull; the head, neck, and legs, resemble those of the deer. The colour is an ash gray. NYMPH, nimf', n. A goddess of the woods. A lady:

in poetry.

NYMPH, nlmf', n. Another name of the pupa,
NYMPHA, nlmf'A, n. chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPHISH, nimf'ish, a. Relating to nymphs; ladvlike.

NYMPHLIKE, nimf'li'k, a. Resembling a nymph. NYMPHLY, nímf-lê, a.

NYS, nis, a corruption. None is; not is.

O, ô, has in English, a long sound: as, drone, groan, stone; or short, got, knot, shot. It is usually denoted long by a servile a subjoined; as, moan; or by e at the end of the syllable; as, bone: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before ll; as, droll, scroll; and even then sometimes short; as, loll. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

OAFISHNESS, & f-lsh-nes, n. Stupidity.

OAK, b'k, n. The oak-tree. OAK Evergreen, b'k, n. A tree with an acorn like the common oak.

the common oak.

OAKAPLE, & A. Apple, n. A spongy excrescence on OAKEN, & kn, a. Made of oak. [the oak.

OAKENPIN, & kn-pln, n. An apple.

OAKLING, & k-ling, n. A young oak.

OAKUM, & k-ling, n. Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are oAKY, ô'k-ê, a. Hard as oak.

OAR, ô'r, n. A long pole, by which vessels are driven

OAR, or, n. A long pole, by which vessels are universite in the water.

OAR, or, vi. To row.

OAR, or, vt. To impel by rowing.

OARED, ord, pp. Impelled by rowing.

OARING, or-Ing, ppr. Impelling by rowing.

OARING, or-Ing, a. Having the form of oars.

OASIS, or-a-sa, n. A fertile, or verdant spot in the widst of alcount.

midst of a desert.

OAST, b'st, n. A kiln for drying hops.
OAT, b't, n. A grain.
OATCAKE, b't-ka'k, n. Cake made of the meal of oats. OATEN, 8'tn, n. Made of oats.

OATH, ô'th, n. An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. OATHABLE, ô'th-abl, a. Capable of having an oath administered.

OATHBREAKING, ô'th-bra'k-ing, n. Perjury.

OATMALT, ô't-mà'lt, n. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ô't-mê'l, n. Flour made by grinding oats. An herb. OATS, ô'ts, n. A grain, which in England is given to

horses.

OATTHISTLE, ô't-this'l, n. An herb.

OBAMBULATE, ob-am-bu-la't, vi. To walk about.

OBAMBULATION, ob-am-bu-la'shun, n. The act of walking about.

OBCORDATE, ôb-kô'rd-½'t, a. Shaped like a hart. OBDORMITION, ôb-dôr-mish-ån, n. Sleep.

OBDUCE, ob-du's, vt. To draw over as a covering. OBDUCE, ob-du's, vt. To draw over as a covering.
OBDUCED, ob-du'sd, pp. Drawn over, as a covering.
OBDUCING, ob-du'sd-pp. Drawn over, as a covering.
OBDUCING, ob-du's-ing, ppr. Drawing over.
OBDURACY, ob-du's-sè, n. Impenitence.
OBDURATE, ob-du's-sè, n. Impenitence.
OBDURATE, ob-du's-sè, n. Impenitence.
Impenitent.
OBDURATED, ob-du's-sè, n. To harden. [impenitent.
OBDURATELY, ob-du's-sè-lè, ad. Impenitently.
OBDURATENESS, ob-du-rè-lè, n. Impenitence.
OBDURATING, ob-du's-sè-ling, ppr. Hardening.
OBDURATING, ob-du's-sè-ling, ppr. Hardening.
OBDURATION, ob-du-rè-shan, n. Hardenses of heart.
OBDURA.

OBDURED, öb-du'r, vt. To render inflexible.
OBDURED, öb-du'rd, pp. Hardened.
OBDUREDNESS, öb-du'rdd-nes, n. Hardness.

OBDURING, ôb-du'r-lng, ppr. Hardening.
OBEDIENCE, ô-bê'd-ŷèns, n. Submission to authority.
OBEDIENT, ô-bê'd-ŷènt, a. Submissive to authority.
OBEDIENTIAL, ô-bê-dè-èn-shàl, a. According to

OBEDIENTLY, b-bé'd-ŷênt-lê, ad. With obedience. OBEISANCE, ô-bê'săns, n. A bow; a courtesy. OBELISCAL, ôb-êl-îsk-âl, a. In form of an obelisk.

OBELISK, 6b2el-lsk, n. A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. A mark of reference in the margin of a book, in the form

of a dagger [†].

OBEQUITATE, &-bék-tôĉ-tâ't, vi. To ride about.

OBEQUITATION, &-bék-tôĉ-tâ'shûn, n. Riding about.

OBERRATION, &b-êr-â'shûn, n. Wandering about.

OBESE, &-be's, a. Fat; loaden with flesh.
OBESENESS, &-be's-ne's, n.
OBESITY &-be's', a.

Morbid fatness.

OBESENESS, 0-De's-nes, n. Morbid fatness.

OBESITY, δ-běs'ft-ć, n.

OBEY, δ-bå', vi. To pay submission to.

OBEYED, δ-bå'd, pp. Complied with.

OBEYER, δ-bå'dr, n. One who obeys.

OBEYING, δ-bå'ng, ppr. Complying with.

OBFIRM, δb-fĕrm', rt. To harden in resolution.

OBFIRMATE, δb-fĕr'mä't, vt. To harden in determination.

nation. OBFIRMATED, ob'fer'ma't-ed, pp. Made firm. OBFIRMATING, ob'fer'ma't-ing, ppr. Hardening in

OBFUSCATE, ob-fås'kå't, vt. To darken.

OBFUSCATE, ob-fůs'kå't, part. a. Darkened. OBFUSCATED, ob-fůs'kå't-éd, pp. Darkened in colour. OBFUSCATING, ob-fås'kå't-ing, ppr. Darkening in colour. OBFUSCATION, ob-fås-kå-shån, n. The act of dark-

OBIT, ô-bit, n. Funeral solemnity. [ening. OBITUAL, ô-bit-u-āl, a. Pertaining to the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

OBITUARY, &bit'u-èr-ê, n. A register of burials. OBITUARY, &-bit'u-èr-ê, a. Relating to the decease of persons.

OBJECT, ob'jekt, n. That about which any power or

OBJECT, Ob-jekt, n. That about which any product faculty is employed.

OBJECT, ob-jekt', vt. To oppose.

OBJECT, ob-jekt', part. a. Opposed.

OBJECTABLE, ob-jekt'åbl, a. That may be opposed.

OBJECTED, ob-jekt'de, pp. Reasoned against.

OBJECTGLASS, ob'jekt-glås', n. Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye.

instrument remotest from the eye.

OBJECTING, ob-jekting, ppr. Offering reasons against.

OBJECTION, ob-jek-shun, n. Adverse argument. Fault found.

OBJECTIONABLE, ob-jek'shun-abl, a. Liable to objection

OBJECTIVE, ób'jékt'ív, a. Contained in the object.

Made an object. In grammar: a case which follows the verb active, or the preposition.

OBJECTIVELY, ób-jékt'ív-lé, ad. In the state of an

object.

OBJECTIVELI, ob-jekt-iv-ie, aat. In the state of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ob-jekt-iv-nes, n. The state of ORJECTOR, ob-jekt-iv, n. One who offers objections.

OBJURATION, ob-je-rä-shūn, n. The act of binding by oath.

OBJURGATE, ób-jůr-gå/t, vt. To chide.
OBJURGATION, ób-jůr-gå-shůn, n. Reproof.
OBJURGATORY, ób-jůr-gå-tůr-ê, a. Chiding.
OBLATE, ób-lå/t, a. Flatted at the poles: used of a

spheroid. Tate. OBLATENESS, ob-la/t-nes, n. The state of being ob-

OBLATION, ob-lå-shun, n. A sacrifice.

OBLATION, ob-la'snun, n. A sacrince.
OBLATRATE, ob-la'trâ't, vi. To rail against any one.
OBLECTATE, ob-lèk'tâ't, vi. To delight.
OBLECTATED, ob-lèk'tâ't-êd, pp. Delighted.
OBLECTATING, ob-lèk-tâ't-îng, ppr. Delighting.
OBLECTATION, ob-lèk-tâ'snûn, n. Delight.

OBLIGATE, 6b4le-gå't.vt. To bind by contract or duty. OBLIGATED, 6b4le-gå't-éd, pp. Bound by contract. OBLIGATING, 6b4le-gå't-ing, ppr. Binding by contract.

tract.

OBLIGATION, &b-le-gå'shån, n. An act which binds to some performance. Favour by which one is bound.

OBLIGATO, &b'le-gå't-å, a. A musical term, signifying necessary, for the instrument named.

OBLIGATORY, &b'le-gå't-år-e, a. Binding; coercive.

OBLIGE, &-bli'j, vt. To impose obligation. To please;

OBLIGE, &-bli'j, vt. To impose obligation. To please; to gratify.

OBLIGED, &-bli'jd, pp. Bound in duty; favoured.

OBLIGEE, &-bli-jė', n. The person to whom another, called the obligor, is bound by a legal or written conOBLIGEMENT, &-bli'j-ment, n. Obligation. [tract.

OBLIGEMENT, &-bli'j-ing, ppr. Binding in law or conOBLIGING, &-bli'j-ing, ppr. Binding in law or conOBLIGING, &-bli'j-ing, ppr. Binding in law or conOBLIGINGLY, &-bli'j-ing, ppr. Binding in law or conOBLIGINGNESS, &-bli'j-ing-nės, n. Obligation. CiOBLIGINGNESS, &-bli'g-ing, ns-eo OBLIGEE.

OBLIQUATION, &b-lè-k&å-shån, n. Obliquity.

OBLIQUE, &-bli'k, or &-blè'k, a. Not perpendicularly.

OBLIQUELY, &-bli'k-lè, or &-blè'k-lė, a. Not directly;

OBLIQUENESS, &-bli'k-nės, or &-blè'k-nės, } PerOBLIQUITY, &-blik-blit-År-åt, or &-bliè'a-åt, n. } pendicularity.

Moral rectitude.

OBLITERATE, &-blit'a-åt, vt. To efface.

OBLIQUITY, 0-DIK-OIL-E, 01 AND CULARITY, 0-DIK-OIL-E, 02 AND CULARITY, Moral rectitude.
OBLITERATE, ôb-lit-âr-â't-êd, pp. Effaced.
OBLITERATING, ôb-lit-âr-â't-îng, ppr. Effacing.
OBLITERATION, ôb-lit-âr-â't-îng, ppr. Effacing.
OBLIVION, ô-bliv-ŷùn, n. Forgetfulnes. Amnesty.
OBLIVIOUS, ô-bliv-ŷùs, a. Forgetful.
OBLOCUTOR, ôb-lô-ku-tůr, n. A gainsayer.
OBLONG, ôb-lòng, a. Longer than broad.

OBLONG, ob'long, n. A figure longer than it is broad. OBLONGISH, ob'long'ish, a. Somewhat oblong. OBLONGIY, obridng-is, a. Somewhat obtoing. OBLONGIY, obridng-is, ad. In an oblong form. OBLONGNESS, obridng-nes, n. Being oblong. OBLONGOVATE, obridng-of-va'r, a. Between oblong

OBLOQUIOUS, òb-lô'kôê-ûs, a. Reproachful.
OBLOQUY, òb'lô-kôê, n. Slander. Disgrace.
OBLUCTATION, òb-lůk-tå'shůn, n. Opposition.
OBMUTESCENCE, òb-mu-tés'éns, n. Loss of speech. OBNOXIOUS, ob-nok-shus, a. Liable to punishment. OBNOXIOUSLY, ob-nok-shus-le, ad. In the state of

one liable to punishment.
OBNOXIOUSNESS, ôb-nôk-shus-nes, n. Liableness

to punishment.

OBNUBILATE, ob-nu'-bli-å't, vt. To cloud. [scure. OBNUBILATION, ob-nu'-bli-å'shûn, n. Making ob-OBOE, ô'-bàé, or hô'-bàé, n. A wind instrument.

OBOLE, ob-ô'l, n. Twelve grains.

OBOLUS, ob-ô-lûs, n. A small silver coin of Athens.

OBOLUS, 6b-6-1us, n. A summer of A penny farthing sterling.
OBOVATE, 6b-6-va't, a. Having the narrow end [by surprise. OBOVATE, ob-6-vat, a. Having the narrow end downward: as, an obovate leaf.

OBREPTION, ob-rép-shôn, n. The act of creeping on OBREPTITIOUS, ob-rép-tish-âs, a. Done with secrecy.

OBROGATE, ob-rô-gå/t, vt. To proclaim a contrary law.

OBROGATED, ob-rô-gå/t-čd, pp. Annulled.

OBROGATING, ob'ro-ga't-ing, ppr. Proclaiming a

OBSCENELY, ob-sê'n, a. Immodest. Disgusting.
OBSCENELY, ob-sê'n-lê, ad. In an impure manner.
OBSCENENESS, ob-sê'n-nês, n. Impurity of thought
OBSCENITY, ob-sê'n-ît-ê, n. or language.
OBSCURATION, ob-sku-râ'shûn, n. The act of

darkening. OBSCURE, ob-sku'r, a. Dark; unenlightened; abstruse. OBSCURE, ob-sku'r, vt. To darken. To conceal.
OBSCURED, ob-sku'rd, pp. Darkened.
OBSCURELY, ob-sku'r-le, ad. Darkly. Not clearly.

OBSCURENESS, ob-sku'r-nes, n. Darkness.

OBSCURENESS, Ob-sku'r-nes, n. Darkness.
OBSCURING, òb-sku'r-ft-ê, n.
OBSCURING, òb-sku'r-fing, ppr. Darkening.
OBSCRATE, òb-śc-krā't, vt. To beseech
OBSCRATED, òb-śc-krā't-fd, pp. Prayed earnestly.
OBSCRATING, òb-śc-krā't-fng, ppr. Supplicating.
OBSCRATION, òb-śc-krā't-fng, ppr. Supplicating.
OBSCRATION, òb-śc-krā't-fng, ppr. Obsciliant.

OBSEQUENT, òb-sé-kôént, a. Obedient.
OBSEQUIEN, òb-sé-kôén, a. Obedient.
OBSEQUIOUS, òb-sé-kôé-ås, a. Obedient.
OBSEQUIOUSLY, òb-sé-kôé-ås-lê, ad. Obediently.
OBSEQUIOUSNESS,òb-sé-kôé-ås-nès,n. Compliance.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS,00-se-koe-us-nes,n. compus OBSEQUY, bb-se-kbe, n. Funeral ceremony. OBSERATE, bb-ser-å't, vt. To lock up. OBSERATING, bb-ser-å't-èd, pp. Locked up. OBSERATING, bb-ser-å't-ing, ppr. Shutting in. OBSERVABLE, bb-zerv-åbl, a. Remarkable. OBSERVABLY, bb-zerv-åb-le, ad. In a ma

In a manner

worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ob-zervans, n. Respect. Careful
OBSERVANCY, ob-zervans, n. Attention.
OBSERVANDA, ob-zervanada, n. Things to be obwatchful.

observed. [watchful. OBSERVANT, ob-zervant, a. Attentive; diligent; OBSERVANT, ob-zervant, n. A diligent observer. OBSERVATION, ob-zervant, n. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. Observed.

serving, noting, or remarking. Obedience. OBSERVATOR, ob-zerv-å-tår, or ob-zer-vå/t-år, n.

One that observes. OBSERVATORY, ôb-zerv-ā-tur-ê, n. A place built for astronomical observations.

OBSERVE, ôb-zêrv', vi. To watch; to obey; to follow. OBSERVE, ôb-zêrv', vi. To make a remark. OBSERVED, ôb-zêrvd', pp. Noticed by the eye or

OBSERVER, ob-zerv'dr, n. A close remarker. OBSERVING, ob-zerving, ppr. Noticing by the age,

or the intellect.

OBSERVINGLY, ob-zérvélng-lê, ad. Attentively. OBSESS, ob-sés', vt. To besiege. OBSESSED, ob-sés'd, pp. Besieged. OBSESSING, ob-sés'dng, ppr. Besieging.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ze, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—goud'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

OBSESSION, ob-seshin, n. The act of besieging. OBSIDIONAL, ôb-sld-ýún-ál, a. Belonging to a siege. OBSIGILLATION, ôb-slj-l-á-shún, n. Sealing up. OBSIGNATE, ôb-slg-ína't, vt. To ratify. OBSIGNATED, db-slg-nå't-èd, pp. Ratified.
OBSIGNATING, db-slg-nå't-lng, ppr. Sealing up.
OBSIGNATION, db-slg-nå'shån, n. Ratification by sealing.

OBSIGNATORY, ob-sig-na-tur-c, a. Ratifying.

OBSOLESCENCE, ob-so-les-cens, n. Becoming obsolete.

OBSOLESCENT, ob-so-les-ent, a. Growing out of use. OBSOLETE, ob-so-let, a. Disused. OBSOLETENESS, ob'so-lê't-nes, n. State of being out of use.

OBSTACLE, obd-ståk'l, n. Hindrance; obstruction.
OBSTANCY, obd-ståns-e, n. Opposition.
OBSTETRICATE, ob-stetdre-kå't, vi. To perfor

To perform the office of a midwife.
OBSTETRICATE, ob-stet-re-ka't, vt. midwife. To assist as a

OBSTETRICATED, ob-stet-re-ka/t-ed, pp. Assisted as a midwife. as a midwife.

OBSTETRICATING, ôb-stét'rê-kă't-ing, ppr. Assist-OBSTETRICATION, ob-stet-re-ka-shun, n. The office

of a midwife. OBSTETRICIAN, ob-stê-trîsh'an, n. A midwife. OBSTETRICK, ob-stet-rik, a. Midwifish; doing the

midwife's office.

OBSTETRICS, ób-stét-riks, n. Midwifery. OBSTINACY, ób-stin-és-é, n. Stubbornness. OBSTINATE, ób-stin-ét, a. Stubborn.

OBSTINATELY, ôb'stin-ét-lê, ad. Stubbornly.
OBSTINATENESS, ôb'stin-ét-nês, n. Stubbornness.
OBSTIPATION, ôb-stê-pā'shůn, n. The act of stop-

ping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ob-strép-ur-us, a. Loud; noisy.
OBSTREPEROUSLY, ob-strép-ur-us-lê, ad. Clamorously; noisily.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ob-strép-år-ås-nés, n. Cla-OBSTRICTION, ob-strik-shån, n. Obligation, bond. OBSTRUCT, ob-stråkt', vt. To block up; to bar.
OBSTRUCTED, ob-stråkt'-dd, pp. Blocked up.
OBSTRUCTED, ob-stråkt'-dd, pp. Blocked up. OBSTRUCTING, ob-strukt'ing, ppr. Blocking up. OBSTRUCTION, ob-struk'shun, n. Hindrance; dif-

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strukt-iv, n. Impediment. OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strukt-iv, a. Hindering. OBSTRUENT, ob'stro-ent, n. Any thing that obstructs.

OBSTRUENT, òb-strò-ent, a. Hindering.
OBSTUPEFACTION, òb-stu-pê-fâk-shun, n. Interruption of the mental powers.
OBSTUPEFACTIVE, òb-stu-pê-fâkt-îv, a. Obstruct-

ng the mental powers.

OBTAIN, ob-tå'n, vi. To continue in use.

OBTAIN, ob-tå'n, vt. To gain; to acquire.

OBTAINABLE, ob-tå'n-åbl, a. To be procured.

OBTAINABLE, ob-tan-au, a. to be procured.
OBTAINED, ob-ta'nd, pp. Gained.
OBTAINER, ob-ta'n-ar, n. He who obtains.
OBTAINING, ob-ta'n-ing, ppr. Gaining.
OBTAINMENT, ob-ta'n-arett, n. Act of obtaining.
OBTAINMENT, ob-ta'n-arett, n. Act of obtaining.
OBTEMPERATE, ob-tam'pūr-a't-ta', vt. To obey.
OBTEMPERATED, ob-tam'pūr-a't-ta', pp. Obeyed.
OBTEMPERATED, ob-tam'pūr-a't-ta', pp. obeyed.

OBTEMPERATING, ob-tem-pur-a/t-ing, ppr. Com-

plying with.

OBTEND, ob-tend', vt. To oppose.

OBTENDED, ob-tend'ed, pp. Opposed.

OBTENDED, ob-tend'ed, pp. Opposed.

OBTENDING, ob-tend-ing, ppr. Opposing. OBTENEBRATION, ob-ten-e-bra-shun, n. Darkness. OBTENSION, ob-ten-shan, n. The act of obtending.

OBTEST, ob-tést', vi. To protest.
OBTEST, ob-tést', vi. To protest.
OBTEST, ob-tést', vi. To beseech.
OBTESTATION, ob-tés-tå-shån, n. Supplication; en-OBTESTED, ob-tést-éd, pp. Supplicated. [treaty. OBTESTING, ob-tést-flag, ppr. Beseeching. OBTRECTATION, ob-trék-tá-shûn, n. Slander. OBTRUDE, ob-trô'd, vt. To offer with unreasonable

importunity.

OBTRUDED, ob-trod-ed, pp. Thrust in by force.
OBTRUDER, ob-trod-dr, n. One that obtrudes. OBTRUDING, ob-tro'd-ing, ppr. Entering unsolicited. OBTRUNCATE, ob-tron'ka't, vt. To lop.

OBTRUNCATED, ob-trun'ka't-ed, pp. Deprived on a limb.

OBTRUNCATING, ob-trůn-kå/t-ing, ppr. Depriving OBTRUNCATION, ob-trůn-kå/shůn, n. The act ot

OBTRUSION, ob-tro-zhan, n. The act of obtruding. OBTRUSIVE, ob-tro-siv, a. Inclined to force one's self upon others.

OBTRUSIVELY, ob-tro-siv-le, ad. By way of obtru

OBTUND, ôb-tånd', vt. To blunt.
OBTUNDED, ôb-tånd-éd, pp. Blunted.
OBTUNDING, ôb-tånd-éd, pp. Blunting.
OBTURATION, ôb-tu-rå-shån, n. The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTURATORS, ob-tu-ra't-urz, n. Muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis, around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh

OBTUSANGULAR, ob-tu's-ang'gu-Idr, a. Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ob-tu's, a. Not pointed; not acute. Dull;

OBTUSELY, ób-tu's-lê, ad. Without a point. Dully. OBTUSENESS, ób-tu's-nês, n. Bluntness; dulness. OBTUSION, ób-tu'zhûn, n. The act of dulling.

OBUMBRATE, ob-am'bra't, vt. To shade; to cloud.

OBUMBRATED, ob-um²brā/t-ēd, pp. Clouded. OBUMBRATING, ob-um²brā/t-ing, ppr. Darkening. OBUMBRATION, ob-um-bra-shun, n. The act of dar-

kening or clouding. [uncertainly, OBVENTION, ob-ven-shun, n. Something happening OBVERSANT, ob-ver-sent, a. Familiar. OBVERSE, ob-vers, n. The face of a coin; opposed to

reverse. narrower than the top. OBVERSE, ob-vers', a. Having the base of a leaf OBVERT, ob-vert', vt. To turn towards.

OBVERTED, ob-vert'ed, pp. Turned towards. OBVERTING, ob-vėrting, ppr. Turning towards. OBVIATE, ob-vė-å't, vt. To prevent by interception. OBVIATED, ob-vė-å't-ě'd, pp. Removed as difficulties.

OBVIATING, ôb²vê-å²t-¹ng, ppr. Removing as objec-OBVIOUS, òb²vŷůs, a. Plain; evident. [tions. OBVIOUSLY, ôb²vŷůs-lê, ad. Evidently. [dent. OBVIOUSNESS, ôb²vŷůs-nês, n. State of being evi-

OCCASION, ok-kå-zhun, n. Occurrence. Accidental Casual exigence. cause.

OCCASION, ok-kå-zhůn, vt. To cause casually. OCCASIONABLE, ok-kå-zhůn-åbl, a. That may be occasioned.

OCCASIONAL, òk-kå'zhůn-ål, a. Incidental; casual. OCCASIONALLY, òk-kå'zhůn-ål-ê, ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONED, ok-kå-zhund, pp. Caused incidentally. OCCASIONER, ok-ka-zhun-ur, n. One that promotes by design. dentally.

OCCASIONING, ok-kå-zhun-ing, ppr. Causing inci-OCCASION, NG, ok-ka-zhuin-ing, ppr. casing inter-occasion, ok-ká-ská-zhuin, n. The act of binding. OCCIDENT, ok-sé-dént, n. The west. OCCIDENTAL, ok-sé-dént-ál, a. Western. OCCIDUOUS, ok-síd-u-ås, a. Western.

of the head. OCCIPUT, òk'sc-pūt, n. The hinder part of the head. OCCISION, òk-sizh'ūn, n. The act of killing. OCCLUDE, òk-klu'd, vt. To shut up.

OCCLUDED, ok-klu'd-ed, pp. Shut up.

OCCLUDENG, ok-klu'd-ea, pp. Shut up.
OCCLUDING, ok klu'd-ing, ppr. Shutting up.
OCCLUSE, ok-klu's, a. Shut up; closed.
OCCLUSION, ok-klu-zhūn, n. The act of shutting up.
OCCULT, ok-kūlt', a. Secret; hidden.
OCCULTATION, ok-kūl-tā-shūn, n. In astronomy. is
the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight,
when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. OCCULTED, ok-kult-ed, a. Secret.

OCCULTNESS, ok-kult-ness, n. Secretness. OCCUPANCY, ok-u-pans-e, n. The act of taking possession.

possession.
OCCUPANT, ok'u-pant, n. He that takes possession.
OCCUPATE, ok'u-pant, vt. To possess.
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OCCUPATED, ôk-n-på/t-èd, pp. Taken up. OCCUPATING, ôk-n-på/t-lug, ppr. Taking up. OCCUPATION, ôk/n-på/shôn, n. Employment [voention. CAUDI.

COCUPTED, &k4n-pi'd, pp. Employed.

OCCUPTER, &k4n-pi-dr, n. A possessor.

OCCUPY, &k4n-pi, et. To possess. To use.

OCCUPY, &k4n-pi, et. To follow business.

OCCUPYNING, &k4n-pi|fing, ppr. Keeping possession.

OCCUPYNING, &k4n-pi|fing, ppr. Keeping possession.

OCCUPRING, &k4n-pi|fing, ppr. Keeping possession.

OCCURRISOCE, &k-kn²éns, n. Accidental events. OCCURRENCE, &k-kår/såns, n. Accidental events
OCCURRENT, &k-kår/sånt, n. Any thing that happens.
OCCURSION, &k-kår/shån, n. Mutual blow.
OCEAN, &shån, n. The main; the great sea.
OCEAN, &shån, n. Pertaining to the great sea.
OCEANICK, &-så-sån/sk, n. Pertaining to the ocean.
OCELLATED, &så-så-lå/t-åd, n. Resembling the eye.
OCELOT, &så-lok, n. The Mexican panther.
OCHIMY, &ksåm-å, n. A mixed base metal.
OCHLOCRACY, &k-lòk/så-så-n. A government in which the common neonle rule. which the common people rule, OCHROITS, 8k4rh8'tn, n. Carito. OCHREOUS, 64kår, n. A species of earth, OCHREOUS, 64kår-ås, a. Consisting of ochre. OCHREY, ôzkrê, a. Partaking of ochre. OCRA, ôckrâ, n. A viscous vegetable substance in the West Indies, used in soups. OCTACHORD, ôk/tâ-kâ/rd, n. An instrument, or system of eight sounds. OCTAGON, ok4tå-gåu, s. A figure consisting of eight sides and angles. OCTAGONAL, ôk-tâg-ô-nâl, a. } Having eight angles OCTOGONAL, ôk-tôg-ô-nâl, a. } and sides. OCTAHEDRITE, ôk-tâ-hô-dri't, n. Pyramidical ore of titaninm. OCTAHEDRON, ôk-tā-hê/dron, n. A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies.

OCTANDER, ôk-tân/ctôr, 9. A pla

OCTANDRIAN, ôk-tân/ctê-ân, a. stamens. A plant having eight Having eight OCTANGULAR, ok-tang/gu-lor, o. Having eight angles, OCTANGULARNESS, ôk-tầng/gu-lêr-nês, ss. The quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, òk'tânt, o. } in astrology i is, when a planet

OCTILE, òk'tâl, o. } is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle, or forty-five degrees. OCTATEUCH, ok*tå-tuk, s. The eight first books of the Old Testament. OCTAVE, okltä'v, n. Eight days together after a festival. An eighth, or an interval of eight sounds. (ival. An eighth, or an interval of eight.

OCTAVE, ôk-tâ/v, a. Denoting eight.

OCTAVO, ôk-tâ/vô, n. A sheet folded into eight leaves.

OCTENNIAL, ôk-tôu-ýâl, a. Lasting eight years.

OCTOHER, ôk-tô-bôr, n. The tenth month of the year.

OCTODECIMAL, ôk-tô-tôs-é-mâl, a. A crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, have eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces. [teeth, OCTODENTATE, &k-tå-dén/th/t, a. Having eight OCTOEDRICAL, &k-tå-éd/r[k-ål, a. Having eight sides. OCTOFID, &k4t5-fld, a. Cleft, or reparated into cight acgments (as, a calyx. OCTOGENARIAN, ok-taj-en-a/r-yan, ». One who has attained his eightieth year. OCTOGENARY, ok-tojien-er-e, n. A person eighty years of age.

OCTOGENARY, ôk-tô/tên-êy-ô, a. Of eighty years of OCTOHEDRAL, ôk-tô-hê/drâl, a. Having eight faells for seeds.

resembling the eye. ODD, od', a. Not divisible into equal numbers. ODDITY, oddit-6, w. Singularity (applied both to persons and things.
ODDLY, oddle, ud. Not evenly. Strangely. ODIONESS, oilenes, n. Strangeness; irregularity.
ODDS, oild, n. Inequality. More than an even wager.
ODE, o'd, n. A poem to be sung to music; a lyrick
ODIBLE, o'd-th, a. Hateful.
ODIOUS, o'd-yas, a. Hateful; detestable.
ODIOUSLY, o'd-yas-lo, ad. Hatefully; abominably.
ODIOUSNESS, o'd-yas-nos, n. Hatefulness.
ODIUM, o'd-yas-nos, n. Hatefulness. ODIUM, δ'd-ŷûm, n. Invidiousness. ODONTALGIA, δ-dòn-tāl'jā-ā, n. The toothache. ODONTALGICK, δ-dòn-tāl'jīk, α. Pertaining to the tooth-nehe. ODONTOLOGY, ô-dôn-tôl-ô-jê, n. The breeding of ODORAMENT, ô-dûr-â-mênt, n. A perfume. ODORATE, 64dår-å't, v. Scented.
ODORATE, 64dår-å't, v. Scented.
ODORATING, 64dår-å't-ång, v. Diffusing odonr.
ODORIFEROUS, 6-dd-rift'år-ås, v. Giving scent.
ODORIFEROUSNESS, 6-dd-rift'år-ås-nös, s. Sweetness of scent. ODOROUS, 84der-en, a. Sweet of scent. diffusing scent. ODOUR, &ddir, n. Seent, whether good or bad. household affairs. GDEMA, δ-dδ⁴må, n. A tumour. GDEMATICK, ĉd-δ-måt²lk, a. GDEMATOUS, δ-dĉm²ā-tås, a. Pertaining to an ordema. GEILIAD, δ-δ'l-ýåd, n. Glance; wink, O'ER, δ'r, prep. Contracted from neer, GESOPHAGUS, δ-πόι'λ-gůn, n. The gullet. OF, δv', prep. From. Concerning; rel ov', prep. From. Commong. Noting extraction. Among. OFF, d'f, ad. From. Not towards. Off, whether alone or in composition, means, either literally or figuraor in composition, means, ether inerany or nguratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF, &f, interj. An expression of command to depart.

OFF, &f, pr. Not on. Distant from.

OFFAL, &fAl, s. Carrion; coarse flesh. Refuse.

OFFENCE, of-fens', s. Crime. Injury. Displeasure given. Anger.

OFFENCEFÜL, ôf-féns-fől, a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, óf-féns-lős, a. Unaffending.

OFFEND, ôf-fénd', vs. To displease.—Many [cells for seeds. Having eight Sheridan says, are the "nerves and sinews of a language;" and nothing contributes more to clearness, distinctness, and force, in the delivery of a public reader, or speaker, than his perfecting the articulation of every consonant, which custom will allow to be sounded in the common pronunciation of every word in the language,—J. K.

OFFENDED, of-fond, vi. To commit transgression.

OFFENDED, of-fond-fot, vs. A transgressor.

OFFENDEN, of-fond-fot, vs. A transgressor.

OFFENDEN, of-fond-fot, vs. A transgressor. OCTONARY, okitô-nôr-ô, a. Belonging to the numher eight.

OCTONOCULAR, ók-tô-nôk-u-lêr, o. Having eight
OCTOPETALOUS, ók-tô-pôtšá-lůs, o. Having eight [eight rays. OCTORADIATED, ôk-tô-raide-dit-êd, a. Having OCTOSPERMOUS, ôk-tô-spêrimin, a. Having eight needs, COTOSTYLE, ôk/tô sti7, n. The face of a building OFFENDING, of-fending, ppr Displeasing.

OCTOSYLLABLE, ok-to-sillabl, a. Connsting of OCTUSYLLAMITE, occupants of the control of the cont

OCULIST, okin-list, s. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. OCULUS Bell, okku-los héáli, n. An accidentar va-

riety of the agate kind, having circular delineations the eye. [contn. Strange. Not divisible into equal numbers. Un-

ODDNESS, odenos, n. Strangeness ; irregularity.

the teeth.

ODOROUSNESS, 64dar-as-nes, w. The quality of

belong to our language. It has the sound of E. CECONOMICKS, 6-kd-nomilks, s. Management of

GECUMENICAL, &-ku-men#k-at, a. General.

Concerning ; relating to.

pronounce a great number of words in which the commands are doubled, as in offend, offence, oppress, official, offensive, as it they were spelled with only one consonant, and so fritter down the spelling and promunciation, and weaken the expression of the idea for which the word stands, without the slightest reason for doing so, un the ground of the duplication of the consonant being difficult to the organs, or disagreeable to the ear. Now the consonants, as Mr. Sheridan says, are the "nerves and sinews of a lan-

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flower-leaves

necds.

equal sides. OCTOLOCULAR, òk-tô-lòk-u-lêr, a.

OFFENDRESS, of-fonderes, s. A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, of-fonselly, a. Hurful.
OFFENSIVE, of-fonselly, a. Displeasing. Causing pain.
OFFENSIVE, bf-fonselv-do, ad. Mischlevandy.
OFFENSIVENESS, of-fonselv-do, ad. Mischlevandy.
OFFER, of-for, ed. To present. To sacrifice. To bid.

To propose.

OFFER, ôf-dr, ei. To make an attempt.

OFFER, ôf-dr, m. Proposal of advantage. Price bid.

OFFERABLE, offerabl, a. That may be offered, OFFERED, offerabl, pp. Presented for acceptance, Presented in devotion. Immolated.

OFFERER, of dr-dr, m. FFERER, of dr-dr, v. One who makes an offer. One who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, of dr-lng, w. A sacrifice.
OFFERING, of-dr-lng, ppr. Presenting 1 sacrificing.
OFFERTORY, of dr-tur-d, n. The sentences in the
communion office, read while the slms are collected: and hence the act of offering.

OFFERTURE, offdr-tu'r, n. Proposal of kindness.

OFFICE, offin, s. A publick charge or employment; magistracy. Place where business is transacted.

hagistracy. Place where huminoss is transacted.

OFFICE, di-ls, et. To perform.

OFFICED, di-ls, pp. Performed.

OFFICER, di-ls-dr, n. A commander in the army,

One who has the power of apprehending oriminals.

OFFICER, offis-dr, et. To furnish with officers.
OFFICERED, offis-drd, o. Supplied with commanders. OFFICERED, of is ard, ppr. Furnished with officers. OFFICERING, of is firefring, ppr. Furnishing with

OFFICIAL, of-fishial, n. The person to whom the cognisance of causes is committed by such as have

ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, δt-flsh-kll, n. Pertaining to a publick charge, OFFICIALLY, δt-f lsh-kll-t, α. By virtue of an office. OFFICIALTY, δt-f lsh-kll-tė, n. The charge of an official OFFICIATE, δt-f lsh-kl-t, νt. To give in consequence

for another. OFFICIATE, of-fishid-dit, vi. To peform an office OFFICIATED, of-fishid-dit-dit, pp. Given in conse-

quence of office, OFFICIATING, of-fish40-8/t-lug, ppr. Performing

the duties of an office. OFFICINAL, of-findin-al, a. Used in a shop, or be-

longing to it.

OFFICING, offishing, ppr. Performing.

OFFICIOUS, of-fishing, a. Importunately forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, of-fishing, ad. With mask [civil] unasked

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fish-fas-nés, n. Forwardness of OFFING, ôf-ling, n. Out at sea. OFFSCOURING, å'f-skåô'-ring, n. Recrement.

OFFSCUM, &f-skam, a. Refuse; vilo.

OFFSET, A'f-sêt, n. Shoots of a plant.
OFFSPRING, A'f-spring, n. Children; doscendants,
OFFUSCATE, ôf-fis-kh't-tet, To cloud,
OFFUSCATED, ôf-fûs-kh't-tet, pp. Darkened.

OFFUSCATING, of-füskkå't-lug, ppr. Clouding. OFFUSCATION, of-füskkå'shuu, n. The act of dark-OFT & A. ad. Frequently.

OFT & M. ad. Frequently.

OFTEN, & M. a. Frequently.

OFTEN & M. a. Frequently.

OFTENTIMES, & M. the Many times.

OFTENTIMES, & M. the Many times.

OFTENTIMES, & M. the M. Many times.

OFTENTIMES, & M. the M. M. A. poem of eight

lines.

OGEE, ô-jé', n. Moulding in the form of an S. OGIVE, ô-giv', n. Moulding in the form of an S. OGGANITION, ôg-å-nish-ân, n. Grumbling. OGHAM, ôg-hâm, n. A writing in cipher, practised by the Irish.

OGLE, o'gl, n. A side glance.
OGLE, o'gl, n. To view with side glances.
OGLED, o'gld, pp. Viewed with side glances.
OGLED, o'gld, pp. A sly gazer. [glances.
OGLING, o'glding, p. Practice of viewing with side

OGLING, 82 gilng, ppr. Viewing with side glances. OGLIO, 81.98, n. A medley : a hotelpotch.

OGRE, degår, n. OGRE, ô'grîr, n. An imaginary monster of the OGRESS, ô'grôs, n. f East. OGRESSES, ô'grês-ôs, n. In heraldry: cannon-bana

of a black colour.

OH, &, interj. An exclammation denoting pain, sorrow.

or surprise.

OIL, &41, st. The juice of olives expressed.

OIL, &41, st. To smear with oil.

OILBAG, &51-bag', st. A bag, cyst, or gland in ammals, containing oil.

OILCLOTH, &&T-kla'th, s. Cluth oiled and painted for covering floors.

Oll.COLOUR, Adl-kal-ar, w. Colour made by grind-

ing coloured substances in oil. OILED, & ld. pp. Anointed with oil.

OIL.F.D. ac'id. pp. Anomired with oil.
OIL.ER, à à'1-dr. n. One who trades in alls and pickles.
OIL.ET, (4'èt. n.) The hole in a garment in
OIL.ETHOLE., (4'èt-hò'1, n.) which a point is to be put.
OIL.GAS, à'c'1-gâa', n. Inflammable gas precured from
OIL.INESS, à'c'1-à-nès, n. Unetnousness. [oil.
OIL.ING, à'c'1-ling, ppr. Smearing with oil,
OIL.MAN, à'c'1-mân, n. One who trades in oils and

DILNUT, &\(\delta\)_-n\(\delta'\), \(n.\) The bitter-init of North Ame-OILNUTTREE, \(\delta'\)_-n\(\delta\)_-n\(\delta\)_-tr\(\delta'\), \(n.\)
OILTREE, \(\delta'\)_-n\(\delta'\), \(n.\)
which is precared caster oil.
OILSUOD \(\delta'\)_-n\(\delta'\)

OILSHOP, AA'l-shop', n. A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

pickles are soid.

OH.Y, &&l-\$\delta_1\$. Consisting of oil.

OH.YGRAIN, &&l-\$\delta_1\$. A plant.

OH.YPALM, &&l-\$\delta_1\$. A tree.

OINT, &&nt, et. To anoint.

OINTED, &&nt-\$\delta_1\$, pp. Anointed.

OINTING, & de'ut-lug, ppr. Anointing.
OINTING, & de'ut-lug, ppr. Anointing.
OINTMENT, & fat-ment, n. Unguent.
OISANITE, & ls-4n-l't, n. Pyramidical ove of titanium.

OKE, 6/k, s. An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight.

avoirdupus weight,
OKER, ô'kûr, n. See OCHEK.
OLD, ô'ld, a. Past the middle part of life. Decayed
by time. Not new.
OLDEN, ô'ld-êu, a. Ancient.
OLDFASHIONED, ô'ld-fâsh'ând, n. Formed accord-

ing to obsolute custom. OLDISH, &'ld-fah, a. Somewhat

OLDNESS, 6'ld-mòs, n. Old age. OLDSAID, 6'ld-séd, a. Long since said. OLDWIFE, 6'ld-6'f, n. A contemptuous name for an

old prating woman.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-lô-Åjdn-ås, a. Olly,

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lô-Åjdn-ås-nôs, n. Oiliness.

OLEANDER, ô-lô-ånddr, n. The plant rosebay,

OLEASTER, ô-lô-ånddr, n. Wild olive.

OLEATE, 54|54\$/t, n. A compound of cicic acid with a salifiable base.

OLEIC, 646-lk, a. The oleic acid is obtained from a soap, made by digesting hog's-lard in potash-lye, OLEOSACCHARUM, 646-0-såk-far-fun, a. A mix-

ture of oil and sugar.

ture of oil and angar,
OLEOSE, ô4lô-ô's, a. } Oily.
OLEOUS, ô4lô-ô's, a. } Oily.
OLEOUS, ô4lô-ô's, a. } Oily.
OLFACT, ô1-fàk', of. To smell.
OLFACTBD, ô1-fàkt'dol, pp. Smell.
OLFACTING, ô1-fàkt'dol, pp. Smell.
OLFACTORY, ô1-fàkt'dng, ppr. Smelling.
OLFACTORY, ô1-fàkt'dne, a. Having the sense of smelling.

smelling, OLIBAN, $\delta l \cdot \hat{e} - b \hat{n}_{n}, n$. OLIBANUM, $\delta l \cdot \hat{e} - b \delta \ell n \hat{n}_{m}, n$. A sweet-scented gum

OLID, 64lld, a.
OLIDOUS, 64lld-ås, a.
OLIGARCHICAL, 61-å-gå'rk-lk-ål, a. Belonging to

OLIGARCHICAL, or by an aligareby, oligareby,

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-

OLIVE, dl'iv, n. A plant producing oil. The emblem

of peace.

OLIVED, 814vd, a. Decorated with olive-trees.

OLIVENITE, 81-1v-2n-1v, n. An ore of copper

OLIVEYARD, ôl'îv-ŷâ'rd, n. A piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.

OLLA, ôl-â, n. An oglio. OLYMPIAD, ô-l'mp-ŷåd, n. A Grecian epoch; the space of four years.

OMBRE, ô'm-bûr, n. A game of cards played by three. OMBROMETER, ôm-brôm-ét-ůr, n. A machine for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

OMEGA, om-ê-gâ, or ô-mê-gâ, n. The last of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

OMELET, om'let, n. A pancake made with eggs. OMEN, ô'-mên, n. A sign good or bad.

OMENED, 64-mend, a. Containing prognosticks. OMENTUM, 6-men4tům, n. The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling a net.

OMER, 6'mur, n. A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English.

OMINATE, om'in-å't, vt. To forsake. OMINATE, om'in-å't, vi. To foretoken. OMINATED, òm'in-å't-èd, pp. Foreshown.

OMINATING, òm-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Presaging. OMINATION, òm-in-å/shån, n. Prognostick.

OMINOUS, om'in-us, a. Exhibiting bad tokens of

OMINOUSLY, ôm'în-ûs-lê, ad. With good or bad omen. [ing ominous. omen. [Ing ominous. OMINOUSNESS, ôm²in-ūs-nės, n. The quality of be-OMISSIBLE, ô-mìs²ibl, a. That may be omitted. OMISSION, ô-mìsh²ūn, n. Neglect to do something. OMISSIVE, ô-mìs²iv, a. Leaving out. OMIT, ô-mìt', vt. To leave out. OMITTANCE, ô-mìt²āns, n. Forbearance. OMITTED, ô-mìt²ēd, pp. Neglected. Left out. OMITTING A-mit²ing np. Leaving out.

OMITTING, ô-mit-ing, pp. Leaving out. OMNIBUS, ôm-nê-bûs, n. A particular kind of vehicle (of recent introduction), capable of carrying nume-

rous passengers.

OMNICIDE, om'né-si'd, n. One who slays all without distinction.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-nê-få/r-ŷås, a. Of all kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, om-nif-ur-us, a. All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, om-nif-ik, a. All-creating. OMNIFORM, om-nê-fàrm, a. Having every shape. OMNIFORMITY, om-ne-fa/r-mit-e, n. Quality of pos-[kinds.

sessing every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nij²èn-ôs, n. Consisting of all OMNIPARITY, ôm-nê-pår²it-ê, n. General equality.

OMNIPERCIPIENCE, ôm-nê-pêr-sîp²yêns, n. OMNIPERCIPIENCY, ôm-nê-pêr-sîp²yêns, e, n. }

Per-

ception of every thing.

OMNIPERCIPIENT, ôm-nê-pêr-sîp-ŷênt, a. Per-

ceiving every thing. Omnip-ô-téns, n. OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nip-ô-téns-ê, n. OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nip-ô-tens-ê, n. OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nip-ô-tent, n. Omnipotent of the Cutter of the Cutt

lations of the Godhead.

OMNIPOTENTLY, ôm-nîp'ô-tent-lê, ad. Powerfully without limit,

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-nê-prêz-êns, n. OMNIPRESENCY, ôm-nê-prêz-êns-ê, n. Ubiquity. OMNIPRESENT, ôm-nê-prêz-ênt, a. Present in every

place. [ing unbounded presence, OMNIPRESENTIAL, om-ne-pre-zen'shål, a. Imply-

OMNISCIENCE, ôm-nish-cns, n.
OMNISCIENCY, ôm-nish-cns, n.
OMNISCIENT, ôm-nish-cns, a. Infinite wisdom.
OMNISCIENT, ôm-nish-cns, a. All-knowing.

OMNIUM om'nŷûm, n. The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM, om'nŷûm-gâth'ûr-ûm, n. A

miscellaneous collection of things or persons.
OMNIVAGANT, om-niv-å-gånt, a. Wandering.
OMNIVOROUS, om-niv-ô-růs, a. All-devouring.

OMOLOGY, &-mòl²\dagana je, n. Likeness.
OMOPLATE, \dom 2\dagana -pl\dagana't, n. The shoulder blade.

OMPHACINE, dm-få-se'n, a. Omphacine oil is a viscous brown juice, extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers, in the ancient gymnastic exercises, used to anoint their bodies.

ONY

OMPHALIC, om-fal'ik, n. Pertaining to the navel. OMPHALOCELE, om-fal'd-se'l, n. A rupture of the navel.

OMPHALOPTICK, òm-få-lop-tik, n. An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a con-

OMPHALOTOMY, òm-få-lôt-c-mê, n. The operation of dividing the navel string.

OMY, ô'-me, a. Mellow: spoken of land.

ON, ôn', prep. The same with upon. Formerly common

for in: as, on live; i. e. in life.

ON, on', ad Forward. In succession. In progression.

It is through almost all its significations opposed to off. ON, on', interj. A word of encouragement. ONAGER, on'a-gar, n. The wild ass.

ONANISM, 6'nā-nīzm, n. The trime of self-pollution. ONCE, ôāns', ad. One time. The same time. Formerly. ONE, ôān', n. A single person. The first hour. One

has a plural: as, the great ones of the world.

ONE,ôān',a. Single. Denoted by an unit. Any. Some one.

ONEBERRY, ôān'tôḍ-ê, n. Wolf's-bane.

ONE-EYED, ôān'tíd, a. Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ô-ni-rô-krît'îk-âl, a. Interpreta-

tive of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, &-ni-rô-krît'îk, n. An interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICKS, &-ni-rô-krît'îks, n. Interpreta-

ONEIROMANCY, ô-ni'rô-man'se, n. Divination by dreams. ONEIROSCOPIST, ô-ni-ròs-kô-pist, n. One who in-

quires into the meaning of dreams.

ONEIROSCOPY, ô-ni-rôs-kô-pê, n. The art of inter-

preting dreams.

ONEMENT, ôân-'mênt, n. State of being one.

ONENESS, ôân-'nê-nt, n. Unity.

ONERARY, ôn-'ûr-êr'-ê, a. Comprising a burthen.

ONERATE, ôn-'ûr-â't, vt. To burthen.

ONERATED, ôn-ûr-â't-êd, ppr. Loaded. ONERATING, ôn-ûr-â't-îng, ppr. Loading. ONERATION, ôn-ûr-â'shôn, n. The act of loading

ONEROUS, ôn-dr-ås, a. Burthensome.
ONION, dn-'çân, n. A plant. [mour or abscess.
ONKOTOMY, ôn-kôt-ô-mê, n. The opening of a tu-

ONLY, ô'n-lê, a. Single. This above all other.
ONLY, ô'n-lê, ac. Singly; barely.
ONOLOGY, ô-nôl-ô-jê, n. A foolish way of talking,
ONOMANCY, ôn-ô-mâns-ê, n. Divination by a name.
ONOMANTICAL, ôn-ô-mân-tik-âl, a. Predicting by [tion from the letters of a name. names.

ONOMATECHNY, ôn-ô-må-têk-2nê, n. Prognostica-ONOMATOPE, ôn-ô-må-tê-pê, \ In rhetoric, a ONOMATOPY, ôn-ô-måt-ô-pê, n. \ figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified: as, to buzz, as bees; to crackle, as

burning thorns. ONOMATOPŒIA, ôn-ô-måt-ô-pê-ŷå, n. A rhetorical figure in which the sound corresponds with the thing spoken of.

ONOMATOPŒIOUS, ôn-ô-måt-ô-pê-ŷůs, a. Having a sound corresponding to the thing expressed.

ONSELAUGHT, ôn'sôt, n. Attack; storm; assault.
ONSLAUGHT, ôn'slâ't, n. Attack; storm.
ONTOLOGIC, ôn-tô-lòj'lk, a.
ONTOLOGICAL, ôn-tô-lòj'lk-âl,}
ontological, and its effeations.

in general, and its affections.

ONTOLOGIST, on-tol/ô-jist, n. A metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, on-tol/ô-je, n. Metaphysics.

ONWARD, on-our definition of the control of the co

ONWARD, on'ourd, a. Advanced; increased.

ONWARDS, ôn-courde, ad. In progression. ONYCHA, ô-nê-kå, n. The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx.

ONYCHITES, ô-nê-kêi'têz, n A marble called alabaster.

ONYCHOMANCY, ô-nê-kôm'ans-ê, n. Divination by the nails.

ONYX, ô4nîks, n. A semipellucid gem: the bluish white kind is the true onyx of the ancients.

OOLITE, &-&-li't, n. Egg stone · a variety of concreted carbonate of lime. OOLITIC, & d-d-lit'ik, a. Formed of, or resembling oolite. OOLITIC, 6-6-1tf-ik, a. Formed of, or resembling on OOMIACK, 6-mê-åk, n. A large Esquimaux boat. OOZE, 6'z, n. Soft mud. Slime. OOZES, 6'z, vi. To flow gently. OOZING, 6'z-fing, ppr. Flowing gently OOZY, 6'z-ê, a. Miry; muddy; slimy. OPACATE, 6-på-kå't, vt. To cloud; to darken. OPACATED, 6-på-k-å't-êd, pp. Darkened. OPACATING. 6-på-k-å't-fing, ppr. Darkening. OPACATEM, o-pa n-at-ett, pp. Darkeneut.
OPACATING, δ-pa'k-a't-ing, ppr. Darkening.
OPACITY, δ-pa'-lt-ė, n. Cloudiness.
OPACOUS, δ-pa'-kūs, a. Dark; obscure.
OPACOUSNESS, δ-pa'-kūs-nės, n. The state of being OPAL, ô'pål, n. A kind of stone. In colour it resembles the finest mother-of-pearl.

OPALESCENT, &-på-lés-ént, a. Resembling opal.

OPALESCENCE, &-på-lés-éns, n. Similarity to an OPALESCENCE, o-pa-les-ens, n. Similarity opal.

OPALINE, ô-pā-li'n, a. Pertaining to, or like opal.

OPALIZE, ô-pāl-i'z, vt. To make to resemble opal.

OPALIZED, ô-pāl-i'zd, pp. Made to resemble opal.

OPALIZING, ô-pāl-i'zd, np. Making to resemble OPAQUE, ô-pā'k, a. Dark; cloudy.

[opal.

OPAQUE, ô-pā'k, n. Opacity.

OPAQUENESS, ô-pā'k-nôs, n. State of being opaque. OPE, d'p, vt. OPEN, d'pn, vt. To unclose; to unlock. To disclose. OPE, δ' p, vi.
OPEN, δ' pn, vi.
To unclose itself. To bark.
OPEN, δ' pn, vi.
Unalgod Plain, Evident. OPEN, δ'pn, vi. \ 10 talketset testin. To talk.

OPEN, δ'pn, a. \ Unclosed. Plain. Evident. Clear.

OPEN, δ'pn, a. \ Not frosty.

OPENED, δ'pnd, pp. Unclosed; unsealed.

OPENER, δ'p-ên-ûn, n. Explainer; interpreter.

OPENEYED, δ'pn-i'd, a. Vigilant.

OPENHANDED, δ'pn-hànd-èd, a. Generous.

OPENHEADED, δ'pn-hàd-èd, a. Bareheaded.

OPENHEARTED, δ'pn-hàt-èd, a. Candid. [rality.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, δ'pn-hà'rt-èd-nes, a. Libe
OPENING, δ'p-ning, n. Aperture: breach. OPENING, 6'p-nlng, n. Aperture; breach.

OPENING, 6'p-nlng, pp. Unclosing; uncovering.

OPENING, 6'p-nle, ad. Publicly; without disguise.

OPENINGS 4'n. L. Publicker, Freedom 6. OPENNESS, ô'pn-nes, n. Plainness. Freedom from disguise.

OPETIDE, ô'p-ti'd, n. The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ashwednesday. rom Epiphany to Ashwednesday.

OPERA, δρ-ζα-λ, n. A poetical tale.

OPERABLE, δρ-ζα-λtl, a. Practicable.

OPERATE, δρ-ζα-λtl, a. Active.

OPERATE, δρ-ζα-λtl, vi. To produce effects. [opera.

OPERATICAL, δρ-ζα-λt-ζα-λtl, a. Pertaining to the

OPERATING, δρ-ζα-λtl-ζα-λtl, ppr. Performing some manual act of surgery.

OPERATION, op-dr-a-shan, n. Agency. The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments. oPERATIVE, op'ūr-ā't-īv, n. A workman. OPERATIVE, op'ūr-ā't-īv, a. Active; vigorous. OPERATOR, op'ūr-ā't-ūr, n. One that performs any act of the hand. OPERCULATE, ô-pêr-ku-lầ/t, a.
OPERCULATED, ô-pêr-ku-lầ/t-êd, a.

Having a lid,
or cover. OPERCULATED, ô-pér-ku-là/t-éd, a. or cover. OPERCULIFORM, ô-pèr-ku-lê-farm, a. Having the form of a cover. OPEROSE, ôp²år-ô's, a. Laborious. OPEROSENESS, ôp²år-ô's, a. Laborious. OPEROSENESS, ôp²år-ô's-nês, n. Stat operose. State of being OPEROSITY, ôp-ûr-ôs-'ît-ê, n. Operation; action.
OPERTANEOUS, ôp-ûr-tă'n-ŷûs, a. Done privately.
OPHIDIAN, ô-fid-ŷân, a. Pertaining to serpents.
OPHIDION, ô-fid-ŷûn, n. A fish found in the Mediterranean. OPHIOLOGIC, δ-fe-δ-lòj-lk,
OPHIOLOGICAL, δ-fe-δ-lòj-lk-ål, a. Pertaining to
OPHIOLOGICAL, δ-fe-δ-lòj-lk-ål, a. ophiology.
OPHIOLOGIST, δ-fe-δl-δ-jist, n. One versed in the natural history of serpents.
OPHIOLOGY, &-f&-ol'&-je, n. That part of natural

history which treats of serpents.

vining and predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating, or their coils.
OPHIOMORPHOUS, &-fê-ô-morf-us, a. Eating or feeding on serpents.

OPHIOPHAGOUS, &-fê-6f'â-gůs, a. Serpent-eating.

OPHITE, &-ff't, a. Pertaining to a serpent. OPHITES, ô-fi-tê/z, n. A stone, resembling a serpent. OPHIUCHUS, ô-fê-u-kûs, or ô-fi-u-kûs, n. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. OPHTHALMICK, of-thal-mis, a. Relating to the eye. oPHTHALMOSCOPY, op-thal-mos-kô-pe,n. Abranch of physiognomy, which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper, and manner, from the appearance of man's tempes, the eyes.

OPHTHALMY, ôf thal-mê, n. A disease of the eyes.

OPHATE, ô'p-ŷâ't, n. A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE, ô'p-ŷâ't, a. Causing sleep.

OPIFEROUS, ô-pif-êr-ûs, a. Bringing help.

OPIFICE, ôp-ê-fis, n. Workmanship.

OPIFICER, ô-pif-îs-ûr, n. Artist. OPIFICE, op'ê-fîs, n. Workmanship.
OPIFICER, ô-pîf-îs-ûr, n. Artist.
OPINABLE, ô-pîf-îs-ûr, n. Artist.
OPINABLE, ô-pîf-âbi, a. Which may be thought.
OPINATION, ô-pîn-â-îshûn, n. Opinion. [notion.
OPINATIOK, ô-pîn-â-ît-ûr, n. One fond of his own
OPINE, ô-pin, vi. To think; to judge. [notion.
OPINED, ô-pin-d, n. One who holds an opinion.
OPINER, ô-pin-ûr, n. One who holds an opinion.
OPINIASTRE, ô-pîn-ŷâ-ît-ît, a. } Fond of one's
OPINIASTROUS, ô-pîn-ŷâ-ît-ît, a. } own opinion.
OPINIATED, ô-pîn-ŷâ-ît-ît, ps. Stiff in opinion.
OPINIATED, ô-pîn-ŷâ-ît-ît, ps. Stiff in opinion.
OPINIATED, ô-pîn-ŷâ-ît-ît, pp. Stiff in opinion.
OPINIATING, ô-pîn-ŷâ-ît-ît, pp. Obstinately main-OPINIATING, ô-pîn'ŷå't-îng, ppr. Obstinately maintaining one's own opinion. [notion. OPINIATIVE, ô-pîn-'yâ't-îv, a. Stiff in a preconceived OPINIATIVENESS, ô-pîn-'yâ-tîv-ne's, n. Obstinacy. OPINIATOR, ô-pîn-'yât-ûr. One fond of his own notion. OPINIATRE, ô-pîn-ŷå'tr, a. Obstinate. OPINIATRE, ô-pîn-ŷå't-dr, n. One fond of his own notions. notions.

OPINIATRETY, &-pîn-yat-ret-ê, n.

Stubbornness. OPINIATRY, ô-pîn-ŷâ't-rê, n.
OPINING, ô-p'n-îng, n. Notion.
OPINING, ô-p'n-îng, ppr. Thinking; conceiving.
OPINION, ô-pîn-ŷûn, n. Judgment; notion.
OPINION, ô-pîn-ŷûn, vt. To think.
OPINIONATE, ô-pîn-ŷûn-â't-ât, n.
OPINIONATEL, ô-pîn-ŷûn-â't-ât, ad. Obstinate.
OPINIONATIVE, ô-pîn-ŷûn-â't-îv, a. Stubborn.
OPINIONATIVELY, ô-pîn-ŷûn-â't-îv-lê, ad. Stubbornlv. bornly. stinacy. OPINIONATIVENESS, ô-pîn-ŷûn-å't-îv-nes, n. Ob-OPINIONED, ô-pîn-ŷûnd, a. Conceited. OPINIONIST, ô-pîn-ŷûn-îst, n. One fond of his own OPIPAROUS, ô-pîp-âr-us, a. Sumptuous. OPITULATION, ô-pît-u-lâ-shun, n. An aiding. OPIUM, ô'p-ŷûm, n. A juice, of soporific qualities, prescribed in medicine. prescribed in medicine.

OPLETREE, &'pl-tré', n. The witch-hazel.

OPOBALSAMUM,&-pô-bà'l-så-mům,n.Balm of Gilead.

OPODELDOC, &p-ô-děl-dòk, n. A popular ointment.

OPOPONAX, &-pô-pô-nåks, n. A gum brought from the East.

OPOSSUM, &-pòs'dm, n. An American animal.

OPPIDAN, òp'de-dån, n. A townsman.

OPPIDAN, òp'de-dån, a. Relating to a town.

OPPIGNERATE, òp-pìg'ndr-å't. vt. To pledge.

OPPIGNERATED, å-pìg'ndr-å't-å'd, pp. Pawned.

OPPIGNERATING, ò-pig'ndr-å't-å't-ing,ppr. Pawning.

OPPIGNERATING, òp'dl-å't-å't, pp. Crowded together.

OPPILATED, òp'dl-å't-å't, pp. Crowded together.

OPPILATION, òp-îl-å't-å'd, ppr. Crowding together.

OPPILATION, òp-îl-å't-å't, a. Obstruction.

OPPILATION, òp-îl-å't-å't, a. Tilled; crowded.

OPPLETED, òp-pld't-å'd, a. Filled; crowded.

OPPLETION, òp-pld'shån, n. Having more than sufOPPONE, òp-pô'n, vt. To oppose.

OPPONED, òp-pô'nd, pp. Opposed.

OPPONING, òp-pô'n-ing, ppr. Opposing. the East. OPHIOMANCY, ô-fê-ôm-ans-ê, n. In antiquity: diORA ORD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

OPPONENCY, op-po'-nens-e, n. An exercise for a degree.
OPPONENT, op-pô'nent, a. An antagonist. OPPORTUNE, op-pu-tru'n, a. Seasonable.
OPPORTUNELY, op-ur-tu'n-lê, ad. Conveniently.
OPPORTUNELS, op-ur-tu'n-nês, n. In proper time. OPPORTUNENESS, op²år-tu'n-nės, m. In proper time.
OPPORTUNITY, op-år-tu'n-nės, m. Fit time.
OPPOSAL, op-pô'zāl, m. Opposition.
OPPOSE, op-pô'z, vt. To act against.
OPPOSE, op-pô'z, vt. To act adversely.
OPPOSED, op-pô'zd, pp. Resisted.
OPPOSELSS, op-pô'z-ës, a. Irresistible.
OPPOSER, op-pô'z-år, a. An antagonist.
OPPOSITE, op-ô-z-åt, a. Facing each other. Contrary.
OPPOSITE, op²ô-z¹t, a. Facing each other. Contrary.
OPPOSITELY, op²ô-z¹t, a. An adversary.
OPPOSITELY, op²ô-z¹t, a. The state of being opposite. opposite.

OPPOSITION, op-6-zish-un, n. Over against. Hostile resistance. The members of both houses of Parliament who oppose the ministry.
OPPOSITIONIST, op-d-sish-un-ist, n. One opposing the administration. OPPOSITIVE, op-poz-it-iv, a. Capable of being put oppression.

OPPRESS, op-prés', vt. To crush.

OPPRESSING, op-prés', pp. Burdened; depressed.

OPPRESSING, op-présh'an, n. Cruelty; severity.

OPPRESSIVE, op-prés'iv, a. Cruel; heavy.

OPPRESSIVELY, op-prés'iv, lâ, ad. In a severe manner. OPPRESSOR, op-pres-ur, n. One who harasses with unjust severity OPPROBRIOUS, op-pro-brê-us, a. Reproachful; causing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, op-pro-brê-ûs-le, ad. Reprorchfully; scurrilously. [proachfulness; scurr OPPROBRIOUSNESS, op-prô-brê-us-nes, n. OPPROBRIUM, op-prô-brê-um, n. Disgrace. [proachfulness; scurrility. OPPROBRIUM, op-prô-brê-ûm, n. Disgrace. OPPUGN, op-pu'n, vt. To oppose; to attack. OPPUGN Ab-pu'n-ân-sê, n. Opposition. OPPUGNATION, op-pu'n-âr-sê, n. Opposition. OPPUGNED, op-pu'n-âr, n. Opposed. OPPUGNED, op-pu'n-âr, n. One who opposes. OPPUGNING, op-pu'n-âr, n. One who opposes. OPPUGNING, op-pu'n-âr, np. T. Resisting. OPSIMATHY, op-sîm-â-thê, n. Late education. OPSONATION, op-sô-nâ-shân, n. Catering. OPTABLE, op-ârâbl, a. To be wished. OPTATED, op-ârâ't-âr, pp. Wished for. OPTATIOR, op-ârâ't-âr, pp. Wishing for. OPTATING, op-tat-eq, pp. wished for.
OPTATING, op-tat-ing, ppr. Wishing for.
OPTATION, op-tat-shin, n. The expression of a wish.
OPTATIVE, op-tat-slv, a. Expressive of desire.
OPTICAL, op-tat-al, a. Relating to the science of opticks.

OPTICIAN, op-tlsh'an, n. One who makes or sells
OPTICK, op'tlk, a. Producing vision.
OPTICK, op'tlk, n. An organ of sight.
OPTICKS, op'tlks, n. The science of the nature and laws of vision. OPTIMACY, op-tim-as-e, n. Nobility.
OPTIMISM, op-tim-izm, n. The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. thing in nature is ordered for the best.

OPTIMITY, op-tim'ît-ê, n. The state of being best.

OPTION, op'shûn, n. Choice. Election.

OPTIONAL, op'shûn-êl, a. Leaving to choice.

OPULENCE, op'u-lêns-ê, n. } Wealth.

OPULENT, op'u-lêns-ê, n. } Wealth.

OPULENT, op'u-lênt, a. Rich.

OPULENTLY, op'u-lênt-lê, ad. Richly.

OR, ô'r, n. Gold : a term of heraldry.

OR, ô'r, conj. A disjunctive. It corresponds to either.

ORACH, ôr'âkl, n. A plant.

ORACLE, ôr'âkl, n. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. tural wisdom. ORACLE, or-åkl, vi. To utter oracles. ORACULAR, o-råk-u-ler, a.

ORACULAR, δ -råk $^{\prime}$ u-lėr, a. Positive. Obscure. ORACULARLY, δ -råk $^{\prime}$ u-lås-le, a. In manner of ORACULOUSLY, δ -råk $^{\prime}$ u-lås-le, ad. an oracle.

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being oracular. ORAISON, or-a-zun, n. Prayer. ORAL, ô-râl, a. Delivered by mouth.
ORALLY, ô-râl-ê, ad. By mouth.
ORANGE, ô-rânj, n. The orange tree and fruit.
ORANGEADE, ô-rânj-â'd, n. An agreeable and refreshing liquid, called sherbet. ORANGERY, or'anj-er-e, n. A plantation of oranges. ORANGEMUSK, or-lanj-můsk, n. A species of pear. ORANGEWIFE, or-lanj-olif, n. A woman who sells oranges.

ORANGETAWNY, ôr-ânj-tâ-nê, n. A colour so called.

ORANGETAWNY, ôr-ânj-tâ-nê, a. Nearly red.

ORANG-OUTANG, ôr-âng-ôt-tâng, n. The satyr, or great ape, with a flat face, and a deformed resemblance of the human form. They walk erect like man; feed on fruit; sleep on trees, and make a shelter against the weather. They grow to the height of six feet, are remarkably strong, and wield weapons with the hand. They inhabit the interior of Africa, and the isles of They inhabit the interior of Airica, and the issue of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

ORATION, ô-rā-shūn, n. A harangue.

ORATION, ô-rā-shūn, vi. To make a speech.

ORATORIAL, ô-rā-tôr-ŷāl, a.

ORATORIOUS, ô-rā-tôr-ŷāl, a.

ORATORIALLY, ô-rā-tôr-ŷāl-ē, ad. In a rhetorical ORATORIOUSLY, ô-rā-tôr-ŷāl-ē, manner.

ORATORIOUSLY, ô-rā-tôr-ŷāl-ā, a. Rhetorical.

ORATORIOL ô-rā-tôr-ŷō, n. A sacred drama. ORATORICAL, or-å-tor-îk-âi, a. Rhetorical.
ORATORIO, or-å-tô'r-ŷō, n. A sacred drama.
ORATORY, òr-å-tâ'r-ê, n. Eloquence.
ORATRESS, òr-å-três, n. }
ORATRIX, òr-å-trîks, n. }
ORB, â'rb, n. A sphere. A celestial body.
ORB, â'rb, ni. To form into a circle.
ORBATE, à'r-bā't, a. Bereaved; fatherless; childless.
ORBATION, àr-bā'shūn, n. Privation of parents or children. Poverty.
ORBED, à'rbd, a. Round; circular.
ORBICULAR, àr-bîk-u-lêr, a. Spherical.
ORBICULARLY, à'r-bîk'u-lêr-lê, ad. Spherically.
ORBICULARNESS, àr-tîk-u-lêr-lês, n. The state of ORBICULARNESS, ar-tik'u-ler-nes, n. The state of being orbicular. [orb. ORBICULATED, år-blk-u-lå't-ed, a. Moulded into an ORBICULATION, år-blk-u-lå-shån, n. The state of being moulded into a circle. ORBFISH, A'rb-fish, n. \ A fish of a circular form. It is unfit for food. ORBING, å'rb-ing, ppr. Forming into a circle.
ORBIT, å'r-bit, n. The line described by the revolu-ORBIT, à'r-bît, n. Th tion of a planet. ORBITAL, à'rb-ît-ål, a. ORBITAL, å'r-b²it-ål, a.
ORBITUAL, å'r-b²it-ål, a.
ORBITUDE, å'r-b²-tu'd, n.
Loss, or want of parents
ORBITY, å'r-bît-ê, n.
or children. Loss of
husband or wife. Any privation.
ORBY, å'rb-ê, a. Resembling an orb.
ORC, å'rk, n. A species of whale.
ORCADIAN, år-kå'd-ŷån, a. Pertaining to the Orkney
ORCAIS, å'r-kå'c. n. A nlant ORCADIAN, ar-ka'u-yan, u. 1 Fitaning to all ORCAIS, d'r-kà'z, n. A plant.
ORCHAL, d'r-kà!, n. A stone from which a blue colour ORCHANET, d'r-kå-nét, n. An herb. [is made. ORCHAND, d'r-tshård, n. A garden of fruit trees. ORCHARDING, a'r-tshurd-ing, n. Cultivation of or-ORCHARDIST, å'r-tshård-ist, n. One who cultivates ORCHESTRAL, à'r-kes-tral, a. Performed in the orchestre ORCHESTRE, &'r-kes-tur, n. The place where the ORCHESTRA, &'r-kes-tra, n. musicians are set at a public show. The band of musicians.

ORD, &'rd, n. An edge or sharpness.

ORDAIN, ar-da'n, vt. To appoint. To decree. To in-

vest with sacerdotal power.

ORDAINABLE, ar-da'n-abl, a. That may be appointed.

ORDAINED, a'r-da'nd, pp. Invested with pastoral

ORDAINER, år-då/n-år, n. He who ordains.

functions

Invested with pastoral

ORACULOUSNESS, ô-rak-u-lus-nes, n. The state of

ORDAINING, ar-da/n-ing, pp. Appointing. Investing with sacerdotal functions. ORDAINING, a'r-da'n-ing, a. That ordains; that has

the right to ordain.

ORDEAL, à'r-dê-âl, n. A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water: whence the vulgar trial of witches.

ORDER, a'r-ddr, n. Method. Proper state. Regula-rity. Mandate. A class. A religious fraternity. ORDER, å'r-dår, vt. To regulate; to adjust. ORDER, å'r-dår, vi. To give command.

ORDERED, &'r-dûr, pp. Regulated. Commanded. ORDERER, &'r-dûr-ûr, n. One that orders. ORDERING, &'r-dûr-îng, n. Distribution.

ORDERING, à'r-ddr-ing, ppr. Regulating. Commanding. ORDERLESS, å'r-dår-les, a. Disorderly.

ORDERLINESS, à/r-dur-lê-nes, n. Regularity.

ORDERLY, à'r-dar-le, a. Methodical. According with established method. Regularly. ORDERS, a'r-durz, n. Admission into the church by

two ordinations, those of a Deacon and a priest.

ORDINABILITY, a'r-din-a-bil-it-e, n. Capability of

being appointed.

ORDINABLE, a'r-d'n-abl,a. Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, å'r-dîn-ål, n. A ritual. ORDINAL, å'r-dîn-ål, a. Noting order. ORDINANCE, å'r-dîn-åns, n. Law; rule; prescript.

ORDINANT, à'r-dîn-ant, a. Ordaining.

ORDINARILY, å'r-din-èr-il-è, ad. Commonly; usually. ORDINARY, å'r-din-èr-è, n. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes. A place of eating established at a

certain price.

ORDINARY, &'r-din-er-e, a. Common; usual. Ugly. ORDINATE, à'r-din-a't, n. A line drawn perpendicularly to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvili-

near space.

ORDINATE, å'r-din-å't, a. Regular; methodical.

ORDINATE, å'r-din-å't, vt. To appoint.

ORDINATED, å'r-din-å't-åd, pp. Appointed.

ORDINATEL, 'r-din-å't-lè, ad. In a regular manner.

ORDINATING, å'r-din-å't-ling, ppr. Appointing.

ORDINATING, à'r-din-â't-din, n. The act of investing are man with eacardatal power.

ordination, ar-uni-asium, n. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDINATIVE, a'r-d'in-a't-1v, a. Directing.

ORDNANCE, a'r-d'in-ans, n. Cannon.

ORDONNANCE, a'r-d'in-ans, n. Disposition of figures

in a picture.
ORDURE, a'r-du'r, n. Dung; filth.

ORDORE, ar-aur, n. Dung; mun.
ORE, ô'r, n. Metal unrefined.
OREAD, ô'rē-åd, n. A nymph of the mountains.
OREWEED, ô'r-ôd'd, n. A sea weed.
OREWOOD, ô'r-ôd'd, n. The restitution of goods or
ORFGILD, à'rf-gild, n. The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time.

ORFRAYS, å'r-få'z, n. Fringe of gold. ORGAL, å'r-gål, n. Lees of wine. ORGAN, å'r-gål, n. Anatural instrument. An instru-

ment of musick touched by the hand.

ORGAN, a'r-gun, vt. To form organically. ORGANBUILDER, à'r-gun-bild'ur, n. An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGANICAL, å'r-gån-'lk-ål, a. Respecting organs.
ORGANICKL, å'r-gån-'lk-ål, a. Respecting organs.
ORGANICKLY, å'r-gån-'lk-ål-ê, ad. By means of organs. [being organical. ORGANICALNESS, å/r-gån-ik-ål-nes, n. State of

ORGANING, å'r-gån-ing, ppr. Forming organically. ORGANISM, å'r-gån-izm, n. Organical structure. ORGANIST, å'r-gån-ist, n. One who plays on the

ORGANIZATION, à'r-gun-i-za-shun, n. Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

ORGANIZE, a'r-gan-i'z, vt. To form organically. ORGANIZED, a'r-gan-iz'd, pp. Formed with organs; systemized.

ORGANIZING, å'r-gun-i'z-ing, ppr. Reducing to sys tem. organ stands.

ORGANLOFT, å'r-gån-lå'ft, n. The loft where the ORGANOGRAPHIC, å'r-gån-ô-gråf'ik, a. Per-ORGANOGRAPHICAL, å'r-gån-ô-gråf'ik-ål, tain-

ing to organography. ORGANOGRAPHY, à'r-gun-òg-raf-ê, n. A descrip-

tion of the organs of plants.

ORGANPIPE, a'r-gan-pi'p, n. The pipe of an organ. ORGANREST, a'r-gan-rest, n. A figure of uncertain origin, borne by the Granvilles, and other ancient families.

ORGANSTOP, å'r-gå-nė, n. The stop of an organ. ORGANY, å'r-gå-nė, n. An herb. ORGASM, à'r-gå-ne, n. Sudden vehemence. ORGAZINE, à'r-gå-zè'n, n. Thrown silk. ORGEAT, ô'r-zhāt', n. A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. [ling.

ORGEIS, å'r-jè's, n. A sea-fish, called likewise organ-ORGIES, å'r-jè'z, a. Mad rites of Bacchus. ORGILLOUS, å'r-jll-ås, a. Proud.

ORGUES, &'rgz, n. In forts: long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. ORICHALCH, ô'r-ê-kâlk', n. Brass.

ORIEL, ô'r-e-kaik', n. Drass.

ORIEL, ô'r-yôl, n. Sort of recess.

ORIEL, ô'r-yôl, n. Sort of recess.

ORIENCY, ô'r-yôn-sê, n. Brightness of colour.

ORIENT, ô'r-yônt, n. The east.

ORIENT, ô'r-yônt, a. Rising, as the sun. Eastern.

ORIENTAL, ô-rê-ént-âl, n. An inhabitant of the eastern of the world.

tern parts of the world.
ORIENTAL, ô-rê-ênt'âl, a. Eastern.

ORIENTALISM, ô-rê-ent-âl-îzm, n. An eastern mode of speech. [the eastern parts of the world. ORIENTALIST, &-rê-ent-al-lst, n. An inhabitant of ORIENTALITY, &-rê-en-tal-st, n. State of being

ORIFICE, òr-if-is, n. Any opening.
ORIFLAMB, òr-è-fiåm, n. A golden standard.
ORIGAN, òr-è-gån, n. Wild marjoram.
ORIGENISM, òr-ij-in-izm, n. The doctrines or precepts of Origen, who united Platonism with Christianity

ORIGENIST, dr'ij-en-ist, n. A follower of Origen, a learned presbyter of Alexandria, in the third century. A denial of the co-equality of persons in the Eternal Trinity, the pre-existence of the soul, the cessation of the torments of the damned, the restoration of all intelligent beings to order and happiness, and an unbounded love of allegory, have been principal distinctions of this sect.

ORIGIN, or-tij-in, n.

ORIGINAL, o-rij-in-al, n.

Beginning. Fountain;
ORIGINAL, o-rij-in-al, n.

Beginning. Fountain;
Source. First copy.

Descent. To my surprise, I find that not only Mr.
Walker, the mere copyist in general of Mr. Sheridan,
doubles the r in origin, or-ridzh-in, but Mr. Sheridan also. It is probable that this harsh pronunciation may have been common in Mr. Sheridan's time, but Mr. Walker, who came after him, should have removed the harsh and unnecessary repetition of the r, which makes a word disagreeable, that otherwise would not be unpleasant to the ear.

ORIGINAL, ô-rij-in-al, a. Primitive; first.

ORIGINALITY, ô-rij-în-âl'ît-ê, n. Quality or state of being original.

ORIGINALLY, ô-rij-in-âl-ê, ad. Primarily.
ORIGINALNESS, ô-rij-in-âl-nes, n. The state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ô-rij-in-ēr-ê, a. Productive; primitive, ORIGINATE, ô-rij-in-ā't, vt. To bring into existence. ORIGINATE, ô-rij-in-ā't, vi. To take existence.

ORIGINATED, ô-rij-in-å't-èd, pp. Brought into existence. existence.

ORIGINATING, ô-rij-în-â't-îng, ppr. Bringing into ORIGINATION, ô-rij-în-â-shûn, n. The first production.

ORILLON, ô-rîl'un, n. A rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--y, e, or i-i, u.

ORIOLE, 8-re-ol n. A genus of birds, of the order of picæ.
ORION, ô-ri'an, n. One of the constellations of the

ORISON, or 1z-un, n. A prayer.
ORK, d'rk, n. A sea fish.
ORLE, orl', n. In heraldry: an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.

ORLOP, å'r-lop, n. The middle deck.

ORMOLU, ô'r-mô-lu' n. A mixture of metal to re-

resemble gold. [ration. ORNAMENT, å/r-nå-ment, n. Embellishment; deco-ORNAMENT, å/r-nå-ment, vt. To embellish.

ORNAMENTAL, à/r-na-ment-al, a. Giving embel-

lishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, à'r-nà-ment-al-e, ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

Decorated: ORNAMENTED, à'r-nà-ment-ed, pp. [embellishing. beautified. ORNAMENTING, à'r-nà-ment-ing, ppr. Decorating;

ORNATE, å'r-nå't, a. Bedecked. ORNATE, å'r-nå't, vt. To adorn; to garnish.

ORNATE, å'r-nå't, vt. 10 adorn; to garnisn-ORNATELY, å'r-nå't-åd, pp. Adorned. ORNATELY, å'r-nå't-åe, ad. With decoration. ORNATENESS, å'r-nå't-nås, n. Finery. ORNATING, å'r-nå't-ång, ppr. Adorning. ORNATURE, år-nå-tu'r, n. Decoration. ORNISCOPICS, å'r-nås-köp'åks, n. Divination by the

observation of fowls.

ORNISCOPIST, år-nis-kô-pist, n. One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity. ORNITHOLITE, à'r-nîth'ò-li't, n. A petrified bird.

ORNITHOLITHUS, à'r-né-thòl'ith-us, n. A petrifaction of a bird.

ORNITHOLOGICAL, à/r-nfth-ô-lòj-fk-ål, a. Pertaining to ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIST, ar-ne-thôl-ô-jist, n. A describer

of birds. birds. ORNITHOLOGY, ar-ne-thôl-ô-je, n. A discourse on ORNITHOMANCY, ar-neth-ô-mans-e, n. A species

of divination by means of the flight of fowls.

OROLOGICAL, or-8-loj-ik-al, a. Pertaining to a

description of mountains.

OROLOGIST, ô-rôl-ô-jîst, n. A describer of mountains. OROLOGY, & rd-ldj-e,n. The description of mountains. ORPHAN, a'r-fun, n. A child who has lost father or

mother, or both.

ORPHAN, å'r-fån, a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, å'r-fån-éj, n. } State State of an orphan.

ORPHANISM, å'r-fån-lzm, n. State of an orpnan.
ORPHANED, å'r-fånd, a. Bereft of parents or friends.
ORPHANOTROPHY, å'r-fån'-ö-trö-fe, n. An hospital for orphans.

ORPHEAN, or ORPHIC, a'r-fê-an, or a'rfik

Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician. ORPHEUS, à'r-fe-us, n. A fish found in the Mediterranean, broad, flat, and thick, and sometimes weighing twenty pounds.

ORPINE, &r-pi'n, n. Liverer or rose root.

ORRERY, or-dr-e, n. An instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; first made by

Mr. Rowley, and so named from his patron, the Earl Orrery. [or silver lace. ORRIS, ôr's, n. A plant and flower. A sort of gold ORT, à'rt, n. A fragment. ORTALON, à'r-tâ-lòn, n. A small bird of the genus

ORTHITE, à'r-thi't, n. A mineral. ORTHOCERATITE, àr-thô-ser-a-ti't, n. The name of certain fossil univalve shells, arranged by Cuvier in the genus nautilus.

ORTHODOX, å'r-thô-dòks, a. Sound in doc-ORTHODOXAL, àr-thô-dòks-'âl, a. trine. ORTHODOXLY, à'r-thô-dòks-lê, ad. With soundness

of opinion. [ing orthodox. ORTHODOXNESS, ½'r-thô-dôks-nes, n. State of be-ORTHODOXY, à/r-thô-dòks-ê, n. Soundness in doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, à'r-thô-dròm'iks, n. The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the ahortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHODROMY, à'r-thô-dròm'é n. Sailing in a straight line. ORTHOEPIST, à'r-thô'é-pist, n. One wno is well

orthogon AL, a-thogon a, a. Rectangular figure.

ORTHOGONAL, ar-thog-thi-al, a. Rectanguar.
ORTHOGRAPHER, år-thög-råf-år, n. One who
spells according to the rules of grammar.
ORTHOGRAPHICAL, år-thö-gråf'fk-ål, a. Relating

to the spelling. ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ar-tho-graffik-al-e, ad.

According to the rules of spelling. ORTHOGRAPHY, ar-thog-ra-fe, n. The art or practice of spelling. [things. ORTHOLOGY, år-thöl-6-je, n. Right description of ORTHOMETRY, å'r-thöm-ét-re, n. The laws of cor-

rect versification.

ORTHOPNOEA, ar-thop-ne-a, n. A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. [or star. ORTIVE, &/r-t/v, a. Relating to the rising of any planet

ORTOLAN, a'r-tô-lan, n. A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, å'rts, n. Refuse. ORVAL, år'vål, n. The herb clary. ORVIETAN, år-vi-é-tån, n. An antidote.

ORYCTOGNOSTIC, ô-rik-tôg-nôs-tic, a. Pertaining to oryctognosy ORYCTOGNOSY, ő-rik-tóg-nds-ê, n. The classifi-

cation of minerals. ORYCTOGRAPHY, ő-rik-tóg-raf-é, n.

scription of fossils.
ORYCTOLOGY, ô-rîk-tôl-ô-jê, n. A description of fossils.

OS, ôs' n. A bone. OSCHEOCELE, ôs-kê'lô-sê'l, n. A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCILLATE, os'il-a't, vi. To move backward and forward. [backward and forward. OSCILLATION, òs-fl-là-shùn, n. The act of moving OSCILLATORY, òs-fl-là-t-dr-e, a. Moving backwards

and forwards.

OSCITANCY, ôs-st-ans-c, n.
OSCITATION, ôs-st-as-shun, n.

The act of yawning.

OSCITATION, os-it-a-snun, n. j OSCITANTLY, os-it-ant-ie, ad. Carelessly. OSCITANTLY, os-it-ant-ie, ad. Carelessly. OSCITATE, os-it-ant-ie, ad. The contact be-tween any given curve, and its osculatory circle: that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve.

OSCULATORY, òs-ku-lå/t-ůr-ê, a. An osculatory circle; the same curvature with any given curve, at any given point.

OSCULATORY, òs'ku-lä't-ůr-ê, n. In church history: a tablet, or board, with the picture of Christ, or the Virgin, which is kissed by the priest, and then de-

livered to the people for the same purpose.
OSIER, 6-zhdr, n. A tree of the willow kind. OSMAZOME, ds'må-zb'm, n. A substance of an aromatic flavour, obtained from the flesh of an ox. OSMIUM, ds'mê-ům, n. A metal recently discovered,

and contained in the ore of platinum. OSMUND, oz'mund, n. A plant.

OSNABURGS, ôz'nà-bằrgz, n. White coarse linens from Osnaburg in Germany. White and brown

OSPRAY, os-'prā, n. A large, blackish hawk. OSSELET, os-'el-'et, n. A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. OSSEOUS, òsh²ñs, a. Bony. OSSICLE, òs²ñkl, n. A small bone. OSSIFEROUS, òs-sîf²ñr-ñs, a. Producing, or fur-

nishing bones.
OSSIFIC, os-s"f-"k, a. Possessing the power of converting into bone.

OSSIFICATION, ds-if-ik-a-shan, n. Change into bony

substance.

OSSIFIED, ôs'ê-fi'd, pp. Converted into bone. OSSIFRAGE, ôs'ê-frâ'j, n. A kind of eagle. OSSIFRAGOUS,ôs-sîf'rā-gås,a. Fracturing the bones.

OUB OUT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

OSSIFY, ds'lf-i', vt. To change to bone. OSSIFYING, ds'lf-i'ng, ppr. Converting into bone. OSSIVOROUS, ds-siv-ur-us, a. Devouring bones.

OSSUARY, osh-u-er-e, n. A charnel-house.

OST, ô'st, n. OST, ô'st, n. A kiln, where hops or malt are dried. OSTENSIBLE, ôs-těn'síbl, a. Colourable; plausible. OSTENSIBILITY, ôs-těn-síb-ll'ít-ê, n. The state of

appearing. OSTENSIVE, os-tén'siv, a. Betokening.

OSTENT, òs-tent', n. Show. Token. A prodigy. OSTENTATE, òs'ten-ta't, vt. To display boastingly. OSTENTA'TED, os'ten-ta't-ed, pp. Exhibited boast-

ingly. [play of. OSTENTATING, os-ten-ta/t-ing, ppr. Making a dis-[play of. OSTENTATION, òs-tén-tå-shůn, n. Outward show. OSTENTATIOUS, òs-tén-tå-shůs, a. Boastful; vain. OSTENTATIOUSLY, òs-ten-ta-shus-le, ad. Vainly;

boastingly.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, òs-ten-ta-shus-nes, n. Va-

nity; boastfulness.
OSTENTATOR, os'ten-ta't-ur, n. A boaster.

OSTENTOUS, ós-tent'üs, a. Fond of show. OSTEOCOLLA, ós-te-ô-kòl'å, a. A kind of spar frequent in Germany, and long famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones.

OSTEOCOPE, òs-tê-ô-kô-pê, n. Pains in the bones,

nerves, and membranes. OSTEOLOGER, ds-tê-dl-6-jur, n. A describer of bones. OSTEOLOGICAL, os-te-o-loj-ik-al, a. Describing the bones.

OSTEOLOGIST, òs-tê-òl-ô-jîst, n. One who is

versed in anatomy.

OSTEOLOGY, òs-tê-òl-ò-jê, n. A description of the disembogues itself. OSTIARY, à'st-yer-ê, n. The open at which a river OSTLER, à'st-lûr, n. The man who takes care of

[ostler. horses at an inn.

OSTLERY, à'st-lur-ê, n. The place belonging to the OSTMEN, à'st-mên, n. Danish settlers in Ireland. OSTRACISM, 6s-tra-sizm, n. A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condem-

nation was marked with a shell. Banishment. OSTRACITE, òs'tra-si't, n. An oyster-shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell.

OSTRACITES, ds-trås-it-e'z, n. The oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRACIZE, os'trå-si'z, vt. To banish.

OSTRACIZED, os-tra-si'zd, pp. Expelled, or banished,

by the popular voice.
OSTRACIZING, ds-tra-si'z-ing, ppr. Banishing, by

writing the name on a shell. OSTRAGOTHS, os-tra-goths, n. The Goths from the

East. OSTRICH, os'tritsh, n. A very large bird, with wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, and canopies.

They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly.

OTACOUSTICK, ô-ta-kaôs-tik, n. OTACOUSTACON, ô-tâ-kâôs-tê-kôn, n. An instru-facilitate hearing

OTALGIA, δ-tālj-ŷā, n. A pain, or ache, of the ear. OTHER, δth-ἀr, pro. Not the same. OTHERGATES, δth-ἀr-gā'tz, ad. In another manner. OTHERGUISE, δth-δr-gā'tz, a. Of another kind. OTHERWHERE, δth-ἀr-höἄ'r, ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, åth'år-hoi'l, ad. OTHERWHILE, ath-ar-hoi'l, ad. At other times. OTHERWHILES, ath-ar-hoi'lz, ad.

OTHERWISE, åth'år di'z, ad. In a different manner. OTIOSE, &-se-d's, a. Being free from business. OTTAR of Roses, &t-ar, n. The essential oil of roses.

OTTER, ot'dr. n. An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. OTTOMAN, ôt-ô-man, a. Pertaining to the Turks;

from Othman, or Osman, a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300.

OUBUST, a0-bat, n. A sort of caterpillar.

OUCH, aotsh', or otsh', n. An ornament of gold or jewels; a carcanet.

OUCH, of a boar, aotsh', or otsh', n. The blow given by a boar's tusk.

OUGHT, a't, v. Any thing. OUGHT, a't, v. imper. Owed. Had a right to. OUNCE, aons', n. A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. A lynx.

OUNDING, aond-ed, a. OUNDING, aond-ing, a. Waving. OUNDED, åond-éd, a. OUPHE, &'f, n. A fairy; a goblin. OUPHEN, &'phen, a, Elfish.

OUR, àô'r, pron. Pertaining to us. OURANOGRAPHY, ô-rà-nòg-rà-fê, n. A description of the heavens.

of the heavens.

OURSELF, åőr-sělf, pron. is used in the regal style.

OURSELVES, åőr-sělvz, recip. pron. We. Us.

OUSE, åős', or ő/z, n. Tanners' bark; rather oose.

OUSEL, ő-zől, n. A blackbird.

OUSTED, åőst/, vt. To eject.

OUSTED, åőst-čd, pp. Ejected.

OUSTER, åős-tűr, n. Dispossession.

OUSTER le main, åős-tűr, n. Livery.

OUSTING, åőst-íng, ppr. Ejecting.

OUT, åőt'. In composition: emission. exclusion.

OUT, act. In composition: emission, exclusion, or something external.

OUT, å&t', ad. Not within. It is generally opposed to in. OUT, å&t', interj. An expression of abhorrence. OUT, å&t', vt. To deprive by expulsion. OUT of, å&t', prep. From: noting produce. Not in: noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction. OUTACT, å&t'&t', vt. To do beyond.

OUTBALANCE, ååt-bål²ans, vt. To overweigh.
OUTBAR, ååt-bå'r, vt. To shut out by fortification.
OUTBID, ååt-båd, vt. To overpower by bidding a

higher price.

OUTBID, å&t-bld', pp.

OUTBIDDEN, å&t-bld'n, pp.

OUTBIDDER, å&t-bld'år, n. One that outbids.

OUTBIDDING, act-bid-ing, ppr. Exceeding the price

bidden by another.

OUTBLOWED, ååt-blå'd, a. Inflated.
OUTBLUSH, ååt-blå'sh', vt. To exceed in rosy colour.
OUTBORN, ååt-bå'rn, a. Foreign.
OUTBOUND, ååt-bå'nd', a. Destinated to a distant

voyage. OUTBRAVE, åðt-brå'v, vt. To bear down and defeat.

OUTBRAZEN, aot-bra'zn, vt. To bear down with impudence. OUTBREAK, act'bra'k, n. Eruption.

OUTBREAKING, abt-brak-ing, n. That which break. forth.

OUTBREATHE, act'bre'th, vt. To expire.

OUTBUILD, åôt-bůd', vi. To sprout forth.

OUTBUILD, åôt-bůld', vi. To sprout forth.

OUTCAST, àôt-kåst, n. One rejected.

OUTCAST, àôt-kå'st, part. Banished; expelled.

OUTCLIMB, åôt-kh'm, vi. To climb beyond.

OUTCOMPASS, ååt-kåm'pås, vt. To exceed due bounds. OUTCRAFT, ååt-krå'ft, vt. To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, aôt-kri, n. Cry of distress; clamour. auction.

OUTDARE, åðt-då'r, vt. To venture beyond. OUTDATE, åðt-då't, vt. To antiquate. OUTDO, åð't-då', vt. To surpass another.

OUTDOING, act-de'ing, ppr Excelling in performance.

voyage.

OUTDOING, aôt-do-ing, ppr Exceiling in performance. OUTDONE, aôt-don', pp. of outdo. Surpassed. OUTDRINK, aôt-drink', vt. To exceed in drinking. OUTDWELL, aôt-dôčl', vt. To stay beyond. OUTER, aôt-cd, pp. Expelled. OUTER, aôt-car, n. That which is without. OUTERLY, aôt-drink', ad. Towards the outside. OUTERMOST, aôt-dr-môst, a. Remotest from the

must.

OUTFACE, åôt-få's, vt. To bear down by impudence.

OUTFALL, åôt-få'n, v. A fall of water.

OUTFAWN, åôt-få'n, vt. To excel in fawning.

OUTFEAST, åôt-få'st, vt. To exceed in feasting.

OUTFIT, åôt-få't, n. The equipment of a ship for her

OUTFLANK, àôt-flank', vt. To outreach the flank or wing of an army.

OUTFLY, &ôt-fli', vt. To leave behind in flight.

OUTFOOL, &ôt-fô'l, vt. To exceed in folly. OUTFORM, åðt-fà'rm, n. External appearance. OUTFROWN, åðt-fràðn', vt. To frown down. OUTGATE, àðt-gà't, n. Outlet. OUTGENERAL, abt-jen-ur-al, vt. To exceed in mili-OUTGENERAL, åöt-jén-űr-al, vt. To exceed in mintary skill.

OUTGIVE, åöt-giv', vt. To surpass in giving.

OUTGO, åöt-gö', vt. To go beyond.

OUTGOING, åöt-göt'lng, n. The act of going out.

OUTGOING, åöt-göt'lng, ppr. Going beyond.

OUTGONE, åöt-gön', pp. Gone beyond.

OUTGRIN, åöt-grin', vt. To surpass in grinning.

OUTGROW, åöt-grö', nt. To surpass in growth.

OUTGROW, åöt-grö'n, pp. of outgrow.

OUTGUARD, åöt-grö'n. n. One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. from the main body, as a defence.

OUTHEROD, abt-her-ad, vt. To surpass in cruelty. OUTHOUSE, act-hacs, n. A building attached to a dwelling house.

OUTING, åôt-fing, ppr. Expelling.

OUTJEST, åôt-jest', vt. To overpower by jesting.

OUTJUGGLE, åôt-jåg'l, vt. To surpass in juggling.

OUTKNAVE, åôt-nåv, vt. To surpass in knavery. OUTLAND, å6t-lånd, a. Foreign.
OUTLANDER, å6t-lånd-år, n. A foreigner.
OUTLANDISH, å6t-lånd-åfsh, a. Not native.
OUTLAST, å6t-lå'st, vt. To surpass in duration.
OUTLAW, å6t-lå, n. One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber. [law. OUTLAW, å&t-lå', vt. To deprive of the benefit of the OUTLAWED, å&t-lå'd, pp. Excluded from the benefit [of law. OUTLAWING, àôt-là-ing, ppr. Depriving of the benefit OUTLAWING, 30t-1a-ing, ppr. Depriving of the benefit OUTLAWRY, 36t-14'pf, rb. A decree by which any man is deprived of the protection of the law.
OUTLEAP, 36t-14'p, rb. To pass by leaping.
OUTLEAP, 36t-14'p, rb. Flight; escape.
OUTLET, 36t-14t, rb. Passage outwards.
OUTLICKER, 36t-14t, rb. A naval word: a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUTLIE, ååt-li', vt. To surpass in lying.

OUTLIER, ååt-li-år, n. One who is not resident in the place with which his duty connects him. OUTLINE, å&t'li'n, n. A line by which any figure is discovered. discovered.

OUTLIVER, åôt-liv', vt. To survive.

OUTLIVER, åôt-liv'dr, n. A survivor.

OUTLOOK, åôt-lôk', vt. To browbeat.

OUTLOOK, åôt-lôk', vt. Wigilance.

OUTLOPE, åôt-lôp, n. An excursion.

OUTLUSTRE, åôt-lôs-târ, vt. To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, åôt-li-lîng, part. a. Not in the common course of order. course of order. [march. OUTMARCH, å&t-må'rtsh, vt. To leave behind in the OUTMEASURE, àôt-mezh-ur, vt. To exceed in measure. OUTMOST, åôt'-mô'st, a. Remotest from the middle.
OUTNUMBER, åôt'-nûm'-bûr, vt. To exceed in number.
OUTPACE, åôt-på's, vt. To leave behind.
OUTPARAMOUR, åôt-pår'-å-mô'r, vt. To exceed in keeping mistresses. [the walls. OUTPARISH, åôt-pār-ish, n. Parish not lying within OUTPART, åôt-pā'rt, n. Part remote from the main body.
OUTPASS, åôt-pås', vt. To pass beyond.
OUTPOISE, åôt-pås'z, vt. To outweigh.
An entrance OUTPORCH, àôt-pô'rtsh, n. An entrance.

OUTRAGE, ååt-rå'j, n. Open violence.
OUTRAGE, ååt-rå'j, vt. To injure violently.
OUTRAGE, ååt-rå'j, vi. To commit exorbitancies.
OUTRAGIOUS, or OUTRAGEOUS, ååt-rå'jås, a. Violent; furious; raging. OUTRAGIOUSLY, åðt-ra-jus-le, ad. Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

OUTRAGIOUSNESS, å&t-rå'jås-nės, n. Fury.

OUTRAZE, å&t-rå'z, vt. To root out entirely. OUTREACH, aôt-rê'tsh, vt. To go beyond.
OUTREASON, âôt-rê'zûn, vt. To excel in reasoning.
OUTRECKON, âôt-rê'zûn, vt. To exceed in computation OUTRIDE, ååt-ri'd, vt. To reign through the whole of.
OUTRIDE, ååt-ri'd, vt. To pass by riding.
OUTRIDE, ååt-ri'd, vi. To travel about. OUTRIDER, ååt-ri'd-år, n. A summoner, whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. One who travels about.

OUTRIGGER, ååt-rig-ur, n. A naval word, signifying both a strong beam of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening, and a small boom occasionally used on the tops. OUTRIGHT, ååt-ri't, ad. Completely. OUTRIVAL, ååt-ri'vål, vt. To surpass in excellence. OUTRIVAL, a0t-ri-val, vt. 10 surpass in excellence. OUTROAD, å6t-rô'd, n. Excursion.
OUTROAD, å6t-rô't, vt. To exceed in roaring.
OUTROOT, å6t-rå't, vt. To extirpate.
OUTRUN, å6t-rån', vt. To leave behind in running.
OUTSAIL, å6t-så'l, vt. To leave behind in sailing.
OUTSCAPE, å6t-skåp, n. Power of escaping.
OUTSCON, å6t-skå'rin, vt. To bear down by contempt. OUTSCOURINGS, ååt-skåå-år-ings, n. Substances scoured out. OUTSELL, act-sel', vt. To sell at a higher rate than another. OUTSET, åôt-sêt, n. Opening; beginning.
OUTSHINE, åôt-shi'n, vt. To excel in lustre.
OUTSHOOT, åôt-shôt't, vt. To shoot beyond.
OUTSHUT, åôt-shôt't, vt. To exclude.
OUTSHUE, ååt-shôt't, vt. To exclude. [part. OUTSIDE, àôt-si'd, n. Superficies; surface; external OUTSIT, àôt-sît', vt. To sit beyond the time of any thing.

OUTSKIP, åôt-skip', vt. To avoid by flight.

OUTSKIRT, åôt-skert, n. Suburb.

OUTSLEEP, åôt-sle'p, v. To sleep beyond.

OUTSOAR, åôt-sle'r, vt. To soar beyond.

OUTSOUND, åôt-sle'n, vt. To speak something beyond.

OUTSPEAK, åôt-spê'rk, vt. To speak something beyond.

OUTSPORT, åôt-spê'rk, vt. To speak something beyond.

OUTSPREAD, åôt-spê'rt, vt. To stand beyond the proper time. [main body. OUTSTAND, åôt-stånd', vi. To protuberate from the OUTSTANDING, åôt-stånd'ing, pp. Resisting. OUTSTARD, åôt-stå'r, vt. To browbeat.
OUTSTEP, åôt-stå'r, vt. To step beyond.
OUTSTORM, åôt-stå'rm, vt. To overbear by storming.
OUTSTREET, åôt-stå'rm, vt. To overbear by storming. of a town.

OUTSTRETCH, Åôt-strétsh', vt. To spread out.

OUTSTRIDE, Åôt-stri'd, vt. To surpass in striding

OUTSTRIP, Åôt-strip', vt. To leave behind.

OUTSWEAR, Åôt-sôå'r, vt. To overpower by swearing.

OUTSWEELL, Åôt-sôå'r, vt. To overflow.

OUTSWELL, Åôt-sôå', vt. To overflow.

OUTTAKE, Åôt-tå'k, vt. To overflow.

OUTTAKE, Åôt-tå'k, vt. To overpower by talk.

OUTTHROW, ôôt-thrô', vt. To throw out.

OUTTONGUE, Åôt-tôp', vt. To bear down by noise.

OUTVENOM, Åôt-vål'a, vt. To transcend in price.

OUTVENOM, Åôt-vål'dm, vt. To exceed in poison.

OUTVIE, Åôt-vi', vt. To exceed; to surpass. of a town OUTVIE, act-vi', vt. To exceed; to surpass. OUTVILLAIN, åót-vll-in, vt. To exceed in villany. OUTVOICE, åót-våés', vt. To outroar. OUTVOTE, åót-vô't, vt. To conquer by plurality of suffrages. OUTWALK, åôt-ôà'k, vt. To leave one in walking. OUTWALL, åôt-ôà'l, n. Outward part of a building OUTWARD, åôt-ôôrd, a. External.

the limits of the camp.

upon it.

OUTPORT, act port, n. A port at some distance from the city of London. OUTPOST, àôt'pôst, n. A military station without

OUTPOURING, abt-pô-dr-ing, or abt-pô-dr-ing, n. A pouring out.

OUTPRAY, åôt-prå', vt. To exceed in carnestness of for preaching. prayer. [of preaching. OUTPREACH, åôt-prê'tsh, vt. To exceed in the power OUTPRIZE, åôt-prê'z, vt. To exceed in the value set

OUTPOUR, act-po-ur, or, act-po-ur, vt. To emit.

OVE OVE

1 2 3 4 5 5 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

OUTWARD, act-court, n. External form. OUTWARD, åốt-cỗữnd, ad. To foreign parts. OUTWARDBOUND, åốt-cỗữnd-båônd', a. Proceeding

from a port.

OUTWARDLY, ååt-bård-lê, ad. Externally: opposed to inwardly. Not sincerely.

OUTWARDS, åt-bårdz, ad. Towards the outparts.

OUTWARDS, åt-bårdz, rt. To cleanse. [ness.] OUTWASH, åðt-ðásh', vt. To cleanse. [ness. OUTWATCH, åðt-ðásh', vt. To surpass in watchful-OUTWEAR, áðt-ðá'r, vt. To last longer than some-

OUTWEAR, åôt-ôå'r, vt. To last longer than something else.

OUTWEED, åôt-ôé'd, vt. To extirpate as a wecd.

OUTWEED, åôt-ôé'd, vt. To exceed in weeping.

OUTWEIGH, åôt-ôå', vt. To excel in value or influence.

OUTWELL, åôt-ôé'l, vt. To pour out.

OUTWENT, åôt-ôén', vt. To get out of.

OUTWIND, åôt-ôín'd, vt. To unloose.

OUTWIND, åôt-ôín'd, vt. To outstrip.

OUTWING, åôt-ôít', vt. To cheat. [the enemy.

OUTWORK, åôt-ôít', n. Parts of a fortification next

OUTWORN, åôt-ôít'n, part. a. Consumed by use.

OUTWORTH, åôt-ôřt'n, vt. To excel in value.

OUTWREST, åôt-ri't, vt. To surpass in writing.

OUTWROUGHT, åôt-ri't, vt. To surpass in writing.

OUTWRITE, āōt-ri't, vt. To surpass in writing.
OUTWROUGHT, āōt-rā't, part. a. Outdone.
OUTZANY, āōt-zān-ce, vt. To exceed in buffoonery.
OVAL, ō-vā'l, a. Oblong.
OVAL, ō-vā'l, n. That which has the shape of an egg.
OVARY, ō-vā'r--ŷ-ōs, a. Consisting of eggs.
OVARY, ō-vā'r-è, n. The part of the body in which

impregnation is performed.

OVATE, ô'vâ't, a. Of an oval figure; marked ovally. OVATELANCEOLATE, ô'vâ't-lâns'ô-lâ't, a. Having something of the form of an egg and a lance.

OVATESUBULATE, ô'va't-sub'u-la't, a. Having

something the form of an egg, and an awl. OVATION, &-vå-shån, n. A lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. OVATOOBLONG, ô-vå/t-ô-òb-lóng, a. Oblong. In

the shape of an egg.

OVEN, dv'n, n. An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ô'vur, Hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. OVER, ô'vůr, prep. Above in place. Across; from side to side.

Side vo Side.

OVER, 6'4'ûr, ad. More than a quantity assigned.

From a country beyond the sea. On the surface.

OVER, 6'4'ûr, a. Upper.

DVER, 6'4'ûr, vt. To get over.

OVERABOUND, 6'4'ûr-å-bå\(b\)nd', vi. To abound more

than enough.

OVERACT, ô-vůr-åkt', vt. To act more than enough. DVERACT, ô-vůr-åkt', vi. To act more than is requisite.

DVERACTED, ô'vůr-åkt'éd, pp. Acted to excess. DVERACTING, ô-vår-åkt'ing, ppr. Acting to excess. OVERAGITATE, ô-vår-åj'it-å't, vt. To discuss too

OVERALLS, ô'vur-a'lz, n. A kind of trousers. OVERANXIOUS, ô'vůr-ångk'shůs, a.

OVERARCH, ô-vůr-å'rtsh, vt. To cover with an arch. OVERAWE, ô-vůr-à', vt. To keep in awe. OVERBALANCE, ô-vůr-bål'âns, vt. To weigh down. OVERBALANCE, ô-vůr-bål'âns, n. Something more than equivalent.

OVERBATTLE, ô-vår-båt'l, a. See Battel. OVERBEAR, ô-vår-bå'r, vt. To bear down.

OVERBEARING, ô'vur-ba'r-ing, ppr. Bearing down; repressing.

OVERBEND, ô-vůr-běnd', vt. To stretch too intensely.

OVERBEND, ô-vur-bend, vt. To stretch too intensely.

OVERBLO, ô-vur-blô', vt. To be past its violence.

OVERBLOW, ô-vur-blô', vt. To drive away. [past.

OVERBLOWN, ô-vur-blô'n, pp. Blown by and gone;

OVERBOARD, ô-vur-bô'nd, ad. Out of the ship.

OVERBOIL, ô-vur-baê'l, vt. To boil too much.

OVERBROW, ô-vår-blåb, vt. To hang over. OVERBULLY, ô-vår-blåb, part. a. Built over. OVERBULK, ô-vår-bålk, vt. To oppress by bulk. OVERBURDEN, ô-vår-bården, vt. To load with too

great weight.

OVERBURDENED, ô-vår-bår'dend, pp. Overloaded.

OVERBURDENING, ô-vår-bår'den-ing, ppr. Overloading

OVERBURN, ô-vůr-bůrn', vt. To burn too much.

OVERBURN, ô-vůr-bíz-ĉ, a. Officious.

OVERBUY, ô-vůr-bi', vt. To buy too dear.

OVERCANOPY, ô-vůr-ků'n-ô-pê, vt. To cover with

a canopy.

OVERCARE, ô-vůr-kå/r, n. Excessive care.

OVERCAREFUL, ô-vůr-kå/r-fôl, a. Careful to excess.

OVERCARRY, ô-vůr-kår-ê, vt. To hurry too far.

OVERCAST, ô-vůr-kår, vt. To cloud; to darken.

Encircled with a thread, overcast.

OVERCAST, ô-vůr-kå'st, pp. Clouded. OVERCASTING, ô-vůr-kå'st-ing, pp. Clouding. OVERCAUTIOUS, ô-vůr-kà'shůs, a. Cautior

Cantions to

OVERCHARGE, o-vůr-tshå/rj, vt. To surcharge too To rate too high. To load with too great a much.

charge.

OVERCLIMB, δ-vår-klå'm, vt. To climb over.

OVERCLOUD, δ-vår-klå'd', vt. To cover with clouds.

OVERCLOY, δ-vår-klå'd, vt. To fill beyond satiety.

OVERCOME, δ-vår-kåm', vt. To subdue; to conquer.

OVERCOME, δ-vår-kåm', vi. To gain the superiority.

OVERCOMER, δ-vår-kåm'dr, n. He who overcomes.

OVERCOMINGLY & vår-kåm'dragla'd ad. With su-

OVERCOMINGLY, &-vår-kåm-ing-le, ad. With su-

periority.

OVERCONFIDENCE, ô-vůr-kôn'fîd-ěns, n. Excessive confidence.

OVERCOUNI, ô-vůr-kàônt', vt. To rate above the

OVERCOVER, ô-vůr-kův-ůr, vt. To cover completely. OVERCREDULOUS, ô-vůr-krěd-ů-lůs, a. Too apt to

OVERCROW, &-vår-krå, vt. To crow as in triumph. OVERCURIOUS, ô-vůr-ku'r-yůs, a. Curious to excess. OVERDATE, ô-vůr-då't, vt. To date beyond the

proper period.

OVERDIGHT, ĉ-vůr-di't, part. a. Covered over.

OVERDILIGENT, ĉ-vůr-dil-lj-čnt, a. Diligent to

OVERDO, ô-vår-dô', vt. To do more than enough. OVERDO, ô-vår-dô', vi. To do too much.

OVERDONE, δ-vår-dån', pp. Overacted.

OVERDOSE, δ-vår-då's, n. Too great a dose.

OVERDRAW, δ-vår-drå', vt. To draw for a larger

sum than is due.

OVERDRAWING, &-vår-drå-ing, ppr. Drawing for

more than one is entitled to receive.

OVERDRESS, ô-vũr-drès', vt. To adorn lavishly.

OVERDRINK, ô-vũr-drìnk', vi. To drink too much.

OVERDRINK, 6-vūr-arink, v.. To drive too hard.
OVERDRY, ô-vūr-dri', vt. To dry too much.
OVERDRY, ô-vūr-dri', vt. To dry too much.
OVERDRAGER. ô-vūr-ê-gūr, a. Too vehement in desire.

OVEREAGERLY, ô-vůr-ê'gůr-lê, ad. With too much OVEREAGERNESS, ô-vůr-ê'gůr-něs, n. Excess of eagerness.

OVEREAT, ô-vår-ê't, vt. To eat to excess.

OVEREMENT, ô-vůr-čh/c-gànt, a. Elegant to excess.
OVEREMPTY, ô-vůr-čmp-tê, vt. To make too empty.
OVEREYE, ô-vůr-i/, vt. To superintend.
OVERFAL, ô-vůr-fà'l, n. A cataract.

OVERFAE, å-vår-få'l, n. A cataract.

OVERFATIGUE, å-vår-få-tå'g, n. Excessive fatigue.

OVERFATIGUE, å-vår-få-tå'g, vt. To fatigue to excess.

OVERFELD, å-vår-få'd, vt. To feed to excess.

OVERFILL, å-vår-få'l, vt. To fill to excess.

OVERFLOM, å-vår-få't, vt. To abound.

OVERFLOW, å-vår-få', vt. To abound.

OVERFLOW, å-vår-få', vt. To fill beyond the brim.

OVERFLOW, å-vår-få', n. Inundation.

OVERFLOWING, å-vår-få'fing, n. Exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, å-vår-få'fing, ppr. Spreading over:

inundating.

inundating. OVERFLOWING, ô-vůr-flô-Ing, a. Abundant.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ò-vår-flò-ing-lê, ad. In great abundance.

abundance.

OVERFLUSH, δ-vůr-flůsh', vt. To flush to excess.

OVERFLUSHED, δ-vůr-flůsh'd, pp. Reddened to excess

DVERFLUSHING, δ'vůr-flůsh'îng, pp. Flushing to

OVFRFLY, ô-vår-fi', vt. To cross by flight. [cess. OVERFORWARD, ô-vår-fô'r-bå'rd, a. Forward to ex-OVERFORWARDNESS, ô-vår-fô'r-bå'rd-nes, n. Too

great readiness.

OVERFREIGHT, ô-vůr-frå/t, vt. To load too heavily.

OVERFRUITFUL, ô-vůr-frô/t-fôl, a. Too rich.

OVERFRUITFUL, δ-vūr-fröt-föl, a. Too rich.

OVERGET, δ-vūr-gèt', vt. To come up with.

OVERGILD, δ-vūr-gèrd', vt. To bind too closely.

OVERGIRD, δ-vūr-gèrd', vt. To bind too closely.

OVERGANCE, δ-vūr-glāns', vt. To look hastily over.

OVERGO, δ-vūr-gòr', vt. To surpass.

OVERGONE, δ-vūr-gòr', vt. To groge too much.

OVERGORGE, δ-vūr-gàr', vt. To groge too much.

OVERGRASSED, δ-vūr-grāsd', a. Overgrown with

grass.

OVERGREAT, ô-vůr-grå't, a. Too great.

OVERGROW, ô-vůr-grô', vt. To rise above.

OVERGROW, ô-vůr-grô', vi. To grow beyond the natural size.

OVERGROWTH, & vår-groth, n. Exuberant growth. OVERHALE, ô-vůr-hån, vt. To examine over again.

OVERHANDLE, ô-vůr-hånd'l, vt. To mention too

OVERHANG, ô-vår-hång', vt. OVERHANG, ô-vår-hång', vt. OVERHANG, ô-vår-hång', vt. To jut over.

OVERHARDEN, ô-vår-hår'dn, vt. To make too hard.

OVERHASTILY, ô-vår-hå'st-il-è, ad. In too great a hurry

OVERHASTINESS, ô-vůr-hå'st-ê-nes, n. Too much haste.

OVERHASTY, ô-vůr-hå'st-ê, a. Too quick.

OVERHAUL, ô-vůr-hà'l, vt. To loosen the tackle. See To OVERHALE.

OVERHEAD, ô-vûr-hẻd', ad. In the zenith. OVERHEAR, ô-vůr-hệ'r, vt. To hear those who do

not mean to be heard.

not mean to be heard.

OVERHEARD, &-vûr-hêrd', pp. Heard by accident.

OVERHEAT, &-vûr-hêrd', vt. To heat too much.

OVERHELE, &-vûr-hêrd', vt. To cover over. See' Hele.

OVERHEND, &-vûr-hênd', vt. To overtake.

OVERJOY, &-vûr-jàê, vt. To transport.

OVERLABOUR, &-vûr-jàê, vt. To harass with toil.

OVERLADE, &-vûr-lå'd, vt. To overburden.

OVERLADEN, &-vûr-lå'd, vt. To overburdend.

OVERLADD, &-vûr-lå'd, pp. Smothered.

OVERLAD, &-vûr-lå'd, pp. Smothered.

OVERLARGE, &-vûr-lå'f, vt. To wrap up.

OVERLASH, &-vûr-lå'h', vt. To exaggerate.

OVERLASH, &-vûr-lå'h', vt. To exaggerate.

OVERLASHINGLY, &-vûr-lâ'sh-îng-lê, ad. With exaggeration. aggeration.

OVERLAY, ô-vůr-lå', vt. To smother; to crush. To join by something laid over.

OVERLAYING, 6-vår-lå-ing, n. A superficial covering.

OVERLEAYING, ô-vår-lå-lag, pp. Smothering. OVERLEAP, ô-vår-lê-lp, vt. To pass by a jump. OVERLEATHER, ô-vår-lê-th-år, n. The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

OVERLEAVEN, 5-vår-lev'n, vt. To swell out too To corrupt. much.

OVERLIBERAL, ő-vůr-lîb-ůr-ål, a. Too liberal.

OVERLIBERAL, ô-văr-lib'-âr-âl, a. Too liberal.

OVERLIGHT, ô-văr-lib', n. Too strong light.

OVERLIVE, ô-văr-liv', vt. To survive.

OVERLIVE, ô-văr-liv', vi. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ô-văr-liv'âr, n. The survivor.

OVERLOAD, ô-văr-lò'd, vt. To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ô-văr-lòng', a. Too long.

OVERLOOK, ô-văr-lòk', vt. To view from a higher place. To oversee. To pass by indulgently. To slight.

OVERLOOKER, ô-văr-lòk'-âr, n. One who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. higher than his fellows and overlooks them.

OVERLOVE, δ-vår-lδp, n. The same with orlop.

OVERLOVE, δ-vår-låv, vt. To prize too much.

OVERLY, δ-vår-lè, a. Carcless; slight.

OVERMAST, δ-vår-må'st, vt. To furnish with masta

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that are too heavy or too long for the weight of the keel. mast. OVERMASTED, ô-vůr-må/st-ed, a. Having too muck

OVERMASTER, ô-vår-må's-tår, vt. To subdue. OVERMATCH, ô-vůr-måtsh', vt. To conquer. OVERMATCH, ô-vůr-måtsh, n. One of superior

powers. [largely. OVERMEASURE, &-vår-mězh-år, vt. To estimate too OVERMEASURE, &-vår-mězh-år, n. Something given over the due measure.

OVERMICKLE, ô-vůr-mik'l, a. Overmuch.

OVERMIX, ô-vůr-miks', vt. To mix with too much.

OVERMODEST, δ'vůr-mòtd'ést, a. Too bashful. OVERMODE, δ'vůr-mòtsk, a. Highest. OVERMUCH, δ-vůr-můtsk, a. Too much. OVERMUCH, δ-vůr-můtsk, a. Too great a degree. OVERMUCH, δ-vůr-můtsk, a. More than enough. OVERMUCHNESS, ô-vår-måtsh-nes, n. Superabundance

[ceed in number. OVERMULTITUDE, ô-vår-mål'tê-tu'd, vt. To ex-OVERNAME, ô-vůr-nå/m, vt. To name in a series. OVERNEAT, ô-vůr-nê/t, a. Excessively neat.

OVERNIGHT, & vår-ni²t, n. Night before bedtime. OVERNOISE, &-vår-nå²z, vt. To overpower by noise. OVEROFFENDED, ô-vůr-ôf-fénd-éd, a. Offended to

excess. [an office. OVEROFFICE, ô-vůr-ôf-îs, vt. To lord by virtue of OVEROFFICIOUS, ô-vůr-ôf-îsh-âs, a. Too busy. OVERPAINT, ô-vůr-på'nt, vt. To colour too strongly. OVERPASS, ô-vůr-pås', vt. To cross. To overlook.

To omit. OVERPAST, δ-vůr-på'st, part. a. Gone; past.
OVERPAY, δ-vůr-på', vt. To reward beyond the price.
OVERPEER, δ-vůr-pê'r, vt. To overlook.
OVERPEOPLE, δ-vůr-pê'pl, vt. To overstock with in-

habitants

OVERPERCH, ô-vår-pertsh', vt. To fly over. OVERPERSUADE, ô-vår-pår-sôd'd, vt. To persuade

OVERPERSUADE, ô-vůr-půr-sôá'd, vt. To perswade against one's inclination or opinion OVERPLOTURE, ô-vůr-plk-tỷ ůr, vt. To exceed the re-OVERPLUS, ô-vůr-plå, vt. To explus. [presentation. OVERPLY, ô-vůr-pli, vt. To employ too laboriously. OVERPOISE, ô-vůr-plá'z, vt. To outweigh. OVERPOISE, ô-vůr-plá'z, vt. To finish too nicely. OVERPOLISH, ô-vůr-plá'z, vt. To finish too nicely. OVERPONDEROUS, ô-vůr-pòn'důr-ås, a. Too verichty.

weighty

OVERPOST, ô-vår-pô'st, vt. To get quickly over. OVERPOWER, ô-vår-påô-år, vt. To oppress by superiority. [suade too much. OVERPRESS, &-vår-prés', vt. To overwhelm. To per-OVERPRIZE, &-vår-pri'z, vt. To value at too high

price. [cager. OVERPROMPT, &-vår-prompt, a. Too ready, or OVERPROMPTNESS, &-vår-prompt, n. Hasti-

OVERPROPORTION, ô-vår-prô-pô'r-shån, vt. To make of too great proportion.

OVERQUIETNESS, ô-vůr-kôi'ét-nes, n. A state of

too much quiet.

OVERRANK, ô-vůr-rånk', n. Too rank.

OVERRAKE, ô-vůr-rå'k, vt. When the waves break

in upon a ship riding at anchor, it is said they over-rake her, or she is overraked.

OVERRATE, ô-vår-rå't, vt. To rate at too much.

OVERREACH, ô-vår-rë'tsh, vt. To deccive. To cir-

cumvent OVERREACH, ô-vůr-rê'tsh, vi. A horse is said to overreach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes.

OVERREACHER, ô-vår-re'tsh-år, n. A cheat. OVERREACHING, ô-vår-re'tsh-lng, n. The art of

OVERREACHING, 6-vår-rë'tsh-ing, n. The art of deceiving. A reaching too far.

OVERREAD, 5-vår-rë'd, vt. To peruse.

OVERRED, 5-vår-rë'd, vt. To smear with red.

OVERRID, 5-vår-ri'd, pp.

OVERRIDEN, 5-vår-ri'd, vt. To ride over.

OVERRIDING, 5-vår-ri'd, vt. To ride over.

OVERRIDING, 5-vår-ri'd, pp., Riding to excess.

OVERRIPEN, 5-vår-ri'pn, vt. To make too ripe.

OVERROAST, 5-vår-ri'st, vt. To roast too much.

OWL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

OVERRULE, ô-vår-rô'l, vt. To govern with high authority.

OVERRULED, 6-ver-rold, pp. Influenced by superior

anthority

OVERRULER, ô-vår-rô'l-år, n. Director.

OVERRULING, ô-vůr-rôl-îng, ppr. Controlling. OVERRUN, ô-vůr-růn', vt. To ravage. To outrun.

To overspread. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in cor-

recting, by reason of the insertions.

OVERRUN, ô-vår-rån', ri. To overflow.

OVERRUNNER, ô-vår-rån'ar, n. One who roves

OVERRUNNING, ô-vår-rån'arg, ppr. Spreading over; ravaging. Changing the disposition of types.

OVERSATURATE, o-vur-sat-u-ra-t, vt. To saturate

to excess. [than saturated. OVERSATURATED, ô-vůr-såt'u-rå't-èd, pp. More OVERSATURATING, ô-vůr-såt'u-rå't-ing, ppr. Saturating to excess.

OVERSEA, ô-vůr-sê', a. From beyond seas.

OVERSEE, ô-vůr-sê', vt. To overlook. To omit.

OVERSEING, ô-vůr-sê'ng, ppr. Superintending.

OVERSEEN, ô-vůr-sê'n, ppr. a. Mistaken. Deceived.

OVERSEEN, ô-vůr-sê'n, pp. Superintended.

OVERSEER, ô-vůr-sê'ăr, n. An officer who has the

care of the parochial provision for the poor.

OVERSET, ô-văr-sét', vt. To turn bottom upwards.

OVERSET, ô-văr-sét', vi. To turn upside down.

OVERSHADE, ô-vůr-shå'd, vt. To cover with any thing that causes darkness.

OVERSHADOW, ô-vůr-shåd-ô, vt. To shelter.

OVERSHADOWED, ô-vår-shåd-od, pp. Thrown into

OVERSHADOWER, ô-vår-shåd-ô-år, n. One who

throws a shade over any thing.

OVERSHADOWING, ô-vår-shåd-ô-ing, ppr. Throwing a shade over. Protecting.

OVERSHOOT, ô-vår-shô't, vi. To fly beyond the mark.

OVERSHOOT, δ-vår-shδ't, vt. To shoot beyond the OVERSHOOTING, δ-vår-shδ't-ång, ppr. Shooting

beyond.

OVERSHOT, ô-vůr-shôt', pp. Shot beyond.

OVERSIGHT, ô-vůr-si't, n. Mistake; error.

OVERSIZE, ô-vůr-si'z, vt. To surpass in bulk.

OVERSIZE, 0-vur-siz, vt. To suspect in the plaster over.

OVERSKIP, 6-vůr-sklp', vt. To pass over.

OVERSLEEP, 6-vůr-sllp', vt. To sleep too long.

OVERSLIP, 6-vůr-sllp', vt. To neglect.

OVERSLOW, 6-vůr-slo', vt. To render slow.

OVERSNOW, 6-vůr-slo', vt. To cover with snow.

OVERSOLD,6-vůr-slo', vt. To cover with snow.

OVERSOROW, 6-vůr-slo', vt. To soon.

OVERSOROW, 6-vůr-slo', vt. To afflict with two

much sorrow.

OVERSPEAK, ô-vůr-spê/k, vt. To say too much.
OVERSPENT, ô-vůr-spênt, part. a. Wearied.
OVERSPREAD, ô-vůr-sprêd', vt. To cover over.
OVERSTAND, ô-vůr-stånd', vt. To stand too much

upon conditions.

overstare, ô-vôr-stå/r, vi. To stare widely.

Overstep, ô-vår-stè/r. vi. To exceed.

Overstock, ô-vår-stò/k, vi. To crowd.

Overstore, ô-vår-stò/k, vi. To crowd.

Overstore, ô-vår-stò/n, vi. To store with too much.

Overstrain, ô-vår-strå/n, vi. To make too violent efforts.

OVERSTRAIN, &-vår-strå'n, vt. To stretch too far.

OVERSTREW, &-vår-strå', vt. To spread over.

OVERSTRIKE, &-vår-stri'k, vt. To strike beyond.

OVERSTROWN, &-vår-strå'n, pp. Spread over.

OVERSUPPLY, &-vår-såp-li', vt. To furnish more than sufficient.

OVERSWAY, ô-vůr-sôå', vt. To overrule. OVERSWELL, ô-vůr-sôå', vt. To rise above.

OVERT, ô-vůrt, a. Open; public. OVERTAKE, ô-vůr-tå/k, vt. To catch any thing by OVERTASK, ô-vår-tå'sk, vt. To burden with too

neavy luties.

OVERTAX, ô-vūr-tāks', vt. To tax too heavily.

OVERTHROW, ô'vůr-thrô, n. Ruin; destruction.

OVERTHROW, 8-vår-thr8, vt. To turn upside down. To defeat. [throws. OVERTHROWER, ô-vůr-thrô-ůr, n. He who overthrows. OVERTHWART, ô'vår-thôà'rt, n. A cross or ad-

verse circumstance.

OVERTHWART, ö-vår-thöå/rt, a. Opposite. OVERTHWART, ö-vår-thöå/rt, pr.p. Across. OVERTHWART, ö-vår-thöå/rt, vt. To oppose. OVERTHWARTLY,ö-vår-thöå/rt-lė,ad. Transversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ô-vůr-thoà'rt-nês, n. Pos-

OVERTHWARTNESS, 6-vúr-thôá/rt-nés, n. Posture across. Perverseness.

OVERTIRE, 6-vúr-ti/r, vt. To subdue with fatigue.

OVERTILE, 6-vúr-ti/t, vt. To give too high a title to.

OVERTLY, 6-vúr-ti/e, ad. Openly.

OVERTOOK, 6-vűr-töp', vt. To rise above.

OVERTOOWER, 6-vűr-táb', pret. and pp. of Overtake.

OVERTOWER, 6-vűr-třp', vt. To rise above.

OVERTRIP, 6-vűr-třp', vt. To trip over.

OVERTROW, 6-vűr-třp', vt. To trip over.

OVERTROW, 6-vűr-tráb', or trô', vi. To think toc biably.

highly [liance on.

OVERTRUST, ô-vår-tråst', vt. To place too much re-OVERTURE, ô-vår-tu'r, n. Opening. Proposal. A musical composition. [com OVERTURN, ô-vår-tårn', vt. To throw down. OVERTURN, ô'vår-tårn, n. An overthrow. [conquer.

OVERTURNABLE, ô-vůr-tůr-nåbl, a. That may be

overturned. OVERTURNED, &-vår-tårnd', pp. Overthrown. OVERTURNER, &-vår-tår'når n. Subverter.

OVERTURNING, ô-vůr-tůr-ning, n. An oversetting.

OVERTURNING, ô-vår-tår-ning, ppr. Oversetting. Subverting

OVERVALUE, ô-vår-vål'u, vt. To rate at too high a
OVERVEIL, ô-vår-vå'l, vt. To cover. [price.
OVERVOTE, ô-vår-vở't, vt. To conquer by plurality of votes.

OVERWATCH, ô-vår-ôatsh', vi. To subdue with long want of rest. [much watching. OVERWATCHED, ô-vår-ôatsh'd, a. Tired with too

OVERWEAK, ô-vůr-ôê'k, a. Too weak. OVERWEARY, ô-vůr-ôê'rê, vt. To subdue with fa-[violence of weather. tique.

OVERWEATHER, ô-vår-ôéth'år, vt. To batter by OVERWEATHER, ô-vůr-ôéth-ûr, vt. To batter by OVERWEEN, ô-vůr-ôévn-îr. To think with arrogance. OVERWEENING, ô-vůr-ôévn-îng, ppr. Thinking too highly.

OVERWEENINGLY, ô-vůr-ôévn-îng-lê, ad. With too OVERWEIGH, ô-vůr-ôžl, vt. To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ô-vůr-ôžl, vt. To preponderate.

OVERWHELM, ô-vůr-ôžl, v. Treponderate.

whelming OVERWHELM, ô'vůr-hôélm, vi. To crush. OVERWHELMING, ô-vůr-hôél'mîng, ppr. Crushing

with weight, or numbers. OVERWHELMINGLY, ô-vůr-hôěl-ming-lê, adv. In

such a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWING, ô-vår-ôi'ng', vi. To outflank. OVERWISE, ô-vår-ôi'v, a. Wise to affectation. OVERWISENESS, ô-vår-ôi'z-nés, n. Pretended

wisdom.

WISGOM.

OVERWORD, ô-vår-ôård', vt. To say too much.

OVERWORK, ô-vår-ôårk', vt. To tire.

OVERWORN, ô-vår-ôô'rn, part. a. Worn out.

OVERWRESTLE, ô-vår-rést'l, vt. To subdue wrest-

ling. [much. OVERWROUGHT, &-vår-rå't, part.a. Laboured too OVERYEARED, ô-vůr-yê'rd, a. Too old. [zeal. OVERZEALED, ô-vůr-zê'ld, a. Ruled by too much OVERZEALOUS, ô-vůr-zê'l-ůs, a. Too zealous.

OVIDUCT, ô-vê-důkt, n. A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb. OVIFORM, ô'vê-fa'rm, a. Having the shape of an egg.

OVIFORM, 624-187m, a. Having the shape of an egg. OVIPAROUS, 6-v1p-18-rås, a. Bringing forth eggs. OWE, 6', vt. To be indebted. To be obliged for. OWE, 6', vi. To be bound or obliged. OWING, 6'1ng, part. a. Due as a debt. OWL, 46'1, n. A bird that flies about in the night OWLET, 46'14'r, n. One who carries contraband goods. OWLING, 46'14'ng, n. An offence against public trade.

OWLING, &8'l-ing, n. An offence against public trade. OWLISH, &8'l-ish, a. Resembling an owl.

OWNED, ô'nd, pp. The legal title being vested in. OWNER, ô'n-år, n. One to whom any thing belongs. OWNERSHIP, ô'n-år-ship, n. Rightful possession. OWNING, ôn-ling, ppr. Having the legal title to.

OWRE, åô'r, n. Å beast.

OWSE, åôs', n. Bark of oak beaten to small pieces.

OWSER, aos-ur, n. Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit. OWSER, acseur, n. Bark and water inked in a tain-int. OX, oks', n. The general name for black cattle.

OXALATE, oks-å-lå't, n. A salt formed by the combination of oxalic acid with a base. [sorrel. OXALIC, oks-å-lå't, a. The oxalic acid is the acid of OXALIS, oks-å-lå't, n. Sorrel.

OXALIS, oks-ai-is, n. Sorrei.

OXBANE, oks-bå'n, n. A plant.

OXEYE, oks-i', n. A plant.

OXEYED, oks-i'd, a. Having large or full eyes.

OXFLY, oks-fil', n. A fly of a particular kind.

OXGANG of land, oks-gång', n. Ordinarily taken for fifteen acres. Called oxgate; and in the north, cor-

ruptly, osken.

OXHEAL, oks-hêl, n. A plant.

OXIODIC, oks-ê-òd-îk, a. Consisting of the compound

of oxygen and iodine. [quality. OXLIKE, oks-li'k, a. Resembling an ox in look or OXLIP, oks-li'p', n. A vernal flower.

OXSTALL, öks-stål, n. A stand for oxen.

OXTER, öks-tån, n. The arm-pit.

OXTONGUE, öks-tång, n. A plant. [vinegar.

OXYCRATE, öks-é-krål, n. A mixture of water and OXYGEN, öks-é-jen, n. A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also recessary to computation. Oxygen, by comis also necessary to combustion. Oxygen, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its

bining with boutes, makes them acid, whether is name, signifying generator of acids.

OXYGON, oks-é-gon, n. A triangle.

OXYMEL, oks-é-měl, n. A mixture of vinegar and OXYMORON, oks-é-měl-rôn, n. A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.

OXYRRHODINE, oks-ir-o-di'n, n. A mixture of two

parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

OYER, åê-yer, n. A court of oyer and terminer, is a

judicature where causes are heard and determined. OYES, ôi'yô's, o. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the public It is thrice repeated.

OYLETHOLE, i-lêt-hô'l, n. See EYELET.
OYSTER, åé's-tår, n. A bivalve testaceous fish.
OYSTERWENCH, åé's-tår-öéntsh', n.
OYSTERWIFE, åé's-tår-öi'f, n.
OYSTERWOMAN, åé's-tår-öåm'-än, n.
OYSTERWIFE, åé's-tår-öåm'-än, n. A woman who sells oysters.

OZÆNA, ô-zê-na, n. An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench,

P, pê', n. Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, pull, pelt. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with b: it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before t; as. accompt, receipt; but the mute p is, in modern orthography, commonly omitted.
PAAGE, på-ej, n. A toll for passage through the grounds

of another person.

PABULAR, påb-u-lår, a. Affording aliment. PABULATION, påb-u-lå-shun, n. The act of procur-

ing provender.

PABULOUS, påb-'u-lås, a. Affording aliment.

PABULUM, påb-'u-låm, n. Food. Support.

PACA, på-'kå, n. A small animal of America, bearing

some resemblance to a hare and a pig. It is a species some resemblance to a hare and a pig. It is a species of cavy, called also the spotted cavy.

PACATE, på-kå't, a. Peaceful; tranquil.

PACATED, på-kå't-åd, a. Appeased.

PACATION, på-kå'shån, n. The act of appeasing.

PACCAN, påk-kån', n. An American tree and its nut.

PACE, på's, vi. To move on slowly.

PACE, på's, vi. To measure by steps.

PACED, på'sd, pp. Measured by steps.

PACED, på'sd, a. Having a particular gait.

PACER, på's-år, n. A horse that is perfect in paces.

PACER, på's-år, n. A horse that is perfect in paces.
PACHA, på-shå', n. The governor of a Turkish province.
PACHALIC, på-shål'îk, a. The government of a Pacha.
PACHYDERMATOUS, påk-è-dér-må-tås, a. Having An epithet applied to an order of ania thick skin. mals called Pachydermata, embracing all the hoofed quadrupeds which do not ruminate: as, the elephant, mastodon, or North-American mammoth; hippopo-

tamus; sus, or hog; rhinoceros, tapir, and horse.

PACIFIC, på-sif-ik, a.

PACIFICAL, på-sif-ik-ål, a.

PACIFICATION, på-sif-ik-å-shån, n. The act of mak-

ing peace. PACIFICATOR, på-sif'ik-å't-år, n. A peace-maker. PACIFICATORY, på-sif'ik-å't-år-è, a. Tending to

PACIFICATOR 1, pmake peace.

PACIFIED, pås-é-fi-d, pp. Appeased.

PACIFIER, pås-é-fi-dr, n. One who pacifies.

PACIFY, pås-é-fi-dr, pp. To appease. To quiet.

PACIFYING, pås-é-fi-fing, ppr. Appeasing.

PACING, på'sling, ppr. Measuring by steps.

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PACK, påk', n. A bundle. A load. A due number of

cards. A number of hounds.

PACK, påk', vt. To bind up for carriage.

PACK, påk', vi. To tie up goods.

PACKAGE, påk'ji, n. A bale; goods packed.

PACKCLOTH, påk'klå'th, n. A cloth in which goods

are tied up. PACKED, pak'd, pp. Put together in a bundle.

PACKER, pak-ar, n. One who binds up bales. PACKET, pak-et, n. A small pack; a mail of letters.

The post ship.

PACKET, påk'ét, vt. To bind up in parcels.

PACKETBOAT, påk'ét-bô't, n. A ship that sails rePACKETSHIP, påk'ét-ship, n. gularly between

distant countries, for the conveyance of letters, dispatches, passengers, &c.

PACKETED, påk-ét-éd, pp. Bound in parcels.

PACKETING, påk-ét-éng, ppr. Binding in parcels.

PACKHORSE, påk-hå'rs, n. A horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKING, påk'ing, n. A trick. A cheat.
PACKING, påk'ing, ppr. Binding in a bundle.
PACKSADDLE, påk'såd'i, n. A saddle on which bur-

dens are laid. PACKSTAFF, påk'ståf, n. A staff by which a pedlar

supports his pack.
PACKTHREAD, pak-thred', n. Strong thread.
PACKWAX, pak-daks', n. The strong oponeuroses or the neck, in brutes.
PACO, pa'kò, n. An animal of South America, re-

PACO, på'kò, n. An animal of South America, re-PACOS, på'kòs, n. sembling the camel in shape, bu' much smaller: it is sometimes called the Peruvian sheep, on account of its long thick hair.

PACT, påkt', n. A contract; a bargain.
PACTION, påk'shån, n. A bargain. A covenant.
PACTIONAL, påk'shån-ël, a. By way of bargain.
PACTITIOUS, påk-tish-ås, a. Settled by covenant.
PAD, påd', n. A footpath. An easy-paced horse. A

PACTITIOUS, pak-tish-us, a. Settled by covenant.
PAD, påd', n. A footpath. An easy-paced horse. robber. A low soft saddle.
PAD, påd', vi. To travel gently. To rob on foot.
PADAR, påd'år, n. Grouts. Coarse flour.
PADDER, påd'år, n. A foot highwayman.
PADDLE, påd'l, vi. To row; to play in the water.
PADDLE, påd'l, vi. To play with.
PADDLE, påd'l, n. An oar used by a single rower.
PADDLED påd'ld, n. Propelled by a paddle.

PADDLED, påd'ld, pp. Propelled by a paddle.

PADDLER, påd-lår, n. One who paddles. PADDLESTAFF, påd'l-stå'f, n. A staff headed with

broad iron.

PADDLING, pad-ling, ppr. Propelling by a paddle. PADDOCK, pad'uk, n. A great frog or toad. A small inclosure for animals.

PADDOCKPIPE, påd'uk-pi'p, n. A plant. PADDOCKSTOOL, påd'uk-stő'l, n. A mushroom: vulgarly, toadstool.

PADDY, påd'e, n. A cant word for an Irishman; rice in the husk.

PADELION, på-dê-li'un, or på-deh-lê-ong, n. An herb. PADLOCK, påd-lok, n. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

PADLOCK, påd²lök, vt. To fasten with a padlock. PADNAG, påd²någ², n. An ambling nag. PADOWPIPE påd²o-pi/p, n. An herb. PADRÆ, på²drå², n. A name for a superior kind of black tea

PADUASOY, påd'u-sôå', n. A kind of silk. PÆAN, pê'dan, n. A song of triumph. PÆDOBAPTISM, pê-dô-båp'tlzm, n. Baptism of in-

PÆDOBAPTISM, pé-dô-bāp-tīzm, n. Baptism of in-PÆONY, pé-dô-nê, n. A garden flower.
PAGAN, pā-gàn, n. A heathen.
PAGAN, pā-gàn, a.
PAGANISH, pā-gàn-īsh, a.
} Heathenish.
PAGANISH, pā-gàn-īzn, n. Heathenism.
PAGANIZE, pā-gàn-iz, vi. To render heathenish.
PAGANIZED, pā-gàn-i/z, vi. To behave like a pagan.
PAGANIZED, pā-gàn-i/z-ng, ppr. Rendered heathenish.
PAGANIZING, pā-gàn-i/z-ing, ppr. Rendering heathenish.

thenish. servant.

PAGE, på'j, n. One side of the leaf of a book. A boy PAGE, på'j, vt. To mark the pages of a book. PAGEANT, påj'ent, n. A show; a spectacle of entertainment.

PAGEANT, påj'ént, a. Showy; pompous. PAGEANT, påj'ént, vt. To exhibit in show. PAGEANTED, påj'ént-éd, pp. Exhibited in show;

represented.

PAGEANTING, påj-ént-Ing, ppr. Exhibiting in show.

PAGEANTRY, påj-ént-rê, n. Pomp; show.

PAGED, på'j-id, pp. Numbered, as the pages of a book.

PAGINAL, på'j-in-ål, a. Consisting of pages.

PAGING, på'j-ing, ppr. Marking the pages of a book.

PAGOD, på-gôd-då, n.

The temple of an idol. The PAGODA, på-gôd-då, n.

and of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver.

part of an indian coin, both of gold and silver.

PAID, på'd, pret. and pp. of pay.

PAIDOPHILEAN, på-dò-f ll-ýål, a. Fondness towards PEDOFILIAL, på-dò-f ll-ýål, a. children.

PAIGLE, på'd, n. A kind of cowslip.

PAIL, på'l, n. A wooden vessel.

PAILFUL, på'l-fôl', n. The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, på'l-fôl', n. The same with pallmall. See PALLMALL. Anxiety. PAIN, pa'n, n. Sensation of uneasiness. Labour; task.

PAIN, pa'n, n. Sensation of measiness. Labour; task. PAIN, pa'n, vt. To afflict; to torment. PAINED, pa'nd, pp. Made uneasy. PAINFUL, pa'n-fôl, a. Full of pain; miserable. PAINFULLY, pa'n-fôl-ê, ad. With great pain. PAINFULNESS, pa'n-fôl-nes, n. Affliction; grief. Laboriousness.

Laboriousness.

PAINIM, på-nlm, n. A pagan; an infidel.

PAINIM, på-nlm, a. Pagan; infidel.

PAINIMG, på'n-lng, ppr. Afflicting.

PAINLESS, på'n-ls, a. Free from pain.

PAINSTAKER, på'nz-tå'k-år, n. A laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, på'nz-tå'k-ång, a. Laborious.

PAINSTAKING, på'nz-tå'k-ång, a. Laborious.

PAINT, på'nt, n. Colours representative of any thing.

PAINT, på'nt, vi. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, på'nt, vt. To represent by delineation and colours.

PAINTED, på'nt-èd, pp. Represented in colours.
PAINTER, på'nt-år, n. One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. A rope employed to fasten a boat. blance.

PAINTING, pa'nt-ing, n. Picture, the painted resem-PAINTING, pa'nt-ing, ppr. Colouring with paint. PAINTURE, pa'nt-yur, n. The art of painting.

PAIR, på'r, n. Two of a sort; a couple.

PAIR, på'r, vi. To couple. To suit.

PAIR, på'r, vt. To join in couples. To impair.

PAIRED, på'rd, pp. Joined in couples.

PAIRING, på'r-ing, ppr. Joining in pairs.

PALACE, pål'és, n. A royal house.

PALACECOURT, pål'és-kô'rt, n. A court of lega.

jurisdiction, now held once a week, together with the
court of Marshalsea in the horough of Southwark.

Jurisdiction, now held to dee a week, together with the court of Marshalsea, in the borough of Southwark.

PALACIOUS, på-lå-ś-hůs, a. Royal.

PALADIN, pål-å-dis, n. A knight errant.

[cises.

PALÆSTRÅ, på-lå-š-trå, n. A place for athletic exerPALANQUIN, pål-ån-ké'n, n. A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, supported on the shoulders of slaves

PALATABLE, pål-ét-åbl, a. Pleasing to the taste.
PALATABLENESS, pål-ét-åbl-nés, n. Relishing to

aid of the palate. PALATAL, pål-å-tål, n. A letter pronounced by the PALATAL, pål-å-tål, a. Uttered by aid of the palate. PALATE, pål-å-t, n. The upper part or roof of the

PALATE, pål-ét, vt. To perceive by the taste.
PALATED, pål-ét-éd, pp. Perceived by the taste.
PALATIAL, på-lå-shål, a. Befitting a palace.
PALATICK, pål-å-tik, a. Belonging to the palate or

roof of the mouth.

PALATINATE, på-låt-'în-å't, n. The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor or sovereign prince.

PALATINE, pål'å-tin, n. One invested with regal prerogatives.
PALATINE, pål'å-tin, a. Possessing royal privileges.

PALATING, pål-åt-ing, ppr. Perceiving by the taste.
PALATIVE, pål-åt-ing, ppr. Perceiving by the taste.
PALATIVE, pål-åt-ting, ppr. Perceiving by the taste.
PALAVER, på-låt-vår, n. Deceitful conversation.
PALAVER, på-låt-vår, vt. To flatter.
PALAVERED, på-låt-vård, pp. Flattered.
PALAVERING, på-låt-vård, pp. Flattering.
PALE, på/1, n. Paleness. Narrow piece of wood. A district. A vale is the third and middle next of the A pale is the third and middle part of the district.

PALE, på⁷, a. Wan; white of look. PALE, på⁷, vt. To make pale. To inclose with pales. PALEACEOUS, på-lê-å-shůs, a. Chaffy.

PALED, på'ld, a. Striped.

PALED, pa'ld, pp. Inclosed with stakes.

PALEYED, pa'l-i'd, a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pa'l-fa'sd, a. Having the face wan.

PALEHEARTED, pa'l-hart-éd, a. Having the heart dispirited.

dispirited.

PALELY, på'l-lê, ad. Not ruddily.

PALENDAR, på'l-å-dûr, n. A coasting vessel.

PALENESS, på'l-nés, n. Want of colour.

PALEOGRAPHY, på-lê-òg'rå-fê, n. The art of explaining ancient writings.

PALEOLOGIST, på-lê-òl-å-jist, n. One who writes constitutions.

on antiquity

on andquire.

PALEOLOGY, på-lė-òl-ò-jė, n. A discourse on antiPALEOUS, på'l-yds, a. Husky; chaffy.

PALESTRICAL,på-lės-trik-ål Belonging to the exerPALESTRICK, på-lės-trik, a. f. cise of wrestling.

PALET, pål-èt, n. The crown of the head.

PALETTE, pål-èt, n. A light board on which a painter

helds his galouse when he assints.

holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pål-fré, n. A small horse.
PALFREYED, pål-fréd, a. Riding on a palfrey.
PALIDITY, på-lid-fréd, n.
PALIDITS, pål-fréd, n.
PALIDNESS, pål-fréd, n.
PALIFICATION, pål-fréd-å-shån, n. The act of mak-

ing ground firm with piles.

PALINDROME, pål-in-drô'm, n. A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, madam; or this sentence, Subi dura a rudibus.

PALING, på ling, n. A fencework for parks or gardens.

PALING, pål-ling, ppr. Inclosing with pales.

PALINODE, pål-lin-ô'd, n.

PALINODY, pål-lin-ô-de, n.

PALISADO, pål-lis-så'd, n.

PALISADO, pål-lis-så'd, v.

Pales for inclosure or defence.

PALISADE, pål-lis-så'd, v.

To inclose with palisades.

PALISADED, pål'is-så'd-èd, pp. Surrounded with pales. PALISADING, pal-is-sa'd-ing, ppr. Inclosing with

pales.
PALISH, på?l-ish, a. Somewhat pale.
PALISH, på?l, n. The mantle of an archbishop. The PALL, på?l, n. The mantle of an archbishop. To weaken. To PALL, pa'l, n. The manue of an archibisub. The covering thrown over the dead. [cloy. PALL, pa'l, vt. To cloak; to invest. To weaken. To PALL, pa'l, vt. To become insipid. PALL, pa'l, n. Nauseating. PALLADIUM, pal-la'd-ydm, n. A statue of Pallas, pretended to be the guardian of Troy: thence, any

security or protection.

PALLED, på'ld, pp. Made insipid.

PALLET, pål'ét, n. A small bed. In heraldry: a little
PALLIAMENT, pål'ýå-mént. n. A dress; a robe.
PALLIARD, pål'ýår-diz, vi. To commit fornicaPALLIATE, pål'é å't, vt. To cover with excuse; to [post.

PALLIATE, pål²é-å't, a. Not perfectly cured. PALLIATED, pål²é-å't-èd, pp. Softened. PALLIATING, pål²é-å't-lng, ppr. Extennating; soft-

ening.
PALLIATION, pål-è-å'shån, n. Mitigation, not cure.
PALLIATIVE, pål-è-å's-tiv, or pål-è-å't-iv, a. Extenu-

PALLIATIVE, pal-ya-tiv, or pal-e-at-iv, a. Extenuating. Mitigating, not removing.

PALLIATIVE, pal-ya-tiv, or pal-e-at-iv, n. Something mitigating.

PALLID, pal-da, a. Pale; not bright.

PALLIDITY, pal-id-t-e, n. Paleness.

PALLIDLY, pal-id-di-e, ad. Palely; wanly.

PALLIDNESS, pal-id-nes, n. Paleness.

PALLING, pad-fing, ppr. Making insipid.

PALLMALL, pel-mel, n. A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring; the mallet itself which strikes the ball.

itself which strikes the ball.

PALLOR, pål'dr, n. Paleness.
PALM, på'm, n. A tree of which the branches were worn in token of victory. Victory; triumph. The inner part of the hand. A measure of length, comprising three inches.
PALM, på/m, vt. To conceal in the palm of the hand.

To impose by fraud.

PALMARY, pål'må-rê, a. Principal; capital.

PALMATED, pål'må't-èd, a. Having the feet broad.

PALMED, på'md, pp. Imposed by fraud.

PALMER, på'm-år, n. Apilgrim. A ferule; a stick to rap on the hand.

PALMERWORM, på'm-år-åårn, n. A worm covered

with hair, so called because he wanders over all plants. PALMETTO, pål-mét-ô, n. A species of the palm-tree.
PALMIFEROUS, pål-mit-år, a. Bearing palms.
PALMING, på'm-ing, pp. Imposing by fraud.
PALMIPEDE, pål-mè-pè'd, a. Web-footed.
PALMISTER, på'm-is-tår, n. One who deals in

palmistry. PALMISTRY, på'm-is-trê, n. Foretelling fortune by

the lines of the palm.
PALMSUNDAY, på'm-sůn'då', n. The Sunday next before Easter, so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in his way.

PALMTREE, på'm-trê', n. The date tree, or Phonix lactylifora, a native of Asia and Africa, which grows to the height of 60, and even 100 feet, with an upright stem, crowned with a cluster of leaves or branches, eight or nine feet long, extending all round like an umbrella. The fruit is in shape something like an acorn. This tree transplanted will grow in Europe, but the fruit never ripens.

but the fruit never ripens.

PALMY, på'm-ė, a. Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, pål-på-bli²t-ė, n. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, pål'påbl, a. Perceptible by the touch. Gross; coarse. Plain.

PALPABLENESS, pål'påbl-nės, n. Plainness; gross-PALPABLENESS, pål'påbl-nės, n. Plainness; gross-PALPABLY, pål'på-blė, ad. Grossly; plainly.

PALPATION, pål-på-shån, n. The act of feeling.

PALPATION, pål-på-shån, n. The act of feeling.

PALPITATING, pål'på-tå't-ling, pp. Beating gently.

PANEGYRICK, pån-è-jèr'îk, a. A festival; a meeting.

PANEGYRIST, på-nėj'ir-is, n. A festival; a meeting.

PANEGYRIST, på-nėj'ir-is, n. An encomiast.

PANEGYRISZ, på-nėj'ir-is, n. An encomiast.

PANEGYRIZE, på-nėj'ir-iz, vt. To commend highly.

PALSGRAVE, på/1z-grå/v, n. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace.
PALSICAL, på/1-zè-kål, a. Paralytick.
PALSIED, på/1-zèd, a. Diseased with a palsy.
PALSIED, på/1-zèd, pp. Affected with palsy.
PALSYING, på/1-zè-ing, ppr. Destroying power of motion or action.

motion, or action.

motion, or action.

PALSY, på1-zè, v. A privation of motion or feeling.

PALSY, på1-zè, v. To paralize.

PALTER, på1-tår, v. To shift; to play tricks.

PALTER, på1-tår, v. To squander.

PALTERED, på1-tår-år, v. A shifter.

PALTERER, på1-tår-år, v. A shifter.

PALTERING, på1-tår-ång, ppr. Squandering.

PALTRINESS,på1-trè-nés, v. The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, på1-trè-nés, v. The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, på'l-trê, a. Sorry; mean. PALUDAMENTUM, pål-u-då-men'-tům, n. A cloak PALUDAMENT On, para a worm by the military.
PALY, pā'lė, a. Pale: used only in poetry.
PAM, pām', n. The knave of clubs.
PAMPER, pām'pūr, vt. To feed luxuriously.
PAMPERED, pām'pūrd, a. Overfull.

PAMPERED, pām-pūrd, a. Overfull.

PAMPERED, pām-pūrd, pp. Fed nigh.

PAMPERING, pām-pūr-ling, n. Luxuriancy.

PAMPERING, pām-pūr-ling, ppr. Feeding luxuriously.

PAMPHLET, pām-flēt, n. A small book.

PAMPHLET, pām-flēt, vi. To write small books.

PAMPHLETEER, pam-flet-e'r, n. A scribbler of small

PAN, pan', n. A vessel broad and shallow. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. PAN, pan', vt. An old word denoting to close or join

together.

PANACEA, pån-å-sé-å, n. An universal medicine. An herb; called also Allheal.

An herr; caned asso ratureus.

PANADA, på-nå-då, n. \ Food made by soiling bread

PANADO, på-nå-då, n. \ in water.

PANARMONIUM, pån-år-mô'n-ŷům, n. A musical
instrument used by the ancients.

PANCAKE, pån-kå/k, n. Thin pudding baked in the

frying-pan. PANCRATICAL, pån-kråt- $^{\circ}$ lk-ål, a. Excelling in PANCRATICK, pån-kråt- $^{\circ}$ lk, a. nastick exercises

PANCREAS, pån'krê-ås, n. A gland of the conglo-merate sort, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins. [pancreas.

PANCREATICK, pån-krê-åt-ik, a. Contained in the

PANCY, pån-zė, n. A kind of violet.
PANSY, pån-zė, n. A kind of violet.
PANDARISM, pån-důr-lzm, n. (See PANDER.) The employment of a pander. [pimp. PANDARIZE, pån-důr-i'z, vt. To act the part of a PANDAROUS, pån-důr-i's, a. Pimping. PANDECT, pån-děkt, n. The digest of the civil law. PANDEMICK, pån-děm-ík, a. Incident to a whole

people. PANDEMONIUM, pån-dê-mô'n-ŷům, n. The great

hall cr council-chamber of Milton's devils. Hell.

hall Cr council-cnamper of Annon's devise. Hen.

PANDER, pån-ddr, vt. To pimp.

PANDER, pån-ddr, vt. To play the part of an agent for the ill-designs of another. [pander.

PANDERISM, pån-ddr-læ, n. The employment of a PANDERLY, pån-ddr-le, a. Pimping.

PANDICULATION, pån-dik-u-lä-shūn, n. The

restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness, that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANDIT, pån-dåt, n. } In Hindoostan: a learned man. PUNDIT, pån-dåt, n. PANDORAN, pån-dåd-rån, n. A sort of lute. PANDORE, pån-dåd-rån, n. A musical instrument; of

- 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, c've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PANEGYRIZED, på-nėj-ir-i'zd, or pån-e-jer-i'zd, pp.

Highly praised. PANEGYRIZING, på-něj'îr-i'z-ing, or pån'êj-ĕr-i'z-

ing, ppr. Eulogizing.

PANEL, pan'el, n. A square inserted between two other bodies. A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

PANEL, pån-čėl, vt. To form into panels.
PANELESS, pån-lės, a. Wanting panes of glass.
PANELLED, pån-čėld, pp. Formed into panels.
PANELLING, pån-čèl-ling, ppr. Forming into pannels.

PANG, pång', n. Extreme pain.
PANG, pång', vt. To torment.
PANGED, pång'd, pp. Tortured.
PANGING, pång'd, pp. Tortured.
PANGING, pång'd, pp. Torturing.
PANGOLIN, pång'gô-lin, n. A species of scaly lizard, found only in Hindoostan.

PANICAL, pån-'ik-ål, a. Violent without cause.

PANICGRASS, pån'ik-grås, n. A plant of the genus

panicum.

PANICK, pån-ik, n. A sudden fright without cause.

PANICLED, pån-iklu, a. Furnished with panicles.

PANICULATE, pån-ik-u-là't, a. Having branches

PANICULATED, pån-ik-u-là't-éd, variously sub-

divided.

PANIFICATION, pån-îf-îk-â'-shûn, a. Making bread. PANIFICATION, pån-îf-îk-â'-shûn, a. Making bread. PANIVOROUS, på-nîv'-ô-rûs, n. Living on bread. PANNADE, på-nâ'-d, n. The curvet of a horse. PANNAGE, pån'-êj, n. Food that swino feed on in

the woods.

PANNEL, pån-él, n. A rustick saddle. The stomach of a hawk.

of a hawk. [nelling a jury. PANNELLATION, pån-či-lå'shůn, n. Act of impan-PANNICLE, pån-'jkl, n.] A plant PANNICK, pån-'jk, n.] A basket. PANNIEL, pån-'jk-'el, n. The brain-pan; the skull. PANOPLY, pån-'ô-plè, n. Complete armour. PANORAMA, pån-ô-rå-'må, n. A large circular painting, havings of apparatt havinging of the paratter basings of the paratter basing in t ing, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the se-

veral objects of the representation. PANSOPHICAL, pan-sof-ik-al, a. Pretending to

PANSOPHICAL, pan-sol-ik-ai, a. Pretending to know every thing.

PANSOPHY, pån-sô-fê, n. Universal wisdom.

PANSY, pån-sê, n. See PANCY.

PANT, pån-t, vi. To palpitate.

PANT, pån-t, n. Motion of the heart.

PANTABLE, pån-tå-lön, n. A shoe; a slipper.

PANTALOON, pån-tå-lön, n. A part of a man's garment. A bufforn in the pantomines: so called from ment. A buffoon in the pantomimes: so called from the close dress which he usually wears.

PANTAMORPHIC, pån-tå-mår-fik, a. Taking all PANTER, pånt-år, n. One who pants. A net. PANTESS, pånt-ås, n. The difficulty of breathing in

PANTHEIST, pån'thê'ist, n. One who confounds God with the universe. A name given to the followers of Spinosa,

PANTHEISTIC, pån-thê-istik, n. Confounding God

with the universe. PANTHEON, pån-thê-un, n. A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pan-thur, n. A spotted wild beast. PANTILE, pan-ti'l, n. A gutter tile. PANTING, pant-ing, n. Palpitation.

PANTING, pant-ing, ppr. Palpitating.
PANTINGLY, pant-ing-lê, ad. With palpitation.
PANTLER, pant-idr, n. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pån-tổ's, n. A slipper. PANTOGRAPH, pån-tổ-grảf, n. A mathematical instrument.

PANTOGRAPHIC, pån-tô-gråf'ik, a. Pertain-PANTOGRAPHICAL,pån-tô-gråf'ik-ål,a. ing to a nantograph.

PÂNTÖGRAPHY, pån-tòg-råf-ê, n. View of an en-

PANTOLOGIA, pån-tô-lô/j-ŷå, n. A work of general

PANTOMETER, pån-tóm-ét-år, n. An instrument for measuring angles, elevations, and distances.

PANTOMETRY, pån-tóm-ét-rê, n. Universal mea-An instrument

surement.

PANTOMIME, pån'tô-mi'm, n. A tale exhibited in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTOMIME, pån-tỏ-mi'm, a. Representing dumb-PANTOMIMICAL, pån-tỏ-mim-'lk-ål, Represent-PANTOMIMICK, pån-tỏ-mim-'lk, a. ing only by gesture or dumb-show.

PANTON, pån-tån, n. A shoe contrived to recover a

narrow and hoof-bound heel.
PANTRY, pan-trê, n. The room in which provisions

PANTRY, pan'trê, n. The room in which provisions are deposited.

PANURGY, pan'tr-jê, n. Skill in all kinds of business PAP, pay', n. The nipple; the dug sucked. Food for infants. The pulp of fruit.

PAP, pay', v. To feed with pap.
PAPA, pa'pa', n. A fond name for father. See PAPE.
PAPACY, pa'pa', n. A fond name for father. See PAPE.
PAPACY, pa'pa', n. Popedom.
PAPALI, pa'pa', a. Popish.
PAPALIN, pa'pa'la, a. Popish.
PAPALIN, pa'pa'la, n. One devoted to the pope.
PAPAVEROUS, pa'pa'va'ra's, a. Resembling poppics.
PAPAW, pa'pa', n. A plant.
PAPE, pa'pa', n. The pope.
PAPAER, pa'pa'r, n. Substance on which men write PAPER, pa'pa'r, v. To pack in paper. To paper a room.
PAPER, pa'pa'r, v. To pack in paper. To paper a room.
PAPERCREDIT, pa'pa'r-kréd'it, n. Property circulated by means of any written paper obligation.
PAPERED, pa'pa'rd, pp. Covered with paper.
PAPERING, pa'pa'r-fa'sd, a. Having a white face.
PAPERING, pa'-pa'r-fa'sd, a. Having a white face.
PAPERING, pa'-pa'r-fa'sd, n. A paper machine to resemble a kite in the air.
PAPERMAKER, pa'-pa'r-ma'k-a'r, n. One who makes PAPERMAKER, på-pår-må/k-år, n. One who makes PAPERMILL, på-pår-mål, n. A mill in which rags

are ground for paper.
PAPERMONEY, på pår-mån e, n. Bills of exchange,

bank, and promissory notes.

PAPERSTAINER, på-pår-stå/n-år, n. One who co-

lours paper for hangings.

PAPESCENT, på-pés-ént, a. Containing pap.

PAPESS, på-pés, n. A female pope.

PAPHIAN, på-p-å-nå, a. Pertaining to the rites of PAPIERMACHE, på-p-å-måsh-å, n. A substance

made of paper reduced to a paste.

PAPILIO, på-pål-ýô, n. A butterfly.

PAPILIONACEOUS, på-pål-ýô-nå-shås, a. The flowers which represent something of the figure of a butterfly.

butterfly.

PAPILLARY, på-pîl-êr-ê, a. } Having 'vessels re-PAPILLARY, på-pîl-ûs, a. } sembling paps.

PAPILLATE, på-pîl-ûs, a. } sembling paps.

PAPISM, på-pîst-în. Popery. [of Rome. PAPISM, på-pîst-în. Popery. PAPIST, på-pîst-îr. n. One that adheres to the church PAPISTICAL, på-pîst-îr. a. } Popish.

PAPISTICAL, på-pîst-îr. n. Popery.

PAPISTRY, på-pîst-rê, n. Popery.

PAPIZED, på-pi-j'zd, a. Adhering to popery.

PAPPED, på-pi-po's, n. Among the native Indians of New England, a babe, or young child.

PAPPOUS, påp-dis, a. Having soft light down, as

PAPPOUS, pap'us, a. Having soft light down, as thistles

PAPPUS, pap'us, n. The downy substance that grows

PAPPUS, pāp²ås, n. The downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants.
PAPPY, pāp²å, a. Soft; succulent.
PAPULÆ, pāp²u-lè, n. Eruptions upon the skin.
PAPULOUS, pāp²u-lùs, a. Full of pimples.
PAR, pār, n. Equal value.
PARABLE, pār²ābl, n. A similitude.
PARABLE, pār²ābl, a. Easily procured.
PARABLE, pār²ābl, v.t. To represent by a parable.
PARABLED, pār²ābld, pp. Represented by fable.
PARABLING, pār²ā-blīng, ppr. Representing by fable.
PARABLING, pār²ā-blīng, ppr. Representing by fable.
PARABOLA, pā-rāb²ô-lā, n. A conick section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a p'ane that touches one side of the cone. of the cone.

PARABOLICAL, pår-å-bòl-ik-ål, a. Expressed by PARABOLICK, par-a-bòl-ik, α. parable or similitude.

PARABOLICALLY, pår-å-bôl-îk-ål-ê, ad. By way of parable or similitude.

PARABOLIFORM, pår-å-bol-e-farm, a. Having the

form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, på-råb-6-lizm, n. In algebra: the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, på-råb'ő-låéd, n. A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ.

PARACELSIAN, pår-å-sels-ýån, n. A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus.

PARACELSIAN, pår-å-sels-ýån, a. Denoting the

practice of Paracelsus.

PARACENTESIS, pår-å-sen-te-sis, n. That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let

out any matter: as, tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL, pår-å-sén-trik-ål, a. Deviating

PARACENTRICK, pår-å-sén-trik, a. from cir-PARACHRONISM, på råk-rô-nizm, n. An error in

chronology. PARACHUTE, pår-å-shu't, n. In aerostation: an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent.

ARACLETE. pår²å-klê't, n. The title of the Holy

PARACLETÉ, pår'å-klê't, 'n. Ghost.

PARADE, på-rå'd, n. Show; ostentation. Military

PARADE, pā-rā'd, n. Snow; ostentation. Initiary order. A publick walk.

PARADE, pā-rā'd, vi. To assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

PARADE, pā-rā'd, vi. To exhibit in a showy manner.

PARADED, pā-rā'd-ēd, pp. Assembled and arranged.

PARADIGM, pār'ā-di'm, n. Example; model.

PARADIGMATICAL, pār-ā-dim-āt'ik-āl, a. Exem-law.

Iforth as a model. plary.

PARADIGMATIZE, pår-å-dim-å-ti'z, vt. To set
PARADING, på-rå'd-ing, ppr. Making an osten-

PARADISE, par'a-di's, n. The blissful regions, in

PARADISE, pār-a-drs, n. 120 which the first pair was placed.
PARADISEA, pār-ā-dis-ŷā, n. A bird of paradise.
PARADISEAN, pār-ā-dis-yān, a. } Paradisiacal.

PARADISIAN, pår-å-di-sê-ån, a. Paradisiacal.
PARADISIACAL, pår-å-di-sê-å-käl, a. Making pa-[appearance. radise.

PARADOX, pår'å-doks, n. An assertion contrary to PARADOXICAL, pår-å-doks-åk-ål, a. Inclined to new tenets.

PARADOXICALLY, pår-å-dóks-ík-ål-ê, ad. In a manner contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALNESS,pår-å-dóks-ík-ål-nés, n. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pår-å-döks-öl-ő-jö, n. The use
PARADROME, pår-å-drő'm, a. A large open gallery

PARAGOGE, pår-å-gô-jô, n. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it : as, vast, vastly.

PARAGOGICAL, pår-å-gój-lk-ål, a. Belonging to PARAGOGICK, pår-å-gój-lk, a. tical figure called paragogue.

PARAGON, pår-å-gån, v. Something supremely ex-PARAGON, pår-å-gån, vt. To equal. PARAGON, pår-å-gån, vi. To pretend equality. PARAGONED, pår-å-gånd, pp. Compared; paralleled.

[paralleling. Comparing; PARAGONING, pår-å-gån-ing, ppr. Comparing; PARAGRAM, pår-å-gråm, n. A kind of play upon words.

PARAGRAMMATIST, pår-å-gråm-å-tist, n. A punster course.

PARAGRAPH, pår-å-gråf, n. A distinct part of a dis-PARAGRAPH, pår-å-gråf, vt. To write paragraphs. PARAGRAPHED, pår-å-gråfd, pp. Written in paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHIC, pår-å-gråf-ik, a. Consisting of paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pår-å-gråf-ik-ål-ĉ, ad. By paragraphs. | ragraphs. | ragraphs. | PARAGRAPHING, pår'å-gråf-ing, ppr. Writing pa-PARALEPSIS, pår'å-lép-sis, n.] In rhetoric: a figure PARALEPSY, pår'å-lép-sè, n.] by which a speaker | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs | paragraphs

pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.

PARALIPOMENA, pår-å-lip-òm'é-nå, n. omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of chronicles are so called.

PARALLACTICAL, pår-å-låk-tik-ål, a. \ Pertaining PARALLACTIC, pår-å-låk'tik, a. to a paral-

PARALLAX, pår'å-låks, n. The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

PARALLEL, pår-å-lel, a. Extended in the same direction.

PARALLEL, pår-å-lel, n. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line. Resemblance. Comparison.

PARALLEL, pår-å-lél, vt. To keep in the same di-

PARALLEL, par-a-iel, vr. 10 keep in the same direction. To compare.

PARALLELABLE, pår-å-lėl-åbl, a. That may be PARALLELED, pår-å-lėld, pp. Levelled; compared. PARALLELESS, pår-å-lėl-ås, a. Matchless.

PARALLELING, pår-å-lėl-ång, ppr. Comparing. Le-

velling. PARALLELISM, pår'å-lel-izm, n. Resemblance.

PARALLELLY, pår-å-lél-é, ad. With parallelism. PARALLELOGRAM, pår-å-lél-é gråm, n. In geometry: a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pår'å-lel-ô-gråm'ik-ål,2

Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, par-a-lel-o-pi-ped, n. A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a

pyramid of the same base and height.
PARALISED, pår-å-li'zd, pp. Struck with palsy.
PARALISING, pår-å-li'z-ing, ppr. Rendering useless. PARALISING, pår-å-li'z-fing, ppr. Rendering useless. PARALOGISM, pår-ål-ò-ji'zm, n. A false argument. PARALOGIZE, pår-ål-ò-ji'z, vi. To reason falsely. PARALOGY, pår-å-lò-je', n. False reasoning. PARALYSE, pår-å-li'z, vi. To render useless. PARALYSIS, på-rå-li's-ls, n. A palsy. PARALYTIC, pår-å-lit-lik, n. One struck by a palsy. PARALYTIC, pår-å-lit-lik, a. Palsied. PARALYTICAL, pår-å-lit-lik-la, a. Palsied. PARALYTICAL, pår-å-lit-lik-lik, a.

PARAMETER, på-råm'ét-ur, n. The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa: but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a

austissa. va., ...
different proportion.
PARAMOUNT, pår-å-måb'nt, a. Superior: as, lord naramount. Eminent.

paramount. Eminent.
PARAMOUNT, pår-å-måå'nt, n. The chief. PARAMOUR, pår-å-mô/r, n. A lover or wooer. PARANYMPH, pår-å-nimf, n. A brideman.

PARAPEGM, pår²ā-pēm, n. A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the scasons of the year, &c.

PARAPET, pår-å-pét, n. A wall breast high. PARAPH, pår-åf, n. Any mark or flourish added at the termination of a person's signature.

PARAPHERNALIA, pår-å-får-nå'l-ŷå, n. Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pår'å-fi-mô'sis, n. A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans. PARAPHRASE, pår-å-frå'z, n. An explanation in

many words. many words.

PARAPHRASE, pår'å-frå'z, vt. To translate loosely.

PARAPHRASE, pår'å-frå'z, vt. To make a paraphrase.

PARAPHRASED, pår'å-frå'zd, pp. Amply translated.

PARAPHRASING, pår'å-frå'z-ing, ppr. Translating freely.

PARAPHRAST, pår-å-fråst, n. One who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pår-å-fråst-fk-ål, a. \ Not li-PARAPHRASTIC, pår-å-fråst-fk, a. \ teral; not verbal.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, pår-å-fråst-ik-ål-e, ad. In a paraphrastical manner.

PARAPHRENITIS, pår-å-frê-ni-tis, n. An inflam-

mation of the diaphragm.
PARAPLEGY, pår-å-plê-jê, n. That palsy which af-

fects the lower part of the body.

PARAQUITO, pār-ā-kê-tô, n. A little parrot.

PARASANG, pār-ā-sāng, n. A Persian measure.

PARASCENIUM, pār-ā-sē'n-ŷūm,n. The farthest part of the stage of a theatre.

PARASCEUASTIC, pår-å-su-ås'tik, a. Preparatory. PARASCEVE, pår-å-sé'v, n. The Sabbath-eve of the Jaws.

PARASELENE, pår-å-sél-ê'n, n. A mock moon. PARASITE, pår-å-si't, n. One that earns his welcome by flatter

PARASITICAL, pår-å-sît'îk-ål,a. Flattering: PARASITIC, pår-å-sît'îk, a. plied to pl plied to plants which live on others.

PARASITICALLY, pår-å-sit-ik-ål-lè, ad. In a flattering manner.

PARASITISM, pår-å-si't-izm, n. The behaviour of a parasite. [ried over the head. PARASOL, pår-å-söl, or söl, n. A small umbrella car-PARASYLLABIC, pår-å-sil-låb-ik, a. Having PARASYLLABICAL, pår-å-sil-låb-ik-ål, equal

syllables. PARASYNEXIS, pår-å-sin-éks-is, n. A conventicle

or unlawful meeting.

PARAT, pår'åt, n. A fish found in Brazil.

PARATHESIS, på-råth'é-sis, n. In grammar: apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same

PARAVAIL, pår'å-vå'l, a. One who holdeth his fee over another, and is called tenant paravail because

over another, and is called tenant parawail because it is presumed he hath profit and avail by the land. PARAVAUNT, pār-fa-vang', ad. Publiely. In front. PARBOIL, pār-bàē'l, vt. To haif boil. PARBOILED, pā'r-bàē'l, pp. Boiled in part. PARBOILING, pā'r-bàé'l-lng, ppr. Boiling in part. PARBREAK, pā'r-brā'k, vt. To vomit. PARBREAK, pā'r-brā'k, vt. To eject from the stomach. PARBREAK, pā'r-brā'k'. v. Vomit.

PARBREAK, på'r-brå'k, n. Vomit.
PARBUCKLE, pår'-bůk'l, n. A roslings for hoisting casks, &c. A rope like a pair of

PARCEL, på/r-sėl, n. A small bundle. PARCEL, på/r-sėl, vt. To divide into portions.

PARCELED, pår-séld, pp. Divided into portions.
PARCELING, pår-sél-ling, ppr. Dividing into portions.
PARCENARY, på'r-sén-ér-é, n. A holding or occupy-

ing of land by joint tenants, called coparceners.

PARCENER, på'r-sen-år, n. Where a person seized in fee-simple dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, and these coheirs are then called coparceners; or, for

these coheirs are then called coparceners; or, for brevity, parceners only.

PARCH, på'rtsh, vt. To burn slightly.

PARCH, på'rtsh, vi. To be scorched.

PARCHED, på'rtsh, pp. Scorched. [dried up. PARCHED, på'rtsh-åd, pp. Scorched.

PARCHEDNESS, pår'tsh-åd-nås, n. State of being PARCHING, på'rtsh-ment, n. The skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

PARCHMENTMAKER, på'rtsh-ment-må'k-år, n. He who dresses parchment.

who dresses parchment.

who dresses parchment.

PARCITY, på'r-sit-è, n. Sparingness.

PARD, på'rd, n.

PARDALE, på'r-dål, n. The leopard.

PARDON, på'r-dån, n. Forgiveness of an offender.

PARDON, på'r-dån, vt. To forgive a crime.

PARDONABLE, på'r-dån-åbl, a. Excusable.

PARDONABLENESS,på'r-dån-åbl-nès, n. Venialness.

PARDONABLY, på'r-dån-åb-lė, ad. Excusably.

PARDONED, på'r-dån-ån, pp. Forgiven. [ther.

PARDONER, på'r-dån-år, n. One who forgives ano-

PARDONING, på'r-dun-ing, a. Forgiving. PARDONING, på'r-dån-ing, ppr. Forgiving. PARE, på'r, vt. To cut off extremities of the surface.

PARED, på'rd, pp. Freed from any thing superfluous. PAREGORICK, pår-ê-gor'ik, n. A medical preparation which comforts and assuages.

PAREGORICK, pår-ê-gòr-ik, a. Having the power in medicine to assuage

PARELCON, pår'él-kon, n. The addition of a word or

syllable to the end of another.

PAREMBOLE, på-rem'bô-lê, n. The insertion of amething relating to the subject in the middle of a period; it differs from the parenthesis only in this; the parembole relates to the subject, the parenthesis is foreign to it.

renthesis is foreign to it.

PARENCHYMA, på-rénk-ĉ-må, n. A spongy substance; a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHYMATOUS, på-rén-k-m²-å-n³ Spongy.

PARENCHYMOUS, på-rèn-k-ĉ-m³n, a

PARENESIS, på-rèn-k-ŝ-s-s, n. Persuasion.

PARENETICAL, pår-å-n-ét-lk, a.

PARENTICAL, pår-å-n-ét-lk, a.

PARENTICAL, pår-å-n-ét-lk, a.

PARENTICAL, pår-å-n-ét-lk, a.

PARENT, på-rent, n. A father or mother.
PARENTAGE, på-rent-éj, n. Extraction.
PARENTAGE, på-rent-él, a. Pertaining to parents.
PARENTATION, på-rent-å-kshûn, n. Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS, på-ren'the-sis, n. A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken

out, without injuring the sense of the it: being commonly marked thus, ().

PARENTHETICAL, på-rén-thét-îk-âl, a. Vsing pa-rén-thét-îk, a. PARENTHETICK, på-ren-thet-ik, a. frentheses. PARENTHETICALLY, på-ren-thet-ik-ål-e, ad. In a

parenthesis. PARENTICIDE, på-rent-is-i'd, n. One who kills a PARENTLESS, på-rent-les, a. Deprived of parents. PARER, på'r-ur, n. An instrument to cut away the surface.

surface.

PARERGY, på'r-år-jê, n. Something unimportant.

PARGASITE, på'r-jêt, n. Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

PARGET, på'r-jêt, vi. To lay paint on the face.

PARGET, på'r-jêt, vi. To plaster.

PARGETED, på'r-jêt-êd, pp. Stuccoed.

PARGETEN, på'r-jêt-år, n. A plasterer.

PARGETING, på'r-jêt-år, n. A mock sun.

PARIAL, på'r-ýàl, n.

Three of a sort at cer.

PAIROYAL, på'r-ýàl, n.

PAIRAN, på'r-ýàl, n.

PARIAN, på'r-ýàl, n.

PARIAN, på'r-ýàl, n.

PARIAN, på'r-ýàl, n. marble.

PARIETAL, på-ri-et-ål, a. Constituting the sides or PARIETARY, på-ri-et-år-ê, n. An herb. PARIETINE, på-ri-et-i'n, n. A piece of a wall.

PARILITY, på-rilst-ê, n. Resemblance.

PARILITY, på-rilst-ê, n. Resemblance.

PARING, på/r-ing, pp. Cutting off the outside.

PARIS, på/r-is, n. An herb.

PARISH, pår-ish, n. The particular charge of a secu-

lar priest.
PARISH, pår-ish, a. Belonging to the parish.
PARISHIONER, på-rish-un-ur, n. One that belongs
Paris.

PARISIAN, på-ré'z-ŷån, n. A native or inhabitant of PARISIAN, på-råt-år, n. A beadle.
PARITY, pår-åt-å, n. Equality.
PARK, pårk, n. A piece of ground inclosed.
PARK, pårk, v.t. To inclose as in a park.

PARKED, på/rkd, pp. Inclosed in a park. PARKER, på/rk-år, n. A park-keeper.

PARKING, på'rk-ing, ppr. Inclosing in a park. PARKLEAVES, på'rk-lê'vz, n. An herb. PARLANCE, på'r-lans, n. Conversation.

PARLANCE, parriams, ... Conversation.

PARLE, på'rl, vi. To converse.

PARLEY, på'r-lê, vi. To treat by word of mouth.

PARLEY, på'r-lê, vi. To treat by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, på'r-lå-mênt, n. The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, pår-lå-mén-tå'r-ýån One of PARLIAMENTEER, pår-lå-mén-tê'r, n. who embraced the cause of the parliament against the

king, in the great rebellion.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, pår-lå-mén-tå'r-ýån, a. Serving the parliament, in the time of the great rebellion.

PARLIAMENTARY, pår-lå-mént-ér-é, a. Enacted by

parliament. [floor.
PARLOUR, på'r-lůr, n. A room in houses on the ground
PARLOUS, på'r-lůs, a. Keen; shrewd.
PARLOUSNESS, på'r-lůs-něs, n. Keenness of temper.

PARMACITY, pår-må-sit'e, n. Corruptedly for spermaceti

PARMESAN Cheese, pår-må-zån', n. A cheese made

at Parma in Italy.

PARNEL, på'r-nėl, n. A punk; a slut. PAROCHIAL, på-rô'k-ŷàl, α. Belonging to a parish. PAROCHIALITY, på-rô'k-ŷàl'ît-è, n. State of being

parochial.

PAROCHIALLY, på-rô'k-ýål-ĉ, ad. In a parish.

PAROCHIAN, på-rô'k-ýån, n. A parishioner.

PAROCHIAN, på-rô'k-ýån, a. Belonging to a parish.

PARODICAL, på-ròd'ik-ål, a. Copying after the man-

PARODY, pår'2-d-dô, n. A writing, in which the words of an author are taken, and by a slight change adapted

of an author are taken, and by assignments to some new purpose.

PARODY, pår-6-dé, vt. To copy by way of parody.

PAROL, pår-6-l, a. By word of mouth. [to go away.

PAROLE, pår-6-l, n. Promise given by a prisoner not

PARONOMASIA, pår-6-nô-må's-ŷå, n. A rhetorical

PARONOMASY, pår-6-nô-må-se, n. figure, in

Likh by the abages of a letter or svllable, severul which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. PARONOMASTICAL, pår-ô-nô-måst-ik-ål, a. Be-

longing to a paranomasy PARONYMOUS, på-ron-é-můs, a. Resembling another word.

PARONYCHIA, pår-ô-nîk-ŷå, n. A felon ; a whitlow.

PAROQUET, pår-ô-kê't, n. A small parrot. PAROTID, på-ròt-id, a. Salivary.

PAROTIS, par-ô-tis, n. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears. of a disease. PAROXYSM, pår-òks-åzm, n. Periodical exacerbation PAROXYSMAL, pår-òks-åz-mål, a. Pertaining to paroxysm.

PARREL, pår-él, n. A machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICIDAL, pār-é-si'd-āl, a. Committing par-PARRICIDOUS, pār-é-si'd-ŷūs, a. ricide. PARRICIDE, pār-é-si'd, n. One who destroys his

father

PARRIED, pår'åd, pp. Warded off.
PARROT, pår'åt, n. A bird remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

PARRY, pår-é, vi. To put by thrusts.
PARRY, pår-é, vi. To turn aside.
PARRYING, pår-é-îng, ppr. Warding off. [of speech. PARSE, på'rs, vt. To resolve a sentence into the parts PARSED, på'rsd, pp. Signifies a grammatical explanation of the words of a sentence, as distinct parts of

PARSIMONIOUS,pår-sim-ó'n-ŷūs,a. Frugal; sparing. PARSIMONIOUSLY, pår-sim-ô'n-ŷūs-lē, ad. Frugally. [disposition to save. PARŠIMONIOUSNESS, pår-sim-ô'n-ŷůs-nês, n. A

PARSIMONIONNESS, par-sim-on-yus-nes, n. A PARSIMONY, på'r-sim-ån-è, n. Frugality.

PARSIMONY, på'r-sim-ån-è, n. Frugality.

PARSIMO, på'r-sin, ppr. Resolving a sentence into the parts of speech.

PARSLEY, på'rs-lip, n. An herb.

PARSNIP, på'r-sin, n. An edible root. [parish.

PARSON, på'r-sin, n. The rector or incumbent of a PAKSONAGE, på'r-sin, ėj, n. The house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. to the residence of the incumbent.

PART, ph'rt, n. A portion. Share; concern. Action. PART, ph'rt, ad. In some measure; PART, ph'rt, vt. To divide; to share; to distribute. PART, ph'rt, vi. To take farewell. To have share. To set out; to resign.

PARTABLE, på'rt-åbi, a. Divisible. PARTAGE, på'rt-åj, n. Division.

PARTAKE, pår-tå'k, vi. To have share of any thing PARTAKE, pår-tå'k, vt. To have part in. PARTAKEN, pår-tå'kn, pp. Shared with others.

PARTAKER, pår-tå/k-ur, n. A partner in possessions. PARTAKING, par-ta'k-ing, n. Union in some bad PARTAKING, par-ta'k-ing, ppr. Sharing with others. PARTED, på/rt-ed, a. Possessing accomplishments.

PARTED, på/rt-éd, pp. Separated. PARTER, på/rt-år, n. One that separates.

PARTERE, part-tar, n. A division of ground furnished with flowers. [reason. PARTIAL, på'r-shål, a. Inclined to favour without PARTIALITY, på'r-shê-ål'ît-ê, n. Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other. [This is one of those words in the pronunciation of which the ti has been corrupted into she, and which is so confirmed in its pronunciation, that it would be in vain for any orthoepist to recommend that the ti should be pronounced se, as, par-sê-âl'ît-ê; therefore, as I do not like to knock my head against the stone wall

of inveterate custom, I have not attempted to alter its pronunciation.—J. K.]
PARTIALIST, på'r-shål-lst, n. One who is partial.
PARTIALIZE, på'r-shål-l'z, vt. To make partial.
PARTIALIZED, på'r-shål-l'z-ing, pp. Rendered partial.
PARTIALIZING, på'r-shål-l'z-ing, ppr. Rendering

partial.

PARTIALLY, på/r-shål-ê, ad. With unjust favour. In PARTIBLITY, på/r-shål-ê, a. Divisibility. [part. PARTIBLE, på/r-f/sh, a. Separable. [sparcd. PARTICIPABLE, pår-tls/spåbl, a. Such as may be

PARTICIPANT, pår-tis-"ip-ånt, a. Sharing.
PARTICIPANT, pår-tis-"ip-ånt, n. A partaker.
PARTICIPATE, pår-tis-"ip-åt, vi. To have part of

something common with another. PARTICIPATE, pår-tis-ip-på't, vt. To share.

PARTICIPATED, par-tis-ip-a/t-ed, pp. Shared with [share. others PARTICIPATING, pår-tis-ip-å't-ing, ppr. Having a PARTICIPATION, pår-tis-ip-å'shun, n. The state of

[partaking. Capable of sharing something in common. PARTICIPATIVE, pår-tis-îp-â/t-iv, a. Capable of PARTICIPIAL, pår-tis-îp-ŷål, a. Having the nature

of a participle. [of a participle. PARTICIPIALLY, pār-ths-ip-'ŷāl-ê, ad. In the sense PARTICIPLE, pā'r-ths-ipl, n. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTING, på/rt-ing, ppr. Dividing.
PARTICLE, på/rt-tikl, n. A small portion. A word unvaried by inflection.

PARTICULAR, pår-tik'-u-lår, n. A single instance;

individual. Distinctly.
PARTICULAR, pår-tik-u-lår, a. Individual; one dis-

tinct from others. PARTICULARISM, pår-tik-u-lår-izm, n. The doc-

trine of particular election. [peculiar. PARTICULARITY, pår-tîk-u-lår-it-ê, n. Something PARTICULARIZE, pår-tîk-u-lår-i'z, vt. To mention distinctly.

[cular. PARTICULARIZE, půr-tîk'u-lůr-i'z, vt. To be parti-PARTICULARIZED, pår-tik-lår-i'zd, pp. Enume-

pår-tik-u-lår-i'z-ing, PARTICULARIZING, Mentioning in particulars.
PARTICULARLY, pår-tik-u-lår-lê, ad. Distinctly.

PARTICULATE, pår-tik²u-lä⁴t, vi. To mention singly.
PARTING, på'rt-lng, v. Division; separation.
PARTISAN, pår-tiz-ån', v. A pike or halberd. An adherent to a faction.

[rated down to the base.

PARTITE, på'r-ti't, n. A thing divided; a leaf sepa-PARTITION, pår-tish-ån, n. Division; separation.
PARTITION, pår-tish-ån, vt. To divide into parts.
PARTITIONED, pår-tish-ånd, pp. Divided into distinct parts.

tinet parts.

[into distinct parts.]

PARTITIONING, pår-tish-ån-ing, ppr. Dividing

PARTITIVE, pårt-it-iv a. Distributive: as, a nour. partitive.

PARTTIVELY, på'rt-ît-îv-lê, ad. Distributively.
PARTLET, på'rt-lêt, n. A rnff worn by women. A hen.
PARTLY, på'rt-lê, ad. In part.

PARTNER, på/rt-når, vt. An associate.
PARTNER, på/rt-når, vt. To associate with a partner.
PARTNERED, på/rt-nård, pp. Joined with a partner.
PARTNERING, på/rt-når-ing, ppr. Associating with

PARTNERSHIP, på'rt-nůr-shîp, n. The union of two

PARTNERSHIP, pa'rt-nūr-ship, n. The union of two or more in the same business.

PARTOOK, pār-tök', pret. of Partake.

PARTRIDGE, pā'r-trij, n. A bird of game.

PARTS, pā'rtz, n. pl. Faculties; talents.

PARTURE, pā'rt-yūr, n. Departure.

PARTURIATE, pār-tu'rē-ā't,vi. To bring forth young.

PARTURIENT, pār-tu'r-yōnt, a. About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pār-tu-rīsh-ūn, n. The state of bring shout to bring forth.

PARTY, på/r-tė, n. A faction. Particular person.
Opposed to another.
PARTYJURY, på/r-tė-jð-rė, n. A jury half foreigners and helf notines. and half natives.

PARTYMAN, på/r-tê-mån, n. An abettor of a party. PARTYSPIRIT, på/r-tê-spír-ít, n. The spirit that

supports a party.

PARTYWALL, på'r-té-őå'l, n. Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARU, pår-'u, n. A singular American fish.
PARULIS, pår-u'lis, n. Gumboils.
PARVIS, på'r-v'lis, n. A church or church porch.
PARVITUDE, på'r-v'e-tu'd, n. Littleness.
PARVITY, på'r-v'lt-e, n. Minuteness.
PAS på' n. Precedence

PAS, på', n. Precedence. PASCH, påsk', n. The feast of Easter.

PASCHAL, påsk-ål, a. Relating to the passover.

PASCH-EGG, påsk-åg', n. An egg dyed or stained,
presented, about the time of Easter, in several parts

of the north of England, to this day, to young persons. ASCHFLOWER, påsk-flåb-ur, n. See Pasque-PASCHFLOWER, FLOWER.

PASH, påsh', n. A blow; a stroke.
PASH, påsh', rt. To push against.
PASHED, påsh'd, pp. Struck down.
PASHING, påsh'ing, ppr. Striking down.
PASQUEFLOWER, påsk-flåð-år, n. A flower.
PASQUEFLOWER, påsk-flåð-år, n. A flower.

PASQUIL, pås'köil, n. PASQUIN, pås'köin, n. - A lampoon.

PASQUIN, pas-koin, n.

PASQUINADE, pås-kôin-å'd,n.

PASQUIL, pås-kôil, vt.

PASQUIL, pås-kôil, vt.

PASQUILLER, pås-kôil-ûr, n. A lampooner.

PASS, pås', n. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

PASS, pås', rt. To go beyond or through.

PASS, pås', rt. To go beyond or through.

PASS, pås', rt. To move from one place to another; to be progressive. To make a push in fencing. To omit.

To vanish.

Ao vanish.

PASSABLE, pås-fåbl, a. Possible to be passed. Tolerable.

PASSABLY, pås-fåb-lê, ad. Tolerably.

PASSADO, pås-så-dô, n. A push; a thrust.

PASSAGE, pås-fj, n. Act of passing; travel; course; journey; way. Part of a book.

PASSAGER, pås-fj-dr, n. A traveller. This word is

usually written corruptly passenger.

PASSANT, pås'ånt, or pås'ong, a. Cursory; careless.

PASSANT (En), ong-pås'ong, ad. By the way.

PASSAN1 (En), ong-pas-ong, and By the way.

PASSED, påsd', pp.

Gone by. Ended.

PASSENGER, pås-én-jůr, n. A traveller.

PASSENGER Falcon, pås-én-jůr fål-kôn, n. A kind

of migratory bird.

PASSER, på's-år, n. One who passes.

PASSERINE, pås-år-i'n, a. Pertaining to sparrows.

PASSIBILITY, pås-åb-ål-åt-å, n. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pås-fbl, a. Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pås-fbl-nes, n. Quality of receiving

PASSING, pås'Ing, part. a. Supreme; eminent. PASSING, pås'Ing, ppr. Moving; surpassing. PASSINGBELL, pås'Ing-bél, n. The bell which was

prayers for the passing soul: it is now used for the

bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSINGLY, pås-ing-le, ad. Exceedingly.

PASSING-NOTE, pås-ing-not, n. A note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage,

ACCION nåsh'ûn, n. Violent commotion of the

PASSION, påsh'ån, n. Violent commotion of the mind. Anger. Love. Emphatically, the last suf-

reing of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION, påsh'ån, vi. To be extremely agitated.

PASSIONARY, påsh'ån-ër-ë, n. A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

PASSIONATE, påsh'un-ët, a. Easily moved to anger. PASSIONATE, påsh'un-ët, rt. To express passionately. PASSIONATED, påsh'un-å't-ed, pp. Expressed passionately

PASSIONATELY, pash-un-et-le, ad. With passion;

PASSIONATELY, pash-un-et-1e, us, with desire, love, or hatred. Angrily.
PASSIONATENESS, pash-un-et-nes, n. Vehe-with passion.

mence of mind.

PASSIONATING, påsh'dn-å't-ing, ppr. Affecting
PASSIONED, påsh'dnd, a. Violently affected.

PASSIONED, påsh'dn-då, a. Violently affected.
PASSIONED, påsh'dn-lås, a. Cool; undisturbed.
PASSIONLESS, påsh'dn-lås, a. Cool; undisturbed.
PASSIONWEEK, påsh'dn-båk, a. The week immediately preceding Easter.
PASSIVE, pås'iv, a. Unresisting; suffering.
PASSIVELY, pås'iv-lè, ad. With a passive nature.
PASSIVENESS, pås'iv-lè, ad. Patience; calmness.
PASSIVITY nås.siv'at.-å. n. Passiveness.

PASSIVERESS, pas-1v-nes, n. Fatence; camness. PASSIVITY, pas-siv-ti-e, n. Passiveness. PASSLESS, pas-1és, a. Having no passage. PASSOVER, pas-2°-var, n. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews. The sacrifice killed.

PASS-PAROLE, pås-på-roll, n. A command given at the head of an army and communicated to the rear. PASSPORT, pås'pårt, n. Permission of passage PASSYMEASURE, pås'ê-mêzh'ůr, n. An ole

An old kind of dance. PAST, på/st, n. Elliptically used for past time.

PAST, past, n. Empirically used to past time.
PAST, past, part. a. Not present; not to come. Spen.
PAST, past, prep. Beyond in time.
PASTE, past, n. Flour and water boiled together as to make a cement. An imitation of precious stone:
PASTE, past, vt. To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, på'st-bo'rd, n. Masses made by past.

ing one paper on another.

ing one paper on another.

PASTEBOARD, på'st-bỏ'rd, a. Made of pasteboard

PASTED, på'st-èd, pp. Cemented with paste.

PASTEL, påst-èl, n. An herb.

PASTERN, pås-t-èl, n. That part of the leg o

horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

PASTERN-JOINT, pås-t-èl, n. The joint is horse's leg next the foot.

PASTIME, pås-ti'm, vi. Amusement.

PASTIME, pås-ti'm, vi. Amusement.

PASTIME, pås-ti'm, vi. To sport.

PASTING, på'st-ing, ppr. Cementing with paste, PASTOR, pås'tår, n. A shepherd. A clergyman. PASTORAL, pås'tår-ål, a. Rural; rustick. PASTORAL, pås'tår-ål, n. A poem; an idyl; a bustick.

PASTORATE, pås'tår-å't, n. The office of a spirite.
PASTORLIKE, pås'tår-lik, a.
PASTORLY, pås'tår-le, a.
PASTORSHIP, pås'tår-ship, n. The office or rankof a

pastor.

PASTRY, på's-trê, n. Pies or baked paste.

PASTRYCOOK, på's-trê-kôk', n. One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pås'tyùr-åbl, a. Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pas'tyur-ej, n. The business of feeding

from external agents.

ASSIBLENESS, påsélbl-nes, n. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

ASSING, påsélng, part. a. Supreme; eminent.

ASSING, påsélng, part. a. Supreme; eminent.

ASSING, påsélng, part. a. Supreme; eminent.

ASSINGBELL, påsélng, part. a. The bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain cattle.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-

PAT, påt', n. A blow; a tap. Small lump.
PAT, påt', a. Fit; exactly suitable.
PAT, påt', ad. Fity; conveniently.
PAT, påt', vt. To strike lightly.
PATACHE, på-tå'sh, n. A small ship.
PATACOON, påt-å-kö'n, n. A spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English.

PATAVINITY, pat-a-vin-it-e, n. The peculiar style
or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from Patavium or Padua, the place of his PATCH, patsh', n. A piece sowed on. A parcel of PATCH, patsh', rt. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. To mend clumsily. PATCHED, påtsh'd, pp. Mended clumsily.
PATCHER, påtsh'dr, n. A botcher.
PATCHERY, påtsh'dr-ê, n. Bungling work. PATCHING, patsh-ing, ppr. Botching. PATCHWORK, patsh-ourk, n. Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours together.

PATE, på't, n. The head.

PATED, på't-éd, a. It is used only in composition: as, long-pated, or cunning.

PATEE, pat-té', n. In heraldry: a cross small in PATTEE, pat-té', n. the centre and widening to the extremities. PATEFACTION, påt-ĉ-fak-shun, n. Declaration. PATELLA, på-tél-å, n. The cap of the knee. univalve shell-fish. PATELLIFORM, på-tel-e-farm, a. Of the form of a dish. [tella, a shell. PATELLITE, påt-él-i't, n. Fossil remains of the pa-PATEN, på't-én, n. A plate. The cover of the chalice used in Romish churches to hold particles of the host. [sive right or privilege. PATENT, pat'ent, n. A writ conferring some exclu-PATENT, pat'ent, a. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

PATENT, pat'ent, vt. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters patent.

PATENTED, påt'-ent-ed, pp. Granted by patent. PATENTEE, påt-én-té', n. One who has a patent. PATENTING, påt-ént-ing, ppr. Granting by patent. PATENTROLLS, påt-ént-rôlz, n. The records of

patents.

PATERA, påt-é-rå, n. A goblet; a broad bowl.

PATERNAL, på-tér-nål, a. Fatherly. Hereditary.

PATERNITY, på-tér-nål-å, n. Fathership.

PATERNOSTER, påt-år-nås-tår, n. The Lord's PATERINOSTEIN, partial prayer.

PATH, på'th, n. Way; road; track.

PATH, på'th, nt. To push forward.

PATHED, på'thd, pp. Beaten into a path by treading.

PATHETICAL, på-thét-lik-ål, a. \ Affecting the pas
PATHETICALLY, på-thét-lik-ål-è, ad. In such a
manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, på-thét-lik-ål-nés, n. Quality
of moving the passions.

of moving the passions.

PATHFLY, ph'th-fh', n. A fly found in footpaths.

PATHING, ph'th-fh', n. A fly found in footpaths.

PATHING, ph'th-flag, ppr. Making a path.

PATHLESS, ph'th-fles, a. Untrodden.

PATHOGNOMONICK, ph-thòg-nô-mòn-flk, a. Designing the essence or real nature of a disease.

PATHOGNOMY, på-thòg-nô-mê, n. Expression of

the passions.

PATHOLOGICAL, på-thô-lòj-lk-ål, a. Relating to

the tokens of a distemper. PATHOLOGICALLY, på-thố-loj-ik-ål-ê, ad. In the manner of pathology. 4 [pathology. PATHOLOGIST, på-thöl²ð-jist, n. One who treats of PATHOLOGY, på-thöl²ð-je, n. That part of medi-

cine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body. PATHOS, på-thôs, n. Passion; warmth; energy. PATHWAY, på-th-oå', n. A narrow way to be passed

on foot.

PATIBLE, påt-fbl, a. Sufferable. PATIBULATED, på-tbb-u-lå/t-ed, a. Hung on a gibbet. PATIBULARY, på-11541-ler-e, n. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, på'shéns, n. The calm endurance of pain or labour. An herb.

PATIENT, på'shént, n. A person diseased.

PATIENT, på'shént, vt. To compose one's self.

PATIENT, på'shént, a. Calm under pain or affliction.

PATIENTED, på'shént-éd, pp. Composed.

PATIENTING, på'shént-lå, pp. Composing.

PATIENTINY, på'shént-lå, ad. Without rage under pain or affliction.

PATIENTET, pa-suchers, pain or affliction.

PATIN, påt/in, n. The cover of a chalice. See PATEN.

PATLY, påt/ie, ad. Commodiously; fitly.

PATNESS, påt/nés, n. Suitableness.

PATONCE, på-tô'ngs, n. See POMME.

PATRIARCH, på'trê-årk, n. One who governs by [triarchs.]

paternal right. [triarchs.

PATRIARCHAL, på-trê-å/rk-ål, a. Belonging to paPATRIARCHATE, på-trê-å/rk-ål, n. } A bishopPATRIARCHSHIP, på-trê-å/rk-ship, n. } rick su-

perior to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, på tré-årk-ê, n. Jurisdiction of a

patriarch.
PATRICIAN, på-trish-ån, n. A nobleman.
PATRICIAN, på-trish-ån, a. Senatorial.
PATRIMONIAL, påt-rê-mô'n-ýål, a. Po Possessed by

inheritance. heritance. PATRIMONIALLY, påt-ré-mổ/n-ỷål-ê, ad. By in-PATRIMONY, påt-rê-můn-ê, n. An estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, på-tré-åt, n. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. PATRIOT, patre at, a. Actuated by the care of one's

country.

PATRIOTIC, på-trê-ôt-îk, a. Full of patriotism.

PATRIOTISM, på-trê-ôt-îzm, n. Love of one's country.

PATRIPASSIONS, på-trê-på-s-ýans, n. A sect of re-

ligion, who held that God the Father suffered with Christ.

PATRISTIC, pā-trīs-tīk, a.
PATRISTICAL, pā-trīs-tīk-āl, a.
Pertaining to the PATRISTICAL, pā-trīs-tīk-āl, a.
Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.

PATROCINATE, på-trô'sin-å't, vt. To patronise. PATROCINATED, på-trô'sin-å't-éd, pp. Patronised. PATROCINATING, på-trô'sin-å't-ing, ppr. Patro-

nizing.

PATROCINATION, på trô-sin-å-shun, n. Counte-PATROL, på-trô'l, n. The act of going the rounds in a garrison. Those that go the rounds in a camp or PATROLLING, på-trô'l, vi. To go the rounds in a camp or PATROLLING, på-trô'l-ling, ppr. Going the rounds, as a guard.

[has ecclesiastical preferment. One who protects. One who PATRON, på trån, n. One who protects. One who PATRONAGE, påt rå-nej, n. Support. Right of con-

FATRONAGE, pāt-ro-neļ, n. Support. Right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAGE, pāt-rô-ne'j, vt. To protect.

PATRONAL, pāt-rū-ne'j, n. A female that supports, and that has the gift of a benefice.

PATRONISE, pāt-rô-ni'z, vt. To support.

PATRONISED, pāt-rô-ni'zd, pp. Supported.

PATRONISED, pāt-rô-ni'zd, pp. One who counter.

PATRONISER, påt-rô-ni'z-ur, n. One who counte-

nances or supports.

PATRONISING, påt-rô-ni/z-ing, ppr. Defending.

PATRONIESS, på-trån-ies, a. Without a patron.

PATRONYMIC, påt-rô-nim-ik, n. Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

Struck gently with the fingers.

name of the tather or ancestor.

PATTED, påttéd, pp. Struck gently with the fingers.

PATTEN of a pillar, påttén, n. Its base.

PATTEN, påttén, n. A shoe of wood with an iron ring.

PATTENMAKER, påttén-må'k-år, n. He that makes pattens.

pattens.

PATTER, påt²nr vi To make a noise like the quick PATTER, påt²nr vi To make a noise like the quick PATTER, påt²nr, vi. To recite hastily. [quickly. PATTERED, påt²nrd, pp. Repeated hastily; struck PATTERING, påt²nrd, pp. Striking with a quick succession of small sounds; repeating hastily.

PATTERN, påt²nr, n. A specimen. Any thing cut succession of small sounds; repeating hastily.

out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PATTERN, påt-årn, vt. To copy.

PATTERNED, påt-årnd, pp. Copied.

PATTERNING, påt-årnding, ppr. Copying.

PATTING, påt-ång, ppr. Tapping.

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PEA

'1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u. 6

PATTY, påt-e, n. A little pie.
PATTYPAN, påt-e-pån, n. A pan to bake a little pie PATTITAN, pat-es-pan, n. PAVAN, på-vån, n. PAVAN, på-vån, n. A grave kind of dance.
PAVIN, på-vån, n. A grave kind of dance.
PAUCILOQUENT, på-sil-ô-kô-nt, a. Using few words.
PAUCILOQUY, på-sil-ô-kô-n. Sparing and rare

speech.
PAUCITY, på'sît-ê, n. Smallness of quantity or number.
PAUM, på'm, vt. To impose by fraud.
PAUNCE, på'ns, n. A pansy. See PANCY.
PAUNCH, på'ntsh, n. The belly.
PAUNCH, på'ntsh, vt. To take out the paunch.
PAUNCHED, på'ntsh'd, pp. Ripped open.
PAUNCHING, pa'ntsh'ing, ppr. Taking out the contents of the belly. tents of the belly.

PAUPER, på-pår, n. One who receives alms.
PAUPERISM, på-pår-izm, n. The state of poverty.

PAUPERISM, på'pår-Izm, n. The state of poverty. PAUSE, på'z, n. A stop. A stop in music. PAUSE, på'z, vî. To wait; to stop. PAUSER, på'z-år, n. He who pauses. PAUSING, på'z-årg, ppr. Deliberating. PAUSINGLY, på'z-årg, lpg. d. By breaks. PAVE, på'v, vî. To lay with brick or stone. PAVED, på'vd, pp. Laid over with stones. PAVEMENT, på'v-měnt, n. Stones or bricks laid on the ground.

the ground.
PAVEMENT, på'v-ment, vt. To floor; to pave.

PAVEMENT, på'v-mént, vt. To floor; to pave.
PAVER, på'v-n, n.
PAVIER, på'v-ýct, n.
PAVESE, på'v-ýct, n. A large shield.
PAVID, på'v-ld, a. Timorous.
PAVIDITY, på-vld'tt-ĉ, n. Fearfulness.
PAVILION, på-vll'ýdn, n. A tent.
PAVILION, på-vll'ýdn, vt. To furnish with tents.
PAVILIONED, på-vll'ýdnd, pp. Furnished with a tent.

a tent. PAVILIONING, på-vil-'yun-ing, ppr. Sheltering by PAVING, på'v-ing, n. Pavement of stone, brick, or tile. PAVING, på'v-ing, ppr. Flooring with stones. PAVO, på-vo, n. A constellation in the southern hemi-

sphere, consisting of fourteen stars. Also a fish.

PAVONE, på-vô'n, n. A peacock. PAVONINE, påv-ô-ni'n, a. Resembling the tail of a

peacock.

PAW, på', n. The foot of a beast of prey.

PAW, på', vi. To draw the fore foot along the ground.

PAW, på', vi. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore

PAWED, på'd, a. Having paws.

[foot.

PAWED, på'd, pp. Struck with a drawn stroke of the

forefoot.

PAWING, pa'ing, ppr. Scraping with the forefoot.

PAWKY, på'kė, a. Cunning; artful.

AWLE, på'l, n. A piece of iron to prevent a windlass, or capstan, from recoiling.

AWN, pa'n, n. Something given to pledge. mon man at chess.

PAWN, ph'n, vt. To pledge. [money upon pledge. PAWNBROKER, ph'n-brôk-år, n. One who lends PAWNED, pa'nd, pp. Pledged. PAWNEE, pa'nd, n. One to whom something is en

trusted as a security for money borrowed. PAWNER, pa'n-ir, n. One that pledges any thing. PAWNING, pa'n-ing, ppr. Giving as security.

PAX, paks', n. A sort of little image · a viece of board, naving the image of Christ upon the cross on it; which the people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace. The word has been often conas the kiss of peace. The word has been often confounded with pix.

PAXWAX, påks-båks', n. See PACKWAX.

PAY, på', vt. To discharge a debt. In naval language:

to smear the surface of any times turpentine, tallow, and the like.

PAY, på', n. Wages; hire.

PAYABLE, på'abl, a. Due; to be paid.

PAYBILL, på'abl, n. A bill of money to be paid by the coldiers of a company.

[charged. to smear the surface of any thing with pitch, resin,

the soldiers of a company. [charged. PAYDAY, på-då, n. Day on which debts are to be dis-PAYEE, på-è', n. The person to whom money is to be PAYER, på-b', n. One that pays. [paid. PAYNC. all the pays. [paid. PAYNC. all the pays. [paid. pays. [paid. pays.]]

PAYING, på-ing, ppr. Discharging.

PAYMASTER, på-må-s-tår, n. One who is to pay. PAYMENT, på-ment, n. The act of paying. A reward. PAYNIM, på-nim, n. See Painim.
PAYOFFICE, på-6f-is, n. An office where payment is made of public debts.
PAYSE, på-z, vi. To balance.

PAYSER, på'z-ur, n. One that weighs.

PEA, pê', n. A plant. PEACE, pê's, n. Respite from war. Stillness from riots or tumults. Reconciliation of differences. PEACE, pê's, interj. A word commanding silence. PEACEABLE, pê's-âbl, a. Free from war. Not quar-

relsome.

PEACEABLENESS, pê's-åbl-nes, n. Quietness. PEACEABLENESS, pe's-abl-nes, n. Quietness.
PEACEABLY, pe's-ab-le, ad. Without disturbance.
PEACEBREAKER, pe's-bra'k-dr, n. One who disturbs the peace of the public.
PEACEFUL, pe's-fôl, a. Quiet; pacific; mild.
PEACEFULLY, pe's-fôl-e's, ad. Quietly; gently.
PEACEFULNESS, pe's-fôl-e's, n. Quiet.
PEACELESS, pe's-lès, a. Disturbed.
PEACEMAKER, pe's-må'k-ur, n. One who reconciles differences.

differences.

PEACEOFFERING, pê's-ôf-ûr-îng, n. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEOFFICER, pé's-òf'is-ůr, n. A civil officer, whose duty is to preserve the peace.
PEACEPARTED, pé's-pārt-èd, a. Dismissed from

the work in peace. [peace. PEACEPARTY, pe's-pa'r-te, n. A party that favours

PEACH, pê'tsh, n. A tree and fruit.
PEACH, pê'tsh, vi. To accuse of some crime.
PEACH, pê'tsh, vt. To accuse.
PEACHCOLOURED, pê'tsh-kůl-ůrd, a. O

like a peach.

PEACHER, pé'tsh-ůr, n. An accuser.

PEACHICK, pé'tsh-ůr, n. The chick of a peacock.

PEACHTREE, pé'tsh-tré', n. The tree that produces the peach.
PEACOCK, pê'kôk, n. A fowl eminent for the beauty

of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. PEACOCKFISH, pê²kòk-f ish, n. A fish of the Indian

Seas, having streaks of beautiful colours.

PEAHEN, pé-hèn, n. The female of the peacock.

PEAK, pé-k, vi. The top of a hill.

PEAK, pé-k, vi. To look siekly.

PEAKISH, pé-k-îng, a. Mean; sneaking.

PEAKISH, pè-k-îng, a. Belonging to a hilly situation.

PEAL, pê¹, n. A succession of loud sounds.
PEAL, pê¹, vi. To play solemnly and loud.
PEAL, pê¹, vi. To assail with noise. See Keel.
PEALED, pê¹d, pp. Assailed with sound.
PEALING, pê¹l-ing, ppr. Uttering a loud sound; resounding.

PEAN, pê'ân, n. A song of praise or triumph. PEANISM, pê'ân-îzm, n. The songs of praise or triumph.

BEAR, på'r, n. A fruit. PEAR, på'r. See Peer. PEARCH, përtsh', n. A long pole. A kind of fish. See PERCH.

PEARCHSTONE, pêrtsh'stô'n, n. A sort of stone.
PEARL, pêrl', n. Pearls, gems produced chiefly from
the East-Indian berbes, or pearl oyster.
PEARL, pêrl', n. A white speck growing on the eye.
PEARL, pêrl', n. To resemble pearls.
PEARLASH, pêrl'ash, n. An alkali obtained from the
ashes of wood.
PEARLED parld', n. Adarmed or not with pearls.

PEARLED, pérld', a. Adorned or set with pearls.
PEARLEYED, pérléi'd, a. Having a speck in the eye.
PEARLOYSTER, pérléaé's-tur, n. The testaceous fish

which produces pearls.
PEARLGRASS, pérlégràs, n.
PEARLPLANT, pérléplànt, n.
PEARLWORT, pérléplànt, n.
PEARLWORT, pérléplant, n.

PEARLSPAR, perl'spå'r, n. Brown spar. PEARLSTONE, perl'stå'n, n. A mineral regarded as

a volcanic production.

PEARLY, per-le, a. Abounding with pearls; contain ing pearls. Resembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, på'r-må'n, n. An apple.
PEARTREE, på'r-trè', n. The tree that bears pears.
PEASANT, péz-ént, n. A hind.
PEASANT, péz-ént, n. Rustick; country.
PEASANT-LIKE, péz-ént-li'k, a.
PEASANTLY, péz-ént-lê, a.
PEASANTLY, péz-ént-trè, n. Country people.
PEASCOD, pé'z-kòd, n.
PEASHELL, pé's-hèl, n.
PEASE, pé'z, n. Feod of pease.
PEASTONE, pé'stô'n, n. A subspecies of lime stone.
PEAT, pé't, n. A species of turf. A little foundling; PEAT, pet, n. A species of turf. A little foundling; now commonly called pet.

now commonly called pet.

PEATMOSS,pê't-mòs,n. An carthy material used as fuel.

PEATY, pê't-ê, a. Like peat.

PEBBLE, pêb'l, n.

PEBBLESTONE, pêb'l-stê'n, n. A small stone.

PEBBLECRYSTAL, pêb'l-krîs-tâl, n. A crystal, in

form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pèb'ld, a. Abounding with pebbles.
PEBBLY, pèb'lè, a. Full of pebbles.
PECARY, pèk'àr-è, n. \ A small quadruped of MexPECCARY, pèk'àr-è, n. \ ico, resembling a hog.
PECCABILITY, pèk-à-bil'ît-è, n. State of being subject to sin.

pec to sin.

PECCABLE, pěk-åbl, a. Liable to sin.

PECCADILLO, pěk-å-dll-ô, n. A petty fault.

PECCANCY, pěk-ån-sê, n. Bad quality. Offence.

PECCANT, pěk-ånt, a. Guilty; criminal. Injurious to health.

PECCANT, pěk'ant, n. An offender.

PECCAVI, pěk-kå²vė, v. A Latin word signifying; I have offended.

PECHBLEND, pěk-blěnd, n. Pitchblend; a metallie

PECK, pck', n. The fourth part of a bushe.. PECK, pck', vt. To strike with the beak as a bird. To

pick up food with the beak.

PECKED, pek'd, pp. Struck with a beak.

PECKER, pek'dr, n. A kind of bird: as, the woodpecker

PECKING, pek-ing, ppr. Striking with the bill; taking up food with the beak.

PECKLED, pêk'ld, a. Spotted. PECTINAL, pêk'tîn-êl, n. Such fish as have their bones made like a comb.

PECTINATED, pěk-tⁿn-å/t-ěd, a. each other like the teeth of a comb. Standing from

PECTINATION, pěk-tin-å-shun, n. The state of

being pectinated.
PECTINITE, pěk'tín-i't, n. A fossil scallop petrified.

PECTINITE, pek-tin-it, n. A fossil scallop petrified.

PECTORAL, pék-tůr-ål, n. A medicine against diseases of the breast.

PECTORAL, pék-tůr-ål, a. Belonging to the breast.

PECTORILOQUISM, pék-tůr-ål-å-kölzm, n. The act of emitting sounds from the breast.

Act of emitting sounds from the presst.

PECULATE, pék-u-lå't, n. Robbery of the PECULATION, pčk-u-lå't-shån, n. publick.

PECULATE, pék-u-lå't-vt. To rob the publick.

PECULATOR, pék-u-lå't-åtr, n. A robber of the publick.

PECULATOR, pék-u-lå't-åtr, n. Not common to other

things PECULIAR, pê-ku'l-ŷûr, n. The exclusive property. PECULIARITY, pê-ku-lê-år'ît-ê, n. Something

only in one. culiar. PECULIARIZE, pê-ku'l-ŷūr-i'z, vt. To make pe-PECULIARIZED, pê-ku'l-ŷūr-i'zd,pp. Made peculiar. PECULIARIZING, pê-ku'l-ŷūr-i'z-ing, ppr. Making

peculiar.

PECULIARLY, pê-ku'l-ŷûr-lè, ad. In a manner PECULIARNESS,pê-ku'l-ŷûr-nês, ad. Appropriation. PECUNIARY, pê-ku'n-ŷêr-ê, a. Relating to money. PECUNIOUS, pê-ku'n-ŷûs, a. Full of money. PED, påd', n. A small packsaddle. A basket; a hamper. PEDAGOGICAL, pêd-å-gògʻík-ål, a. Belonging to a schoolmastar.

schoolmaster. master. PEDAGOGICK, pěd-å-gòg'ik, a. Suiting a school-PEDAGOGISM, péd-å-gog-ism, n. Office or charac-

ter of a pedagogue. PEDAGOGUE, ped-a-gog, n. One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE, pêd-a-gòg, vt. To teach with supercilionsness.

PEDAGOGUED, pědá-gógd, pp. Taught superciliously. Fed-a-gogd, pp. Taught super-ciliously. Euperciliously. PEDAGOGY, péd-á-gòg-áng, ppr. Instructing PEDAL, péd-ál, gog-é, n. Preparatory discipline. PEDAL, péd-ál, a. Belonging to a foot. PEDALIAN, pê-dâl-ît-â, n. The act of measuring by

PÉDALNOTE, pêd'al-nô't, n. In musick: a holding note.

PEDALS, peddalz, n. The large pipes of an organ; so called because played upon and stopt with the foot.

called because played upon and stopt with the toot. PEDANEOUS, pé-dâ/n-ŷ-âs, a. Going on foot. PEDANT, pêd-ânt, n. A man vain of low knowledge. PEDANTICAL, pê-dânt-îk-âl, a. Ostentatious of PEDANTICALLY, pê-dânt-îk-âl-ê, ad. With awk-PEDANTICKLY, pê-dânt-îk-âl-ê, ad. ward ostentation of literature.

tentation of literature. PEDANTIZE, ped-ant-i'z, vi. To use pedantical ex-

pressions.
PEDANTRY, péd'ant-rê, n. Awkward ostentation of

PEDARIAN, pê-då/r-ŷån, n. A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to

the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.

PEDATE, ped'a't, a. In botany: divided like the toes.

PEDDLE, ped'l, vt. To sell by travelling about the

country.

PEDDLE, péd'l, rt. To sell as a pedler. See Petty.

PEDDLED, péd'ld, pp. Sold about the country.

PEDDLING, péd'ling, ppr. Travelling about and selling small wares.

PEDDLING, péd-ling, a. Petty; trifling.
PEDERAST, péd-ûr-åst, n. A sodomite.
PEDERASTIC, péd-ur-ås-tik, a. Pertaining to pe derasty [against nature. PEDERASTY, ped'ar-as-te, n. Sodomy; the crime PEDERERO, ped-er-e-rô, n. A small cannon ma-

naged by a swivel. It is frequently written palerero PEDESTAL, pêd-ĉes-tâl, n. The basis of a statue. PEDESTRIAL, pê-dès-trê-âl, a. Belonging to the foot PEDESTRIAN, pê-dès-trê-ân, n. One who makes

PEDESTRIAN, pedés-trê-ân, a. On foot. PEDESTRIAN, pê-dés-trê-ân, a. Going on foot. PEDESTRIOUS, pê-dés-trê-ûs, a. Going on foot. PEDICELLATE, péd-lis-îl-â't, a. Supported by a pedic PEDICLE, péd-îkl, n. The footstalk, by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pê-dîk'u-lûr, a. Having the phthiriasis

or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, péd²é grê, n. Account of descent.

PEDILUVY, péd²é-lu'v-é, n. A bath for the feet.

PEDIMENT, péd²é-mênt, n. In architecture: an or-

nament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches.

PEDLER, péd'lůr, n. (with small commodities. One who travels the country

With shad remindences

PEDLERESS, pêd-lûr-ês, n. A female pedler.

PEDLERY, pêd-lûr-ê, n. The articles sold by pedlers

PEDLERY, pêd-lûr-ê, a. Sold by pedlers.

PEDOBAPTISM, pê-dô-bāp-tizm, n. Infant baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, pê-dô-bāp-tizm, n. One that practises infant baptism.

PEDOMANCY, pêd'ô-mans-ê, n. Divination by the lines on the soles of the feet.

PEDOMETER, pê-dôm-et-ur, n. A mathematical instrument: by the management of the wheels of which paces are numbered, and distance from one place to

another exactly measured. PEDOMETRICAL, pċ-dỏ-mět-rik-ål, α. Measured by a pedometer.

PEDUNCLE, pé-důngk'l, n. The stem that supports the fructification of a plant.

PEDUNCULAR, pé-důngk'u-lůr, a. Pertaining to a

peduncle. peduncle. PEDUNCULATE, pê-dungk'u-la't, a. Growing on a PEE pe', vi. To look with one eve.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PEED, pê'd, a. Blind of one eye. PEEL, pê'l, n. The skin or rind of any thing. A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEEL, pël, vt. To flav. To plunder.

PEELED, pëld, pp. Stripped of skin, bark, or rind.

PEELED, pëld, a. See PIELED.

PEELER, pê'l-ûr, n. One who strips or flays. PEELING, pê'l-îng, ppr. Stripping off skin or bark. PEEP, pe'p, n. First appearance: as, at the peep of A sly look.

PEEP, pe'p, vi. To look slily or curiously. To chirp;

PEEP, pep, vi. 10 100 sin, vi cary as young birds.
PEEPER, pé'p-ûr, n. One that peeps.
PEEPHOLE, pé'p-hôl, n.
PEEPINGHOLE, pé'p-hol, n. A hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, pe'r, n. One of the same rank. Companion. A PEER, pe'r, vi. To peep.

PEERAGE, pe'r-ei, n. The body of peers.

PEERDOM, pê'r-dûm, n. Peerage. PEERESS, pe'r-ès, n. The lady of a peer.

PEERLESS, pé'r-lés, a. Unequalled.
PEERLESSLY, pé'r-lés-lé, ad. Without an equal.
PEERLESSNESS, pé'r-lés-nés, n. Universal superi-

ority.

PEEVISH, pê'vîsh, a. Petulant. Irritable.

PEEVISHLY, pê'vîsh-lê, ad. Querulously.

PEEVISHNESS, pê'vîsh-nês, n. Fretfulness.

PEG, peg', n. A piece of wood driven into a hole. PEG, peg', vt. To fasten with a peg.

PEG, peg, vt. To fasten with a peg.
PEGGED, pegd, pp. Fastened with a peg.
PEGGER, peg-far, n. One who fastens with pegs.
PEGGING, peg-far, pp. Fastening with pegs.
PEGM, pem, n. A moving machine in the old pagcants.
PEGMATITE, peg-ma-tit, n. Primitive granite rock, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar and ftrial.

PEIRASTIC, pê-i-râs'tîk, a. Attempting; making PEISE, pê'z, n. A weight; a blow. PEISE, pê'z, vt. To poise; to weigh.

PEISED, pê'zd, pp. Poised; to weigh.
PEISED, pê'zd, pp. Poised; balanced.
PEISING, pê'z-îng, ppr. Poising; balancing.
PEKAN, pêk'zha, n. A species of weasel.
PEKOE, pê'zko, n. A sort of black tea.
PELAGE, pêl'ij, n. The covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

PELAGIAN, pê-la/j-fan, n. One of the followers of Pelagius, a monk, at the beginning of the fifth century, who denied original sin; and maintained free will and

the merit of good works.

PELAGIAN, pê-lå'j-ŷår, a. Belonging to the notions of the Pelagians.

PELAGIANISM, pê-lå'j-ŷān-izm, n. The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers.

PELF, pělf, n Money; riches. PELICAN, pěl-ê-kån, n. A large bird that has a peculiar tenderness for its young. A glass vessel used by

PELIOM, pê'l-ŷům, n. A mineral, a variety of iolite.

PELIOM, pe'1-yum, n. A mineral, a variety of to PELISSE, pê-lê's, n. A kind of coat or robe. PELL, pê'/, n. A skin or hide. PELLET, pêl'et, n. A little ball. PELLETED, pêl'et, vt. To form into little balls. PELLETED, pêl'et-êd, a. Consisting of bullets.

PELLETED, pell-et-ed, pp. Formed into little balls.

PELLETING, pêl-24-ing, pp. Forming into little balls.
PELLICLE, pêl-21kl. n. A thin skin.
PELLITORY, pêl-21kl. n. A thin skin.
PELLITORY, pêl-21kl. n. An herb.
PELLMELL, pêl-2kl', n. Clerk of the pells, an officer belonging

to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called pellis ex-

receipts; and also makes another roll called pellis exitium, a roll of the disbursements.

PELLUCID, pél-lu-sid, a. Transparent.

PELLUCIDNESS, pél-u-sid-ít-é, n.

PELT, pélt, n. Skin; hide.

PELT, pélt', vt. To strike with something. To cast.

PELTA, pélt'a, n. A buckler used by the ancients.

PELTATE, pělt'å't, a. Having the shape of a PELTATED, pělt'å't-èd, a. target or round shield. PELTATELY, pělt'å't-lê, ad. In the form of a target. PELTED, pělt'ěd, pp. Struck with something thrown.

PELTER, pelt-ed, pp. Struck with something thrown. PELTER, pelt-fir, n. A mean paltry wretch. PELTING, pelt-fing, n. Assault; violence. PELTING, pelt-fing, a. Mean; paltry. PELTING, pelt-fing, ppr. Striking with something

thrown thrown. [hides. PELTMONGER, pélt'műng'gűr, n. A dealer in raw PELTRY, pél-trê, n. Furs or skins. PELTWOOL, pélt-tôl, n. Wool stripped from the skin. PELVIS, pélt-tìs, n. The lower part of the belly. PEN, pén', n. An instrument of writing. A coop. PEN, pén', vt. To coop; to ineage. To write. PENAL, pé-nål, a. Denouncing panishment. PENALITY, pé-nål-tê. n. Liableness to punishment. PENALITY, pé-nål-tê. n. Judicial infliction.

PENALTY, pen-al-te, n. Judicial infliction. PENANCE, pen-ans, n. Infliction for sin; punishment.

PENCE, pen-ans, n. Infliction for sin; punishment. PENCE, pén's, n. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pén's îl, n. A small brush of hair. A black PENCIL, pén's îl, vt. To paint. [lead pen. PENCILED, pén's îld, pp. Drawn with a pencil. PENCILING, pén-sîl-ing, ppr. Drawing with a pencil. PENCILSHAPED, pén's îl-shâ'pd, a. Having the shape of a pencil. of a pencil.

PENDANT, pen'dant, n. A jewel hanging in the ear.

A small flag in ships.

PENDENCE, pén-déns, n. Slopeness.

PENDENCY, pén-déns, e. Juting over.

PENDENT, pén-dént, a. Juting over.

PENDLINI, pen-dent, a. Jutting over.
PENDICE, pén-dds, n. See PENTICE.
PENDING, pén-ddring, a. Depending.
PENDULOSITY, pén-du-lòs-ft-é, n.
PENDULOUSNESS, pén-du-làs-nés, suspension.
PENDULOUS, pén-du-làs, a. Hanging.
PENDULOUS, pén-du-làs, a. Hanging.

PENDULUM, pen'du-lum, n. Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always

performed in equal time.
PENETRABILITY, pen-ê-trå-bîl-ît-ê, n. Suscepti-

bility of impression.

PENETRABLE, pėn-4-tråbl, a. Such as may be pierced.

PENETRAIL, péné-trân, a. Interior parts.
PENETRANCY, péné-trâns-ê, a. Power of entering.
PENETRANT, péné-trâns, a. Having the power to

pierce. [mind. PENETRATE, pěn'é-trả't, vi. To make way by the PENETRATE, pén'é-trả't, vt. To pierce. PENETRATED, pěn'é-trả't-éd, pp. Pierced. Under-tagning. derstanding.

PENETRATING, pen'e-trat-ing, ppr. Entering. Un-PENETRATION, pen-ê-tra-shun, n. The act of enter-Acuteness.

PENETRATIVE, pen'e-tra't-iv, a. Piercing; sharp.

Acute; discerning. Acute; discerning. Shapp. Acute; discerning. PENETRATIVENESS, penéctrative. PENFISH, penérfish, n. A kind of celpout with a smooth skin.

PENGUIN, pen-goln, n. A bird. A fruit. PENINSULA, pe-nin-su-la, n. A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

PENINSULAR, pê-nîn'su-lêr, a. Pertaining to a peninsula.

PENINSULATE, pê-nîn'su-lå't, vt. To almost encompass with water.

PENINSULATED, pê-nîn'su-là't-éd, pp. Almost sur. rounded with water.

PENINSULATED, pē-nīns-u-lå/t-ēd, a. Almost surrounded by water.

PENINSULATING, pê-nîn'su-lå't-ing, ppr. Nearly

surrounding with water.
PENITENCE, pen-é-tens, n.
PENITENCY, pen-é-tens-é, n. Repentance.

PENITENT, pén-é-tént, a. Contrite for sin. PENITENT, pén-é-tént, n. One sorrowful for sin. PENITENTIAL, pén-é-tén-shål, a. Expressing penitence. [the degrees of penance. PENITENTIAL, pěn-ĉ-ten-shal, n. A book directing

PENITENTIARY, pen-ê-ten-sher-ê, n. The place where penance is enjoined. PENITENTIARY, pen-e-ten-sher-e, a. Relating to

the rules of penance.

PENITENTLY, pen-e-tent-le, ad. With contrition.

PENKNIFE, pen-ni'f, n. A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, pen-man, n. One who professes the art of

writing.

PENMANSHIP, pen-man-ship, n. Art of writing.

PENNACHED, pen-man-ship, n. Art of writing.

PENNACHED, pen-man and n. Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. PENNANT, pen'ant, n. A small flag. A tackle for

hoisting things on board. PENNATED, pen'at-éd, a. Winged. Those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the

same stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. PENNED, pen'd, a. Winged; plumed.

PENNED, pend, a. winged; pitmed.
PENNED, pend, pp. Committed to paper.
PENNER, péndir, n. A writer.
PENNILESS, péndelas, a. Moneyless.
PENNING, pénding, ppr. Committing to paper.
PENNING, pénding, ppr. Committing to paper.

PENNING, pên-îng, ppr. Committing to paper. PENNON, pên-ân, n. A small flag. A plant. PENNYN, pên-â, n. A small coin. PENNYROYAL, or pudding grass, pên-â-râ-yâl, n. PENNYWEIGHT, pên-â-bâ't, n. A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight: so called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight. PENNYWISE, pên-â-bâ's, a. Saving small sums at the barnel of larger.

hazard of larger.

PENNYWORTH, pěn-ĉ-būrth, n. Asmuch as is bought
PENSILE, pěn-sil, a. Hanging; suspended.
PENSILENESS, pěn-sil-nés, n. The state of hanging. PENSION, pên'shun, n. An allowance made to any

one without an equivalent. PENSION, pen'shun, vt. To support by an arbitrary

PENSIONARY, pěn'shůn-êr-ê, a. Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONARY, pén'shūn-ér-ê, n. One receiving a PENSIONED, pén'shūn-ér, n. One who is supported

by an allowance. One of an order of students in the university of Cambridge. One of an honourable band

of gentlemen, attendant upon the king. PENSIONING, pen'shun-ing, ppr. Granting an an-

nual allowance.

PENSIVE, pênésîv, a. Sorrowfully thoughtful. PENSIVELY, pênésîv-lê, ad. With melancholy. PENSIVENESS, pênésîv-nês, n. Sorrowfulness. PENSTOCK, pênéstôk, n. A flood-gate.

PENT, pěnt, pp. Shut up. PENT up, pěnt-tůp, part. a. Shut up. PENTACAPSULAR, pěn-tå-cåp-su-lér, a. Having five strings.
PENTACHORD, pen-ta-kard, n. An instrument with

five cavities.

PENTACOCCOUS, pen'ta-kok-us, a. Having five grains or seeds in five united cells, one seed in each.

PENTACONTER, pên'tâ-kôn-tůr, n. A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme.

PENTACOSTER, pên'tå-kòs-tůr,n. In ancient Greece: a military officer commanding fifty men.
PENTACOSTYS, pen-ta-kos-tis, n. A body of fifty

soldiers

PENTACRINITE, pěn-tåk'-rin-i't, n. The fossil remains of a zoophite.

PENTACROSTIC, pen-ta-kros-tik, n. A set of verses so disposed, as to have acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PENTACROSTIC, pen-tå-kros-tik, a. Containing five acrostics of the same name, in five divisions of each

verse. PENTADACTYL, pen-tå-dåk-til, n. A plant called five fingers: as, the palma christi, from the shape of its leaf.

PENTAEDRON, pěn-tå-é'dron, n. A pillar consist-

ing of five sides.

PENTAEDROUS, pen-tå-ê-drůs, a. Having five sides.

PENTAGON, pen-tå-gon, n. A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pen-tag-é-nal, a. Having five angles. PENTAGRAPH, pen-ta-graf, n. An instrument for copying and reducing figures, prints, &c., to any size.
PENTAGRAPHIC, pén-tå-gråffk, a.
PENTAGRAPHICAL, pén tå-gråffk-ål, a. ing to

PENTAGRAPHICAL, pen and a pentagraph.

PENTAGYN, pên-tâ-jîn, n. A plant having five pistils.

PENTAGYNIAN, pên-tâ-jîn-ŷân, a. Having five pistils.

PENTAHEDRAL, pên-tâ-hê-drâl, a. Having five PENTAHEDROUS, pên-tâ-hê-drîs, a. } equal sides. ing five equal sides.

PENTAHEXAHEDRAL, pén-tå-héks-å-hé-drål, a. In crystalography, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

PENTAMETER, pén-tăm'ét-ůr, a. A Latin verse of PENTAMETER, pen-tam'et-ur, n. Having five feet.

PENTANDER, pen-tan'dur, n. A plant having five

PENTANDRIA, pên-tân'drê-à, n. A species of plants. PENTANDRIAN, pên-tân'drê-ân, a. Having five Having five stamens

PENTANGULAR, pên-tân/g-gu-lêr, a. Five-cornered. PENTAPETALOUS, pên-tâ-pêt-a-lûs, a. Having five petals or leaves.

PENTAPHYLLOUS, pen taf-al-as, a. Having five leaves. PENTARCHY, pen-tar-ke, n. Government exercised by five. [pullies. PENTASPAST, pěn-tůs-påst, n. An engine with five PENTASPERMOUS, pén-tůs-pěrm-us, a. Containing

five seeds.

PENTASTICK, pen-tas-tilk, n. Consisting of five verses. PENTASTYLE, pen-ta-stil, n. A work in which are five rows of columns. Moses.

PENTATEUCH, pěn-tā-tu'k, n. The five books of PENTECOST, pěn-tā-kôst, n. Whitsuntide. PENTECOSTAL, pěn-tā-kôst-āl, a. Belonging to

Whitsuntide. PENTECOSTALS, pén'tå-köst-ålz, n. Oblations for-merly made at the feast of Pentecost.

PENTHOUSE, pent-habs, n. A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pen'ti'l, n. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENTIS, pén-tîs, n. A sloping roof. PENTREMITE, pén-trê-mi't, n. A genus of zoophytes or fossil shells.

PENULT, pê-nůlt', n. The last syllable of a word except one. [One. PENULTIMA, pĕ-nůl²tê-må, n. The last syllable but PENULTIMATE, pĕ-nůl²tîm-å't, n. Last but one. PENUMBRA, pĕ-nům²brå, n. That part of the shadow which is half light.

which is half light.
PENURIOUS, pê-nu'r-ŷūs, a. Niggardly.
PENURIOUSLY, pê-nu'r-ŷūs-lê, ad. Sparingly.
PENURIOUSNESS, pê-nu'r-ŷūs-nes, n. Niggardliness.
PENURY, pén-u-rê, n. Poverty.
PEON, pê-ôn, n. In India: a foot-soldier.
PEONLY, pé-ô-ne, n. A flower.
PEOPLE, pê-pl, n. A nation.
PEOPLE, pê-pl, vt. To stock with inhabitants.
PEOPLED, pê-pld, pp. Stocked with inhabitants.
PEOPLING, pê-plîng, ppr. Stocking with inhabitants.
PEOPLING, pê-plîsh, a. Vulgar.
PEPASTICKS, pê-pās-tīks, n. Medicines which are good to digest crudities.

good to digest crudities.

PEPPER, pep-ur, n. An aromatick pungent spice, of which there are three kinds: the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants.

by three distinct plants.

PEPPER, pép-ár, vt. To sprinkle with pepper.

PEPPERBOX, pép-ár-bóks, n. A box for holding

GERBREAD. pepper. | Geabread.
PEPPERCAKE, pěp²ůr-kå/k, n. See Pepper-Gix-PEPPERCORN, pěp²ůr-kårn, n. Any thing of incon-

siderable value.

PEPPERED, pép-űrd, pp. Sprinkled with pepper.
PEPPER-GINGERBREAD, pép-űr-jin-júr-bréd, n.

Spice-gingerbread. Pepper-cake. PEPPERING, pep'dr-ing, a. Hot; fiery.

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PEPPERING, pep-år-ing,ppr. Sprinkling with pepper. PEPPERMINT, pep-år-mint, n. Mint eminently hot. PEPPERMINT-TREE, pep-år-mint-tré', n. The encalyptus piperita, a native of New South Wales. PEPPERPOT, pep-år-pot, n. A plant of the genus
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PEPPERTREE, pép'ar-trê, n. A plant of the genus PEPPERWATER, pép'ar-ôà'tur, n. A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in micro-

scopical observations.

scopical observations.
PEPPERWORT, pép-tir-bûrt, n. A plant.
PEPTICK, pép-tik, a. What helps digestion.
PER, pér. A Latin preposition denoting through.
PERA, pé-rà, n. A small silver coin of Turkey.
PERACUTE, pér-à-ku't, a. Very sharp.
PERADVENTURE, pér-àd-vént-tûr, ad. Perh

Perhaps;

by chance.

peragrate, pěr-å-grå't, vt. To wander over.
PERAGRATED, pěr-å-grå't-ěd, pp. Wandered over.
PERAGRATING,pěr-å-grå't-ing,pp. Wandering over.
PERAGRATION, pér-å-grä'shûn, n. The act of pass-

ing through any state or space.
PERAMBULATE, per-åm-bu-lä/t, vt. To walk through. PERAMBULATED, per-am-bu-la/t-ed, pp.

over.

PERAMBULATING, per-am-bu-lat-ing, ppr. Pass-

ing through for the purpose of inspection.

PERAMBULATION, per-am-bu-la-shun, n. A travelling survey [for measuring roads. PERAMBULATOR, pēr-ām'bu-lā't-ūr, n. A wheel

PERCASE, pêr-kê's, ad. Perhaps.
PERCEANT, pêr-sê-ânt, a. Piercing.
PERCEIVABLE, pêr-sê'v-âbl, a. Perceptible.
PERCEIVABLY, pêr-sê'v-âb-lê, ad. In such a man-

per as may be observed or known.

PERCEIVANCE, per-se'v-ab-1e, aa. In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEIVE, per-se'v, et. To know; to observe.

PERCEIVED, per-se'v-ab, pp. Known by the senses.

PERCEIVER, per-se'v-ab, pp. Knowing by the senses.

PERCEIVING, per-se'v-ab, pp. Knowing by the senses.

PERCEIVING, per-se'v-ab, pp. Knowing by the senses.

PERCEPTIBILITY, per-sép-tib-il-it-é, n. Perception; the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, per-sep-tibl, a. Capable of percep-PERCEPTIBLY, per-sep-tib-le, ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.
PERCEPTION, per-sep-shun, n. Consciousness. The

act of perceiving. Notion; idea. [perceiving. PERCEPTIVE, per-sep-tiv-ft-e, n. The power of PERCEPTIVITY, per-sep-tiv-ft-e, n.

PERCH, pertsh', n. A fish of prey. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole. Something on which birds roost.

PERCH, përtsh', vt. To place on a perch.
PERCH, përtsh', vi. To sit to roost as a bird.
PERCHANCE, për-tshåns', ad. Perhaps.
PERCHED, përtshd', pp. Placed on a perch.
PERCHERS, përtsh-erz, n. The larger sort of wax

candles set upon the altar.

PERCHING, pertsh'ing, ppr. Placing on a perch.
PERCHLORATE, per-klo-ra't, n. A compound of
perchloric acid with a base.

PRRCHLORIC, per-klorik, a. Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen.

PERCIPIENT, per-sip-yent, n. One that has the

PERCIPIENT, për-sîp²yènt, n. One that has power of perceiving.

PERCIPIENT, pěr-sîp²yènt, a. Perceiving.

PERCLOSE, pér-klð²z, n. Conclusion.

PERCOLATE, pěr-kb.lå¹t, t. To strain through.

PERCOLATED, pěr-kb.lå¹t-åd, pp. Filtering.

PERCOLATION, pěr-kb.lå¹t-ång, ppr. Filtering.

PERCUSS, pěr-kůs²l, vt. To strike. [straini

PERCUSSED, pěr-kůs²l, pp. Struck.

PERCUSSING, pěr-kůs²l, pp. Struck.

PERCUSSING, pěr-kůs²l, pp. Struck.

The act of straining.

PERCUSSING, per-kůs-ing, ppr. Striking.
PERCUSSION, per-kůs-in, n. Stroke. Effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pêr-ku-shênt, n. Striking.
PERDIFOIL, pêr-dê-fâêl, n. A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to evergreen.

PERDITION, per-dish'an, n. Destruction. Loss. Eternal death.

Eternal death.

PERDU, pėr-ćdu, n. One who is placed in ambush.

PERDU, pėr-ćdu, a. Employed on desperate purposes.

PERDU, pėr-ćdu, ad. Close in ambush.

PERDULOUS, pėr-ćdu-lås, a. Lost.

PERDURABLE, pėr-ćdu-råb-lė, ad. Lasting.

PERDURABLY, pėr-du-råb-lė, ad. Lastingly. [ance.

PERDURATION, pėr-du-råb-shůn, n. Long continu
PERDY, pėr-ćde, ad. Certainly; verily; in truth.

PEREGAL, pėr-će-gal, a. Equal.

PEREGRINATE, pėr-ć-grin-å't-, a. vi. To travel.

PEREGRINATON, pėr-ć-grin-å't-, n. A traveller.

PEREGRINATOR, pėr-ć-grin-å't-, n. A traveller.

PEREGRINE, pėr-ć-grin, a. Foreign; not domestic.

PEREGRINITY, pėr-ċ-grin-i't-è, n. Strangeness.

PEREMPT, pėr-ċ-mpt', vi. To kill; to crush: a law term.

PEREMPTED, per-empt'ed, pp. Killed; crushed: PEREMPTING, per-empting, ppr. Killing; de-PEREMPTING, per-empting, ppr. Killing; de-PEREMPTION, per-empting, n. Crush; extinction, PEREMPTORILY, per-emp-tur-il-e, ad. Absolutely, PEREMPTORINESS, per-emp-tur-e-nes, n. Absolutely, and addition

PEREMPTORY, pêr'émp-tůr-ê, a. Dogmatical; ab-PERENNIAL, pêr-ên'yêl, a. Perpetual. PERENNIAL, pêr-ên'yêl, n. A plant, of which the

roots will endure many years.

PERENNIALLY, pê-rên-yêl-ê, ad. Continually. PERENNITY, pêr-ên-ît-ê, n. Perpetuity. PERERRATION, pêr-êr-râ-shûn, n. Travel. PERFECT, pêr-ît-ît, a. Complete; consummate; finished. Blameless.

nnisned. Diameiess.
PERFECTED, pêr-fêkt, vt. To finish; to complete.
PERFECTED, pêr-fêkt-êd, pp. Finished.
PERFECTER, pêr-fêkt-âr, n. One that makes perfect.
PERFECTIBILITY, pêr-fêkt-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. The capa-

city of being made perfect. [perfect.
PERFECTIBLE, per-fekt-ibl, a. Capable of becoming
PERFECTING, per-fekt-ing, ppr. Completing.
PERFECTION, per-fekt-shan, n. The state of being perfect.

PERFECTIONAL, per-fek-shun-al, a. Made complete. PERFECTIONATE, per-fek-shun-a/t, vt. To make

PERFECTIONATED, per-fék-shun-å/t-éd, pp. Made PERFECTIONATING,pér-fék'shûn-â't-lng,ppr. Making perfect. [ing to extreme perfection. king perfect. [ing to extreme perfection. PRRFECTIONIST, per-fek-shun-ist, n. One pretend-

PERFECTIVE, per-fekt-fiv, a. Conducing to perfec-

rekrective, d. Conducing to perfection.

[ner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, per-fekt-fiv-le, ad. In such a manPERFECTLY, per-fekt-le, ad. Totally; completely.

PERFECTNESS, per-fekt-nes, n. Completeness; per
fective for the completeness. fection. charity.

PERFICIENT, pêr-fîsh-ŷênt, n. One who endows a PERFIDIOUS, pêr-fîd-ŷûs, a. Treacherous. PERFIDIOUSLY, pêr-fîd-ŷûs-lê, ad. Treacherously. PERFIDIOUSNESS, pêr-fîd-ŷûs-nês, n. The quality

of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, per-fid-e, n. Breach of faith.

PERFLABLE, per-fid-b, a. Having the wind driven through.

PERFLATE, pěr-flå't, vt. To blow through.
PERFLATED, pěr-flå't-čd, pp. Blown through.
PERFLATING, pěr-flå't-ing, ppr. Blowing through.
PERFLATION, pěr-flå'shån, n. The act of blowing

through.

PERFORATE, pěr-fô-rå't, vt. To pierce with a tool.

PERFORATED, pěr-fô-rå't-èd, pp. Pierced through.

PERFORATING, pěr-fô-rå't-iug, ppr. Piercing [piercing. through.

PERFORATION, pěr-fô-rå-shûn, n. The act of PERFORATIVE, pěr-fô-rå-t-lv, ... Having power to The act of

PRRFORATOR, pér-fô-râ't-ûr, n. The instrument of PERFORCE, pér-fô'rs, ad. By violence. PERFORM, pér-fâ'rm, vt. To accomplish. PERFORM, pér-fâ'rm, vt. To succed in an attempt,

PERFORMABLE, per-fa'r-mabl, a. Practicable.

PERFORMANCE, per-fa'r-mans, n. Completion of PERIPATETICISM, per c-pa-tet-as-izm, n. The notions something designed. Composition. PERFORMED, per-fa'rmd, pp. Done. PERFORMED, pér-fá'rmd, pp. Done. [any thing. PERFORMER, pér-fá'r-mår, n. One that performs PERFORMING, pér-fá'r-mårg, nppr. Accomplishing. PERFORMING, pér-fá'r-mårg, n. Act of executing. PERFORMING, pér-fá'r-mårg, n. Act of executing. PERFICATING, pér-frik-á't-fng, ppr. Rubbing all PERFUMATORY, pér-frik-á't-fng, ppr. Rubbing all PERFUME, pér-fu'm, n. Strong odour of sweetness. PERFUME, pér-fu'm, pt. To scent. [Fragrance. PERFUMED, pér-fu'm, pp. Scented with fragrant odours. [sell things to gratify the scent. PERFUMER, pér-fu'm-år, n. One whose trade is to lany thing. odours, lest things to gratify the scent. PERFUMER, pêr-fu'm-ûr, n. One whose trade is to PERFUMERY, pêr-fu'm-ûr, n. Perfumes in general. PERFUMING, pêr-fu'm-îng, ppr. Scenting. PERFUNCTORILY, pêr-fu'm-kng, tûr-îl-ê, ad. Carelessly. PERFUNCTORINESS, pêr-fu'ngk-tûr-ê-nês, n. Neg-

[less; negligent. ligence. hgence.

PERFUNCTORY, pêr-fûngk-tûr-ê, a. Slight; carePERFUSE, pêr-fus', vt. To overspread.

PERFUSED, pêr-fus'd, pp. Sprinkled.

PERFUSIOG, pêr-fus-fing, ppr. Spreading over.

PERFUSIOM, pêr-fu-zhûn, n. The act of pouring upon.

PERGULA viz-râ-lâ n. A line act of pouring upon.

PERGUSION, per-1u-zhûn, n. The act of pouring upon. PERGOLA, pêr-gô-lâ, n. A kind of arbour. PERHAPS, pêr-hāps', ad. Peradventure. PERI, pêri, n. An Eastern fairy. PERIANTH, pêr-tê-ânth, n. The calvx of a flower

when contiguous to the other parts of fructification. PERIAPT, per-é-apt, n. Amulet. PERIBULOUS, per-fb-u-lns, n. An outer court. PERICARDIUM, per-è-ka/rd-yûm, n. A thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity

PERICARPIUM, per-é-karp-ýum, n. A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a

plant.

PERICLITATE, pě-rîk-lê-tắ't, vi. To hazard.

PERICLITATION, pě-rîk-lê-tắ'shůn, n. Trial; exthat covers the skull. periment. PERICRANIUM, pêr-ê-krâ'n-yun, n. The membrane PERICULOUS, pê-rîk-u-lus, a. Dangerous.

PERIDOT, per-é-dot, n. Another name of the crysolite. PERIECIAN, per-é-é-shan, n. An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of la-

PERIERGY, per-ê-er-jê, n. Needless caution in an operation.

PERIGEE, pêr-îj-ê, n.
PERIGEUM, pêr-ê-jê-ûm, n.
That point in the heaperigeum, pêr-ê-jê-ûm, n.
vens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIGORDSTONE, per-é-ga'rd-stô'n, n. An ore of manganese, so called from Perigord, in France.

PERIGRAPH, per-é-graf, n. A careless delineation of any thing

any thing.

PERIHELIUM, pér-ê-hê'l-ŷûm, a. That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pér-îl, n. Danger; hazard.

PERIL, pér-îl, vi. To be in danger.

PERILOUS, pér-îl-ås, a. Dangerous; hazardous.

PERILOUS, pér-îl-ås-lê, ad. Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pér-îl-ås-lê, n. Dangerousness.

PERILOUSNESS, pér-îl-ås-lê, pi. The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soover, whether rectilinear or mixed. soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

soever, whether rectilinear of mixed.

PERIOD, pê'r-ŷdd, n. A circuit. A stated number of years. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. A course of events.

PERIOD, pê'r-ŷdd, vt. To put an end to.

PERIODED, pê'r-ŷdd-êd, pp. Put an end to; finished.

PERIODICAL, pê-rê-òde'lk, a. } Circular; making PERIODICK, pê-rê-òde'lk, a. } a circuit. Performing some action at stated times. [riods.]

forming some action at stated times. [riods. PERIODICALLY, pê-rê-ôdé'îk-âl-ê, ad. At stated pe-PERIODING, pê'ré-ŷdd-lng, ppr. Putting an end to. PERIOSTEUM, pê-ê-ôsté'ŷūm, n. The membrane which access the bones.

which covers the bones.

PERIPATETICAL, për-ê-på-têt-îk-âl, a. Belonging
PERIPATETICK, për-ê-på-tēt-îk, a. to the Peripateticks.

of the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICK, pěr-é-på-tět-ik, n. One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about. Ludierously used for one who is obliged to walk, who cannot afford to ride.

PERIPHERAL, pê-rif-ur-al, a. Peripheric.

PERIPHERIC, pér-é-fér-îk, a. Pertaining to a PERIPHERICAL, pér-é-fér-îk-âl, n. Periphery. PERIPHERY, pê-rif-ér-é, n. Circumference. PERIPHRASE, pér-é-frà/z, vt. To express one word

PERIPHRASED, per'e-fra'zd, pp. Expressed by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASING, per'e-fra'z-ing, ppr. Expressing by circumlocution. ERIPHRASIS, pê-rif-ra-sis, n. Use of many words

to express the sense of one. PERIPHRASTICAL, per-ê-frast-îk-al, a. Circum-

locutory. PERIPHRASTICALLY, per-é-fråst-ik-ål-é, ad. With circumlocution.

PERIPLUS, per'é-plus, n. A voyage round a certain

sea or sea-coast.
PERIPNEUMONIA, pěr-îp-nu-mở'n-yã, n. An in-PERIPNEUMONY, pěr-îp-nu-můn-ê, n. An in-

mation of the lungs.

PERIPNEUMONIC, per-sp-nu-mon-sik, a. Consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPOLYGONAL, per-ê-pô-lig-ô-nål, a. Having a great number of sides. PERIPTERAL, pê-rîp-têr-âl, a. Surrounded with

battlements.

PERISCIAN, pê-rîs-'ŷăn, vi. Having shadows all around. PERISCII, pê-rîs-'sê-i, n. Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions. PERISCOPE, per-îş-kô'p, n. A general view. PERISH, per-îş-ko'r, n. To die. To be lost eternally. PERISH, per-îşh, vt. To destroy. PERISHABLE, per-îşh-âbl, a. Liable to perish. PERISHABLENESS, per-îşh-âbl-nes, n. Liableness

to decay.

to decay.

PERISHED, pěr-íshd, pp. Extinguished.

PERISHING, pěr-ísh-íng, ppr. Dying.

PERISSOLOGY, pěr-ís-sól-ő-jé, n. A figure of rhetorick, called also macrology. See MACROLOGY.

PERISTPLTICK, pěr-ís-tál-tík, a. Peristalich mo-

tion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spinal fibres, whereby

the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISPERM, per-is-perm, n. A thick farinaceous, fleshy, horny, or woody part of the seed of plants.

PERISPHERIC, per-is-fer-ik, a. Globular.

PERISSOLOGICAL, per-is-q-loj-ik-ål, a. Redundant in words.

in words.

PERISTERION, per-îs-tê'r-ŷûn, n. The herb vervain. PERISTREPHIC, per-îs-trêf-îk, n. A name given to panoramic paintings, shown in parts, by being fixed

on cylinders.

PERISTYLE, peré-é-stil, n. A circular range of pillars.

PERISYSTOLE, péré-é-sis-tô-lè, n. The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of disastole or dilitation.

PERITE, pê'ri't, a. Skilful. PERITONEAL, pêr-ê-tô'n-ŷâl, a. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PÉRITONEUM, per-ê-tô-nê'dm, n. A thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in

the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity.

PERITROCHIUM, pér-é-trők-yūm, n. A wheel concentric with a cylinder; the wheel of a pulley.

PERIWIG, pér-é-dig, n. Hair worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

PERIWIG, pěr-é-ôlg, vt. To dress in false hair.
PERIWIKLE, pěr-é-ôlgk, vt. To dress in false hair.
PERJURE, pěr-jdr, vt. A foresworn person.
PERJURED, pěr-jdr, vt. To forswear.
PERJURED, pěr-jdrd, vp. Guilty of perjury.

l 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 l 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'rc, no', to' bet', bit' but —on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PERJURER, pér-jūr-ūr, n. One that swears falsely. PERJURING, pér-jūr-īng, ppr. Taking a false oath. PERJURIOUS, pār-jū'r-yūs, a. Guilty of perjury. PERJURY, pēr-jūr-ē, n. False oath. PERK, perk', vi. To hold up the head with an affected

briskness.

Driskness.
PERK, pérk', vt. To dress; to prank.
PERK, pérk', a. Pert; brisk; airy.
PERKED, pérkd', pp. Made smart.
PERKIN, pérk'in, n. A kind of cider.
PERKING, pérk'ing, ppr. Making smart.

PERLOUS, per-lûs, a. Dangerous.
PERLUSTRATION, per-lûs-tra-shûu, n. The act of

PERLUSTRATION, pěr-lůs-trắ-shủn, n. The act of viewing all over.

PERMAGY, pér-må-jê, n. A little Turkish boat.

PERMANENCE, pěr-må-nėns, n. Coutinuance in PERMANENCY, pér-må-nėns-ė, n. J the same state.

PERMANENT, pér-må-nėnt, a. Durable.

PERMANENTLY, pér-må-nėnt-lė, ad. Durably.

PERMANSION, pér-mån-shūn, n. Continuance.

PERMEABILITY, pèr-mè-å-bîl-ît-è, n. The quality of being permeable.

[through.

PERMEABLE, pèr-mè-åbl, a. Such as may be passed PERMEANT, pèr-mè-åth, a. Passing through.

PERMEATE, pèr-mè-åth, a. Passing through.

PERMEATED, pèr-mè-åt-èd, np. Passed through as

PERMEATED, pêr-mê-â't-êd, pp. Passed through as by a fluid. PERMEATING, per-mê-d't-ing, ppr. Passing through

the pores of a substance. PERMEATION, per-me-å-shun, n. The act of passing [mingled. through.

through. Immgled. PERMISCIBLE, per-mis-fibl, n. Such as may be PERMISSIBLE, per-mis-fibl, a. What may be admitted. PERMISSION, per-mis-fiv, a. Grant of liberty. PERMISSIVE, per-mis-fiv, a. Granting liberty. PERMISSIVELY, per-mis-fiv-le, ad. By bare allowance, PERMIT, per-mit, v.t. To allow; to suffer. PERMIT, per-mit, n. A. written permission from an PERMIT.

PERMIT, per-mit, n. A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place,

showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, për-mit-ans, n. Allowance.

PERMITTED, për-mit-ed, pp. Allowed.

PERMITTING, pêr-mite'ing, ppr. Allowing. PERMIXTION, pêr-mik's-tyûn, n. The act of mingling. PERMITATION, pêr-mu-tê'shûn, n. Exchange of one for another.

PERMUTE, pěr-mu't, vt. To exchange.
PERMUTED, pěr-mu't-éd, pp. Exchanged.
PERMUTER, pěr-mu't-ůr, n. An exchanger.
PERMUTING, pěr-mu't-îng, ppr. Bartering.
PERNANCY, pěr-nâns-é, n. A receiving of rents or

tithes in kind.

PERNICIOUS, per-nish'ûs, a. Destructive. PERNICIOUSLY, per-nish'ûs-lê, ad. Mischievously. PERNICIOUSNESS, per-nish'ûs-nes, n. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pér-nis-ît-ê, n. Celerity.

PERNOCTATION, pér-nok-tâ-shun, n. Act of watch-

ing all night. PERORATION, per-ô-rå'shun, n. The conclusion of

an oration. PEROXYD, pê-ròks-id, n. A substance containing an

unusual quantity of oxygen.
PEROXYDIZE, pe-roks-id-i'z, vt. To oxydize to the

utmost. [utmost. PEROXYDIZED, pê-ròks-id-i'zd, pp. Oxydized to the PEROXYDIZING, pê-ròks-id-i'z-ing, ppr. Oxydizing to the utmost.

PERPEND, per-pend', vt. To weigh in the mind.
PERPENDICLE, per-pend'ikl, n. Any thing hanging down by a strait line.

down by a strait line.

PERPENDICULAR, pêr-pên-dîk'u-lêr, n. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pêr-pên-dîk'u-lêr, a. Crossing any other line at right angles.

PERPENDICULARITY, pêr-pên-dîk-u-lâr'êt-ê, n. The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARITY, pêr-pên-dîk'u-lêr-lê, ad. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDUR, pêr-pênd'dîr, n. A conjor_stone. ERPENDUR, per-pend'dr, n. A coping-stone.

PERPENSION, pěr-pěn'shůn, n. Consideration. PERPESSION, pěr-pěsh'ůn, n. Suffering. PERPETRATE, pěr'spê-trå't, vt. To commit. PERPETRATED, per'pe-tra't-ed, pp. Committed as

an evil act. a crime. PERPETRATING, per-pê-trå't-ing, ppr. Committing PERPETRATION, per-pê-trå'shun, n. The act of committing a crime.

PERPETRATOR, per'pê-tra't-ur, n. One that com-

mits a crime.

mits a crime.

PERPETUAL, për-pët'u-āl, a. Never-ceasing; eternal.

PERPETUALLY, për-pët'u-āl-lē, ad. Constantly.

PERPETUATE, për-pët'u-ā't, vt. To make perpetual. PERPETUATED, per-pet'u-a't-ed, pp. Made perpe-

PÉRPETUATING, per-pet-u-a/t-ing, ppr. Continuing for ever. PERPETUATION, per-pet'd-å-shun, n.

Incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, per-pe-tu-st-e, n. Duration to all su-PERPHOSPHATE, per-fos-fast, n. A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd, at the maximum of oxydation.

at the maximum of oxyoaton.

PERPLEX, pér-pléks', vt. To make anxious. To distract. To vex.

PERPLEX, pér-pléks', a. Intricate difficult.

PERPLEXED, pér-pléks'd, pp. Made intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pér-pléks-éd-lé, ad. Intricately.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pér-pléks-éd-nés, n. Emharrass-

men.
PERPLEXING, pêr-plêkséîng, ppr. Making intricate.
PERPLEXITY, pêr-plêkséît-ê, n. Anxiety.
PERPLEXLY, pêr-plêkséît, ad. Confusedly.
PERPOTATION, pêr-pô-tå-shûn, n. The act of driuk-

ing largely PERQUADRISULPHATE, per-koad-ri-sulfat, n. A sulphate with four proportions of sulphuric acid, com-

bined with a maximum of oxyde. PERQUISITE, pér-kőis-ít, n. Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITED, per-kols-it-ed, a. Supplied with perquisites

PERQUISITION, pêr-kôîs-îsh-ûn, n. A thorough search.
PERROQUET, pêr-ô-kê't, n. A species of parrot:
also, the alca psittacula, an aquatic fowl, inhabiting the isles of Japan and the western shores of America. PERRY, per'é, n. A drink made of pears. PERSCRUTATION, pers-kru-tå'shun, n. A search-

PERSECUTE, pér-sé-ku't, vt. To pursue with malig-nity. To importune much.

PERSECUTED, pěr-sé-ku't-čd, pp. Harassed for re-

ligious opinious.

PERSECUTING, per'se-ku't-ing, ppr. Pursuing with vengeance. secuting. PERSECUTION, per'se-ku'shun, n. The act of per-

PERSECUTOR, per'se-ku't-ur, n. One who harasses

PERSEVERANCE, per-se-ve'r-ans, n. Persistance in

design or pursuit.

PERSEVERANT, për-së-vë'r-ånt, a. Constant.

PERSEVERANTLY, për-së-vë'r-ånt-lè, ad. With constancy

PERSEVERE, per-sê-vê'r, vi. To persist in an attempt. PERSEVERING, per-sê-vê'r-îng, ppr. Persisting in

PERSEVERING, per-se-ver-ing, ppr. Persisting in any thing.

[severance.
PERSEVERINGLY, per-se-ve'r-ing-le, ad. With per-PERSIAN, per-shan, n. Of, from, or like Persia.
PERSIFLAGE, per-sif-la'j, n. A jeering. Ridicule.
PERSIST, per-sist', vi. To persevere.
PERSISTANCE, per-sist-ens, n. \ Perseverance in PERSISTENCY, per-sist-ens, n. \ good or bad.
PERSISTING, per-sist-ing, ppr. Persevering in any thing.

PERSISTIVE, per-sist'iv, a. Steady. Persevering. PERSISTIVE, per-sist'iv, a. Steady. Persevering. PERSON, per'sûn, n. A particular man or woman. PERSONABLE, per'sûn-âbl, a. Of good appearance. PERSONAGE, per'sûn-êj, n. A considerable person. PERSONAL, per'sûn-âl, a. Peculiar. Proper to him

or her. Relating to one's private actions or character.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 3'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

PERSONALITY, per-sun-al-n. Any moveable possession. PERSONALITY, per-sun-al-n-e, n. Reflection upon individuals. representative. PERSONALLY, pėr-sūn-āl-ė, n. In person, not by PERSONALTY, pėr-sūn-āl-tė, n. Any made property. PERSONATE, pėr-sūn-ā't, vt. To represent by a fictitious character. To resemble.

PERSONATE, per-sun-at, vi. To play a fictitions Resembled. character. PERSONATED, per'sůn-å't-èd, pp. Counterfeited. PERSONATING, per'sůn-å't-ing, ppr. Representing

by an assumed character.

PERSONATION, per-sun-a-shun, n. Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONATOR, per-sun-å/t-ur, n. One who person-

ates a fictitious character.

PERSONIFICATION, per-son-if-ik-å-shun, n. sopopæia; the change of things to persons: as, " Confusion heard his voice."

PERSONIFIED, per-son-é-fi'd, pp. Represented with the attributes of a person.

PERSONIFY, per-son-if-i, vt. To change from a thing to a person.

PERSONIFYING, per-son-if-i-ing, ppr. Giving to an

inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PERSONIZE, per-sun-i'z, vt. To personify.

PERSPECTIVE, per-spek-tiv, n. The science by which

things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

PERSPECTIVE, per-spek'tiv, a. Relating to the sci-[glass. ence of vision.

PERSPECACIOUSNESS, pěrs-pê-kåls, a. Quicksighted.
PERSPICACIOUS, pěrs-pê-kåls, a. Quicksighted.
PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pěrs-pê-kålshůs, a. Quicksighted.
PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pěrs-pê-kålshůs-nés, a. sight. Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pérs-pé-kås-st.-é, n. Quickness of PERSPICACY, pérs-pé-kås-é, n. Discornment. PERSPICIENCE, pér-spish-sens, n. The act of looking

sharply. PERSPICIL, pérs-pîs-îl, n. An optick glass. PERSPICUITY, pérs-pîk-u'ft-ê, n. Clearness to the mind. PERSPICUOUS, per-spik-u-us, a. Transparent. Clear

to the understanding.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pér-spîk'n-ůs-lė, ad. Clearly.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pér-spîk'u-ůs-nės, n. Freedom

from obscurity.
PERSPIRABILITY, pers-pir-a-bil-it-e, n. The qua-

lity of being perspirable. [tion. PERSPIRABLE, per-spirable, a. Emitting perspira-PERSPIRATION, pers-pe-ra'shun, n. Excretion by

the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pers-pir-å/t-åv, a. Performing the

act of perspiration.
PERSPIRATORY, pers'pir-å't-år-ê, a. Perspirative.
PERSPIRE, per-spir, vi. To perform excretion by the

PERSPIRE, pér-spi'r, vi. To emit by the pores.
PERSPIRE, pér-spi'r, vi. To emit by the pores.
PERSPIRED, pér-spi'rd, pp. Evacuated through the pores of the skin.
[the pores of the skin.
PERSPIRING, pér-spi'r-lag, ppr. Emitting through
PERSTRINGE, pér-strinj', vi. To touch upon.
PERSTRINGED, pér-strinj'd', pp. Glanced on.
PERSTRINGING, pér-strinj'd'n, ppr. Glancing on.
PERSUADABLE, pér-sőå'd-åbl, a. Such as may be PERSUADABLE, per-soa'd-abl, a. Such as may be persuaded. suaded.

persuaded.

PERSUADABLY, pér-sőä'd-åb-lé, ad. So as to be perPERSUADE, pér-sőä'd, n. Persuasion.

PERSUADE, pér-sőä'd, vt. To influence by argument or expostulation.

PERSUADED, pér-sőä'd-éd, pp. Convinced; induced.

PERSUADER, pér-sőä'd-år, n. One who influences by pressagion.

by persuasion.
PERSUADING, për-sôā'd-lng, ppr. Influencing.
PERSUASIBILITY, për-sôā'z-lb-ll-lt-ê, n. Capability of being persuaded. PERSUASIBLE, per-soa/z-ibl, a. To be influenced by

persuasion. PÉRSUASIBLENESS, pér-sőd'z-fbl-nés, n. The quality . of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, per-soa-zhun, n. The act of persuading. PERSUASIVE, per-soa'siv, n. Exhortation; argument; importunity.

PERSUASIVE, per-sôā'sīv, a. Having the power of PERSUASIVELY, per-sôā'sīv-le, ad. In such a man-

ner as to persuade. PERSUASIVENESS, per-soa-siv-nes, n. Influence on the passions. [to persuade. PERSUASORY, per-soa-c, a. Having the power PERSULPHATE, per-soa-c, a. A combination of sulphuric acid with the peroxyd of iron. PERSULTATION, per-soa-ta-shon, n. An eruption of

the blood.

PERT, pért, n. An assuming person.
PERT, pért, a. Saucy; petulant.
PERTAIN, pér-tå'n, vi. To belong; to relate.
PERTEREBRATION, pér-tér-é-brā'shûn, n. The act of boring through.

PERTINĂCIOUS, per-tin-a'shus, a. Obstinate: PERTINACIOUS, per-tin-a-sius, a. Costinate; stubborn. [nately. PERTINACIOUSLY, pér-tin-â-shūs-lè, ad. Obstiner PERTINACIOUSNESS, pér tin-â-shūs-nès { Stubborn-PERTINACITY, pér-tin-â-s-ê, n. Obstinacy. PERTINENCY, pér-tin-â-s-ê, n. { Propriety to the PERTINENCY, pér-tin-êns, n. } purpose. PERTINENCY, pér-tin-ênt, a. Just to the purpose. PERTINENTLY, pér-tin-ênt-lè, ad. To the purpose. PERTINENTLY, pér-tin-ênt-lè, ad. To the purpose. PERTINENTLY, pér-tin-ênt-nès, n. Appositeness. PERTINGENT, pér-tin-pent, a. Touching. PERTLY, pér-tile, ad. Sancily. PERTURS, pér-tin-ès, n. Sauciness; petulance. PERTURB, pér-tin-bé, n. Saucines; petulance. PERTURB, pér-tin-bér-bir-bá-shūn, n. Disquiet of mind. stubborn. [nately.

mind. motions. PERTURBATOR, per-tur-ba/t-ur, n. Raiser of com-

PERTURBED, per-tårbd', pp. Disquieted. PERTURBER, per-tårbd'n, n. A disturber. PERTURBING, per-turb-ing, ppr. Agitating. PERTUSED, per-tu'zd, a. Pierced with holes. PERTUSION, per-tu'zhun, n. The act of piercing. PERVADE, per-va'd, vt. To pass through the whole

extension.

PERVADED, per-vå/d-ed, pp. Passed through. PERVADING, per-vå/d-ing, ppr. Extending to every part of a thing. [through part of a thing. [through part of a thing. PERVASION, per-vå'zhûn, n. The act of passing PERVASIVE, per-vå'siv, a. Having power to pervade.

PERVERSE, per-vers', a. Stubborn; untractable. PERVERSELY, per-vers'le, ad. Spitefully; crossly. PERVERSENESS, per-vers'nes, n. Peevishness Peevishness; spiteful crossness.

PERVERSION, pér-vér-shûn, n. Change to something PERVERSITY, pér-vérs-ît-ê, n. Crossness. [worse. PERVERSIVE, pér-vérs-îv, a. Having power to corthe right.

PERVERT, per-vert, vt. To corrupt; to turn from PERVERTED, per-verted, pp. Corrupted. PERVERTER, per-verten, n. A corrupter. PERVERTIBLE, per-verten, a. That may be easily

PERVERTING, per-vert'ing, ppr. Turning from right

to wrong.

PERVESTIGATE, per-vest-e-ga't, vt. To find out by PERVESTIGATED, per-vest'e-ga't-ed, pp. Found out by research.

PERVESTIGATING, per-vest-e-ga't-ing, ppr. Find-

ing out by research. PERVESTIGATION, per-vest-e-ga-shun, n. A diligent search after. PÉRVICACIOUS, pér-vê-kå-shås, a. Spitefully ob-PERVICACIOUSLY, pér-vê-kå-shås-lê, ad. With With spiteful obstinacy

PERVICACIOUSNESS, per-ve-ka-shus-nes Spite-PERVICACITY, pěr-vé-kås-ít-è, n.
PERVICACY, pěr-vé-kå-sė, n.
PERVIGILATION, pěr-víj-îl-å-shůn, n. ful obstinacy. Watching

ERVIOUS, perv-yas, a. Admitting passage.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u. 6 6 4 4

PERVIOUSNESS, perv'ous-nes, n. Quality of admit-PERVIOUSNESS, pérv-yūs-nės, n. Quality of admit-PERVIS, pér-vīs. See Parvis. [ting a passage. PERUKE, pér-vīk, n. A periwig. PERUKE, pér-vīk, vt. To dress in false hair. PERUKEMAKER, pér-vīk-mā/k-vīn, n. A wigmaker. PERUSAL, vē-rō-zāl, n. The act of reading. PERUSED, pé-rō/zd, pp. Read. PERUSED, pé-rō/zd, pp. Read.

PERUSER, pê-rő/z-ůr, n. A reader. PERUSING, pê-rô'z-îng, ppr. Reading. PERUVIAN, pê-rô'z-ŷan, a. Pertaining to Peru, in

South America. PESADE, pê'sa'd, or pê-sa'd, n. A motion a horse makes

in raising up his forequarters. PESO, pê-zô, n. A Spanish coin, weighing an ounce;

a piaster; a piece of eight.

PESSARY, pés-è-rè, n. An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraor-

dinary occasions.

dinary occasions.

PESSIMIST, pés-îm-îst, n. A universal complainer.

PEST, pés-l, n. Plague; pestilence.

PESTER, pést-år, vt. To disturb; to perplex.

PESTERED, pést-år-år, pp. Annoyed.

PESTERER, pést-år-år, n. One that disturbs.

PESTERING, pést-år-år-år, n. One that disturbs.

PESTERING, pést-år-år-ås, a. Cumbersome.

PESTHOUSE, pést-håbs', n. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIDUCT, pést-å-dåkt, n. That which conveys con
PESTIFEROUS, pés-th-år-ås, a. Pestilential; infectious.

PESTILENCE, pést-îl-êns, n. Contagious distemper. PESTILENT, pést-îl-ênt, a. Producing plagues. PESTILENTIAL, pést-îl-ên-shāl, a. Infectious; con-

PESTILENTLY, pěst²il-ént-lê, ad. Destructively. PESTILLATION, pěs-tîl-lå²shůn, a. The act of

PESTILLATION, pes-th-ra-shun, the arm pounding. (thing is broken in a mortar. PESTLE, pés'tl, n. An instrument with which any PESTLE of pork, pés'tl, n. A gammon of bacon. PESTLE, pés'tl, vi. To use a pestle. PET, pét', n. A slight passion. PET, pét', vt. To fondle; to indulge. PETAL, pét'dl, n. Those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. PETALINE, pét'd-lin, a. Pertaining to a petal. PETALISM, pét'd-lin, n. A form or sentence of banishment among the Syracusans: writing his name,

nishment among the Syracusans: writing his name, whom they would be rid of, in an olive leaf. PETALITE, pêt-2-li'd, n. A rare mineral, occurring in masses: the new alkali, lithia, was discovered in this mineral.

PETALOID, pět-\(^2\)-l\(^2\)de, \(\alpha\). Having the form of petals. PETALOUS, p\(^2\)t-l\(^3\)ds, \(\alpha\). Having petals. PETALS, p\(^2\)t-l\(^3\)ds, \(\alpha\). The leaves of flowers. PETALSHAPED, p\(^2\)t-l\(^3\)ds, \(\alpha\). Having the shape

of a petal.

PETAR, pê-tà'r, n. An engine of metal, almost in PETARD, pê-tà'rd, n. the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged, it is applied to gates or bar-

mouth: when charged, it is applied to gates or barriers to blow them up.

PETASUS, pêt-ê-sûs, n. Mercury's winged cap.

PETECHIÆ, pê-tê'k-ŷê, n. Pestilential spots.

PETECHIÆ, pê-tê'k-ŷâl, a. Pestilentially spotted.

PETEREL, pêt-ûr-êl, n. A kind of sea-bird.

PETERPENCE, pêt-ûr-el, n. A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called.

called Romescot: viz. a penny for every house payable at Lammas-day.

able at Lammas-day.

PETERWORT, pôt tắr - bữt, n. A plant.

PETIOLE, pốt tô-ở1, n. The foot-stalk of a leaf.

PETIT, pôt bử, or pốt tổ, a. Small; little.

PETITION, pôt tỉsh-ủn, n. Intreaty.

PETITION, pôt tỉsh-ủn, vi. To supplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pổ-tỉsh-ủn-ảr-il-lê, ad. By way of begging the question.

PETITIONARY, pổ-tỉsh-ủnd, pp. Solicited.

PETITIONED, pổ-tỉsh-ủnd, pp. Solicited.

PETITIONER, pổ-tỉsh-ủn-ủr, n. One who offers a petition.

petition.

PETITIONING, pe-tish-un-ing, n. The act of soliciting. PETITIONING, pe-tisa-un-ing, nn. Ine act of solicting, PETITIONING, pè-tish-d'n-ing, ppr. Supplicating. PETIT-MAITRE, pèt-è-mè-tr, n. A fop; a coxcomb. PETITORY, pèt-li-dr-è, a. Petitioning. PETONG, pè-tong, n. The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white colour: it is sometimes con-

founded with tutenag.

PETRE, pê-trê-ân, a. Pertaining to rock or st.me. PETRESCENCE, pê-trê-êns, n. The process of changing into stone.

PETRESCENT, pê-trés-ént, a. Becoming stone. PETRIFACTION, pêt-rê-fâk-shûn, n. That which is made stone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pět-rê-fåk-tlv, a. Having the power to form stone.

PETRIFIC, pê-trif-îk, a. Having the power to change to stone

to stone.

PETRIFY, pětírê-fi, vt. To change to stone.

PETRIFY, pětírê-fi, vi. To become stone.

PETRIFICATE, pě-trifířk-å't, vt. To petrify.

PETRIFICATED, pě-trifířk-å't-di, pp. Petrififed.

PETRIFICATING, pè-trifík-å't-å'ng, ppr. Petrifying.

PETRIFICATION pět-rfi-lk-å'c-hůn, n. A body

PETRIFICATION, pêt-rîf-îk-â-shôn, n. A formed by changing other matter to stone.
PETRIFIED, pêt-rê-fi'd, pp. Changed into stone.
PETRIFYING, pêt-rê-fi'ng, ppr. Converting Converting into stone.

PETROL, pê-trôl, n.
PETROLEUM, pê-trôl-yum, n. } A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pě²trô-něl, n. A pistol. PETROSILEX, pě⁴trô-si²léks, n. Rock-stone; com-

pact feldspar.
PETROUS, pê'trůs, a. Hard; stony.
PETTAH, pét'la, n. A town close to a fort.

PETTED, pét-éd, pp. Fondled.
PETTICOAT, pét-é-kởt, n. The lower part of a woman's dress.

PETTIFOG, pêt'ê-fôg, vi. To play the pettifogger See Fog. PETTIFOGGER, pě:'-ê-fòg'-ůr, n. A petty, small-rate

PETTIFOGGERY, pět'é-fôg'ůr-é, n. The practice of

a pettifogger.

PETTINESS, pét-é-nés, n. Smallness.

PETTING, pét-fing, ppr. Fondling; indulging.

PETTING, pét²ish, ppr. Fondling; indulging.
PETTISH, pét²ish d. Fretful; peevish.
PETTISHLY, pét²ish lê, ad. In a pet.
PETTISHNESS, pét²ish-nês, n. Fretfulness.
PETTITOES, pét²è-tò'z, n. The feet of a sucking pig.
PETTO, pét²è, n. The breast. Privacy: as, "in petto."
PETTY, pét²è, a. Inconsiderable.

[bird.
PETTYCHAPS, pét²è-tshåps, n. A wagtail, or beamPETTULANCE, pét²cu-lêns, n. }
PETULANCY, pét²cu-lêns, n. }
PETULANT, pét²u-lêns, n. Sauciness.
PETULANT, pét²u-lènt, a. Saucy; perverse.
PETULANT, pét²u-lènt-lênd, d. With saucy pertness.
PETULNSE, pèt²u-lènt-lê, ad. With saucy pertness.

PETULANTLY.pét²u-lént-lê,ad. With sauey pertness.
PETUNSE, pê-tûns', a.
PETUNTSE, pê-tûns', a.
PEURMICAN, pu'r-mê-kân, n. Potted beef.
PEW, pu', n. A seat in a church.
PEW, pu', vt. To furnish with pews.
PEWET, pu'êt, n. The lapwing.
PEWET, pu'êt, n. The lapwing.
PEWILOW, pu'fle'. n. A companion.
PEWING, pu'fle, n. par. Furnishing with pews.

PEWING, puting, ppr. Furnishing with pews. PEWTER, putitr, n. A compound of metals. PEWTERER, putitr-dr, n. A smith who works in

PEXITY, pěks-ît-ê, n. The nap of cloth. PHÆNOMENON, fê-nôm-ê-nôn, n. SeePhenomenon. PHAETON, få-é-tůn, n. A chaise upon four wheels. BHAGEDENA, fåj-é-dê-nå, n. An ulcer in which the

sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDENICK, fåj-ê-dên-îk, a. PhAGEDENOUS, fåj-ê-dê-nås, a. Corroding. BHALANGIOUS, få-lånj-ýås, a. Pertaining to the genus of spiders.

PHLEGM, flem', n. The watery humour of the body.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, fiem'a-gogs, n. A purge, sup-

Coolness; indifference.

posed to evacuate phlegm.

PHIALING, vi-ål-îng, ppr. Putting in a phial. PHILADELPHIAN, fil-å-delf-yån, a. Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus. PHALANITE, fål-ån-i't, n. A soldier belonging to a phalanx. PHALANX, få-långks, n. A troop of men closely em-PHILADELPHIAN, fil-a-delf-yan, n. One of the fahodied. mily of love. PHALAROPE, fål-å-rop, n. The name of several spe-BHILANTHROPICAL, f îl-ân-thròp-îk-âl, Loving BHILANTHROPICK, f îl-ân-thròp-îk, a. mankind. PHILANTHROPIST, f îl-ân-thrò-pist, n. One who cies of water-fowls. PHANTASM, fån-tåzm, n. \ Vain and airy PHANTASMA, fan-tåz-må, n. \ pearance. PHANTASMAGORIA, fån-tås-må-gở/r-ŷå, n. wishes to serve mankind. An PHILANTHROPY, fil-ån-thro-pe, n. Love of manoptical illusion. PHANTASMAGORIC, fån-tås-må-gor-ik, a. Rekind. PHILHARMONIC, f îl-hâr-môn'îk, a. Loving harmony. PHILHELLENES, f îl-hêl'ên-ê'z, n. A name given to lating to a phantasmagoria.

PHANTASTICAL, fån-tåst/lk-ål, a. See FANTAS-PHANTASTICK, fån'tåst'ik, a. the friends and supporters of the modern Greeks. PHILHELLENIC, fil-hel-len'ik, a. Pertaining to TICAL and PHANTASY, fån-tås-ê, a.
PHANTOM, fån-tåm, n. A fancied vision. FANTASY. those who espouse the Greek cause. PHILIBEG, fîl-ê-bég, n. See FILLIBEG. PHILIPPICK, fîl-îp-îk, n. Any invective declamation. PHARAON, få'rå-on, n. The name of a game of chance. PHARAONIC, få-rå-on-ik, a. Pertaining to the Pha-PHILIPPICK, fîl-lp-îk, n. Any invective deciamation.
PHILIPPICK, fîl-lp-îk, vi. To declaim against.
PHILLYREA, fîl-le-rc-c-a, n. An evergreen plant.
PHILOLOGER, fi-lòl-ò-jir, n. \ A grammarian; a
PHILOLOGIST, fi-lòl-ò-jir, n. \ critick.
PHILOLOGICAL, fi-lò-lòj-îk-âl, a.
PHILOLOGICK, fi-lò-lòj-îk, a. raohs, or kings of Egypt. PHARISAICAL, fār-lz-ā-ˈīk-āl, a. } Externally reli-BHARISAICK, fār-lz-ā-ˈīk, a. } gious. PHARISAICALNESS, får-iz-å-ik-ål-nes, n. Pharisaical observance of rituals. Pharisee. PHILOLOGICK, fi-lò-lòj-lk, a. Grammatical.
PHILOLOGIZE, fi-lòl-ò-ji'z, vi. To offer criticisms. PHARISAISM, får-iz-å-ism, n. The notions of a PHARISEAN, får-iz-ê'an, a. Following the practice PHILOLOGY, fi-lòl'ò-jċ, n. Grammatical learning.

[The above six words vulgarly pronounced phil-âl.]

PHILOMATH, fil'ò-māth, n. A lover of learning.

PHILOMATHIC, fil-ò-māth'ik, a. Pertaining to the of the Pharisees. PHARISEE, får-iz-ê, n. A sect among the Jews, whose pretended holiness made them separate them-selves from, not only Pagans, but all such Jews as love of learning.
PHILOMATHY, fil-6-math-ê, n. The love of learning.
PHILOMEL, fil-6-mel, n.
The nightingale. complied not with their peculiarities. PHARMACEUTICAL, far-ma-ku-tik-al,a. Relating PHARMACEUTICK, får-må-ku'tik, a. to the PHILOMEL, fîl-ô-mêl, n. PHILOMELA, fîl-ô-mêlă, n. The nightingale. PHILOMOT, fîl-ô-môt, a. Coloured like a dead leaf. preparation of medicines. PHARMACEUTICALLY, får-må-ku-tik-ål-ê, In the manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS, får-må-ku'-tiks, n. The science of preparing and exhibiting medicines. PHILOMUSICAL, fi-lô-mu'zîk-ål, a. Loving learning. PHILOPOLEMIC, 6-1ò-pò-lèm'lk, a. Ruling over contending natures; an epithet of Minerva.

PHILOSOPHATE, fil-òs-ò-fà't, vi. To moralize. PHARMACOLOGIST, får-må-kol-o-jist, n. who writes upon drugs. PHILOSOPHATION, fil-ds-d-fa'shun, n. Philoso-PHARMACOLOGY, får-må-kôl-ô-jê, n. The knowphical discussion. PHILOSOPHEME, fîl-ds-6-fê/m, n. Principle of realedge of drugs and medicines. PHARMACOP(EIA, får-må-kô-pê-ýå, or får-måsoning; theorem.
PHILOSOPHER, fil-os-o-für, n. kô/p-ŷå, n. A dispensatory. A man deep in PHARMACOPOLIST, får-må-kop-o-list, n. An apoknowledge, either moral or natural. PHILOSOPHER'S Stone, fil-os'o-far'z-sto'n, n. A thecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY, få'r-må-så, n. The act of preparing stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.
PHILOSOPHICAL, fil-ò-zof-ik-al, a. Belonging to medicines. PHARO, få-ro, n. PHAROS, få-ros, n. A lighthouse. PHILOSOPHICK, fîl-ô-zòf-îk, a. philosophy. PHILOSOPHICALLY, fîl-ô-zòf-îk-âl-ĉ, ad. In a PHARE, få're, n. PHARSANG, får-sång. See PARASANG. PHARYNGOTOMY, får-ing-got-6-me, n. philosophical manner. PHILOSOPHISM, fil-ds-o-fizm, n. The love of fal-The act lacious arguments.

PHILOSOPHIST, fîl-òs-ô-fîst, n. A lover of sophis-PHILOSOPHISTIC, fîl-òs-ô-fîst-îk, a, Pertain-PHILOSOPHISTICAL, fîl-òs-ô-fîst-îk-âl, ing to of making an incision into the windpipe, made when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration. PHASELS, fås-élz, n. French beans. [moon. PHASIS, få-sis, n.; plural, Phases. The changes of the PHASM, fåz/m, n. Fancied apparition. the practice of sophistry.
PHILOSOPHIZE, fîl-òs-ò-fîz, vt. To reason like a PHASM, fåz'm, n. Fancied apparition. PHASSACHATE, fås'å-kå't, n. The lead-coloured philosopher. PHILOSOPHIZING, fil-ds-d-fi/z-ing, ppr. Searching into the reasons of things. PHEASANT, fez-ant, n. A kind of wild cock. PHILOSOPHY, fil-os'o-fe, n. Knowledge natural or PHEASANTRY, fêz-an-trê, n. An inclosure of pheasants. moral. PHEER, för n. A companion. See Fear, and Fere. PHEESE, för n. A companion. See Fear, and Fere. PHEESED, för d, pp. Combed. PHEESIDG, för n. ppr. Combing. PHENGITE, fön jör, n. A beautiful species of alabaster. PHENICOPTER, fe n. köp tör, n. A kind of bird. PHENICOPTER, and the bird, which is supposed to the property of the property PHILOSTORGY, fîl-òs-tửr-jê, n. Natural affection. PHILOTECNIC, fîl-ò-têk-nîk, a. Loving the arts. PHILTER, fil'tur, n. Something to cause love.
PHILTER, fil'tur, vt. To charm to love. PHILTERED, filt-tard, pp. Charmed to love.
PHILTERING, filt-ter-ing, ppr. Charming to love.
PHILTERING, filt-ter-ing, ppr. Charming to love.
PHILTERING, filt-total filtering, ppr. Charming to love.
PHLEBOTOMISE, file-bott-o-mist, n. A bloodletter.
PHLEBOTOMIZE, file-bott-o-mist, n. To let blood. PHENIX, fe'niks, n. The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHENOGAMIAN, fên-ô-gâ/m-ŷân, a. Having the essential organs of fructification visible.

PHENOMENOLOGY, fê-nôm-ên-ôl-ô-jê, n. A de-PHLEBOTOMIZED, flê-bôt-ô-mi'zd, pp. Let blood from a vein. [ting blood from a vein. PHLEBOTOMIZING, flé-bôt-6-mi/z-ing, ppr. Let-PHLEBOTOMY, flé-bôt-6-mé, n. The act of opening scription of phenomena.

PHENOMENON, fê-ndm-ê-ndn, n. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance. PHEON, fe'on, n. The barbed iron head of a dart. a vein.

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PHIAL, vi'al, n. A small bottle. PHIAL, vi'al, vt. To keep in a phial.

PHIALED, vi'ald, pp. Put or kept in a phial

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 5 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit' but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PHLEGMATICALLY, flég-måt-ik-ål-é, ad. Coldly; heavily. [Dull; cold; frigid. PHLEGMATICKLY, flég-måt-'ik, a. Generating phlegm. PHLEGMON, flég-mon, n. An inflammation. PHLEGMONOUS, flég-môn-ôs, a. Inflammatory. PHLEGMONOUS, flég-môn-ôs, a. Inflammatory.

PHLEME, flê'm, n. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding

of horses. giston. PHLOGISTIAN, flo-jist'yan, n. A believer in phlo-PHLOGISTICATE, flo-jist'ik-a't, vt. To combine

phlogiston with, PHLOGISTICATED, flo-jist-ik-a/t-ed, pp. Com-

bined with phlogiston. PHLOGISTICATING, flò-jist-ik-å/t-ing, ppr. Com-

bining phlogiston with.

PHLOGISTICATION, flo-jist'ik-a'shun, n. The act PHLOGISTICATION, no-jist-k-a-snun, n. The act or process of combining with phlogiston. [ton. PHLOGISTICK, flò-jist-tik, a. Partaking of phlogis-PHLOGISTON, flò-jist-tin, n. A chymical liquor: the inflammable part of any body. PHONICKS, flò-niks, n. The doctrine of sounds. PHONOCAMPTICK, flò-nò-kàmpt-tik, a. Having the access to inflict on turn the sound.

power to inflict or turn the sound.

PHONOLOGICAL, fo-no-loj-ik-al, a. Pertaining to

phonology.

PHONOLOGY, fö-nöl-ő-jé, n. A treatise on sounds, or the science of elementary sounds uttered by the hu-

man voice in speech.

PHOSGENE, fos-je'n, a. Generating light.

PHOSPHOR, fos-far, n. \ The morn PHOSPHOR, fòs-får, n. The morning star. PHOSPHORUS, fòs-får-ås, n. A chymical sub-

stance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. PHOSPHORATE, fos-fur-a't, vt. To impregnate with phosphor. [phosphor. PHOSPHORATED,fôs-får-å/t-èd,a. Impregnated with

PHOSPHORATED, fos-fdr-a/t-ed, pp. Combined with phosphorous. PHOSPHORATING, fòs-får-å/t-ing, ppr. Combining

with phosphorous. | phorous. | phorous. | PHOSPHORESCE, fòs-fùr-ès', vi. To shine as phos-PHOSPHORESCENCE, fos-für-es-ens, n. A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances.

PHOSPHORESCING, fòs-får-es-ing, ppr. Exhibiting light without sensible heat.

PHOTOMETER, fo-tom-et-dr, n. An instrument which measures light.

PHRASE, frå'z, vi. To style; to call.
PHRASE, frå'z, vi. To employ peculiar expressions.
PHRASED, frå'zd, pp. Expressed in peculiar words.
PHRASELESS, frå'z-lês, a. Not to be expressed or

described. to a phiase. PHRASEOLOGICAL, frå/z-é-ô-lòj-îk-ål, a. Pecul ar PHRASEOLOGY, frå-zè-òl-ô-je, n. Style; diction PHRASING, frå/z-ing, ppr. Expressing. PHRENETICK, från-ét-îk, n. A madman. Mad-PHRENTICK, från-ét-îk, n.

PHRENTICK, frentik, n.

PHRENETICK, fren-ét-lk, a. } Mad.

PHRENIC, fren-ik, a. Belonging to the diaphragm: as, a phrenic vein.

PHRENITIS, frenée-tis, or fre-ni-tis, n. Madness. PHRENOLOGICAL, fren-ô-loj-îk-âl, a. Relating to phrenology. [the science of phrenology. PHRENOLOGIST, frê-nôl²ô-jîst, n. One skilled in PHRENOLOGY, frê-nôl²ô-jê, n. The science of the

human mind.

PHRENSY, frên-zê, n. Madness. PHRONTISTERY, frôn-tis-têr-ê, n. A school, a seminary of learning.

Seminary of realting.

PHRYGIAN, frij-9an, n. Among the ancients: a sprightly and animating kind of musick.

PHTHISICAL, tlz-fk, al, a. Wasting.

PHTHISICK, tlz-fk, n. A Consumption.

PHYLACTER, fi-låk-ter, n. A bandage on which HYLACTERY, fi-låk-ter-e, n. was inscribed some memorable sentence

PHYLACTERED, fi-låk'terd, a. Wearing phylacteries. PHYLACTERICAL, fi-lak-ter'ik-al, a. Relating to phylacteries.

PHYLLITE, fil-it, n. A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the form of a leaf.

PHYLLOPHOROUS, fil-lof-6-rds, a. Leaf-bearing, producing leaves.

PHYSALITE, fis'a-li't, n. A mineral of a greenish white colour. A subspecies of prysmatic

called also pyraphysalite, as it intumesees in heat.

PHYSIANTHROPY, fiz-e-an-thrô-pé, n. The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies.

PHYSICAL, fiz-ik-al, a. Relating to natural philosophy: not moral. Medicinal.

PHYSICALLY, fizik-ål-å, ad. According to nature; not morally. [art of healing. PHYSICIAN, fiz-ish-an, n. One who professes the PHYSICK, fiz-ik, n. Medicines; remedies. PHYSICK, fiz-ik, et. To treat with physick.

PHYSICKED, fiz-ikd, pp. Treated with physick; purged. [sick; evacuating the bowels. purged.

purged.

[sick; evacuating the bowels.

PHYSICKING, flz'lk-lng, ppr. Treating with phy
PHYSICO-LOGIC, flz'e-kô-lôj'lk, n. Logic illus
trated by natural philosophy.

PHYSICO-LOGICAL, flz'e-kô-lôj'lk-ål, a. Pertain-

ing to physico-logic.
PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fiz-ê-kò-thê-òl-ô-jê, n. Di-

vinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy. PHYSICS, fiz-fiks, n. Natural philosophy: in its most extensive sense, the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fîz-ê-òg'nô-můr, n. One who physiognomist, fîz-ê-òg'nô-mîst, n. judges

of the temper by the features of the face.
PHYSIOGNOMICAL, f | |z-ê-og-nom-|k-a|, a. | Drawn
PHYSIOGNOMICK, f |z-ê-og-nom-|k, a. | from PHYSIOGNOMONICK, fiz-e-og-no-mon-ik the contemplation of the face.
PHYSIOGNOMICS, fiz-ê-òg-nòm'îks,

physicians: signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the body or mind.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-é-òg-nô-mê, n. The art of foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. The face.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fîz-ê-ô-lòj-îk-âl, a. Relating to PHRSIOLOGICK, fîz-ê-ô-lòj-îk, a. ral constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGER, fiz-ê-ôl²ô-jůr, n. A physiologist. PHYSIOLOGIST, fiz-ê-ôl²ô-jîst, n. One versed in

physiology. PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-ê-ôl-ô-jê, n. The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. [ognomy. PHYSNOMY, flz-no-me, n. The old word for physi-PHYSY, fi²zė, n. The same with fusee. PHYTIVOROUS, fi-tiv²o²-růs, a. That eats grass.

PHYTOGRAPHICAL, fi-tô-graf-ik-al, a. Pertain. ing to the description of plants. [plants. PHYTOGRAPHY, fi-togʻrå-fė, n. A description of PHYTOLITE, fit-ò-li't, n. A plant petrified, or fossil

vegetable. PHYTOLOGIST, fi-tòl-'ô-jîst, n. One skilled in phy-PHYTOLOGY, fi-tòl-'ô-jê, n. Botanical discourse. PHYTONESS, fi-tô-nês. See PYTHONESS.

PHYTONESS, fi'tô-nes. See Phiz. PHYZ, fiz'.

PIABA, pi'ab-a, n. A small fresh-water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food. PIACLE, pi'akl, n. An enormous crime.

PIACULAR, pi-åk-u-ler, a. Expiatory; atrociously PIACULOUS, pi-åk-u-lus, a. bad.
PIAMETER, pi-å-må-tur, n. A thin and delicate mem-

brane, which lies under the dura-mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, pê-â-ût, n. The lesser wood-pecker.
PIANIST, pê-â-ûtst, n. A performer on the pianoforte.
PIANOFORTE, pê-â-û-ô-fòr-tā, n. The name of a musical instrument.

PIASTER, pê-ås-tur, n. An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIATION, pê-à'shun, n. The act of atoning by sacriof vision, and in painting to the imagination any cirby pillars. cumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a PIBCORN, ph-åz-å, n. A walk under a roof supported PIBCORN, ph-åz-å, n. A walk under a roof supported PIBCORN, ph-åz-å, n. A mong the Welsh: a wind instrument, or pipe, with a horn at each end. PIBRACH, or PIBROCH, ph-b-h-å, n. A musical in-PICTURESQUELY, pik-tu-resk-le, ad. In a picturesque manner PICTURESQUENESS, pik-tu-résk-nés, n. State of strument used by the highlanders of Scotland.
PICA, pê'kå, or pi'kå, n. Among printers: a particular
size of their types. It is probably so called from being picturesque.

PICTURING, pik'tŷūr-îng, ppr. Representing.

PIDDLE, pid'l, vi. To pick at table. To trifle.

PIDDLER, pid'lūr, n. One that eats without appetite. having been first used among us in printing the pie, an old book of liturgy. PIE, pi', n. Any crust baked with something in it. A an old book of littingy.

PICAROON, pik-å-rô'n, n.

PICCADIL, pik-å-rô'n, n.

PICCADILLY, pik-å-dil', n.

PICKARDIL, pik-å-dil', n.

PICKARDIL, pik-år-dil, n. magpie.
PIEBALD, pi-ba/ld, a. Of various colours. PIECE, pe's, n. A patch. A part of a whole. A pic-ture. A composition. A coin. A high collar; a kind ture. A composition. A coin.
PIECE, pê's, vt. To patch; to join.
PIECED, pê's, vi. To join.
PIECED, pê's, vi. To join.
PIECELESS, pê's-lês, a. Whole; compact.
PIECELY, pê's-lê, ad. In pieces.
PIECEMEAL, pê's-mê'l, n. A fragment.
PIECEMEAL pê's-mê'l, n. Single PICCAGE, pik-ej, n. Money paid at fairs for breaking PICCAGE, pik'ej, n. Money paid at lairs for breaking ground for booths.

PICK, pîk', vt. To cull; to chuse; to select.

PICK, pîk', vi. To eat by small morsels.

PICK, pîk', vi. A sharp-pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pîk'a-pāk, a. In manner of a pack.

PICKAPACK, pîk'a-pāk, a. On the back.

PICKED, pê'kd, a. Sharp. Smart; spruce.

PICKED, pîk'd, pp. Plucked off; cleaned; opened by an instrument: selected. PIECEMEAL, pê's-mê'l, a. Single. PIECEMEAL, pê's-mê'l, ad. In pieces. PIECEMEAL, pé's-mê'l, ad. In pieces.
PIECEMEALED, pê's-mê'ld, a. Divided into small
PIECER, pé's-år, n. A patcher. [pieces.
PIECING, pé's-ing, ppr. Mending; enlarging.
PIED, pi'd, a. Particoloured.
PIEDNESS, pi²dd-nês, n. Variegation.
PIELED, pê'ld, a. Bald; peeled.
PIEP, pê'p, vi. To cry like a young bird.
PIEPOWDER Court, pê²-pô'dr, or pi²pàô-dår, n. A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein an instrument; selected. PICKEDNESS, pê'k-êd-nes, n. State of being pointed or picked. Foppery; spruceness.

PICKEER, pik-kė'r, vi. To pirate; to pillage.

PICKER, pik-kė'r, vi. To pirate; to pillage.

PICKER, pik-kū'r, n. One who picks or culls. A pickaxe.

PICKEREL, pik-tūr-ėl, n. A small pike.

PICKERELWEED, pik-tūr-ėl-bė'(d, n. A water plant, mitted therein. from which pikes are fabled to be generated. PIER, pê'r, n. A column on which the arch of a bridge A projecting mole erected in the sea. PICKET, přk-et, n. A sharp stake. A guard, posted is raised. PICKET, pik-èt, n. A sharp stake. A guard, posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach. PICKET, pik-èt, vt. To fasten to a picket. PICKETED, pik-èt-èd, pp. Fortified with pickets. PICKETING, pik-èt-fle, ppr. Inclosing with pickets. PICKING, pik-ing, n. Pulling off. Selecting. PICKING, pik-ing, n. Selection; gathering; gleaning. PICKLE, pik-in, n. Salt liquor, in which flesh is preserved. Thing kept in pickle. Condition; state. PICKLE, PYCLE, or PIGHTEL, pik-i, vt. A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge which in some PIERAGE, pé'r-lj, n. A toll for using a pier.

PIERAGE, pé'rs, vi. To affect; to enter.

PIERCE, pé'rs, vt. To penetrate; to enter.

PIERCEABLE, pé'rs-abl, a. That may be penetrated. PIERCED, pê'rsd, pp. Penetrated by force. PIERCER, pê'rs-dr, n. An instrument that bores or penetrates. penetrates.

PIERCING, pé'rs-îng, n. Penetration.

PIERCING, pé'rs-îng, ppr. Penetrating.

PIERCINGLY, pé'rs-îng-lê, ad. Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pé'rs-îng-nés, n. Power of piercing.

PIERGLASS, pé'rs-jlås, n. A mirror between windows. parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some parcer of taken the coordinate of the countries is called a pingle.

PICKLE, pik'l, n. To preserve in pickle.

PICKLED, pik'ld, pp. Preserved in brine.

PICKLEHERRING, pik'l-hêr'êng, n. A jack-pudding. PIERGLASS, per-glas, n. A mirror between windows. PIERTABLE, pé'r-tåbl, n. A table between windows. PIET, or PIOT, pi'ét, or pê'ét, n. A magpie. PIETISM, pi'ét-izm, n. Extremely strict devotion. PIETIST, pi'ét-ist, n. One professing great purity of PICKLEHERRING, pîk'l-hêr'sîng, n. A jack-pudding. PICKLING, pîk'lîng, ppr. Preserving in brine. PICKLOCK, pîk'sîk, n. The person who picks locks. PICKNICK, pîk'nîk', n. An assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment. PICKPOCKET, pîk'pòk'sît, a. Privately stealing. PICKPOCKET, pîk'pòk'sît, n. A thief who steals by PICKPURSE, pîk'pūrs', n. putting his hand privately into the pocket. PICKTOOTH, pîk'thânk, n. An officious fellow. PICKTOOTH, pîk'tôth. n. An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. PIETY, pi²ét-é, n. Discharge of duty to God. Duty PIEZOMETER, pi-ê-zòm-ét-år, n. An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight. PIG, pig', n. A young sow or bear. An oblong mass of PIG, pig', n. A young sow or Duar. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

PIG, pig', ni. To farrow; to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pij'ân, n.A fowl bred in cotscalled dovecots.

PIGEONFOOT, pij'ân-fôt, n. An herb.

PIGEONHEARTED, pij'ân-hâ'rt-êd, a. Timid.

PIGEONHOLES, pij'ân-hâ'rt-êd, a. Mild; soft;

Cottisus.

[Cvtisus. PICNIC, pik-nik, n. A meeting where each person contributes to the general entertainment. PICO, pê-kô, n. Peak; point. PICROLITE, pik-rô-li't,n. A mineral of a green colour, found at Taberg in Sweden. PICROMEL, pik-rō-mel, n. The characteristic prin-Cytisus. PIGEONPEA, plj-un-pė', n. A plant of the genus PIGGIN, plg-'ln, n. A small wooden vessel. PIGHEADED, plg-'hėd-ėd, a. Having a large head. PIGHT, pi't, old pret. and pp. of pitch. Pitched, placed; fixed. ciple of bile. PICROTOXIN, pîk-rô-tòks'în, n. The bitter and poisonous principle of the coculus indicus.

PICT, pîkt', n. A painted person.

PICTORIAL, pîk-tô'r-ŷâl, a. Produced by a painter.

PICTS, pîkty', n. A colony of Scythians, or Germans, ICT, pikt', n. A painted person.
ICTORIAL, pikt-tôr-ŷāl, a. Produced by a painter.
ICTS, pikts', n. A colony of Scythians, or Germans, who anciently settled in Scotland.
ICTURAL, pik-tŷūr-āl, n. A representation.
ICTURAL, pik-tŷūr-āl, n. A representation.
ICTURED, pik-tŷūr-āl, n. A representation.
ICTURED, pik-tŷūr-dī, pp. Represented.
ICTURED, pik-tŷūr-dī/k, u. Like a picture.
ICTURESQUE, pīk-tyūr-dī/k, u. Like a picture.
ICTURESQUE, pīk-tu-rēsk', a. Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects

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PICTURAL, pik-tyʻūr-āl, m. A representation.

PICTURE, pik-tyʻūr, vt. To paint; to represent.

PICTURED, pik-tyʻūrd, pp. Represented.

PICTURELIKE, pik-tyʻūr-lik, a. Like a picture.

PICTURESQUE, pik-tu-rėsk', a. Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether neutral or artificial, stribing the mind.

PILLOWING, pîl'ô-îng, ppr. Resting on a pillow. PILOSITY, pi-lôs'ît-ê, n. Hairiness.

PILOT, pi-lût, n. He whose office is to steer the ship. PILOT, pi-lût, vt. To steer. PILOTAGE, pi-lût-êj, n. Pilot's skill or hire. PILOTED, pi-lût-êd, pp. Directed to any place where navigation is dangerous. Steered.

PILOTING, pi'lut-ing, pp. Steering in dangerous na

PIGRITUDE, pig-re-tu'de, n. Idleness. PIGSNEY, pigz-ne, n. A word of endearment. PIGSTY, pig-sti', n. A place for pigs.
PIGTAIL, pig-ta'l, n. A cue. A kind of twisted tobacco. PIGWIDGEON, pig-oidj'an, n. Any thing petty or PIKE, pi'k, or pê'k, n. The tyrant of the fresh waters; and the longest lived of any fresh-water fish. A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse. lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep on the noise. A pitchfork.

PIKED, pê'kd, a. Ending in a point.

PIKELET, pi'k-lêt,n.

PIKELEN, pi'k-lîn,n.

A light cake: a kind of muffin.

PIKEMAN, pi'k-mån, n. A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pi'k-ståf', n. The wooden pole of a pike.

PILASTER, pli-ås'tår, n. A square column set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. PILCH, pîltsh', n. A furred gown. PILCHARD, pîltshêrd, n. The fish called also pilcher. PILCHER, piltsh'dr, n. A furred gown or case. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall. PILE, pi'l, n. A piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. A heap. An edifice. PILE, p'il, vt. To heap.

PILEATED, p'll-p'ât-èd, a. Having the form of a hat.

PILEMENT, pil-ment, n. Accumulation. PILER, pi'l-dr, n. He who accumulates.
PILES, pi'lz, n. pl. A disease: the haemorrhoids.
PILEWORM, pi'l-barm, n. A worm found in piles in Holland.
PILEWORT, pi'l-ôart, n. A plant.
PILFER, pll-fûr, vi. To practise petty theft.
PILFER, pll-fûr, vi. To steal.
PILFERD, pll-fûrd, pp. Stolen.
PILFERED, pll-fûr-dr, n. One who steals petty things.
PILFERING, pll-fûr-ling, n. A petty theft.
PILFERING, pll-fûr-ling, ppr. Stealing.
PILFERINGLY, pll-fûr-ling-lê, ad. With petty larceny.
PILFERY, pll-fûr-ê, n. Petty theft.
PILGARLICK, pll-gâr-lik, n. See PILLED-GARLICK.
PILGRIM, pll-grim, n. A traveller on a religious account. PILGRIM, pil'grim, vi. To wander. PILGRIMAGE, pil-grim-ej, n. Journey on account of PILGRIMIZE, pîl'grim-i'z, vi. To ramble like a pilgrim. PILGRIMIZE, pil'grim-i'z, vi. To ramble like a pilgrim. PILING, pi'l-ing, ppr. Heaping PILL, pil', n. Medicine made into a small ball. PILL, pėl', vi. To take off the rind. PILL, pėl', vi. To take off the rind. PILL, pėl', vi. To be stript away. PILLAGE, pil-ij, n. Plunder. PILLAGED, pil-ijd, pp. Plundered. PILLAGED, pil-ijd, pp. Plundered. PILLAGEN, pil-ij-ing, ppr. Plundering. PILLAGING, pil-ij-ing, ppr. Plundering. PILLAU, PILLAW, pil-id', n. A common dish with the inhabitants of Turkey, made of rice boiled, and mutton fat. mutton fat. PILLAR, pil'dr, n. A column.

PILLARED, pil'drd, a. Supported by columns.

PILLED, péld', pp. Robbed. Stripped of the bark.

PILLED-GARLICK, péld-gå'r-lik, n. One whose hair is fallen off by a disease.

vigation.

PILOTISM, pi-lat-lzm, n.

Skill of a pilot. PILOTRY, pi-lut-re, n. PILOUS, pi-lus, a. Hairy. PILOUR, pi-lut-re, n.

PILOUR, pi-lut, n. Hairy.

PILSER, pil-sūr, n. The moth that runs into a flame.

PILUM, pi-lūm, n. A dart; a javelin. [ney.

PIMENTA, plm-ēn-tā, n. Wine mixed with spice or ho
PIMENTA, plm-ēn-tā, n. } A kind of spice.

PIMP, plmp', n. A procurer; a pander.

PIMP, plmp', vt. To pander; to procure.

PIMPED, plmpd', pp. Pandered.

PIMPENKL, plm-pūr-nēl', n. A plant.

PIMPLE, plmp'l, n. A small red pustule.

PIMPLED, plmp'ld, a. Full of pimples.

PIMPILO, plm-pll-ō, n. A plant of the genus cactus.

PIMPILO, plm-pln-ā, plmp'a, n. Little; petty. [peg; a bolt.

PIMPING, plmp-lng, n. Little; petty. [peg; a bolt.

PIN, pln', n. A short wire used to fasten clothes. A

PIN, pln', n. To fasten with pins.

PINASTER, pln-ās-tūr, n. The wild pine.

PINCASE, pln-śstrz, n.

An instrument by

PINCHERS, pln-śstrz, n.

An instrument by PINCERS, pin-ka's, n. A pincusnion.

PINCERS, pin-sérz, n. An instrument by

PINCHERS, pintsh'dız, n. pl. which nails are
drawn. An instrument for drawing nails.

PINCH, pintsh, vt. To squeeze. To gripe; to oppress.

PINCH, pintsh', vi. To bear hard upon. To be frugal.

PINCHBACK, pintsh'bāk', n. Mixed gold-coloured

PINCHED, pintsh'ah, m. Squeezed PINCHBACK, pintsh-tark, n. mixeu gond-coloured PINCHED, pintshd, pp. Squeezed.
PINCHER, pintsh-tar, n. That which pinches.
PINCHFIST, pintsh-fist, n. A miser.
PINCHPENNY, pintsh-tark-tark, n. A small bag on which pins are stuck. PINDARICK, pîn-dâr-îk, n. An ırregular ode; so named from the Grecian poet Pindar. PINDARICK, pån-dår-fåk, å. After the stiye of Pindar. PINDUST, pån-dåst, n. Small particles of metal made hy pointing pins.

PINE, pi'n, n. A tree. Suffering of any kind.

PINE, pi'n, vi. To languish.

PINE, pi'n, vi. To make to languish.

PINEAPPLE, pi'n-ap'l, n. The Anana named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

PINEAL, pin-\$\dagger^2\text{, a. Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. magmed the seat of the soun.

PINED, pi'nd, pp. Worn out.

PINEFUL, pi'n-föl, a. Full of woe.

PINERY, pi'n-för-å, n. A place where pine-apples are

PINEFEA THERED, pin-föth-ård, a. Not fledged. PINFOLD, pîn-tôld, n. A place in which beasts are con-PINGLE, pîn-gl, n. An inclosure. [fined. PINGUEDO, pîn-gôc-dô, n. Fat which lies under the PILLER, pll'år, a. A plunderer.

PILLERY, pll'år-å, n. Rapine; robbery.

PILLING, pål'ing, ppr. Taking off the rind. Robbing.

PILLING, pål'in, n. A soft saddle for a woman to sit on.

BILLORIED, pll'år-åd, pp. Punished with the pillory.

PILLORY, pll'år-å, n. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through skin.

EINGUID, pîn'gôid, a. Fat; unctuous.

PINGUIDITY, pîn-gôid-ît-ê, n. Fatness.

PINGUITUDE, pîn'gôê-tu'd, n. Growing fat.

PINHOLE, pîn-hô'l, n. A small hole.

PINING, pin-îyûn, pr. Wearing out.

PINION, pîn-îyûn, n. The joint of the wing remotest from the body. Fetters for the arms.

PINION, pîn-îyûn, vt. To bind the wings. To bind PINION,pln-yûn, n. The joint of the wing remote from the body. Fetters for the arms.

PINION, pln-yûn, vt. To bind the wings. To bin the arm to the body.

PINIONED, pln-yund, n. Furnished with wings.

PINIONED, pln-yund, n. Furnished with wings.

PINIONING, pln-yund, n. Shackled.

PINIONIST, pln-yûn-log, ppr. Shackling.

PINIONIST, pln-yûn-st, n. Any bird that flies.

PINIROLO, pln-ê-rô-lô, n. A bird, found in Italy.

PINK, plngk', n. A small fragrant flower. A fish. which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

PILLORY, pil-ar-ê, vt. To punish with the pillory.

PILLORYING, pil-ar-ê-ing, ppr. Punishing with the pillory. pil-ô, n. A bag of feathers laid under the PILLOW, pil-ô, vt. To rest any thing on a pillow. PILLOWBEAR, pil-ô-ber, n. The cover of a pillow. PILLOWCASE, pil-ô-ber, n. The cover of a pillow. PILLOWED, pil-ôd, pp. Supported by a pillow.

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PINK, pingk', vt. To pierce in small holes. PINK, pingk', vi. To wink with the eyes.

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PINK, pingk', vi. To wink with the eyes.
PINKED, pingk'd, pp. Worked in eylet-holes.
PINKEYED, pingk'd, a. Having little eyes.
PINKING, pingk'ng, ppr. Working in eyelet-holes.
PINKNEEDLE, pingk'në'dl, n. A shepherd's bodkin.
PINKSTERNED, pingk'stërn'd, n. Having a narrow
    PINMAKER, pîn-mā'k-ūr, n. He who makes pins.
PINMONEY, pīn-mūn-ê, n. An annual sum settled
          on a wife.
    PINNACE, pin'és, n. A boat belonging to a ship of war. PINNACLE, pin'ékl, n. A turret above the rest of
          the building.
   PINNACLE, pin-akl, vt. To build with pinnacles.
PINNACLED, pin-akld, pp. Furnished with pinnacles.
PINNACLING, pin-a-kling, ppr. Furnishing with
          pinnacles.
   PINNAGE, pîn-ci, n. Poundage of cattle.
PINNATED, pîn-ci, a. Formed like a wing.
PINNED, pind, pp. Fastened with a piu.
    PINNER, pin'ar, n. The lappet of a head-dress.
  pounder of cattle.

PINNING, pîn-tîng, ppr. Fastening with pins.

PINNOCK, pîn-tîk, n. The tom-tit.

PINT, pînt, n. Halfa quart.

PINTADO, pîn-tå'dô, n. The American pheasant:
   the guineafowl.
PINTLE, pintl, n. A little pin. In artillery: a long
         iron bolt.
   PINULES, pin'ulz, n. In astronomy: the sights of an
         astrolabe.
   PINY, pi-nê, a. Abounding with pine-trees.
PIONEER, pi-ô-nê'r, n. One whose business is to
         level the read, throw up works, or sink mines in mi-
         litary operations.
  PIONING, pi'dn-ling, n. Work of pioneers.
PIONY, pi'd-ne, or pè'd-ne, n. A large flower.
  PIOUS, pi'a's, a. Godly; religious.
PIOUSLY, pi'a's-lê, ad. Religiously.
PIP, pîp', n. A horny pellicle, that grows on the tip of of the tongue of fowls.
   PIPE, pi'p, n. A tube. An instrument of wind musick.
         An office of the exchequer. A liquid measure con-
        taining two hogsheads.
  PIPE, pi'p, vi. To play on the pipe. To chirp as a bird. PIPE, pi'p, vt. To play upon a pipe. PIPED, pi'pd, a. Formed with a tube.
  PIPED, pi'pd, pp. Played upon a pipe.
PIPEFISH,pi'p-fish, n. A fish of the genus syngnathus.
PIPER, pi'p-år, n. One who plays on the pipe.
PIPERIDGE, pip-år-lj, n. A shrub: the berberis, or
 PIPERIDGE, pip-ur-ij, n. A concretion of volcanic ashes. PIPERIN, pîp'âr-în, n. A concretion of volcanic ashes. PIPETREE, pi'p-trê', n. The lilac-tree. PIPING, pi'p-îng, a. Weak; sickly. Hot. PIPING, pi'p-îng, ppr. Playing upon a pipe. PIPISTREL, pîp-îs'trêl, n. The smallest kind of bat. PIPKIN, pîp'kîn, n. A small earthen boiler. PIPPIN, pîp'kîn, n. A sharp apple. PIQUANCY, pê'kân-sê, n. Sharpness. PIQUANCY, pê'kân-sê, n. Sharpness. PIQUANT, pê'kân-sê, n. Sharpness. PIQUANT, pê'kân-sê, n. Sharpness.
  pungent.
PIQUANTLY, pê'kånt-lê, ad. Sharply; tartly.
PIQUE, pê'k, n. An offence taken. A term at the
PIQUE, pé'k, n. An offence taken. A term a game of piquet.
PIQUE, pé'k, vt. To offend; to irritate.
PIQUE, pé'k, vt. To cause irritation.
PIQUED, pé'kd, pp. Offended.
PIQUEER, plk-ké'r, vt. See Pickeer.
PIQUEERR, plk-ké'r, vt., A plunderer.
PIQUET, plk-ét', n. A game at cards.
PIQUING, pé'k-ing, ppr. Irritating.
PIRACY, pi-rà-sè, n. The robbing on th sea.
rary theft.
PIRATE, pi-rèt, vt. To rob by sea.
PIRATE, pi-rèt, vt. To take by robbery.
PIRATED, pi-rèt-èd, pp. Taken by theft.
PIRATICALLY, pi-ràt-ik-âl, a. Robbing.
PIRATICALLY, pi-ràt-ik-âl-è, ad. By piracy.
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PIRATING, pi'rét-îng, ppr. Robbing on the high seas; taking without right: as a book, or writing. PIROGUE, pê-rô'g, n. A canoe formed out of PIRAGUA, pê-râ'g-u-å, n. the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united. PIROUETTE, pír-b-ét, n. A twirling round on the toe in dancing; the circumvolution which a horse toe in dancing; the circumvolution which a norse makes on the same ground.

PIROUETTE, pîr-ĉ-ĉ-t, vi. To twist round on one foot.

PIRRY, pîr-ĉ-ĉ, n. A rough gale, or storm.

PISCARY, pîs-kêr-ĉ, n. A privilege of fishing.

PISCATION, pîs-kê-ŝhūn, n. The act of fishing.

PISCATORY, pîs-kê-ŝhūn, a. The act of fishes.

PISCES, pîs-ĉ-ś, n. The twelfth sign in the zodiack: the fishes. PISCINAL, pis'in-al, n. Belonging to a fish-pond. PISCINE, pis-i'n, a. Pertaining to fishes. PISCIVOROUS, pis-siv-ur-us, a. Living on fish. PISCIVOROUS, pis-siv-tūr-ūs, a. Living on fish. PISH, pish', interj. A contemptuous exclamation. PISH, pish', vt. To express contempt. PISIFORM, pis-tê-fâ'rm, a. Having the form of a pea. PISMIRE, pis-m'r, n. An ant; an emmet. PISS, pis', n. Urine; animal water. PISS, pis', vt. To make water. PISSABED, pis-tâ-bèd, n. A yellow flower. PISSAPHALT, pis-tâ-fâlt, n. Pitch mixed with bitumen. natural or artificial. men, natural or artificial. PISSBURNT, pîs-burnt, a. Stained with urine. PISTACHIO, pis-tā'shò, n. A nut of an oblong figure. PISTAREEN, pis-tā-rê'n, n. A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d. sterling. PISTE, pê'st, n. The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground be goes over.
PISTIL, pis-til, n. In botany: the pointal, or organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, supposed to be a continuation of the pith, and when perfect, consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma.

PISTILLACEOUS, pis-til-å'shis, a. Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower.

PISTILLATE, pis'til-å't, a. Having or consisting in a pistil.
PISTILLATION, pls-til-lå-shun, n. The act of pound-PISTILLIFEROUS, pf3-tfl-ff'er-ds, a. Having pistils without stamens, as a female flower. without stamens, as a ternate nower.

PISTOL, pis-tthl, n. A small handgun.

PISTOL, pis-tthl, vt. To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLED, pis-tthl, n. A coin of many degrees of value.

PISTOLED, pis-tthl, pp. Shot with a pistol.

PISTOLET, pis-tthl-tth, n. A little pistol. A coin.

PISTOLING, pis-tthl-ing, ppr. Shooting with a pistol.

PISTON, pis-tthl-ing, ppr. Shooting with a pistol.

PISTON, pis-tthl-ing, ppr. Shooting with a pistol.

PISTON, pis-tthl-ing, ppr. Shooting with a pistol. chines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus. PIT, pi't, n. Abyss; profundity. The area on which cocks fight. The middle part of the theatre. Any hollow of the body.

PIT, pi't, vt. To press into hollows.

PITAHAYA, pit-à-hà-ŷà, n. A shrub of california, which yields a delicious fruit, the cactus pitajaya. PITAPAT, pit-à-pāt', n. A palpitation. PITCH, pitsh', n. The resin of the pine. Highest rise. PITCH, pitsh', vt. To fix; to plant. To cast forward. To smear with pitch.

PITCH, pitsh', vi. To fall headlong.

PITCHED, pitsh', vp. Fixed; thrown headlong; smeared with pitch.

PITCHER, pitsh'ar, n. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

PITCHFARTHING, pitsh'ar'r, thing, n. A play.

PITCHFORK, pitsh'ar'k, n. A fork with which corn is thrown whom the wagagen. is thrown upon the waggon.

PITCHINESS, pitsh-é-nés, n. Blackness; darkness.

PITCHING, pitsh-íng, ppr. Throwing headlong.

Daubing with pitch.

PITCHPIPE, pitsh-pi'p, n. An instrument to regulate the voice. PlTCHY, přtshté,a. Smeared with pitch. Black; dark. PITCOAL, přttkôři, n. Fossil coal. PITEOUS, přt-ýůs, a. Sorrowful; mournful. PITEOUSLY, přt-ýůs-lė, ad. In s piteous manner

PITEOUSNESS, přt'ýůs-nés, n. Sorrowfulness. PITFALL, přt'fál, n. A pit into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

falls unexpectedly.

PITFALL, plt-fâl, vi. To lead into a pitfall.

PITH, plth', n. The soft part in the midst of the wood.

Marrow. Strength; force.

PITH, plth', vt. To sever the spinal marrow.

PITHILY, plth-fl. ê, ad. With strength.

PITHINESS, plth-fe-nês, n. Energy; strength.

PITHILESS, plth-fe's, a. Wanting strength.

PITHOLE, plt-hôl, n. A mark made by disease

PITHY, plth-fe, a. Strong; forcible.

PITIABLE, plt-fe-abl, a. Deserving pity.

PITIABLENESS, plt-fe-abl-nés, n. State of deserving

PITIED, plt-fe'd, pp. Compassionated.

PITIED, plt-tê'd, pp. Compassionated.
PITIEDLY, plt-tê'd-lê, ad. In a situation to be pitied.
PITIFUL, plt-tê'd-lôl, ad. Tender; compassionate.
PITIFULNESS, plt-tê-fôl-nes, n. Tenderness. Despicableness.

PITILESS, plt-ĉ-lės, a. Merciless. Unpitied. PITILESSLY, plt-ĉ-lės-lė, ad. Without mercy. PITILESSNESS, plt-ĉ-lės-nės, n. Unmercifulness. PITMAN, pit'man, n. He that in sawing timber works

PITMAN, pit-man, n. He that in sawing times works below in the pit.

PITSAW, pit-så/n. The large saw used by two men.

PITTANCE, pit-åns, n. A small portion.

PITTED, pit-åd, pp. Laid in a hole; indented.

PITTING, pit-ång, ppr. Laying in a hole; indenting.

PITUITARY, pit-u-åt-år-åc, a. Conducting phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pit-u-åt-ås, a. Consisting of phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pit-u-åt-ås, a. Consisting of phlegm.

PITY. nit-å. vt. Symnathy with misery.

PITUITOUS, pit-u-ft-us, a. Consisting of phlegm. PITY, plt-\(\delta\), vt. Sympathy with misery. PITY, plt-\(\delta\), vt. To compassionate misery. PITY, plt-\(\delta\), vt. To be compassionate. PITYING, plt-\(\delta\)-ft. Compassionating. PIVOT, plt-\(\delta\), n. A pin on which any thing turns. PIX, plks', n. A little chest or box, in which the consequent like the plant is plant and belig states in Paragraph. secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

box used for the trial of gold and silver coin. PIZZLE, piz1, n. The part in animals official to urine

and generation.

and generation.

PLACABILITY, plå-kå-bîl-ît-ê, n. Willingness to PLACABILENESS, plå-kåbl-nes, n. be appeased.

PLACABLE, plå-kå'rd, n. Willing to be appeased.

PLACARD, plå-kå'rd, n. A public notification.

PLACARD, plå-kå'rd, vt. To notify publicly.

PLACARDED, plå-kå'rd-ëd, pp. Notified publicly.

PLACARDING, plå-kå'rd-ing, ppr. Notifyieg publicly: nosting.

PLACARDING, placetter,

ployment. Room; way. Ground. Station in life. PLACE, plå's, vt. To fix; to settle; to establish. PLACED, plå'sd, pp. Set; fixed. PLACEMAN, plå's-mån, n. One who exercise with life and participation. One who exercises a publick employment.

PLACENTA, plå-sėn'tå, n. A substance in the womb; called also, from the original usage of the

Latin word, the womb-cake.

PLACENTAL, plå-sėn-tål, a. Relating to the placenta. PLACENTATION, plås-en-tå-shun, n. The disposition of the cotyledons in the germination of seeds.

tion of the cotyledons in the germination of seeds. PLACER, plå's-år, n. One who places. PLACID, plås-åt, n. One who places. PLACID, plås-åt-åt-ås, n. Mildness; gentleness. PLACIDITY, plå-sid-åt-ås, n. Mildness; gentleness. PLACIDLY, plås-åt-åt-ås, n. Mildly; gently. PLACING, plå's-ång, ppr. Setting; fixing. PLACING, plå's-ång, ppr. Setting; fixing. PLACIT, plås-åt, n. Decree; determination. PLACIT, plås-åt, n. Decree; determination. PLACIT, PLAQUET, plåk-åt, n. A petticoat. PLAGIARISM, plå-jèr-åzm, n. Literary theft. PLAGIARY, plå-jèr-å, n. One who steals the thoughts or writings of another. PLAGIARY, plå-jèr-å, a. Practical literary theft. PLAGUE, plå'g, n. Pestilence. State of misery. PLAGUE, plå'g, n. To infest with disease. To trouble; to teaze; to ver.

PLAGUED, pla'gd, pp. Infested with disease or evil of any kind.

PLAGUED, pla'go, pp. Infected with disease of evit of any kind.

PLAGUEFUL, pla'g-fol, a. Infected with plague.

PPAGUILY, pla'g-lng, ppr. Infecting with disease PLAGUING, pla'g-ing, ppr. Infecting with disease PLAGUY, pla'g-ê, a. Vexatious; troublesome.

PLAICE, pla's, n. A flat fish.

PLAICEMOUTH, pla's-māb'th, n. A wry mouth.

PLAID, pla'd, or pla'd, a. A striped or variegated cloth, worn much by the highlanders of Scotland.

PLAIN, pla'n, n. Level ground; open field.

PLAIN, pla'n, n. To level; to make even. To lament.

PLAIN, pla'n, n. To lament; to wail.

PLAIN, pla'n, a. Smooth; level; flat; open; clear; Simple; artless. Evident.

PLAIN, pla'n, a. Distinctly. Simply.

PLAINDEALING, pla'n-dê'l-lng, n. Sincerity.

PLAINDEALING, pla'n-dê'l-lng, a. Acting without art.

PLAINED, pla'nd, pp. Levelled. Lamented.

PLAINHEARTED, pla'n-hà'rt-èd, a. Having a sincerie honest heart.

[cerity.

cere honest heart.

PLAINHEARTEDNESS, plå'n-hå'rt-ëd-nės, n. Sin-PLAINING, plå'n-ing, n. Complaint. PLAINING, plå'n-ing, ppr. Making level. PLAINLY, pla'n-iè, ad. Levelly; flatly. Sincerely; fairly. Evidently.

fairly. Evidently.
PLAINNESS, pla'n-nes, n. Levelness; flatness. Want

of show. Simplicity.
PLAINSONG, plå'n-song, n. The plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant; the planus captus of the Romish church: so called in contradistinction to prick-song,

or variegated musick sung by note. PLAINSPOKEN, pla'n-spô'kn, a. Speaking with rough sincerity.

PLAINT, pla'nt, n. Lamentation; complaint. PLAINTFUL, pla'nt-fôl, a. Complaining; lamenting. PLAINTIFF, pla'n-tôf, n. He that commences a suit

against another: opposed to the defendant.

PLAINTIFF, pla'n-tif, a. Complaining.

PLAINTIVE, pla'n-tif, a. Expressive of sorrow.

PLAINTIVELY, pla'n-tifv-tif-tig-da. Expressing grief.

PLAINTIVENESS, pla'n-tiv-nes, n. State of being plaintive.

PLAINTLESS, pla'nt-les, a. Unrepining. PLAINTLESS, pla'nt-les, a. Unrepining.
PLAINWORK, pla'n-ôurk, n. Needlework.
PLAIT, pla't, n. A fold; a double.
PLAITED, pla't-éd, pp. Folded.
PLAITED, pla't-éd, pp. Folded.
PLAITEN, pla't-dir, n. He that plaits.
PLAITING, pla't-lng, ppr. Folding.
PLAN, plan', n. A scheme; a form; a model. A plot of any building or ichnography. Form of any thing laid down on pages.

laid down on paper.

PLAN, plån', vt. To scheme.

PLANARY, plån'er-ë, a. Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCHED, plåntshd', a. Made of boards.

PLANCHED, plåntshd', a. Made of boards.

PLANCHED, plantshd', pp. Covered or made of planks PLANCHER, plantshd'r, pp. Covered or made of planks PLANCHER, plantshd'r, n. A floor of wood. PLANCHET, plantshd't, n. A flat piece of metal or

[in a building.

PLANCHING, plantshing, n. The laying the floors PLANE, pla'n, n. A level surface. An instrument by

which the surface of boards is smoothed.

PLANE, plå'n, vt. To level. To smooth with a plane. PLANED, pla'nd, pp. Made smooth.

PLANER, plå'n-åtr, n. One who smooths with a plane. PLANET, plån-åt, n. An erratic or wandering star. PLANETARIUM, plån-åt-å'r-yum, n. An astrononomical machine, which represents the motions and

orbits of the planets.

PLANETARY, plan'ét-ét., a. Pertaining to the planets.

PLANETICAL, plan'ét-éd., a. Belonging to planets.

PLANETICAL, planéts' lik-ål, a. Pertaining to planets.

PLANETREE, plå'n-tré', n. A tree.
PLANETSTRUCK, plån-ĉt-stråk, a. Blasted.
PLANIFOLIOUS, plån-ĉ-fô'l-ŷds, a. Flowers made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre.

PLANIMETRICAL, plan-é-mět-rik-al, a. Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PLANIMETRY, pla-nim'ét-re, n. The mensuration of plane surfaces

or piane surraces.
PLANING, plân-lag, ppr. Levelling.
PLANIPETALOUS, plân-ê-pět²ā-lūs, a. Flat-leaved.
PLANISH, plân-îsh, vt. To polish; to smooth.
PLANISHED, plân-îshd, pp. Made smooth.
PLANISHING, plân-îsh-îng, ppr. Making smooth.
PLANISPHERE, plân-îs-fê'r, n. A sphere projected on

PLANISPHEKE, plan-is-iet, n. A space projects a plane.
PLANK, plångk', n. A thick, strong board.
PLANK, plångk', vt. To cover with planks.
PLANKED, plångk'd, pp. Covered with planks.
PLANKING, plångk'ing, ppr. Covering with planks.
PLANKING, plånd', pp. Devised.
PLANNER, plån-'dr, n. One who forms any plan.
PLANNING, plån-'drg, ppr. Devising.
PLANOCONCAVE, plån-ô-ko'-kôv'-kâ'v, a. Having one side fat and the other side concave.

side flat and the other side concave. PLANOCONICAL, plå-nô-kôn-îk-ål, a. Level on one

side and conical on others. PLANOCONVEX, pla-no-kon-vex, n. Flat on the one

side and convex on the other.

PLANOHORIZONTAL, plå-no-hor-iz-on-tål, a. Having a level horizontal surface.

PLANOSUBULATE, pla'nô-sůb'u-la't, a. Smooth, and awl-shaped.

PLANT, plant', n. Any thing produced from seed. PLANT, plant', vi. To set. To cultivate. To place. To fix.

PLANTA, plant', vt. To perform the act of planting.
PLANTABLE, plant'abl, a. Capable of being planted.
PLANTAGE, plant'abl, a. Herbs in general.
PLANTAIN, pla'nt-in, n. A tree, of the
PLANTAINTREE, pla'nt-in-trè', n. genus musa,
the four of which is a substitute for bread in the

the fruit of which is a substitute for bread in the

PLANTAL, plånt-ål, a. Pertaining to plants. PLANTATION, plån-tå-shun, n. The place planted.

PLANTCANE, plant'ka'n, n. The original plants of the sugarcane.

PLANTED, plant'ed, part.a. Settled. Well grounded. PLANTED, plant-ed, pp. Set in the earth.
PLANTER, plant-dr, n. One who sows, sets, or culti-

A cultivator.

PLANTERSHIP, plant'ar-ship, n. The business of a planter.

PLANTICE, plånt'ikl, n. A young plant.
PLANTING, plånt'ing, n. A plantation.
PLANTING, plånt'ing, ppr. Setting in the earth.
PLANTLOUSE, plånt-lao's, n. An insect that infests

PLANTULE, plånt-'yu'l, n. The embryo of a plant. PLANXTY, plånks-'tê, n. An Irish dance. PLASH, plåsh', n. A small lake or puddle. PLASH, plåsh', vt. To make a noise by disturbing water. To interweave branches.

PLASHED, plåshd', pp. Interwoven as branches. PLASHING, plåsh-ing, ppr. Interweaving as branches. PLASHING, plåsh-ing, n. The operation of lopping

small trees and interweaving them.

PLASHY, plåsh'é, a. Watery. PLASM, plåsm', n. A mould. A matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. PLASMA, plåz'må, n. A silicious mineral, found among

the ruins of Rome.

PLASMATICAL, plaz-mat-îk-al, a. Having the power of giving form.

PLASTER, pla's tur, n. A substance made of water and some absorbent matter: such as chalk or lime A glutinous or adhesive salve. well pulverized. PLASTER, plå's-tur, vt. To overlay: as, with plaster.

To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster.

PLASTERED, plá's-tůrd, pp. Overlaid with plaster.

PLASTERER, plá's-tůr-ůr, n. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

PLASTERING plá's-tôr-îng n. Work done in plaster.

PLASTERING, plå's-tår-ing, n. Work done in plaster. PLASTERING, pla's-tur-ing, ppr. Covering with plaster

PLASTERSTONE, pla's-tur-sto'n, n. Gypsum: this, when pulverized, is extensively used as a manure.

PLASTICAL, plå's-tik-ål, a. Having the power to PLASTICK, plå's-tik, a. PLASTICITY, plås-tis-'it-ê, n. The quality of giving

form to matter. PLASTOGRAPHY; plas-tog-raf-e, n. The art of form

ing figures in plaster.

PLASTRON, plås'trun, n. A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

PLAT, plåt, n. Work performed by platting. A smal.

piece of ground.

piece of ground.

PLAT, plåt', vt. To weave.

PLAT, plåt', a. Plain.

PLAT, plåt', ad. Plainly. Downright.

PLATANE, plåt'ån, n. The plane-tree.

PLATBAND, plåt'bånd, n. A border of flowers. PLATE, plat, n. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. Wrought silver. A small shallow vessel, of metal.

wood, china, and earthenware.

PLATE, plå't, vt. To beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATEAU, plå-tô', n. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

PLATED, plat-èd, pp. Adorned with plates. PLATEN, plat-èn, n. Among printers: the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plåt-fårm, n. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated. A level place before a forti-

fication. PLATICK Aspect, platik, n. In astrology, is a ray cast

from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. PLATINA, plåt-in-å, n. A metal but recently known,

of the colour of silver, but less bright: and, next to iron, the hardest of metals, and very difficult to work. It is found in South America.

PLATING, pla't-ing, n. The art of covering any thing with silver.

PLATING, plå't-ing, ppr. Overlaying with plate. PLATINIFEROUS, plåt-in-if-ar-as, a. Producing platina.

PLATONICAL, plå-ton-ik, a. Relating to the phi-PLATONICK, plå-ton-ik, a. losophy, opinions, PLATONICK, plå-ton-ik, a. or school of Plato.

or senool of Plato.

PLATONICALLY, plå-tôn-'jk-ål-å, ad. After the manner of the philosopher Plato.

PLATONISM, plå-tôn-lzm, n. The philosophy of Plato.

PLATONIST, plå-tô-nlst, n. One who follows

PLATONIZER, plå-tô-nl'z-år, n. the opinions and manner of Plato. of Plato.

PLATONIZE, plå-tô-ni'z, vi. To adopt the opinions PLATONIZE, plå-tô-ni'z, vt. To explain on the principles of the Platonic school.

PLATONIZED, plåttô-n/zd, pp. Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato.

PLATONIZING, plåttô-níz-lng, ppr. Adopting the principles of Plato.

PLATOON, pla-tôn', n. A small square body of mus-keteers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they

form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles. PLATTED, plåt'éd, pp. Woven. PLATTER, plåt'år, n. A large dish. One who plats or weaves. [face. PLATTERFACED, plåt-dr-fä/sd, a. Having a broad

PLATTING, plating, n. Work performed by platting. PLATTING, plating, ppr. Interweaving. PLATYPUS, platie-pus, n. A quadruped of New Hol-

PLATTPUS, plate-pus, n. A quadruped of New Holland, whose jaws are elongated into the shape of a duck's bill.

PLAUDIT, pla'dit, n.
PLAUDITORY, pla'd-it-îr-e, u. Commending.

PLAUSIBILITY, pla-zio-il-'it-ê, n. Speciousness.

PLAUSIBLE, pla-zibl, a. Specious. Popular. Right in appearance. PLAUSIBLENESS, pla'zībl-nes, n. Show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plá-zlb-lê, ad. Speciously.

PLAY, pla', vi. To sport. To frolick. To contend at some game. To touch a musical instrument.

PLAY, pla, vt. To put in action or motion. To exhibit dramatically.

PLAY, plå, n. Amusement; sport. A drama; a co-medy or tragedy, of any thing in which characters are

represented by dialogue and action.

PLA YBILL, pla-bh, n. A printed advertisement of a play.

PLA YBOOK, pla-bôk, n. Book of dramatic composi-

tions.

PLAYDAY, plå'då', n. Day exempt from work.

PLAYDEBT, plå'då', n. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYED, plå'dr, n. Actor of dramatic scenes. A mimic.

PLAYELLOW, plå'få'l-d, n. Companion in amusement.

PLAYFELLOW, plå'få'l-d, n. Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, plå'få'l, a. Full of levity.

PLAYFULNESS, plå'få'l-nės, n. Sportiveness.

PLAYGAME, plå'gå'm, n. Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plå'håö's, n. House where dramatic performances are represented.

PLAYING, plå'ing, ppr. Performing.

PLAYING, plå'ing, ppr. Performing. PLAYMATE, plå'-må't, n. Playfellow. PLAYPLEASURE, plå'-plêzh'ur, n. Idle amusement.

PLAYSOME, plå-sům, a. Full of levity. PLAYSOMENESS, plå-sům-nes, n. Levity.

PLAYTHING, pla-thing, n. A toy. PLAYWRIGHT, pla-ri't, n. A maker of plays.

PLEA, plê', n. The act or form of pleading. Allega-

tion. An apology.

PLEACH, plê'tsh, vt. To bend; to interweave.

PLEACHED, plê'tshd, pp. Interwoven.

PLEACHING, plê'tsh-îng, ppr. Blending.

PLEAD, plê'd, vt. To argue before a court of justice.

PLEAD, plê'd, vt. To defend; to discuss. To offer a [plea. an excuse.

PLEADABLE, plé'd-åbl, a. Capable to be alleged in PLEADED, plê'd-ěd, pp. Urged in defence. PLEADER, plê'd-år, n. One who argues in a court of

pustice.

PLEADING, plê'd-îng, n. Act or form of pleading.

PLEADING, plê'd-îng, pp. Offering in defence.

PLEADINGS, plê'd-îngs, n. The mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant.

PLEASANCE, plez-ans, n. Gayety.

PLEASANT, plez-ant, a. Delightful. Grateful to the Cheerful. Gay. [good humour. senses. PLEASANTLY, plėz-ant-lė, ad. Gayly; merrily; in PLEASANTNESS, plėz-ant-nės, n. State of being

pleasant. Merriment.
PLEASANTRY, plėzėant-rė, n. Gayety; merriment.
PLEASE, plė'z, vt. To delight; to gratify; to humour.
PLEASE, plė'z, vi. To give pleasure. To condescend.

A word of ceremony.

PLEASED, plé'zd, pp. Gratified.
PLEASEDLY, plé'z-éd-lé, ad. In a way to be delighted.
PLEASEMAN, plé'z-mån, n. An officious fellow.
PLEASER, plé'z-fir, n. One that endeavours to please.

PLEASING, ple'z-ing, ppr. Gratifying.
PLEASING, ple'z-ing, a. Giving pleasure.
PLEASING, ple'z-ing, n. The act of gratifying.
PLEASINGLY, ple'z-ing-le, ad. Giving delight.

PLEASINGNESS, plê'z-îng-nês, n. Quality of giving

PLEASURABLE, plėzh-år-åbl, a. Delightful. PLEASURABLENESS, plėzh-år-åbl-nes, n. Quality

of affording pleasure.

PLEASURABLY, plėzh-ur-ab-lė, ad. With pleasure.

PLEASURE, plėzh-ur, n. Gratification of the mind or

PLEASURE, plėzh-ur, vt. To please. [senses.

PLEASUREBOAT, plėzh-ur-bo't, n. A boat appro-

priated to sailing for pleasure.

PLEASURECARRIAGE, plezh-ur-kar-ij, n. A car-

riage for pleasure.

PLEASURED, plézh'ûrd, pp. Pleased; gratified.

PLEASUREFUL, plézh'ûr-fôl, a. Pleasant.

PLEASUREGROUND, plézh'ûr-gràônd', n. Ground

laid out near a mansion.

PLEASURING, plézh'ár-ing, ppr. Giving pleasure. PLEASURIST, plézh'ár-ist, n. One devoted to mere

PLEASURIST, plezh-ur-ist, n. One devoted to mere worldly pleasure.

PLEBEIAN, ple-bé-ýàn, n. One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plé-bé-ýàn, a. Belonging to the lower ranks.

PLEBEIANSE, plé-bé-ýàns, n. The lower order of PLICATURE, plík-å-tu'r, n. Fold; double.

PLEBEIANISM, plê'bê-ŷān-lzm, n. Vulgarity.
PLEBEITY, plê-bê'ît-ê, n. Vulgarity.
PLEDGE, plêj', n. Any thing put to pawn. A surety.
PLEDGE, plêj', nt. To put in pawn. To give surety for.
PLEDGED, plêjd', pp. Deposited as security.
PLEDGER, plêj-âr, n. One who offers a pledge.
PLEDGET, plêj-âr, nppr. Depositing as security
PLEIADES, plê-î-âng, ppr. Depositing as security
PLEIADES, pli-â-dê'z,
PLEIADS, n. pli-âdz, n. A northern constellation.
PLENAL, plê-înâl, a. Full; complete.
PLENARILY, plên-êr-îl-ê, ad. Fully; completely.
PLENARINESS, plên-êr-ê-nês, n. Fulness.
PLENARITY, plên-êr-îl-tê, n. State of a benefice when occupied.

when occupied.

PLENARY, plên-êr-ê, n. Decisive procedure. PLENILUNARY, plên-ê-lu-nêr-ê, a. Relating to the full moon.

PLENILUNE, plén-é-lu'n, n. A full moon. PLENIPOTENCE, plé-nip-é-téns, n. Fulness of power. PLENIPOTENT, plé-nip-é-tént, a. Invested with full

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plen-ê-pô-ten-sher-ê, n. A negotiator invested with full powers.

plen-e-po-ten-sher-e. PLENIPOTENTIARY,

Having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

PLENISH, plên-'sh, vt. To fill.

PLENISHED, plên-'shd, pp. Replenished.

PLENISHING, plên-'sh-'ing, ppr. Filling.

PLENIST, plên-'sh-'ng, ppr. One that holds all space to he full of matter.

PLENITULL, plên-tê-tu'd, n. Fulness; repletion; PLENTEOUS, plên-trŷûs, a. Copious; plentiful; fruitful. PLENTEOUSLY, plên-trŷûs-lê, ad. Abundantly. PLENTEOUSNESS, plên-trŷß-n-lês, n. Abundance. PLENTIFUL, plên-tê-fûl, a. Abundant. PLENTIFULLY, plên-tê-fûl-ê, ad. Abundantly. PLENTIFULNESS, plên-tê-fûl-nês, n. Abundance; fortilitu.

fertility.

PLENTY, plén-té, n. Abundance.

PLENTY, plén-té, a. Abundant.

PLENUM, plé-nam, n. Ful ness of matter in space.

PLEONASM, plé-co-nazm, n. A figure by which more

words are used than are necessary.

PLEONASTE, plê-6-nåst, n. A mineral commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby.
PLEONASTICAL, plê-ô-nås'-tîk-ål, a. Redundant.
PLEONASTICALLY, plê-ô-nås'-tîk-ål-ê, ad.

dundantly.

PLEROPHORY, plê-rôf-ô-rê, n. Firm persuasion.
PLESH, plêsh, n. A boggy marsh.
PLETHORA, plêth-ô-rå, n. The state in which the
vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to the

natural state of health.

PLETHORETICK, plê-thôr-îk, a. Having a full PLETHORICK, plê-thôr-îk, a. habit. PLETHORICK, pletin-ô-rês, a. | habit.

PLETHORY, pletin-ô-rês, n. Fulness of habit.

PLETHRON, pletin-rôm, n. | A square measure anPLETHRUM, pletin-rôm, n. | Ciently used in Greece.

PLEURA, plu-ra, n. A thin membrane which coverthe inside of the thorax.

PLEURISY, plu-ris-é, n. An inflammation of the pleura.
PLEURITICAL, plu-rit-ik-ål, a. Diseased with a
PLEURITICK, plu-rit-ik, a. plurisy.

PLEVIN, plêv-'în, n. In law: a warrant of assurance. PLEXIFORM, plêks-'ê-fâ'rm, a. In the form of network. PLEXUS, plêks-'ûs, n. Any union of vessels, nerves,

or fibres, in the form of network.

PLIABILITY, pli-å-bli-it-è, n. Flexibility.

PLIABLE, pli-åbl, a. Flexible. Easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS. pli-åbl-nes, n. Flexibility. Flexibility.

bility of mind.

PLIANCY, pli-tan-se, n. Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, pli-tan, a. Bending; flexible; lithe; limber.

PLIANTNESS, pli-tant-nes, n. Flexibility.

PLICA, pli-tan, n. A disease of the hair, said to be al-

PLIED, pli'd, pp. Worked on closely.
PLIERS, pli'drz, n. An instrument by which any
thing is laid hold on to bend it. PLIFORM, pli-farm, a. In the form of a fold or doubling.

PLIGHT, pli't, v. Condition; state. Good case.
PLIGHT, pli't, vt. To pledge.
PLIGHTED, pli't-èd, pp. Pledged.
PLIGHTER, pli't-àr, n. A pledger. PLIGHTING, pli't-ing, ppr. Pledging. PLIM, plim', vi. To swell. PLINTH, plinth', n. That square member which serves

as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

PLOD, plod', vi. To toil; to drudge. To study closely and dully.

PLODDER, plòd-ur, n. A dull, heavy, laborious man. PLODDING, plòd-ing, n. The act of studying closely

Travelling with slow

and dully.

PLODDING, plodding, ppr. Travellin movement. Studying closely.

PLOT, plot', n. A plantation laid out. A form; a scheme; a plan. A conspiracy; an intrigue. The

scheme; a plan. A conspiracy; an intrigue. Ine story of a play.

PLOT, plòt', vi. To form schemes of mischief.

PLOT, plòt', vt. To plan; to contrive.

PLOTTED, plòt'éd, pp. Contrived; planned.

PLOTTER, plòt'éd, pp. Conspirator; contriver.

PLOTTING, plòt'fing, ppr. Planning; conspiring.

PLOUGH, plåó', n. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

PLOUGH, plåó', vi. To turn up the ground in order

PLOUGH, plab', vi. To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

PLOUGH, plåb', vt. To turn up with the plough. PLOUGH-ALMS, plåb'å'mz, n. Anciently, every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called ploughalms.

PLOUGHBOTE, pla6'bô't, n. In English law: wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instru-

or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. [plough. PLOUGHBOY, plå6'båé, n. A boy that follows the PLOUGHED, plå6'd, pp. Turned up with a plough. PLOUGHING, plå6'dng, n. Operation by the plough. PLOUGHING, plå6'dng, ppr. Furrowing. PLOUGHLAND, plå6'lånd, n. A carucate. PLOUGHMAN, plå6'dnån, n. One that attends or uses the plough. [after twelfth-day. uses the plough. [after twelfth-day. PLOUGHMONDAY, place man-day, n. The Monday PLOUGHSHARE, place share, n. The part of the

plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. PLOVER, plåv-år, n. A lapwing. PLUCK, plåk', n. A single act of plucking. The heart,

liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCK, plak, vt. To snatch; to pull; to draw. To strip off feathers.

strip off feathers.

PLUCKER, plåk4år, n. One that plucks.

PLUCKED, plåk4år, pp. Stripped of feathers, or hairs.

PLUCKING, plåk4ång, ppr. Stripping.

PLUG, plåg', n. A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

PLUG, plåg', vt. To stop with a plug.

PLUGGED, plågd', pp. Stopped with a plug.

PLUGGING, plågf'ng, ppr. Stopping with a plug.

PLUM, plåm', n. A fruit, with a stone. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.

PLUM, plåm', n. The old word for plump.
PLUMAGE, plu-mėj, n. Feathers.
PLUMB, plåm', n. A plummet
PLUMB, plåm', vt. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.

PLUMB, plum', ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
PLUMBAGO, plum-bå'gö, n. A mineral consisting of carbon and iron; used for pencils, &c.

carbon and iron; used for pencils, &c. PLUMBEAN, plům'bê-ân, a. } Consisting of lead; re-PLUMBEOUS, plům'bê-ås, a. } sembling lead. PLUMBED, plům'd', pp. Adjusted by a plumb line. PLUMBER, plům'd'r, n. One who works upon lead. PLUMBERY, plům'd'r-ê, n. Works of lead. PLUMBIFEROUS, plům-bif'dr-ås, a. Producing lead. PLUMBLINE, plům'd'in, ppr. Adjusting by a plumb line. PLUMBLINE, plům'd'in, n. A line directed to the centre of gravity in the earth. centre of gravity in the earth.

PLUMCAKE, plům'ka'k, n. Cake made with raisins. PLUME, plu'm, n. Feather worn as an ornament. PLUME, plu'm, vt. To pick and adjust feathers.

PLUME, plu'm, vt. To pick and adjust feathers. To adorn with plumes.

PLUMEALUM, plu'm-âl'âm, n. A kind of asbestus.

PLUMED, plu'md, pp. Adjusted as feathers.

PLUMELESS, plu'm-lês, a. Without feathers.

PLUMIGEROUS, plu-mîj-âr-âs, a. Feathered.

PLUMING, plu'm-îng, ppr. Picking plumes or feathers.

PLUMIPEDE, plu'm-ê-pê'd, n. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plům'ét, n. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMMING, plum-ing, n. Among miners: the operation of finding by means of a mine-dial the place where to sink an airshaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. PLUMOSITY, plu-mos-1t-ê, n. The state of having

feathers

feathers.

PLUMOUS, plu'můs, a. Feathery.

PLUMP, plůmp', n. A knot; a tuft.

PLUMP, plůmp', a. Somewhat fat.

PLUMP, plůmp', vi. To fall like a stone into the water.

PLUMP, plůmp', vi. To fatten; to swell.

PLUMP, plůmp', ad. With a sudden fall.

PLUMPED, plůmp'd, pp. Swollen; dilated.

PLUMPER, plůmp'ůr, n. At elections: a vote for a sincle candidate.

single candidate.

PLUMPLE, plům-pi', n. A pie made with plums. PLUMPING, plůmp-ling, ppr. Swelling. PLUMPLY, plůmp-lie, ad. Roundly; fully. PLUMPNESS, plůmp-nies, n. Fulless.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plum-po'r-ij, n. Porridge with plums. [with plums. PLUMPUDDING, plum-poding, n. Pudding made PLUMPY, plumpie, a. Plump; fat. PLUMPKE, plumite, n. A tree that produces plums.

PLUMI REE, plum-tre, n. It tree that produces pre PLUMY. plu-me, a. Feathered. PLUNDER, plun-dâr, n. Spoils gotten in war. PLUNDER, plun-dâr, vt. To pillage. PLUNDERED, plun-dâr-dr, pp. Pillaged. PLUNDERER, plun-dâr-dr, n. A thief; a robber.

PLUNDERING, plan-'dur-lng, ppr. Robbing.
PLUNGE, planj', n. Act of sinking under water.
PLUNGE, planj', vi. To dive. To rush into any

hazard.

hazard.

PLUNGE, plånj', vt. To put suddenly under water.

PLUNGED, plånjd', pp. Thrust into a fluid.

PLUNGEDN, plån'jån, n. A sea bird.

PLUNGER, plånj'år, n. A diver.

PLUNGING, plånj'årg, ppr. Immersing.

PLUNGY, plånj'å, a. Wet.

PLUNKET, plång'kåt, n. A kind of blue colour.

PLURAL, plu'rål, a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plu'rål-ist, n. One that holds more ec elesiastical benifices than one with cure of souls.

clesiastical benifices than one with cure of souls. PLURALITY, plu-rål: it-ê, n. A number more than

More cure of souls than one PLURALLY, plu'rål-ê, ad. In a sense implying more than one.

PLURISY, plu'ris-ê, n. Superrbundance. PLUS,plůs',ad. In algebra: a character marked thus, +,

PLUS, piùs, in algebra : a characture de la communication of a communication of a communication of the communicati

the origin of mountains, &c. to be from fire.

PLUTONIAN, plu-to'n yan, a. Pertaining to the sysPLUTONIST, plu-to'lk, a.

PLUTONIST, plu-to'lst, n. One who adopts the
theory of the formation of the world in its present

state from igneus fusion.

PLUVIAL, plu'v-ŷāl, a. A priest's cope.

PLUVIAL, plu'v-ŷāl, a.

PLUVIOUS, plu'v-ŷās, a.

Rainy; relating to rain.

PLUVIAMETER, plu-vê-ām-ét-ūr, a. An irstrument

for ascertain ng the quantity of water that falls in rain. PLUVIAMETRICAL, plu-vê-ā-mět'rîk-āl, a. Pertaining to a pluviameter.
PLY, pli', n. Bent; turn; form.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PLY, pli', vi. To work. To bend.
PLY, pli', vt. To practise diligently.
PLYERS, pli'drz, n. See PLIERS.
PLYING, pli'lng, n. Importunate solicitation. Endea-

vour to make way against the direction of the wind. PLYING, pli-fug, ppr. Applying closely.
PNEUMATICAL, nu-māt-fik, a. Moved by wind.
PNEUMATICK, nu-māt-fik, a. Consisting of

PNEUMATICK, nu-måt-ik, a. Consisting of

spirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, nu-måt-iks, n. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates.

PNEUMATOCELE, nu-måt-6-sêl, n. In surgery: a

distension of the scrotum by air.

PNEUMATOLOGICAL, nu-mat-8-loj-ik-al, a. Pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGIST, nu-må-töl-6-jist, n. One versed

in pneumatology PNEUMATOLOGY, nu-må-tòl-o-je, n. The doctrine

PNEUMA ODGO 1, man of spiritual existence.

PNEUMONIA, nu-môn-\$\dag{\hat{n}}, n. \} The inflammation of PNEUMONY, nu-môn-\$\dag{\hat{n}}, n. \} the lungs.

PNEUMONIC, nu-môn-\$\dag{\hat{l}}, n. A medicine for affections

of the lungs.

PNEUMONIC, nu-mon'ik, a. Pertaining to the lungs. PNEUMONICKS, nu-mon'iks, n. Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

POACH, pô'tsh, vi. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACH, pô'tsh, vt. To boil slightly. To plunder by stealth.

POACHARD, pổ/tsh-ůrd, n. A kind of water fowl. POACHED, pổ/tshd, pp. Slightly boiled. Stolen. POACHED, pổ/tshd, pp. Slightly boiled. Stolen. POACHER, pổ/tsh-år, n. One who steals game. POACHINES, pổ/tsh-år, n. Marshiness. POACHING, pổ/tsh-ång, ppr. Boiling slightly. Stealing. POACHY, pổ/tsh-å, a. Marshy. POCK, pỏk', n. A pustule raised by the smallpox. POCKET, pỏk'-čt, n. The small bag inserted into clothes. POCKET, pỏk'-čt, n. To put in the pocket. POCKETBOOK, pỏk'-čt-bỏk, n. A paper book carried in the pocket.

in the pocket.

POCKETED, pôk-ét-éd, pp. Put in the pocket.

POCKETGLASS,pôk-ét-glås,n.Portable looking-glass.

POCKETING, pôk-ét-lng, ppr. Putting in the pocket.

POCKETLID, pôk-ét-lnd, n. The flap over the pocket.

POCKETMONEY, pôk'ét můn'ê, n. Money for occasional expenses.

POCKFRETTEN, pok-fret'n. a. Pitted with the small-

POCKHOLE, pok-ho'l, n. Pit or scar made by the

POCKHULE, pox-no., smallpox.
smallpox.
POCKINESS, pôk-é-nés, n. The state of being pocky.
POCKWOOD, pôk-ôôd, n. Lignum vite.
POCKY, pôk-é, a. Infected with the pox.
POCULENT, pôk-ú-l-ênt, a. Fit for drink.
POD, pôd, n. The capsule of legumes.
PODAGRICAL, pô-dâg-rik-âl, a. Gouty.
PODDED, pôd-êd, a. Having its pods formed.
PODDER, pôd-ûr, n. A gatherer of peasecods.

PODDER, pód-dr, n. A gatherer of peasecods. PODGE, pój-n. A puddle; a plash. POEM, pó-ém, n. A metrical composition. POESY, pó-é-sé, n. Poem. Poetry. A short device

POET, po-e-se, n. Freein. Freeiry. A short derive engraved on a ring.

POET, pô-ét, n. A writer of poems.

POETASTER, pô-ét-ås, n. A female poet.

POETICAL, pô-ét-îk-âl, a. } Expressed in poetry.

POETICALLY, pô-ét-îk-âl-ê, ad. With the fiction of

POETICKS, pô-êt-îks, n. The doctrine of poetry. POETISE, pô-êt-i'z, vi. To write like a poet. POETLAUREATE, pô-êt-là/r-ŷâ't, n. A poet A poet em-

POETREAS, pô-ét-rés, n. A she poet.

POETRESS, pô-ét-rés, n. A she poet.

POETRY, pô-ét-ré, n. Poems; poetical pieces.

POH, pô', interj. An exclamation of contempt.

POIGNANCY, pô-ét-né, n. The power of stimulating the palate.

POIGNANT, pôdé-nânt, a. Sharp; stimulating the palate. Severe; piercing; keen.
POIGNANTLY, pôdé-nânt-lê, ad. In a piercing manner.

POINT, pae'nt, n. The sharp end of any instrument, or body. Headland. An indivisible part of space or time; a moment. Stop. Condition.

POINT, patent, vt. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point. To direct towards an object.

POINT, påé'nt, vi. To note with the finger. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

POINTBLANK, påé'nt-blångk', a. Horizontal; ad.

Horizontally. POINTED, paé'nt-éd, a. Sharp.

POINTEDLY, påé'nt-éd-lé, ad. In a pointed manner. POINTEDLY, påé'nt-éd-lé, ad. In a pointed manner. POINTEDNESS, påé'nt-éd-nés, n. Sharpness. Epigrammatical sharpness.
POINTEL, påê'nt-êl, n. A kind of pencil.

POINTER, påê'nt-ur, n. Any thing that points. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.
POINTING, pae'nt-ing, ppr. Showing; directing.

POINTING, påé'nt-lng, n. Punctuation. POINTINGS TOCK, påé'nt-lng-stòk, n. made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, påé'a, vt. To balance; to weigh mentally.
POISE, påé'a, vt. To balance; to weigh mentally.
POISED, påé'ad, pp. Baanced.
POISING, påé'z-ing, ppr. Balancing.
POISON, påé'z-ing, nr. That which destroys or injures life. Venom.

POISON, påê-zun, vt. To infect with poison. To cor-

POISON, pae-zun, v. 10 intert with poison. 10 corrupt; to taint.

POISONED, påé'z-ånd, pp. Destroyed by poison.

POISONER, påé'zån-år, n. One who poisons.

POISONIUL, påé'zån-fåg, a. Replete with venom.

POISONING, påé'z-ån-ång, ppr. Infecting by poison.

POISONOUS, påé'z-ån-ång, ppr. Infecting by poison.

POISONOUS, påé'z-ån-ås, a. Having the qualities of poison.

poison poison.
POISONOUSLY, påé/zůn-ůs-lé, ad. Venomously.
POISONOUSNESS, påé/zůn-ůs-nés,n. Venomousness.
POISONTREE, påé/zůn-tré', n. A plant.
POITREL, påé/trél, n. Armour for the breast of a horse. A graving tool: probably pointel, or style, is

the true word.

POISE, påé'z, n. POIZE, påé'z, n. Balance; equipoise.

POIZE, pate, n. | Balance; equipoise.

POIZE, pate, vt. To balance. To weigh; to examine by the balance.

POKE, pate, n. A bag; a sack.

POKED, pate, vt. To feel in the dark.

POKED, pate, app. Searched for with a long instrument.

POKER, pork-dr, n. The iron bar with which the fire POKING, po'k-ing, a. Drudging; servile. [is stirred.

POKING, pô'k-ing, ppr. Stirring with a poker.
POKINGSTICK, pô'k-ing-stik, n. An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.

POLACRE, or POLAQUE, pô-la/k-ůr, or pô-lak, n. A [the pole. Relating to Levantine vessel. POLAR, pô-lêr, a. Found near the pole. Relating to POLARCHY, pô-lê/rk-ê, n. A government by a num-

POLARCH 1, posta is o, in ber of persons.

POLARITY, pô-lâr-'ît-ê, n. Tendency to the pole.

POLARIZATION, pô-lêr-i-zā-shun, n. The act of giving polarity to a body.

POLARIZE, pô-lêr-i/z, vt. To communicate polarity to.

POLARIZED, pô-lêr-i/zd, pp. Having polarity com-

municated to.

POLARIZING, pô-lêr-i'z-îng, ppr. Giving polarity to.

POLARY, pô-lêr-ê, a. Tending to the pole.

POLE, pôl, n. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. A long staff. A measure of length containing five yards

and a half.

POLE, pô'l, vt. To furnish with poles.
POLEAXE, pô'l-åks, n. An axe fixed to a long pole.
POLECAT, pô'l-kåt, n. The fitchew: a stinking animal.
POLED, pô'ld, pp. Furnished with poles.
POLEDAVY, pô'l-då'-vè, n. A sort of coarse cloth.
POLEMARCH; pô'l-m'd'rk, n. The commandant of

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

an army. Anciently, a magistrate of Athens and Thebes, who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

POLEMICAL, pô-lêm'îk-âl, a. Controversial; dis-POLEMICK, pô-lêm'îk, a. putative.

POLEMICK, pô-lèm-ik, n. Disputant; controvertist. POLEMOSCOPE, pô-lèm-ô-skô/p, n. In opticks: is a kind of oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLESTAR, pô'l-stå'r, n. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude;

cynosure. Any guide or director. POLEYMOUNTAIN, pô-lê-màô/n-tin, n. A plant. POLICE, po-le's, n. The regulation and government of

a city or country.

POLICED, pô-le'sd, a. } Formed into a regular course
POLICIED, pôl-l's-sêd, } of administration.

POLICEOFFICER, pô-le's-ôf-ls-ûr, n. An officer in-

trusted with the execution of the laws.

POLICY, pòl-is-se, n. Art; prudence; management. A warrant for money in the public funds; a ticket. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's

POLING, pôl-îng, ppr. Impelling by poles.
POLING, pôl-îng, n. In gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts, and is beneficial to the walks.

POLISH, polish, vt. To smooth; to brighten; to gloss.

To refine.

POLISH, pòl-ish, vi. To receive a gloss.
POLISH, pòl-ish, n. Elegance of manners.
POLISHABLE, pòl-ish-ābl, a. Capable of being polished.
POLISHED, pòl-ishd, pp. Made smooth.
POLISHEDNESS, pòl-ishd-nės, n. State of being polished. State of being refined.

POLISHER, pòl-ish-ur, n. The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLISHING, polishing, n. Brightness. Refinement.

POLISHING, pôl-ish-ing, ppr. Making smooth.
POLISHING, pôl-ish-ing, ppr. Making smooth.
POLITE, pôl-li't. a. Elegant of manners.
POLITELY, pô-li't-lê, ad. With refinement. Genteelly.
POLITENESS, pô-li't-nés, n. Refinement.
POLITIC, pôl-it-lk, a. Political; civil. Prudent. Artful; cunning

POLITICAL, pôl-ît-îk, n. A politician.
POLITICAL, pô-lît-îk-ål, a. Relating to the adminis-

tration of public affairs.

POLITICALLY, pô-lit îk-ål-lê, ad. With relation to

public administration. Artfully, POLITICASTER, po-lît-ê-kas-tur, n. A petty igno-

rant pretender to politics.

POLITICIAN, pôl-ît-îsh'ân, n. One skilled in politics.

POLITICIAN, pôl-ît-îsh'ân, a. Playing the part of a

man of artifice.

POLITICS, pôl-ît-îks, n. The science of government. POLITIZE, pôl-ît-i/z, vi. To play the politician. POLITURE, pôl-ît-u'r, n. The gloss given by the act

POLITY, pôl-it-ê, n. A form of government. POLL, pô'l, n. The back part of the head.

logue or list of persons.

POLL, pô/1, vt. To lop the top of trees. Polled sheep: sheep without horns. To insert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pôl'ard, n. A tree lopped. The chub fish. A stag that has cast his horns. A mixture of bran

poll. POLLARD, pôl-ård, vt. To lop the tops of trees; to POLLARDED, pôl-ård-éd, pp. Polled.

POLLARDING, pol'ard-ing, ppr. Polling.

POLLED, pôld, pp. Lopped. POLLEN, pôlden, n. A fine powder, farma; as also a sort of fine bran. meal.

POLLENARIOUS, pòl-èn-å'r-yds, a. Consisting of POLLENGER, pòl-èn-jdr, n. Brushwood.
POLLENIN, pòl-èn-in, n. A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips, highly inflammable, and insoluble in agents which dissolve other vegetable products. Exposed to the air, it soon undergoes putrefaction. 506

POLLER, pô'l-ur, n. A pillager; a robber. One who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pô'l-ê'vl, n. A large swelling in the horse's POLLICITATION, pôl-lis-ît-â'shûn, n. A promise.

POLLINCTOR, pô-lingk'tûr, n. One who prepares

materials for embalming the dead.

POLLING, pôl-ling, ppr. Lopping.

POLLINIFEROUS, pôl-li-li-li-li-di-ds,a. Producing poller.

POLLOCK, pôl-dk, n. A kind of fish.

POLLTAX, pôl-taks, n. A tax levied on the heads or

the people.

POLLUTE, pål-lu't, vt. To defile. To corrupt. To

POLLUTE, pal-lu't, vt. To defile. To corrupt. To pervert by pollution.

POLLUTE, pal-lu't, part. a. Polluted.

POLLUTED, pal-lu't-èd, pp. Defiled.

POLLUTEDNESS, pal-lu't-èd-ués, n. Defilement.

POLLUTER, pal-lu't-ir, n. Defile; corruptor.

POLLUTING, pal-lu't-ir, ppr. Defiling.

POLLUTION, pal-lu'shan, n. Defilement.

POLLUTION, pal-lu'shan, n. Defilement. nitude, in the constellation of Gemini, or the twins. POLONAISE, pô-lô-na'z, n. A kind of Polish robe or POLT, pôlt, n. A blow. [dress. POLTFOOTED, pôlt-fôt, a. POLTFOOTED, pôlt-fôt, d. Acquard

POLTROOTED, po'lt-fôt éd, a. }
POLTRON, pôl-trô'n, n. A coward.
POLTRON, pôl-trô'n, a. Base; vilc.
POLTRONERY, pôl-trô'n-år-ê, n. Cowardice; basePOLTRONRY, pôl-trô'n-rê, n. ness.
POLVERIN, pôl-vêr-în, n. The calcined ashes of
POLVERINE, pôl-vêr-în, n. J a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white.

POLY, pôl-tê. A prefix, intimating multitude. POLY, pôl-tê. n. An herb. POLYACOUSTICK, pô-tê-å-kàô's-tîk, a. That mul-

POLYANDRY, pô-lê-â-rêtibles or magnifies sounds.
POLYANDRY, pô-lê-â-rêtibs, n. Plurality of husbands.
POLYANTHUS, pô-lê-â-rêtibs, n. A plant.
POLYAUTOGRAPHY, pô-lê-â-tòg-râf-ê, n. The act
of multiplying copies of one's own hand-writing, or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone: a species of lithography

POLYCHREST, po-le-krest, n. Any thing useful for several purposes. POLYCHROITE, pô-lê-kràê't, n. The colouring mat-

ter of saffron.

OLYCRASY, po-lik-ras-e, n. Government by a num-

POLYERAS 1, po-na-to-ber of persons.

POLYEDRICAL, pô-lê-êd-rîk-âl, a. Having many POLYEDROUS, pô-lê-êd-drûs, a. sides.

POLYEDRON, pô-lê-êd-drûn, n. A multiplying-glass. POLYEDRON, pô-lê-êd-mist, n. One that holds the landscape of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMOUS, pô-lig-à-mus, a. Consisting of po-

POLYGAMY, pô-lig'á-mê, n. Plurality of wives. POLYGAR, pôl'é-gar, n. In Hindoostan: an inhabi-tant of the woods.

POLYGLOT, pôl-ê-gâr-kê, n. The government which is in the hands of many.

POLYGLOT, pôl-ê-glôt, n. One who understands

many languages.
POLYGLOT, pôl-tê-glòt, a. Having many languages.
POLYGON, pôl-tê-glòt, a. A figure of many angles.
POLYGONAL, pô-lig-tôn-tâl, a. Having many angles.
POLYGONY, pô-lig-tôn-tê, n. Knotgrass.

POLYGRAM, pol'e-gram, n. A figure consisting of a

great number of lines. great number of fines.

POLYGRAPH, pòlé-gråf, n. An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POLYGRAPHY, pô-ligé-rå-fè, n. The art of writing

in cipher.

in cipner.

POLYGYNY, på-lig-'în-ê, n. The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

POLYLOGY, på-lil-å-jè, n. Talkativeness.

POLYLOQUENT, på-lil-å-kå-ent, a. Fond of talking.

POLYMATHY, på-lim-å-thè', n. The knowledge of many arts and sciences.

POLYNESIA, pô-lê-nê'z-ŷå, n. A new term: ın geo-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no' to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

graphy, used to designate a great number of isles in the Pacific Ocean, as the Pelew Isles, the Ladrones, the Carolines, the Sandwich Isles, the Marquesas, the Society Isles, and the Friendly Isles.

POLYOPTRUM, pô-lê-ôp-trum, n. A glass through

which objects appear multiplied.

POLYPE, pôl⁴p-ê, n. A sea animal.

POLYPETALOUS pô-lê-pêt²d-lůs, a. Having many

POLYPHONISM, pô-lif²ó-nīzm, n. Multiplicity of POLYPITE, pôl-ĉ-pôt, n. Fossil polype. [sound. POLYPODE, pôl-ĉ-pô-dċ, n. } An animal having many POLYPODY, pôl-ĉ-pô-dċ, n. } feet: the woodlouse.

A plant. [polypus, POLYPOUS, pôl-îp-ûs, a. Having the nature of a POLYPUS, pôl-îp-ûs, a. A swelling in the nostrils. A sea animal with many feet.

POLYSCOPE, pôl'ê-skô'p, n. A multiplying-glass. POLYSPAST, pol'e-spast, n. A machine consisting of many pulleys.
POLYSPERM, pôl'ê-spêrm, n. Any tree's fruit con-

taining many of its seeds.

POLYSPERMOUS, pôl-ê-spêr-mus, a. Those plants which have more than four seeds.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pôl-ê-sîl-lâb-îk-âl, a. Having POLYSYLLABICK, pôl-ê-sîl-lâb-îk, a. many syllables.

POLPSYLLABLE, pôl-é-sil -åbl, n. A word of many syllables

POLYSYNDETON, pôl-ê-sîn'dê-tôn, n. A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated:

as, I came, and saw and overcame. POLYTECHNIC, po-le-tek-nik, a. Denoting or com-

prehending many arts: as, a polytechnic school. POLYTHEISM, pô-lê-thê-izm, n. The doctrine of plurality of wives.

POLYTHEIST, po-lé-thé-ist, n. One that holds plu-

rality of gods.

POLYTHEISTICAL, pð-lê-thê-Îst-Îk-âl, a. Holding
POLYTHEISTICK, pð-lê-thê-Īst-Ĩk, a. plurali-

ty of gods.
POMACE, po-må's, n. The dross of cider pressings. POMACEOUS, pô-mã'shůs, a. Consisting of apples. POMADE, pô-mã'd, or pô-mã'd, n. A fragrant oint-

ment. [powder. POMANDER, pô-mā-tôm, n. A perfumed ball or POMATUM, pô-mā-tôm, n. An ointment for the hair. POMATUM, pô-mā-tôm, vt. To apply pomatum to the

POMATUMED, pô-må²tůmd, pp. Smeared with po-POMATUMING, pô-må²tům-ing, ppr. Applying pomatum to the hair.

POME, pôm', vi. To grow to a round head like an apple. POMEGRANATE, pôm-grân-ît, n. The tree. The fruit. POMEGRANATETREE, pôm-grân-ît-trê', n. The

ree which produces pomegranates.

POMEROY, pô'm-râċ', n.

POMEROYAL, pô'm-râċ-âl, n.

POMEROYATER, pô'm-bâ-tûr.

POMIFEROUS, pô-mlf-ûr-ås, a. A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pům'él, n. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

POMMEL, pům'él, vt. To beat. POMMELED, pům'éld, pp. Beaten. POMMELED, pům'éld, a. In heraldry: denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.

POMMELING, pům-él-ing, ppr. Beating.
POMMELION, pům-mél-yūn, n. The cascabel, or
hindmost knob of a cannon.

POMOLOGY, pô-mòl-ô-jê, n. The cultivation of trees. POMP, půmpl, n. A procession of splendour and os-POMPATICK, pòm-pāt-îk, a. Pompous. [tentation. POMPET, pôm-pêt, n. The ball with which a printer block the letter. blacks the letter.

POMPHOLYX, pom-fô-lêks, n. A white, light, and friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the crucibles in which brass is made.

POMPION, půmp-ýůn, n. A pumpkin.

POMPIRE, pôm'pi'r, n. A sort of pearmain.
POMPOSITY, pôm-pôs-st-t-c, n. Ostentatiousness.
POMPOUS, pôm-pôs, a. Splendid; magnificent.
POMPOUSLY, pôm-pôs-st-c, ad. Magnificently.
POMPOUSNESS, pôm-pôs-n-c, n. Splendour.
POND, pônd', n. A small pool. Water not running.
PONDER, pôn-dôt, v. To consider.
PONDER, pôn-dôt, v. To consider.
PONDERABLE, pôn-dôt-abl, a. Capable to be weighed.
Estimated by weight.

Estimated by weight.

PONDERAL, pon-dur-al, a. Estimated or ascertaine by weight.

PONDERANCE, pon-dår-år, n. Weight.
PONDERATE, pon-dår-år, vt. To consider. [ing.
PONDERATION, pon-dår-å-shån, n. The act of weigh-

PONDERED, pon-dård, pp. Weighed in the mind. PONDERER, pon-dår-år, n. One who ponders. PONDERING, pon-dår-ång, ppr. Weighing intellec-

tually.

PONDERINGLY, pon-dår-ing-le, ad. With due estiPONDEROSITY, pon-dår-os-it-e, n. Weight; gravity.

PONDEROUS, pon-dår-ås, a. Heavy; momentous.

PONDEROUSLY, pon-dår-ås-le, ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSL Y, pon-dur-us-1e, aa, with great weight PONDEROUSNESS, pôn-dôr-dâr-ûs-nês, n. Heaviness. PONDWEED, pônd-ôrd, n. A plant. PONENT, pô-nênt, a. Western. PONGO, pông-gô, n. A name of the ourang-outang. PONIARD, pôn-ŷard, n. A dagger. PONIARD, pôn-ŷard, vt. To stab with a poniard. PONIARDED, pôn-ŷard-êd, pp. Stabbed. PONIARDED, pôn-ŷard-êd, pp. Stabbed.

PONIARDING, pon-yard-ing, ppr. Piercing with a

poniard.
PONK, pôngk', n. A nocturnal spirit.
PONTAC, pôn²tåk, n. A superior sort of claret.
PONTAGE, pôn²-tåk, n. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTEE, pon-te', n. In glass works: an instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. PONTIC, pon-tik, a. Pertaining to the Pontus, Eux-

ine or Black Sea.

manner

PONTIFF, pon-tif, n. The pope. PONTIFICAL, pon-tif-ik-al, n. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. Dress of a priest or bishop.

or bisnop.
PONTIFICAL, pon-tif-'ik-ål, a. Popish.
POTIFICALITY, pon-tif-'ik-ål-'it-è, n. The state and government of the Pope of Rome, the Papacy.
PONTIFICALLY, po'n-tif-'ik-ål-è, ad. In a pontifical

PONTIFICALS, pon-tif-ik-ålz, n. pl. The habiliments

of a priest or bishop.

PONTIFICATE, pon-tift'ik-å/t, n. Popedom.

PONTIFICE, pon-tif-is, n. Edifice of a bridge.

PONTIFICIAL, pon-tif-ish'âl, a. Popish.

PONTIFICIAN, pon-tif-ish-an, n. One who adheres

to the pope.

PONTIFICK, pon-tif'îk, a. Relating to priests.

PONTINE, pon-ti'n, a. Designating a large marsh

POMPTINE, pomp-tin, a. between Rome and Naples.

PONTIEVIS, pont-lêt vis, n. A disorderly action of a

PONTLEVIS, pont-le-vis, n. A disorderly action of a PONTON, pon-tôn, n. A floating bridge. [horse, PONTONIER, pòn-tô'n-ŷe'r, n. A maker of pontoons. PONY, pô-nê, n. A small horse. POOL, pô'l, n. A lake of standing water. POOP, pô'p, n. The hindmost part of the ship. POOP, pô'p, vt. A ship is said to be pooped, when it receives on the poop the shock of a hird and heavy see

receives on the poop the shock of a high and heavy sea. POOPED, p&pd, pp. Struck upon the stern with a

heavy sea. POOPING, pő/p-îng, n. The shock of a heavy sea on the stern of a ship; also the action of one ship run-ning her stern against the stern of another. POOPING, pőp-ing, ppr. Striking upon the stern

with a heavy sea.

POOR, pő'r, a. Indigent. Trifling; paltry; mean. Wretched. Not good. The Poor collectively. POORLY, pő'r-lé, a. A colloquial expression for indifferent health.

POORLY, pô'rl-ê, ad. Without wealth. POORJOHN, pô'r-jon, n. A sort of fish.

POORNESS, pô'r-nes, n. Poverty; indigence; want. POORSPIRITEDNESS, pô'r-spîr-ît-êd-nes, n.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 5 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

POR

PORPHYRITIC, por-fir-it-ik, a. PORPHYRACEOUS, por-fir-å-shus, n. Porphyry. PORPHYRIZE, por-fir-iz, vt. To make spotted in its Meanness. Meanness.
POP, pop', n. A smart, quick sound.
POP, pop', vi. To move with a quick motion.
POP, pop', vt. To put out or in suddenly.
POP, pop', ad. Suddenly.
POPE, pop', n. The bishop of Rome.
POPEJOAN, po'p-jo'n, n. A game at cards.
POPEDOM, po'p-dum, n. Papacy. [pope.
POPELING, po'p-ling, n. One that adheres to the
POPERY, po'-pur-ê, n. The religion of the church of Rome. composition.
PORPHYRIZED, por'f ir-izd, pp. Made to resemble porphyr PORPHYRIZING, por'fir-iz-ing, ppr. Causing to resemble porphyry.

PORPOISE, por-pås, n.
PORPUS, por-pås, n.
PORRACEOUS, por-rå-shås, a. Greenish.

PORRECTION, por-rå-shån, n. The act of reaching Rome POPESEYE, pb/p's-i', n. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. PORRET, por'ét, n. A scallion. [water. PORRIDGE, por'fj, n. Food made by boiling meal in PORRIGEPO'T, por'fj-pot, n. The pot in which meat POPGUN, pôp-gun, n. A gun with which children play. POPINATION, pôp-in-â-shun, n. The frequenting of is boiled. PORRINGER, por-in-jur, n. A vessel in which broth POPISH, pôp-îsh, a. Relating to popery.
POPISHLY, pô'p-îsh-lê, ad. In a popish manner.
POPLAR, pôp-îdr, n. A tree.
POPLAR, pôp-îdr, n. A tree. is eaten. PORT, pô'rt, n. A harbour for ships. A gate. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. Mien. A kind of wine.

PORT, pô'rt, vt. To carry in form.

PORTABILITY, pôrt-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. Fitness for being POPLAR, póp-lůr, n. A tree.
POPLIN, pòp-lìn, n. A kind of stuff, silk and worsted.
POPLITEAL, pòp-lìt-ŷàl, a. } Pertaining to the ham
POPLITIC, pòp-lìt-lìk, a. } or knee joint.
POPPED, pòpd', pp. Put out or in suddenly.
POPPET, pòp-lèt, n. See Pupper.
POPPING, pòp-lìng, ppr. Thrusting in or out suddenly.
POPPY, pòp-lè, n. A flower.
POPULACE, pòp-lu-lès, n. The multitude.
POPULACY, pòp-lu-lès-è, n. The common people.
POPULAR, pòp-lu-làr, a. Pleasing to the people; plebeian. carried. PORTABLE, pô/rt-abl, a. Such as may be borne along by one.
PORTABLENESS, pô'rt-åbl-nes, n. The quality of PORTABLENESS, pö'rt-åbl-nes, n. The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pö'rt-åj, n. Carriage. Porthole.

PORTAL, pö'rt-åln, n. Mien; demeanour.

PORTANCE, pö'r-tåns, n. Mien; demeanour.

PORTASS, pö'r-tå-si, n. A breviary.

PORTATIVE, pö'r-tå-tiy, a. Portable.

PORTCLULIS, pö'rt-kil's, n. A sort of machine like.

PORTCLUSE, pö'rt-kil's, n. A sort of machine like. plebeian. plebeian.

POPULARITY, póp-u-lår-ít-é, n. Graciousne among the people.

POPULARIZE, póp-u-lår-i/z, vt. To make popular.

POPULARIZED, póp-u-lår-iz/d, pp. Made popular.

POPULARIZING, póp-u-lår-iz-ing, ppr. Makin Graciousness the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

PORTCRAYON, pô'rt-krắ-'ŷůn, n. A pencil case

PORTCULLIS, pô'rt-kůl-'is, vt. To bar.

PORTCULLISED, pô'rt-kůl-'is, a. Having a portcullis.

PORTCULLISED, pôrt-kůl-'is, pp. Barred.

PORTCULLISING, pôrt-kůl-'is, pp. Ppr. Obstructing,

PORTE, pô'rt, n. The Ottoman court.

PORTED, pô'rt-èd, pp. Carried in form; turned or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.

PORTEND, pò'r-tènd', vt. To foretoken.

PORTENDED, pòr-tènd-'éd, pp. Foreshown.

PORTENDING, pòr-tènd-'éng, ppr. Foreshowing.

PORTENSION, pòr-tèn'-shån, n. The act of foretokening.

PORTENSION, pòr-tèn'-shån, n. The act of foretokening. Making POPULARLY, pôp'u-lêr-lê, ad. In a popular manner. POPULARLY, pop-u-let-le, ad. In a popular manner. POPULATE, pop-u-lå't, vi. To breed people. POPULATED, pop-u-lå't, vt. To furnish with inhabi-POPULATED, pop-u-lå't-åd, pp. Peopled. [tants. POPULATING, pop-u-lå't-ång, ppr. Peopling. POPULATION, pop-u-lå'shûn, n. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. POPULOSITY, pop-u-los-1t-e, n. Populousness. POPULOUS, pop-u-los-1t-e, n. Full of people. POPULOUSLY, pop-u-lus-le, ad. With much people. POPULOUSNESS, pop-u-lus-nes, n. The state of abounding with people.

PORCATED, por kå t-èd, a. Formed in ridges.

PORCELAIN, pô'rs-lin, n. China ware. [porcelain.

PORCELLANEOUS, pôr-sêl-lå'n-yus, a. Resembling PORTENT, pòr-tent, n. Omen of ill. PORTENTOUS, pòr-tent-as, a. Ominous. PORTER, pô'r-tur, n. One that has the charge of the PORCH, pô'rtsh, n. A portico; a covered walk. PORCINE, pôr'sîn, a. Pertaining to swine. PORCUPINE, pôr'ku-pi'n, n. An animal as large as a gate. One who carries burdens for hire. A kind of strong beer. PORTERAGE, pô'r-tůr-èj, n. Carriage. Moncy paid moderate pig. for carriage. PORTERLY, pô'r-tûr-lê, a. Coarse; vulgar. PORTESSE, pôr-tès, n. A breviary. See Portass. PORTFIRE, pô'rt-fi'r, n. A composition for setting PORE, pô'r, n. Passage of perspiration. PORE, po'r, vi. To examine with great attention. PORE, po'r, vi. To examine. POREBLIND, pur'blind, a. Nearsighted.

fire to powder, &c. PORED, pur-bind, a. Nearsigned.
PORED, pô'rd, pp. Examined closely.
PORER, pô'r-ur, n. One who studies diligently.
PORGY, pôr'-ur, n. One who studies diligently.
PORINESS, pô'r-ur, n. Full of pores.
PORINESS, pô'r-ur, n. Full of pores.
PORINES, pô'r-ur, ppr. Looking over closely.
PORISTICK Method, pô-ris'-tik, n. In mathematics:
is that which determines when, by what means, and PORTFOLIO, pô/rt-fô/l-ŷô, n. A case to keep papers or prints in.

PORTGLAVE, pô'rt-glå'v, n. A sword bearer.

PORTGRAVE, pô'rt-grå'v, n. } trate of port towns.

PORTHOLE, pô'rt-gråv, n. } trate of port towns.

PORTHOLE, pô'rt-hôl, n. A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides. PORTICUS, pôr-tê-kôs, n.
PORTING, pôr-te-kôs, n.
PORTING, pôrt-ing, ppr.
Turning or pattilet or larboard side of a ship. how many different ways, a problem may be solved. now many different ways, a problem may be solved. PORK, pô/rk, n. Swine's flesh.
PORKEATER, pô/rk-ê't-âr, n. One who fceds on pork. PORKER, pô/rk-år, n. A hog; a pig. PORKET, pô/rk-êt, n. A young hog. PORKLING, pô/rk-ling, n. A young pig. POROSITY, pô-rôs-ît-ê, n. Quality of having pores. POROUSNESS, pô-rûs-nês, n. The quality of having pores.

Turning or patting to the

PORTION, pô/r-shun, n. A walk assigned. A fortune PORTION, pô/r-shun, vt. To divide. To endow with a

PORTIONED, por-shand, pp. Divided into shares PORTIONER, po'r-snund, pp. Divided into snares PORTIONER, pô'r-shûn-ûr, n. One that divides. PORTIONIST, pô'r-shûn-îng, ppr. Dividing. PORTIONIST, pô'r-shûn-îst, n. One who has a cer tain academical allowance.

pores.

PORPHYRE, pôr-f-f-e, n. Marble of a particular PORPHYRY, pôr-f-fr-e, n. kind.

PORTLANDSTONE, pô/rt-lånd-stô/n, n. A compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland.

PORTLAR, pô/rt-lå/r, n. - A bar to secure the ports of

PORTLAST, pô'rt-låst, n. The gunwale of a ship. PORTLID, po'rt-låd, n. The lid that closes a porthole. PORTLINESS, pô'rt-lê-něs, n. Dignity of mien; bulk of personage.

PORTLY, port-lė, a. Grand of mien. [cinque ports. PORTLY, port-lė, a. Grand of mien. [cinque ports. PORTMAN, port-mān, n. A burgess, as those of the PORTMANTEAU, port-mān-tô, n. A chest or bag in

which clothes are carried.

PORTMOTE, pô'rt-mô't, n. A court held in port towns. PORTOISE, pô'r-taêz', n. In sea language: the ship is said to ride a portoise, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck.

PORTRAIT, pôr-trā't, n. A picture drawn after the life. PORTRAIT, pôr-trā't, vt. To draw; to pourtray. PORTRAITURE, pô'r-trā-tūr, n. Painted resemblance.

PORTRAY, por-tra, vt. To paint.

PORTRAYED, pôr-trả'd, pp. Described; painted. PORTRAYER, pôr-trả'dr, n. One who paints or describes

PORTRA YING, por-tra-ing, ppr. Drawing the likeness. PORTRA YING, pôr-trà²/ng, ppr. Drawing the likeness. PORTRESS, pở/rt-rès, n. A female guardian of a gate. PORTREVE, pỏ/rt-rċ/v, n. The bailiff of a port town. PORTROPE, pỏ/rt-rċ/p, n. A rope to drawup a portlid. PORWIGLE, pòr-cò/gl, n. A young frog. PORY, pỏ/r-cò, a. Full of pores. POSE, pỏ/z, n. A cold; a catarrh. POSE, pỏ/z, vt. To puzzle; to interrogate. POSED, pỏ/zd, pp. Put to a stand. POSER, pỏ/z-tn, n. An examiner. POSING, nỏ/z-tnv, ppr. Puzzling.

POSITIO, pòz-tr, m. An examiner.
POSITIO, pòz-tr, ed, a. Placed; ranged. [down. POSITION, pòz-tr, ed, a. Placed; ranged. Position. Principe laid POSITIONAL, pòz-tr, ed, a. Respecting position. POSITIVE, pòz-tr, v. a. Real; absolute. Dogmatical.

Certain; assured. [firmed; reality. POSITIVE, pôz-lt-lv, n. What is capable of being af-POSITIVELY, pôz-lt-lv-le, ad. Certainly; without dubitation.

POSITIVENESS, pôz-tt-tv-nes, n. Peremptoriness. POSITIVITY, pôz-tt-tv-tt-t, n. Confidence. POSITURE, pôz-tt-tv-tr, n. The manner in which any

thing is placed.

POSNET, pòz-net, n. A little bason.

POSOLOGICAL, pò-sò-lòj-'lk-ål, a. Pertaining to po-

FOSDLOGICALS, proceedings of the science of doctrine POSPOLITE, pos-pô-l'é.p. n. The science or doctrine POSPOLITE, pos-pô-l'é.p. A kind of militia in Poland. POSSES, pôs-è.p. An armed power. POSSESS, půz-zěs', vt. To enjoy or occupy actually. POSSESSING, půz-zěs'lng, pp. Occupied; enjoyed. POSSESSING, půz-zěs'lng, ppr. Holding by right; Occupying.
POSSESSION, půz-zěsh-ůn, n. The state of having

in one's own hands; property. perty.

POSSESSION, půz-zésh-án, vt. To invest with proPOSSESSIONED, půz-zésh-ánd, pp. Invested with

property.
POSSESSIONER, pô-zesh-ûn-ûr, n. Master.

POSSESSIONER, po-zesh-un-ing, ppr. Investing POSSESSIONING, puz-zesh-un-ing, ppr. Investing this world. Investing POSSESSIONING, pūz-zesn-un-ing, Fpn. Intressing with property. [this world. POSSESSIONS, pūz-zėsh-ūnz, n. pl. The goods of POSSESSIVE, pūz-zės-ūn, n. Owner; master. POSSESSOR, pūz-zės-ūn, n. Owner; master. POSSESSORY, pūz-zės-ūn-ė, a. Having possession. POSSET, pòs-èt, n. Milk curdled with any acid. POSSET, pòs-èt, n. To turn; to curdle. POSSETED, pòs-èt-dd, pp. Curdled. POSSETING, pòs-èt-ling, ppr. Curdling. [possible.

POSSETING, pos-tet-ling, ppr. Curdling. [possible. POSSIBILITY, pos-th-li-lit-te, n. The state of being POSSIBLE, pos-th), a. Not contrary to the nature of

POSSIBLY, pos-fb-le, ad. By any power really existing. POST, pô'st, n. A letter-carrier. Quick manner of travelling. Military station. Office. A piece of travelling. timber set erect.

POST, pô'st, a. Suborned. POST, pô'st, vi. To travel with speed.

POST, pô'st, vt. To fix opprobriously on posts. 'To transcribe from one book into another.

POSTABLE, pô'st-åbl, a. That may be carried.

POSTAGE, po'st-ej, n. Money paid for conveyance of

a netter.

POSTBOY, pó'st-båé', n. Boy that rides post.

POSTCHAISE, pó'st-shå'z, n. A travelling carriage.

POSTDATE, pô'st-då't, vt. To date later than the real real time.

POSTDATED, po'st-då't-éd, pp. Dated later than the POSTDATING, pô'st-då't-ing, ppr. Dating later than the flood. the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pô'st-di-lu'v-yan, a. Posterior to POSTDILUVIAN, pô'st-di-lu'v-yan, n. One that lived since the flood.

POSTDISSEIZIN, pô'st-dîs-sê'z-în, n. A writ of postdisseizin is intended to put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton

POSTDISSEIZOR, pô'st-dis-sê'z-ûr, n. A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before reco-

vered of the same person.

POSTEA, pô's-tê'a, n. The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial.

ng of trial.

POSTED, pô'st-èd, pp. Fixed opprobriously on posts, stationed. Transcribed from one book to another.

POSTER, pô'st-år, n. A courier.

POSTERIOR, pôs-tê'r-ŷūr, a. Happening after.

POSTERIORITY, pôs-tê-rê-ôr-ît-ê, n. The state of

being after.

POSTERIORS, pôs-tê'r-ŷūrz, n. The hinder parts.

POSTERITY, pôs-têr-ît-ê, n. Descendants.

POSTERITY, pôs-têrn, n. A small gate.

POSTEXISTENCE, pô'st-êks-îst-êns, n. Future exist-POSTING, post-ing, ppr. Registering; setting up on

a post.

POSTHACKNEY, pổ/st-håk²nê, n. Hired post-horses.

POSTHASTE, pổ/st-håk²n, Haste like that of a courier.

A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pôst-huồ's, n. Postoffice. [word]
POSTHUME, pôst-hu'm, a. Posthumous: (the elder
POSTHUMOUS, pôst-hu-mus, a. Done after one's death.

neam. [death. POSTHUMOUSLY, pòst-hu-mūs-lè, ad. After one's POSTICK, pòs-til, n. Gloss; marginal notes. POSTIL, pòs-til, vi. To comment. POSTIL, pòs-til, vi. To illustrate with marginal notes. POSTILION, pòst-nl-'yūn, n. One who guides a post-pheire.

POSTILLED, pos-tild, pp. Illustrated with marginal marginal notes. notes. POSTILLER, pos-til-ur, n. One who illustrates with POSTILLING, po's-til-ing, ppr. Illustrating with mar-

POSTING, pô'st-îng, ppr. Setting upon a post.
POSTLIMINIAR, pôst-lim-în-yôt, a. Done subsePOSTLIMINIOUS, pôst-lim-în-yôt, a. Quone subsePOSTLIMINIOUS, pôst-lim-în-yôt, a. Quonety.
POSTMAN, pô'st-môn, n. A letter-carrier.
POSTMASTER, pô'st-môs-tôt, n. One who has charge

POSTMASTER, pó st-mas-tur, n. one wno nas enarge of the public conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pó st-mås-tůr-jěn-ár-ål, n. He who presides over the letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pôst-mêr-ld-ýàn, a. Being in the POSTNATE, pó st-nåt, a. Subsequent. [afternoon. POSTOBIT, pôst-ô-bìt, n. A bond payable after the dath of the present therein named.

death of the person therein named. POSTOFFICE, pô'st-ôf'la, n. Office where letters are delivered to the post.

delivered to the post.

POSTPAID, pở/st-pả/d, a. Having the postage paid.

POSTPONE, pỏst-pỏ/n, vt. To put off; to delay.

POSTPONED, pỏst-pỏ/nd, pp. Delayed.

POSTPONEMENT, pỏst-pỏ/n-mėnt, n. Delay.

POSTPONEMENT, pỏst-pỏ/n-iens, n. Dislike.

POSTPONING, pỏst-pỏ/n-iens, ppr. Deferring.

POSTPONING, pỏst-pỏ/n-iens, ppr. Deferring.

POSTPOSITION, pỏst-pỏ/n-iens, n. The state of being put out of the regular place.

POSTREMOTE, pỏ/st-rè-mỏ/t, a. In subsequent time

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 01 2 6 6 6 4 4 3'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

POSTSCRIPT, post-skript, n. The paragraph at the POTHOOK, pôt-hôk, n. Hooks to fasten pots or ketend of a letter. POSTTOWN, pô'st-tàô'n, n. A town in which there is a post-office. [out proof. POSTULATE, pòs-tu-là't, n. Position assumed with-POSTULATE, pòs-tu-là't, vt. To beg without proof. POSTULATED, pòs-tu-là't-èd, pp. Assumed without fwithout proof. [without proof. POSTULATING, pos-tu-la-t-ing, ppr. Assuming POSTULATION, pos-tu-la-shun, n. Gratuitous as-[out proof. sumption. POSTULATORY, pòs-tu-la/t-ur-e, a. Assumed with-POSTULATUM, pos-tu-la-tum, n. Position assumed without proof. POSTURE, pòs-tyur, n. Place; situation. State. POSTURE, pòs-tyur, vt. To put in any particular place. POSTURED, pòs-tyurd, pp. Placed in a particular manner. POSTUREMASTER, pòs'tyur-mas-tur, n. One who practises artificial contortions of the body. POSTURING, pos-tyur-ing, ppr. Placing in a particular manner. cular manner.

POSY, pô-zê, n. A motto. A bunch of flowers.

POT, pôt', n. A vessel in which meat is boiled. A cup.

POT, pôt', vt. To preserve in pots.

POTABLE, pô-tâbl, n. Something which may be drunk.

POTABLE, pô-tâbl, a. Drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pô-tâbl-nês, n. Drinkableness.

POTABLE vattái, n. A species of food made of meal POTAGE, pôt-éj, n. A species of food made of meal and vegetables. POTACE, pôt-tâns, n. A porringer.
POTANCE, pôt-tâns, n. With watchmakers: the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. POTARGO, pô-tả/r-gô, n. A kind of sauce imported from the West Indies. POTASH, pot'ash, n. An impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables, of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dvers. POTASSA, pô-tảs-ả, n. The scientific name of potash. POTASSIUM, pô-tảs-yum, n. A name given to the metallic basis of vegetable alkali. metallic basis of vegetable alkali.

POTATION, på-tå²shůn, n. Drinking bout.

POTATOE, på-tå²tå, n. An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, på-tbål-å²d, a. Having a swoln paunch.

POTBELLY, på-tbål-å², n. A swoln paunch.

POTBELLY, på-tbål-å², n. A servant in a public-house.

POTCH, på-tsh, vt. To thrust; to push.

POTCH, på-tsh, vt. To poach; to boil slightly.

POTCHED, på-tshd, pp. Pushed; thrust.

POTCHING, på-tshd, pp. Pushing; thrusting.

POTCOMPANION, på-t-kům-på-a-²yůn, n. A fellow-drinker. POTELOT, pôttê-lot, n. The sulphuret of molybden. POTENCE, pôttêns, n. A cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch. the head of a crutch.
POTENCY, pô-tén-sê, n. Power; influence.
POTENT, pô-tént, n. A potentate.
POTENT, pô-tént, n. A potentate.
POTENTACY, pô-tén-tâ-e, n. Sovereignty.
POTENTATE, pô-tén-tâ't, n. Monarch.
POTENTIAL, pô-tén-shâl, a. Existing in possibility,
not in act. Efficacious. A mood denominating the
possibility of doing any action. possibility of doing any action.
POTENTIALITY, pô-tên-shê-âl-it-ê, n. Possibility.
POTENTIALLY, pô-tên-shâl-ê, ad. In power or possibility. pô-tént-lê, ad. Powerfully. POTENTLY, pô-tént-nês, n. Powerfulness; might. POTENTNESS, pô-tést-à-tiv, a. Authoritative. POTGUN, pôt-gun, n. A gun which makes a small potential pour pour the fire.

and sells physick.

and sells physick.
POTHER, poth-år, n. Bustle; tumult.
POTHER, poth-år, vi. To make a blustering.
POTHER, poth-år, vt. To turmoil; to puzzle.
POTHERB, poth-år, n. An herb fit for the pot.
POTHERED, poth-ård, pp. Harassed.
POTHERING, poth-år-ing, ppr. Harassing.
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tles with.

POTHOUSE, pôt'hàô's, n. An alehouse.

POTHOUSE, pôt'hàô's, n. A draught.

POTLID, pôt'shûn, n. A draught.

POTLID, pôt'hân, n. A pot-companion.

POTSHARE, pôt'shâ'r, n. A fragment of a broken

POTSHERD, pôt'shêrd, n. f pot.

POTTAGE, pôt'éj, n. Anything boiled for food.

POTTED, pôt'ed, pp. Preserved in pots.

POTTER, pôt'dr, n. A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERNORE, pôt'érn-ô'r, n. An ore with which

potters glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTERY, pôt'âr-ê, n. A place where earthen vessels are made. sels are made. POTTING, potting, n. Drinking. POTTING, pôt-ing, n. Drinking.
POTTING, pôt-ing, ppr. Preserving in pots.
POTTLE, pôt'l, n. Liquid measure containing four pints; a taukard.
POTULENT, pôt-u-lênt, a. Pretty much in drink.
POTVALIANT, pôt-vål-ýènt, a. Heated by strong POTVALIANT, pôt-vål²ýčnt, a. Heated by strong drink.

POUCH, påôtsh', n. A small bag; a pocket.

POUCH, påôtsh', vt. To pocket. To swallow. To pout.

POUCHED, påôtsh', pp. Pocketed.

POUCHED, påôtsh', pp. Pocketed.

POUCHMOUTHED, påôtsh²måôthd, a. Blubberlipped.

POULDAVIS, påôl-då²vis, n. A sort of saicloth.

POULDER, påôl-då²vis, n. A sort of saicloth.

POULDER, påôl-dårån, n. See Powder.

POULDE, or POOL, pô¹l, n. The stakes played for at some games of cards.

POULTE, pô²l-tår, n. One whose trade is to POULTER, pô²l-tår, n. Sell fowls.

POULTER, pô²l-tår, n. Sell fowls.

POULTICE, pô²l-tås, n. A cataplasm.

POULTICED, pô²l-tås, pp. Provided with a poultice.

POULTICED, pô²l-tås, pp. Provided with a poultice.

POULTICING, pô²l-tås, pp. Provided with a poultice.

POULTIVE, pô²l-trè, n. Domestick fowls.

POUNCED, pôôns', n. The claw or talon of a bird o prey. The powder of gum sandarach.

POUNCED, påônsd', a. Purnished with claws.

POUNCED, påônsd', a. Purnished with pounce.

POUNCETBOX, påôns-²fing, ppr. Sprinkling with pounce. forated. POUNCING, påöns'ing, ppr. Sprinkling with pounce. POUND, påönd', n. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces. The sum of twenty shillings, which formerly weighed a pound. A pinfold; an inclosure. POUND, påönd', vt. To grind as with a pestle. To shut up in a pound. POUNDAGE, phônd-cj, n. A certain sum deducted from a pound. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. Confinement of cattle in a pound. POUNDED, påond'éd, pp. Beaten with a heavy instrument. [pounds cattle. POUNDER, påond-dr, n. A pestle. One who im-POUNDFOOLISH, påond-fol-lsh, a. Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little POUNDING. care of large sums for the sake of accentant POUNDING, påånd-ing, ppr. Beating. [ones. POUPETON, på-pèt-dn, n. A puppet. [con. POUPICKS, på-piks, n. Veal steaks and slices of ba-POUR, på-dr, vt. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or rour, po-ur, v. 10 let some inqui out of a vess-into some place or receptacle. To emit. POUR, pô-ûr, vi. To stream; to flow. POURED, pô-ûr-ûr, pp. Sent forth as a fluid. POURER, pô-ûr-îng, ppr. Driving in a stream. POURLIEU, pûr-lu, n. See PURLIEU. POURPRESTURE, pôr-prês-tyûr, n. In law wrongful engragedhant on another's property noise. [pot is hung over the fire. POTHANGER, pôt-hàng-ar, n. Hook on which the POTHECARY, pôth-tè-kêr-è, n. One who compounds and selle plantice.] wrongful encroachment on another's property.
POURTRAY, pôr-trả', vt. See Poatray.
POUSSE, paôs', n. The old word for pease, corruptes from pulse. POUT, påbt', n. A codfish. A bird. A fit of sullen-POUT, påbt', nt. To look sullen. [nes.. POUTING, påbtt'ing, n. A fit of childish sullenness.

a 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 arll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or 1—i, u.

POUTING, på&t4ng, ppr. Looking sullen.
POVERTY, pov4n-tė, n. Want of riches.
POWDER, på&ddr, n. Dust; any body comminuted.
POWDER, på&ddr, vt. To reduce to dust. To sprinPOWDER, på&ddr, vi. To come tumultuously. kle.

POWDERBOX, påô-dår-boks, n. A box in which

powder is kept.

POWDERCART, påô-dur-kårt, n. A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POWDERCHESTS, påô-dur-tshôsts, n. On board a ship: chests filled with gunpowder.

POWDERED, pa6'dard, pp. Reduced to powder. P ned.

POWDERFLASK, påő-důr-flåsk, n. A horn case in POWDERHORN, påő-důr-hà/rn, n. which gunpowder is kept.

PÓWDERING, påô-dår-ing, ppr. Pulverising. Selt-POWDERINGTUB, påô-dår-ing-tåb, n. The vessel in which meat is salted.

POWDERMILL, påô'dår-mil, n. The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. [powder is placed. POWDERMINE, påb'důr-mi'n, n. A cavern in which

POWDERMINE, pao-dur-mrn, n. A cavern in which POWDERROOM, pabloddr-mrn, n. The part of a ship in which the guupowder is kept.
POWDERY, pablodir-e, a. Dusty; friable.
POWDERY, pablodir-e, a. Dusty; friable.
POWDER, pablodir, n. Command; authority; dominion; influence. Sincerity.

POWERABLE, påô-år-åbl, a. Capable of performing POWERFUL, påô-år-föl, a. Potent. Forcible; [ciously. mighty

POWERFULLY, påő'år-fől-ê, ad. Potently; effica-POWERFULNESS, påő'år-fől-něs, n. Power. POWERLESS, påő'år-lés, a. Weak; impotent. POWERLOOM, påő'år-lő'm, n. A loom that is work-

ed by steam. POWLDRON, pholddron, n. That part of armour which covers the shoulders.

which covers the shoulders.

POWTER, påô½tůr, n. A kind of pigeon.

POWWOW, påô²ôå0', n. \ An Indian dance; also, a

PAWWAW, på¿ôå0', n. \ priest.

POX, pôks', n. Pustules; efflorescencies; eruptions.

POY, på², n. A ropedancer's pole.

POZE, pô'z, vt. To puzzle.

PRACTICABLLITY, pråk-tîk-å-bil²ſt-ê, n. Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLE, pråk²tîk-åbl, a. Performable; fea
PRACTICABLENESS, pråk²tîk-åbl-nės, n. Possibility to be performed.

lity to be performed. PRACTICABLY, prak-tik-ab-le, ad. In such manner

as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, pråk-tik-ål, a. Relating to action. PRACTICALLY, pråk-tik-ål-å, ad. By practice. PRACTICALNESS, pråk-tik-ål-nes, n. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, pråk'tis, n. The habit of doing any thing. A rule in arithmetick.

PRACTICK, pråk'tik, a. Relating to action. PRACTISANT, pråk'tiz-ånt, n. An agent.

PRACTISE, pråk'tis, vt. To do habitually. PRACTISE, pråk'tis, vi. To form a habit of acting

in any manner. PRACTISED, pråk'tisd, pp. Done by repetition of

PRACTISER, pråk'tis-år, n. One that does any thing habitually

PRACTISING, prak-tis-ing, ppr. Exercising as an art or profession. PRACTITIONER, pråk-tish-un-ur, n. One who is

engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

PRÆ, pré. See Præ.
PRÆCIPE, prés-lp-ê, n. A writ.
PRÆCOGNÍTA, pré-kòg-nlt-å, n. Things previously

known in order to understanding something else.

PRÆMUNIRE, prêm-u-ni-rê, n. See Paemunire.

PRAGMATICAL, prêg-måt-flk-ål, a. } Impertinently

PRAGMATICK, pråg-måt-flk, a. PRAGMATICK, pråg-måt-lk, a. busy.
PRAGMATICALLY, pråg-måt-lk-ål-å, ad. Meddlingly.
PRAGMATICALNESS, pråg-måt-lk-ål-nås, n. The quality of intermeddling.

PRAGMATIST, pråg'må-tist, n. One who is impertinently busy

PRAHME, prå'm, n. See PRAME. PRAIREE, prå'rê, n. A great extent of meadow ground. PRAIREE, prå'z-åb, a. A great extent of meadow ground.
PRAISABLE, prå'z-åbl, a. That may be praised.
PRAISE, prå'z, n. Fame; honour; celebrity.
PRAISE, prå'z, vt. To commend.
PRAISED, prå'zd, pp. Commended.
PRAISEFUL, prå'z-åbl, a. Laudable.
PRAISELESS, prå'z-lås, a. Wanting praise.
PRAISELESS, prå'z-år, n. An applauder.
PRAISEWORTHILY, prå'z-öūr-thil-å, ad. In a manner worthy of praise.

ner worthy of praise. [deserves praise PRAISEWORTHINESS, prå'z-bår'-the nes, n. Wha PRAISEWORTHY, prå'z-bår'-the, a. Commendable. deserves praise.

PRAISING, praz-ing, ppr. Commending.
PRAME, pram, or pram, n. A flat-bottomed boat.
PRANCE, prans, vi. To move in a warlike or showy manner [high mettle.

manner. [high mettie. PRANCING, pråns-lng, n. Bounding, as a horse in PRANCING, pråns-lng, ppr. Riding with gallant show. PRANK, prångk', n. A wild flight. PRANK, prångk', v. To decorate to estentation. PRANKED, prångkd', pp. Adorned in a showy manner. PRANKED, prångkd', n. One who dresses ostentation.

PRANKING, prangk-ing, n. Ostentatious decoration. PRANKING, prångking, ppr. Setting off for display PRASON, pråisån, n. A leek; also, a sea weed as green

PRATING, prå't-lng, ppr. Talking idly.
PRATINGLY, prå't-lng-lê, ad. With loquacity.
PRATIQUE, prå-tê'k, n. A licence to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. PRATTLE, pråt'l, n. Empty talk.

PRATILE, pråt'l, n. Empty talk.
PRATTLE, pråt'l, vi. To talk lightly.
PRATTLEMENT, pråt'lment, n. Prattle.
PRATTLEME, pråt'ling, n. A chatterer.
PRATTLING, pråt'ling, pp. Talking much.
PRAVITY, pråv'lt-é, n. Badness; malignity.
PRAWN, prå'n, n. A small crustaceous fish.
PRAXIS, pråks'ls. n. Use: practice.

PRAXIS, pråks'is, n. Use; practice. PRAY, prå', vi. To make petitions to heaven.

entreat. PRAY, prå', vt. To supplicate; to implore.

PRAYED, prå'd, pp. Supplicated.
PRAYER, prå'r, n. Petition to heaven. Entreaty.
PRAYERBOOK, prå'r-bök, n. Book of public or pri-

vate devotions. PRAYERFUL, prå'r-föl, a. Given to prayer. PRAYERFULLY, prå'r-föl-ê, ad. With much prayer.

PRAYERLESS, pra'r-les, a. Neglecting the duty of prayer to God. PRAYERLESSNESS, prå'r-les-nes, n. Habitual ne-

gleet of prayer.

PRAYING, prå-lng, ppr. Supplicating.

PRAYINGLY, prå-lng-lê, ad. With supplication to God: PRE, prê. A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

solemn.

PREACH, pré'tsh, n. A religious oration. PREACH, pré'tsh, vi. To pronounce a public discourse

upon sacred subjects.

PREACH, pré'tsh, vt. To proclaim in religious orations.

PREACHED, pré'tshd, pp. Proclaimed in a public discourse

PREACHER, prê'tsh'-ur, n. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.

PREACHERSHIP, pretsh-ur-ship, n. The office of a preacher.

PREACHING, prê'tsh-îng, n. Public discourse upon

PREACHING, pré'tsh-ing, ppr. Inculcating.
PREACHING, pré'tsh-man, n. A preacher in contempt.
PREACHMENT, prê'tsh-ment, n. Discourse affectedly

FREACQUAINTANCE, prê-åk-kôā'n-tans, n. Previous knowledge. [acquainted. PREACQUAINTED, pré-åk-koå'nt-èd, a. Previously

PREADAMITE, pre-ad-a-mi't, n. An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam.

PREADAMITIC, prê-åd-å-mît-îk, a. Designating what existed before Adam.

PREADMINISTRATION, pré-åd-min-is-trå-shun,n. Previous administration.

PREADMONISH, pré-åd-mon'ish, vt. To cantion beforehand. [previously. PREADMONISHED.pre-ad-mon-ishd, pp. Admonished beforehand.

PREADMONISHING, pre-ad-mon'ish-ing, ppr. Ad-

PREADMONISHING, prê-åd-mon-îsb-ing, ppr. Admonishing previously.

PREAMBLE, prê-åm'bl, n. Preface.

PREAMBLE, prê-åm'bl, vt. To preface.

PREAMBLED, prê-åm'bld, pp. Prefaced.

PREAMBLING, prê-åm'bling, ppr. Prefacing.

PREAMBULARY, prê-åm-bul-lêr-ê, a. Previous.

PREAMBULOUS, prê-åm-bul-lây, a. Previous.

PREAMBULATE, prê-åm-bu-lây, vi. To walk before.

PREAMBULATION, prê-åm-bu-lây-shûn,n.Preamble.

PREAMBULATORY, prê-åm-bu-lây-c, a. Going before.

before. PREAPPREHENSION, prê-ap-rê-hên-shûn, n. An

opinion formed before examination.

PREASE, prés', n. Press; crowd. PREASING, prés'îng, part. a. Crowding. PREAUDIENCE, pré-à'd-ŷans, n. The right of being heard before another.

PREBEND, preb'end, n. A stipend granted in cathe-

dral churches. A prebendary.

PREBENDAL, prê-bénd-ál, a. Belonging to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, prêb-én-dér-ê, n. A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PREBENDARYSHIP, prěb'én-děr-ê-ship, n.

office of a prebendary.

PRECARIOUS, prê-kå'r-ŷås, a. Dependent; uncertain.

PRECARIOUSLY, prê-kå'r-ŷůs-lè, ad. Dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prê-kå'r-ŷůs-nès, n. Uncertainty.

PRECATIVE, prêk²â-tîv, a. Suppliant.
PRECATORY, prêk²â-tîv, a. Suppliant.
PRECAUTION, prê-kâ-tôr-ê, a. Beseeching.
PRECAUTION, prê-kâ-shûn, n. Preventive measures.
PRECAUTIONAL, prê-kâ-shûn, vt. To warn beforehand.
PRECAUTIONAL, prê-kâ-shûn-âl, a. Preventive.
PRECAUTIONAL, prê-kâ-shûn-âl, a. Preventive. PRECAUTIONED, prê-kà-shund, pp. Warned before-

[beforehand. PRECAUTIONING, prê-kå-shûn-ing, ppr. Warning PRECAUTIOUS, prê-kå-shûs, a. Taking preventive anterior.

PRECEDANEOUS, prês-ê-dâ'n-ŷûs, a. Previous;
PRECEDED, prê-sê'd, vt. To go before in order of time.
PRECEDED, prê-sê'd-êd, pp. Being gone before.
PRECEDENCE, prê-sê'd-êns, n.
PRECEDENCY, prê-sê'd-êns-ê, n.
before. Adinstruct of please.

justment of place.

PRECEDENT, présédedent, n. Any thing that is a

rule or example to tuture times.

PRECEDENT, prê-sê'd-ênt, a. Going before. [dent. PRECEDENTED, prê-sê'd-ênt-êd, a. Having a prece-PRECEDENTLY, prê-sê'd-ênt-lê, ad. Beforehand.

PRECEDING, prê-sê'd-Îng, ppr. Going before.

PRECELLENCE, prê-sêl'êns, n.

PRECELLENCY, prê-sêl'êns-ê, n.

PRECELNTOR, prê-sêl'êns-ê, n.

PRECENTOR, prê-sêl'êns-ê, n.

PRECENTOR, pre-sent-ur, n. He that leads the choir; a chanter.

PRECEPT, pre'sept, n. A mandate. A warrant of a justice.

pustice.

PRECEPTIAL, prê-sép'shål, a. Consisting of precepts.

PRECEPTION, prê-sép'shůn, n. A precept.

PRECEPTIVE, prê-sépt'îv, a. Giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prê-sépt'îr, n. A teacher; a tutor.

PRECEPTORIAL, prê-sép-t'or-ŷâl, a. Pertaining to

PRECEPTORY, prê-sept-ûr-ê, n. A subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.

PRECEPTORY, prê-sêpt-ûn-ê, a. Giving precepts.

PRECESSION, prê-sêsh-ûn,n. The act of going before.

PRECIOSITY, prê-sê-ôs-ît-ê, a. Value. Any thing of

high price.

PRECIOUS, présh-ûs, a. Valuable. Costly; of great price. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony, PRECIOUSLY, présh-ûs-lê, ad. Ironically: valuably. Contemptibly

PRECIOUSNESS, présh'ûs-nés, n. Valuableness. PRECIPICE, prés'îp-is, n. A headlong steep; a fal. perpendicular.

PRECIPIENT, prê-sîp-'ŷênt, a. Directing. PRECIPITABLE, prê-sîp-'ît-âbl, a. That may be cast to the bottom.

PRECIPITANCE, prê-sip-ît-êns, n.
PRECIPITANCY, prê-sip-ît-êns-ê, n.
Rash haste.

PRECIPITANT, pre-sip-it-ant, a. Falling headlong. Hasty. Rashly hurried. PRECIPITANTLY, pre-sip-it-ant-le, ad. In head-

long haste. PRECIPITATE, pré-sîp'ît-å't, n. A corrosive medicine

made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATE, pré-sip-it-å/t, a. Steep. Rashly hasty.

PRECIPITATE, pré-sip-it-å/t, vi. To fall headlong.

To fall to the bottom. To hasten without just pre-

paration.

PRECIPITATE, pré-sip'it-å't, vt. To throw headlong.
To urge on violently. To throw to the bottom. PRECIPITATED, pré-sip'it-å't-éc, pp. Thrown. PRECIPITATELY, pré-sip'it-å't-lé, ad. Steeply down.

Hastily. [rashly. PRECIPITATING, prê-sîp-ît-â't-îng, ppr. Hastening PRECIPITATION, prê-sîp-ît-â'shûn, n. The act of throwing headlong.

PRECIPITATOR, pre-sip-it-a't-ur, n. One that urges on violently.

PRECIPITIOUS, prê-sip-ît-yūs, a. Steep; headlong. PRECIPITIOUSLY, prê-sip-ît-yūs-lê,ad. In headlong haste.

PRECIPITOUS, prê-sîp-ît-ûs, a. Headlong; strep. PRECIPITOUSLY, prê-sîp-ît-ûs-lê, ad. În violent haste.

PRECIPITOUSNESS, prê-sîp-ît-ûs-nes, n. Rashness. PRECIPTIBILITY, pre-sip-tib-il-it-e, n. The state of

being precipitable.

PRECISE, prê-si's, a. Exact; strict; nice. Finical.

PRECISELY, prê-si's-lê, ad. Exactly; nicely.

PRECISENESS, prê-si's-nês, n. Rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, prê-sîzh-ûn, n. One who limits or

restrains. PRECISIANISM, prê-sîzh-ûn-îzm, n. Finical exact-

PRECISION, prê-sizh'ůn, n. Exact limitation. PRECISIVE, pre-si-siv, a. Exacty limiting.
PRECLUDE, pre-klu'd, vt. To shut out or hinder by

some anticipation. PRECLUDED, prê-klu'd-êd, pp. Debarred from some-PRECLUDING, prê-klu'd-îng, ppr. Shutting out. PRECLUSION, prê-klu'zhûn, n. Hinderance by some

anticipation. [ticipation. PRECLUSIVE, prè-klů-sív, a. Hindering by some an-PRECLUSIVELY, prê-klu-sív-lê, ad. With hinder-ance by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prê-kô'shôs, a. Ripe before the time.
PRECOCIOUSNESS, prê-kô'shôs-nês, } Ripeness bePRECOCITY, prê-kôs' şt-ê, n.
PRECOGITATE, prê-kôj' şt-â't, vt. To consider beforehard.

beforehand. PRECOGITATED, prê-kôj-st-å't-èd, pp. Considered PRECOGITATING, pre-koj-it-å/t-ing, ppr. Consider-

ing beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prê-kôg-nîsh-ûn, n. Antecedent
PRECOGNIZATION, prê-kôn-îz-â-shûn, n. Procla-

PRECOMPOSE, pre-kům-pô'z, vt. To compose beforehand. [beforehand. PRECOMPOSED, pré-kům-pô/zd, pp. Composed PRECOMPOSING, pré-kům-pô/z-ing, ppr. Composing

beforehand. PRECONCEIT, prê-kûn-sê't, n. An opinion pre-

viously formed. [nion beforehand. PRECONCEIVE, prê-kůn-sê'v, vt. To form an opi-PRECONCEIVED, prê-kůn-sê'vd, pp. Conceived be-

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PRECONCEIVING, prê-kûn-sê'v-îng, ppr Conceiving beforehand.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 1, 61, 2, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good',—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PRECONCEPTION, pré-kůn-sép-shun, n. Opinion

previously formed. PRECONCERT, pre-kun-sert', vt. To concert before-PRECONCERTED, pre-kun-sert-ed, pp. | concerted.

PRECONCERTED, pre-kun-sert-ed, part. a. Settled beforehand.

PRECONCERTING, pre-kun-sert'ing, ppr. Pre-

viously concerting. PRECONSIGN, prê-kûn-si'n, et. To consign before-[beforehand. hand

PRECONSIGNED, prê-kûn-si'nd, pp. Consigued PRECONSIGNING, prê-kûn-si'n-ing, ppr. Consign-PRECONSTITUTE, pré-kôns-tê-tu't, vt. To establish PRECONSTITUTED, prê-kôns-tê-tu't-ed, pp. Previously established.

PRECONSTITUTING, prê-kôns-tê-tůt-ing,

Previously establishing.

PRECONTRACT, pre-kon-trakt, n. A contract previous to another. forehand. PRECONTRACT, prê-kûn-trâkt', vt. To contract be-PRECONTRACTED, prê-kûn-trâkt'-êd, pp. Previously stipulated.

PRECONTRACTING, pré-kůn-trakt-ing, ppr. Co-

venanting beforehand.

PRECURSE, prê-kůrs', n. Forerunning.
PRECURSOR, prê-kůrs'ûr, n. A forerunner.
PRECURSORY, prê-kůrs-ûr-ê, n. An introduction.
PRECURSORY, prê-kůrs-ûr-ê, a. Introductory.
PREDACEOUS, prê-då'shûs, a. Living by prey.
PREDAL, prê-då'shûn, n. The act of plundering.
PREDATION, prê-då'shûn, n. The act of plundering.
PREDECEASE, prê-dê-sê's, vt. To die beforehand.
PREDECEASED, prê-dê-sê's'd, a. Dead before.
PREDECESSOR, prê-dê-sê's'dr, n. An ancestor.
PREDESIGN, prê-dê-zi'n, vt. To design beforehand.
PREDESIGNED, prê-dê-zi'nd, pp. Designed previously.
PREDESIGNING, prê-dê-zi'n-îng, ppr. Designing PRECURSE, prê-kůrs', n. Forerunning.

PREDESIGNING, prê-dê-zi'n-ing, ppr. Designing previously.

PREDESTINARIAN, prê-des-tîn-a'r-yan, n. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

PREDESTINARIAN, prê-des-tin-à'r-ŷan, a. Of or

belonging to predestination.

PREDESTINATE, pre-des-tin-a't, et. To appoint by irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATE, pré-dés-tin-â't, part. a. Predesti-PREDESTINATE, pré-dés-tin-â't, part. a. Predesti-PREDESTINATE, pré-dés-tin-â't, vi. To hold pre-destination. [dained; decreed. PREDESTINATED, pré-dés-tin-â't-éd, pp. Fore-PREDESTINATING, pre-des'tin-a't-ing, ppr. Fore-

daining. [decree. PREDESTINATION, pré-dés-tin-å-shûn, n. Fatal PREDESTINATOR, pré-dés-tin-å-t-ûr, n. One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-esta-

blished necessity. PREDESTINE, prê-dés'tin, vt. To decree beforehand. PREDETERMINATE, prê-dê-têr'mîn-ê't, a. Before

determined. PREDETERMINATION, prê-dê-têr-mîn-å'shûn, n.

Determination made beforehand. PREDETERMINE, prê-dê-ter-min, vt. To doom by [mined beforehand. previous decree.

PREDETERMINED, prê-dê-tér-mind, pp. Deter-PREDETERMINING, prê-dê-tér-min-ing, ppr. Determining beforehand.

PREDIAL, prê-dŷāl, a. Consisting of farms. PREDICABILITY, prêd-îk-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. Capacity of

being attributed to a subject.

PREDICABLE, pred-ik-abl, n. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of

[affirmed. any thing. PREDICABLE, prédélk-åbl, a. Such as may be PREDICAMENT, pré-dik-å-ment, n. A class or arrangement of beings according to their natures: called also categorema or category.

PREDICAMENTAL, pre-dlk-å-ment-ål, a. Relating

to predicaments.

PREDICANT, pred'e-kant, n. One that affirms any

PREDICATE, pred'e-ka't, n. That which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

PREDICATE, préd-é-kå't, rt. To affirm any thing. PREDICATE, préd-é-kå't, ri. To affirm;-to-comprise an affirmation.

PREDICATED, pred'e-kat'ed, pp. Affirmed of another thing

PREDICATING, pred'e-ka't-ing, ppr. Affirming one thing of another.

PREDICATION, préd-é-ká-shån, n. Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position.
PREDICATORY, préd'ê-kå't-år-ê, a. Affirmative.

PREDICATORY, pred-e-kat-ur-e, a. Annualive positive; decisive.
PREDICT, prê-dîkt, vt. To foretell.
PREDICTED, prê-dîkt, vt. To foretell.
PREDICTING, prê-dîkt, pp. Foretold.
PREDICTION, prê-dîkt, np. Foretelling.
PREDICTIVE, prê-dîkt, n. A prophesy.
PREDICTIVE, prê-dîkt, n. A foreteller.
PREDICTOR, prê-dîkt, n. A foreteller.
PREDICTOR, prê-dîkt, n. A foreteller.
PREDICTOR, prê-dê-jêst, n. Digestion too

soon performed.

PREDILECTION, prê-dîl-êk-shûn, n. A liking bePREDISPONENT, prê-dîs-pô-nênt, n. That which

predisposes.

PREDISPOSE, prê-dîs-pô'z, vt. To dispose previously.

PREDISPOSED, prê-dîs-pô'zd, pp. Previously inclined.

PREDISPOSING, prê-dîs-pô'z-lng, ppr. Inclining beforehand. PREDISPOSITION, pré-dis-pô-zish-an, n. Previous

adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, prê-dôm-in-ans, n. } Superior inPREDOMINANCY, prê-dôm-in-ans-ê, } fluence. PREDOMINANT, prê-dôm-in-ant, a. Supreme in

influence. PREDOMINANTLY, prê-dòm-în-ant-lê, ad. With superior influence.

PREDOMINATE, prê-dôm-în-â't, vi. To be ascendant. PREDOMINATE, prê-dôm'în-â't, vt. To rule over. PREDOMINATED, prê-dôm'în-â't-êd, pp. Ruled over.

PREDOMINATING, pre-dom-in-a't-ing, ppr. Ruling [influence. PREDOMINATION, prê-dôm-în-â'shûn, n. Superior PREELECT, prê-ê-lêkt', vt. To choose by previous

decision. PREELECTED, prê-ê-lêkt'êd, pp. Elected beforehand. PREELECTING, prê-ê-lekt-ing, ppr. Electing beprevious decision. PREELECTION, prê-ê-lêk-shûn, n. Election made by PREEMINENCE, prê-êm-în-êns, n. Superiority of

excellence. others. PREEMINENT, prê-êm-în-ênt, a. Excellent above PREEMINENTLY, prê-êm-în-ênt-lê, ad. In a man-

ner excellent above others. PREEMPTION, prê-êmp'shun, n. The right of purchasing before another. ing cloth.

PREEN, pre'n, n. A forked instrument used in dress-PREEN, pre'n, et. To trim the feathers of birds. See PRUNE.

PREENED, pré'nd, pp. Pruned; cleaned. PREENGAGE, prê-én-gå'j, vt. To engage by prece-Contracts. gaged. PREENGAGED, prê-ên-ga'jd, pp. Previously en-PREENGAGEMENT, prê-ên-ga'j-mênt, n. Prece-

dent obligation. PREENGAGING, pre-en-ga'j-ing, ppr. Previously

engaging.

PREENING, pré'n-ing, ppr. Trimming the feathers

PREESTABLISH, pré-és-tâb-ilsh, vt. To settle beestablished. forehand.

PREESTABLISHED, prê-ës-tâb'lishd, pp. Previously PREESTABLISHING, prê-es-tab-llsh-lng, ppr. Settling beforehand.

PREESTABLISHMENT, prê-ès-tab-lish-ment, n. Settlement beforehand.

PREEXAMINATION, pré-éks-åm-in-å-shûn, w. Previous examination. [forehand. PREEXAMINE, prê-êks-âm²in, vt. To examine be-PREEXAMINED, prê-êks-âm²ind, pp. Examined beforehand. [ing beforehand.

PREEXAMINING, prê-êks-âm-în-îng, ppr. Examin-PREEXIST, prê-êks-îst, n. To exist beforehand.

2 L 513 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PREEXISTENCE, prê-êks-îst-êns, n. Existence before. PREEXISTENT, prê-éks-ist-ént, a. Existent before-hand. [Esteem beforehand. PREEXISTIMATION, prê-êks-îst-dm-â/shûn, n.
PREEXISTING, prê-êks-îst-dm-pr. Previously
existing. existing. [vious expectation. PREEXPECTATION, prê-êks-pêk-tå'shån, n. Pre-

PREFACE, pref-as, n. Introduction; something proemial.

PREFACE, prefrås, vt. To say something introductory.

PREFACE, prefrås, vt. To introduce by something

PREFACING, pref-as ing, ppr. Introducing with preliminary remarks.

PREFATORY, prêtéa-tûr-ê, a. Introductory. PREFECT, prêtékt, n. A governor; commander. PREFECTURE, prêtfêk-tŷûr, n. Command; office of government.

PREFERABLE, préf-ůr-åbl, a. Eligible before something else. [being preferable. PREFERABLENESS, préf'ůr-åbl-nes, n. The state of PREFERABLY, pref-ur-ab-le, ad. So as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, pref-ur-ens, n. Election of one rather than other.

PREFERMENT, prê-fér'ment, n. Advancement to a higher station.

PREFERRED, prê-fêr'd, pp. Regarded above others, PREFERRER, prê-fêr'âr, n. One who prefers. PREFERRING, prê-fêr'îng, ppr. Regarding above

others.

PREFIGURATE, prê-fîg'u-rå't, vt. To show by an

antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, pre-fig-u-ra-shun, n. Antecedent representation. [by antecedent representation. PREFIGURATIVE, pré-fig-u-rå/t-iv, a. Exhibiting PREFIGURE, prê-fig-ŷûr, vt. To exhibit by antecedent representation.

PREFIGURED, prê-f îg'ýård, pp. Exhibited by signs. PREFIGURING, prê-f īg'ýår-ing, ppr. Showing by similitude.

similitude.

PREFINE, prê-fi'n, vt. To limit beforehand.

PREFINED, prê-fi'nd, pp. Limited beforehand.

PREFINING, prê-fi'n-lng, ppr. Limiting beforehand.

PREFIX, prê-fiks', vt. To put before another thing.

PREFIX, prê-fiks', vt. To put before another thing.

PREFIX, prê-fiks', v. Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

PREFIXED, prê-fiks'd, pp. Set before.

PREFIXENG.orê-fiks'ng. ppr. Previously appointing.

PREFIXING, prê-fîks-fîng, ppr. Previously appointing. PREFIXION, prê-fîks-ŷûn, n. The act of prefixing. PREFORM, prê-fâ/rm, vt. To form beforehand. PREFORMATIVE, prê-fâ/r-mâ-tiv, n. A formative

letter at the beginning of a word.
PREFORMED, pre-fa'rmd, pp. Formed beforehand.
PREFORMING, pre-fa'r ming, ppr. Forming before-

PREFULGENCY, pré-fůl-jéns-é, n. Superior bright-PREGNABLE, prég-nabl, a. That may be overcome. PREGNANCE, prég-nans, n. State of being impregnated. PREGNANCY, prég-nans-é, n. The state of being

with young.

PREGNANT, prégnant, a. Teeming; breeding.

PREGNANT, prégnant, d. Fruitfully.

PREGNANTLY, prégnant-lê, ad. Fruitfully.

PREGRAVATE, prégnant-lê, ad. Fruitfully.

PREGRAVATED, prégnant-lê, ad. Fruitfully.

PREGRAVATING, prégnant-lé, pp. Borne down.

PREGRAVATING, prégnant-lé, pp. Depressing.

PREGUSTATION, prégnant-léshûn, n. The act of teating before another.

tasting before another.

PREHENSILE, prê-hên'sîl, a. Seizing; grasping.

PREHENSION, prê-hên'shûn, n. A taking hold.

PREHNITE, prên'i't, n. A mineral of the silicious kind of an apple graen, or greenish gray colour. kind, of an apple green, or greenish gray colour. PREINSTRUCT, prê-in-strukt', vt. To instruct pre-

PREINSTRUCT, prê-în-strûkt', vt. To instruct previously.

PREINSTRUCTED, prê-în-strûkt'êd, pp. Previously instructed.

[ously instructing.]

PREMEDITATION, prê-mêd-ê-tât-îng, ppr. Previously instructed.

[ously instructing.]

PREMERIT, prê-mêd-ê-tât-shun, n. Act of PREMERIT, prê-mêr-ît, vt. To deserve before.

PREMERITED, prê-mêr-ît-êd, pp. Merited beforehand.

PREINTIMATION, prê-în-tîm-à'shun, n. Previous intimation.

PREJUDGE, prê-jûj', vt. To condemn beforehand. PREJUDGED, prê-jûjd', pp. Judged beforehand. PREJUDGMENT, prê-jûj-mênt, n. Judgment without examination.

PREJUDGING, prê-jůj-fing, ppr. Judging without a hearing.

PREJUDICACY, pre-jô'dê-kås-ê, n. Prejudice. PREJUDICATE, pre-jô'dê-kå't, vt. To determine be-

forehand to disadvantage. PREJUDICATE, prê-jô-dê-kå/t, vi. To form a judgment without examination. [examination. PREJUDICATE, prê-jô-'dê-kâ't, a. Formed before PREJUDICATED, prê-jô-'dê-kâ't-'ed, pp. Prejudged. PREJUDICATING, prê-jô-'dê-kâ't-'ing, ppr. Prejudging. PREJUDICATION. PREJUDICATION, prê-jô-dê-kā'shun, n. The act of judging without examination.

PREJUDICATIVE, prê-jô'dê-kå't-îv, a. Forming a decision without examination.

PREJUDICE, préj'u-dis, n. Judgment formed without examination. Hurt; injury.
PREJUDICE, préj'u-dis, vt. To fill with prejudices.

To injure; to hurt. PREJUDICED, prěj-u-dish, pp. Prepossessed. [ful. PREJUDICIAL, prěj-u-dish-al, a. Mischievous; hurt-PREJUDICIALNESS, prěj-u-dish-al-nės, n. Mischie-

PREJUDICING, prėj²u-dis-ing, ppr. Biasing. PRELACY, prėj²a-sė, n. Bishops collectively.

PRELATE, préléés, n. A bishop.
PRELATESHIP, préléét-ship, n. Office of a prelate.
PRELATICAL, pré-låt-fik-ål, a.
PRELATICK, pré-låt-fik-ål, a.
PRELATICALLY, pré-låt-fik-ål-å, ad. With reference

to prelates.

PRELATION, pré-lå-shån, n. Preference.

PRELATISM, pré-lå-t-læn, n. Prelacy.

A high church PRELATIST, prêl-ât-îst, n. A high church man.
PRELATURE, prêl-ât-tu'r, n.
PRELATURESHIP, prêl-ât-tu'r-shîp, n. dignity of dignity of

a prelate. a prelate.

PRELATY, prêl-\(\frac{1}{2}\)-t\(\hat{e}\), \(n\). Episcopacy.

PRELECT, prê-l\(\hat{e}\)kt', \(vi\). To read a lecture.

PRELECTION, prê-l\(\hat{e}\)kt'-\(\hat{e}\)n, \(n\). A lecturer.

PRELECTOR, prê-l\(\hat{e}\)kt'-\(\hat{e}\)n, \(n\). Taste beforehand.

PRELIBATION, prê-l\(\hat{e}\)-\(\hat{e}\)n-\(\hat{e}\)-\(\hat{e}\), \(n\). Taste beforehand.

PRELIMINARY, prê-l\(\hat{e}\)m'-\(\hat{e}\)n-\(\hat{e}\)-\(\hat{e}\), \(n\). Preparatory act.

PRELUDE, pr\(\hat{e}\)l\(\hat{e}\), \(n\). Something introductory; that only shows what is to follow.

PRELUDE, pr\(\hat{e}\)l\(\hat{e}\)l\(\hat{e}\), \(n\) serve as an introduction.

PRELUDE, prê-lu'd, vi. To serve as an introduction. PRELUDE, prê-lu'd, vt. To play before. PRELUDED, prêl-u'd-êd, pp. Preceded by an intro-

ductory performance.
PRELUDER, prel'u'd-ar, n. One who plays an ex-

temporary introduction to a regular piece of music. PRELUDING, prél'u'd-ing, ppr. Playing an introductory air.

PRELUDIOUS, prė-lu'd-yta, a. Introductory.
PRELUDIOUM, prė-lu'd-yta, n. Prelude.
PRELUSIVE, prė-lu'stv. a.
PRELUSORY, prė-lu'stv. a.
PREMATURE, prė-mā-tu'r, a. Ripe too soon.
PREMATURELY, prė-mā-tu'r-lê, ad. Too early;

with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, prê-mâ-tu'r-nês, n. } Too great

PREMATURITY, prê-mâ-tu'r-ît-ê, n. } haste.

PREMEDITATE, prê-mêd-ê-tâ't, vt. To conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATE, prê-mêd-e-tâ't, vi. To think before-PREMEDITATE, prê-mêd'ê-tâ't, a. Contrived before-

PREMEDITATED, prê-měd-ê-tå/t-ěd, pp. Previously considered. meditation. PREMEDITATELY, prê-mêd-ê-tă/t-lê, ad. With prc-

PREMERITING, prê-mêr'ît-Îng, ppr. Meriting before-PREMICES, prêm'îs-Îz, a. First fruits. [hand. PREMIER, prêm'îyar, a. First; chief. PREMIER, prêm'îyar, n. The prime minister. PREMISE, prê-mi'z, vt. To lay down premises. [tions. PREMISED, prê-mi'z, vi. To make antecedent proposi-PREMISED, prê-mi'zd, pp. Spoken or written before any main subject.

PREMISES, premis-iz, n. Propositions antecedently Houses or lands. proved. [before.

PREMISING, pre-mi'z-ing, ppr. Speaking or writing PREMISS, premis, n. Antecedent proposition.

PREMIUM, pre'm-yum, n. Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

PREMIUS, pré'm-ŷūs, a. Rich in presents.
PREMONISH, pré-môn-îsh, vt. To warn beforehand.
PREMONISHMENT, prê-môn-îsh-mênt, n. Previous information.

PBEMONITION, prê-mò-nīsh'an, n. Previous notice. PREMONITORY, prê-mòn'ît-ar-ê, n. Previously advising

PREMONSTRANTS, pré-mon'strants, n. Monks of Premontre, in the Isle of France, called White Canous, who first came into England in the twelfth century. PREMONSTRATE, pre-mon'stratt, vt. To show be-

beforehand. forehand. PREMONSTRATED, prê-môn'strå't-êd, pp. Shown PREMONSTRATIO, pre-mon-strate-to, pp. Showing beforehand.

PREMONSTRATION, pre-mon-strat-shoun, n. Act of PREMOTION, pre-mo-shoun, n. Previous motion.

PREMUNIER pre-mo-shoun, n. Previous motion.

PREMUNIER pre-mo-shoun, n. Previous motion.

PREMUNIRE, prėm-u-ni'rė, n. A writ in the com-mon law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute.

PREMUNITION, prê-mu-nîsh-un, n. An anticipation

of objection.

PRENOMEN, pré-nô-mén, n. Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our

rhistian name: as, Caius, Lucius, Marcus.

PRENOMINATE, prê-nòm-în-â/t, vt. To forename.

PRENOMINATED, prê-nòm-în-â/t-êd, pp. Forenamed. PRENOMINATING, pre-nom-in-a't-ing, ppr. naming. [vilege of being named first. PRENOMINATION, pré-nôm-în-â-shûn, n. The pri-PRENOTION, pré-nô-shûn, n. Foreknowledge. PRENSATION, pré-nsâ-shûn, n. The act of seizing with violence.

with violence.

PRENTICE, prentis, n. One bound to a master, in PRENTICESHIP, prén-tis-ship, n. The servitude of PRENUNCIATION, pré-nun-sé-à-shun, n. The act order to instruction in trade. [an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, pre-man of telling before.

PREOBTAIN, pré-ôb-tā'n, vt. To obtain beforehand.

PREOBTAINED, pré-ôb-tā'nd, pp. Previously obtained.

PREOBTAINING, pré-ôb-tā'n-lng, ppr. Obtaining previously.

[taking possession before another. PREOCCUPANCY, pré-ôk-u-pā-sē, n. The act of PREOCCUPATE, pré-ôk-u-pā't, vi. To prepossess;

to fill with prejudices.

PREOCCUPATED.pré-òk-u-pā/t-èd, pp. Anticipated.

PREOCCUPATING, pré-òk-u-pā/t-ing, ppr. Antici-

pating. [session. PREOCCUPATION, prê-òk-u-pā'shān, n. Prepos-PREOCCUPIED, prê-òk-u-pi'd, pp. Previously occu-[session of. pied. [session of. PREOCCUPY, pre-ok-u-pi, vt. To take previous pos-PREOCCUPYING, pre-ok-u-pi-ing, ppr. Taking pos-

session before another.

session before another.

PREOMINATE, prê-òm²ln-å't, vt. To prognosticate.

PREOMINATED, prê-òm²ln-å't-åd, pp. Prognosticated from omens.

PREOMINATING, prê-òm²ln-å't-ing, ppr. Prognos
PREOPINION, prê-ò-pln²ýdn, n. Opinion antecedantly formed dently formed.

PREOPTION, pre-δp'shån, n. The right of first choice. PREORDAIN, pre-δr-då'n, vt. To ordain beforehand. PREORDAINED, pre-δr-då'nd, pp. Antecedently ordained

PREORDAINING, pré-òr-dà'n-ing, ppr. Ordaining beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prê-à'r-dîn-ans,n. Antecedent de-

PREORDINATE, prê-ả'r-din-ả't, part. a. Preor-PREORDINATION, prê-ả'r-din-ả-shùn, n. The act of pared. preordaining

preordaning.

preordaning.

prepår-åbl, a. That may be prePREPARATE, prepå-å-råt, part. a. Prepared.

PREPARATION, prep-å-råtshån, n. Previous measures. Qualification.

PREPARATIVE, pre-pår-å-tåv, a. Having the power

PREPARATIVE, pre-pår-å-tåv, n. That which is done
in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY pre-når-å-tty-lå-ad. By way of in order to something else. [preparation. PREPARATIVELY, pre-par-a-tiv-le, ad. By way of

PREPARATORY, prê-par'ā-tur-ê, a. Antecedently

necessar

necessary.

PREPARE, prê-på'r, vt. To make ready.

PREPARE, prê-på'r, vi. To make every thing ready.

PREPARE, prê-på'r, n. Previous measures.

PREPARED, prê-på'rd, pp. Fitted; adapted.

PREPAREDLY, prê-på'r-ĕd-lê, ad. By proper prece-

dent measures. prepared. PREPAREDNESS, pré-på'r-éd-nés, n. State of being

PREPAREDNESS, prê-på'r-ċd-nès, n. State of being PREPAREN, prê-på'r-ċn, n. One that prepares. PREPARING, prê-på'r-ing, ppr. Making ready. PREPENSE, prê-pèns', vt. To weigh beforehand. PREPENSE, prê-pèns', vi. To deliberate beforehand. PREPENSE, prê-pèns', vi. To deliberate beforehand. PREPENSED, prê-pèns', a. Contrived beforehand. PREPENSED, prê-pèns'ing, ppr. Premeditated. PREPENSING, prê-pèns'ing, ppr. Premeditating. PREPOLLENCE, prê-pòl-èns, n. Prevalence. PREPOLLENCY, prê-pòl-èns-è, n. Prevalence. PREPONDER, prê-pòn-'ddr. vt. To outweigh. PREPONDERANCE, prê-pòn-'ddr-àns, n. Supe-PREPONDERANCY, prê-pòn-'ddr-àns-è, n. riority of weight.

PREPONDERANT, prê-pôn'důr-ånt, part. a. Out-

weighing.
PREPONDERATE, prê-pon-důr-å/t, vt. To outweigh. PREPONDERATE, prê-pôn'důr-å't, vi. To exceed in weight. [powered hy weight. PREPONDERATED, prê-pon-dur-ā't-ēd, pp. Over-

PREPONDERATED, prê-pôn-'dűr-ä't-téd, pp. Over-PREPONDERATING, prê-pôn-'dűr-ä't-ting, ppr. Out-weighing. [act of outweighing any thing. PREPONDERATION, prê-pôn-důr-ā'shûn, n. The PREPONDERED, prê-pôn-důr-ding, ppr. Outweighed. PREPOSED, prê-pô'z, vt. To put before. [ing PREPOSED, prê-pô'z-d, pp. Put before. PREPOSING, prê-pô'z-ing, ppr. Putting before. PREPOSITION, prê-pô-zish-ûn, n. A particle go-terring a verb.

verning a verb. PREPOSITIONAL, prép-ő-zish-űn-ål, a. Pertaining

to a preceding position.

PREPOSITIVE, prê-pòz-ît-iv, a. Put before.

PREPOSITIVE, prê-pòz-ît-iv, n. A word put before another word.

PREPOSITOR, pré-pôz-ît-dr, n. A scholar appointed

by the master to overlook the rest.

PREPOSITURE, prê-pôz-ît-ur, n. A provostship.

PREPOSSESS, prê-pûz-zês', et. To preoccupy; to prejudice.

[viously to favour, or disfavour

PREPOSSESSED, prê-pûz-zêsd', pp. Inclined pre
PREPOSSESSING, prê-pûz-zês-îng, ppr. Inviting favour.

PREPOSSESSION, prê-půz-zěsh'ůn, n. First possession. Prejudice.

PREPOSSESSOR, prê-půz-zěs'ůr, n. One that possesses before another.

PREPOSTEROUS, prê-pòs-tur-us, a. Wrong. Absurd. Perverted.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prê-pôs'tůr-ůs-lê, ad. Absurdly. PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prê-pôs'tůr-ůs-něs, n. Wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY, prê-pô-tens-ê, n. Superior power. PREPOTENT, prê-pô-tent, a. Very powerful. PREPUCE, prêp-u's, n. That which covers the glands.

Foreskin. PREREMOTE, pré-ré-mô't, a. More remote. PREREQUIRE, pré-ré-kôi'r, vt. To demand previously. PREREQUISITE, pré-rék-fôis-it, n. Something pre-

viously necessary.

PRESENTEE, prez-en-te', n.

PRESENTER, pré-zent-dr, n. One that presents.

benefice.

One presented to a

pression of print by the press.

PRESSMONEY, pres'mun-e, n. Money given to a soldier when he is taken into the service.

PREREQUISITE, prê-rêk'ôis-ît, a. Previously ne-PRESENTIAL, pré-zén-shål, a. Supposing actual presence. [ing present. PRESENTIALITY, prê-zên-shâl'ît-ê, n. State of becessary.

PRERESOLVE, prê-rê-sôlv', vt. To resolve previously,
PRERESOLVED, prê-rê-sôlv'd, pp. Resolved before-PRESENTIALLY, prê-zên-shal-ê, ad. In a way which supposes actual presence.

PRESENTIATE, prê-zén²shê-å/t, vt. To make present.

PRESENTIATED, prê-zén²shê-å/t-éd, pp. Made preforehand. hand. PRERESOLVING, prê-rê-sôlv-ing, pp. Resolving be-PREROGATIVE; prê-ròg-å-tiv,n. A peculiar privilege. PREROGATIVE-COURT, pre-ròg-à-tiv-ko'rt, n. In [present. PRESENTIATING, prê-zên-shê-â/t-îng, ppr. Making PRESENTIFICK, prêz-ên-tîf-îk, a. Making present. PRESENTIFICKALLY, prêz-ên-tîf-îk-âl-lê, ad. In Great Britain: a court for the trial of all testamen-[gative. tary causes PREROGATIVED, prê-ròg-a-tivd, a. Having prero-PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, prê-ròg-a-tiv-òf-a, n. The such a manner as to make present.

PRESENTIMENT, prê-sên-tê-mênt, or prêz-zôngoffice in which the wills, proved in the Prerogativeomee in which the wills, proved in the Prerogative-Court, are registered.

PRESAGE, prês-2êj, n. A prognost.c.

PRESAGE, prês-8êj, vt. To forebode. To foretel.

PRESAGED, prês-8êj-6îl, a. Foreboding.

PRESAGEFUL, prês-8êj-6îl, a. Foreboding.

PRESAGEMENT, prês-8êj-mênt, n. Foretoken.

PRESAGEN, prês-8êj-în, n. A foreteller.

PRESAGING, prês-8îj-îng, ppr. Foretelling.

PRESBYTA, prêz-bît-â, n. A defect of vision, caused by the flatness of the eve. tê-mång, n. Notion previously formed. PRESENTING, prê-zent'ing, ppr. Exhibiting; accusing. PRESENTION, prê-sên²shûn, n. See Presension. PRESENTLY, prêz²ênt-lê, ad. At this time. So PRESENTMENT, prê-zent-ment, n. The act of presenting. Anything presented or exhibited. PRESENTNESS, prez-ent-nes, n. Presence of mind. by the flatness of the eye.

PRESBYTER, préz-bit-ar, n. A priest. A presbyterian. PRESERVABLE, prê-zerv-âbl, a. Fit to be preserved. PRESERVATION, prez-er-vâ-shûn, n. The act of The act of PRESBYTERIAL, prez-be-te'r-ŷal, n. Consisting of preservation. PŘESERVATIVE, prê-zêrv-å-tiv, a. Something pre-PRESBYTERIAN, préz-bê-tê'r-ŷan, n. A professor of ventive. of preserving. PRESERVATIVE, pre-zerv-a-tiv,n. Having the power PRESERVATORY, pre-zerv-a-tur-e, n. That which Presbytery or Calvinistical discipline. PRESBYTERIANISM, préz-bê-tê'r-yan-izm, n. The has the power of preserving. [tend to preserve. PRESERVATORY, prê-zêrv'â-tûr-ê, a. That may PRESERVE, prê-zêrv', vt. To save; to keep. To season fruits and other vegetables. principles and discipline of Presbyterians. PRESBYTERY, prez-bit-er-e, n. A body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, prê-shens, n. Foreknowledge. PRESCIENCE, pré-shènt, a. Foreknowledge.
PRESCIENT, pré-shènt, a. Foreknowledge.
PRESCIND, pré-shud', vt. To cut off.
PRESCINDED, pré-shud-éd, pp. Cut off.
PRESCINDENT, pré-shud-ént, a. Abstracting.
PRESCINDING, pré-shud-ing, ppr. Cutting off.
PRESCIOUS, pré-shûs, a. Having foreknowledge.
PRESCRIBE, pré-skri'b, vt. To order; to direct.
PRESCRIBE, pré-skri'b, vt. To write medical directions.
PRESCRIBED, pré-skri'b, vt. To write medical directions.
PRESCRIBED, pré-skri'b-ûr, pp. Directed.
PRESCRIBER, pré-skri'b-ûr, n. One who gives any rules or directions. PRESERVE, pré-zérv', n. Fruit preserved whole in PRESERVED, pré-zérvd', pp. Saved from injury. Seasoned with sugar. PRESERVER, prê-zêrv'ůr, n. One who keeps from ruin or mischief. ruin or mischier.

PRESERVING, prê-zêrv²îng, ppr. Keeping safe from PRESES, prê'szês, n. A president. [injury. PRESIDE, prê-zi'd, vi. To have authority over. PRESIDENCY, prêz'ê-dêns-ê, n. Superintendence. PRESIDENT, prêz'ê-dênt, n. One placed with authorities. rity over others. Governor; prefect.
PRESIDENTIAL, préz-é-dén-shâl, a. Presiding over.
PRESIDENTSHIP, préz-é-dént-shîp, n. The office of rules or directions. PRESCRIBING, prê-skri'b-îng, ppr. Directing. PRESCRIPT, prê-skrîpt, n. Direction. Medical order. PRESCRIPT, pré-skript, a. Directed in a precept. PRESCRIPTIBLE, pré-skript-ibl, a. That may be president. PRESIDIAL, prê-sîd'ŷāl, a. Relating to a garrison. PRESIDIARY, prê-sîd'ŷêr-ê, a. Having a garrison. PRESIGNIFICATION, prê-sîg'nîf-îk-ā'shûn, n. Act prescribed for. PRESCRIPTION, pre-skrip-shun, n. nued till it has the force of law. Custom contiof signifying beforehand. [hand. PRESIGNIFIED, pre-sig-ne-fi/d, pp. Signified before-PRESIGNIFY, pre-sig-ne-fi, vt. To show beforehand. PRESIGNIFYING, pre-sig-ne-fi-ling, ppr. Signifying PRESCRIPTIVE, pré-skrip-tiv, a. Pleading the authority of custom.

PRESEANCE, pré-sé-âns, n. Priority of place in sitting.

Post six mien. A room PRESENCE, pre-se-aus, n. Protty of pase the state.

PRESENCE, pré-zéens, n. Port; air; mien. A room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, pré-zéens-tsha'm-bur, The PRESENCE-ROOM, pré-zéens-to'm, n. beforehand. PRESS, pres', vt. To squeeze; to crush. To distress. To compel; to enforce; to urge. To act upon with weight. weight.

PRESS, prés', vi. To act with compulsive violence.

To crowd. To urge with importunity.

PRESS, prés', n. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed. The instrument by which books are printed. Crowd; tumult. A wooden case or room in which a great person receives company. PRESENSATION, prêz-én-să/shûn, n. Previous notion or idea. PRESENSION, pré-sén-shun, n. Perception before-PRESENT, pré-zént, n. The time now existing. A gift; a donation. frame for clothes and other uses. PRESSBED, prés-béd, n. A bed shut up in a case.
PRESSED, prés-c'éd, pp. Urged by force; constrained.
PRESSER, prés-c'ûr, n. One that works at a press.
PRESSGANG, prés-gang, n. A crew that forces men PRESENT, prez-ent, a. Being face to face. Ready at hand. PRESENT, prê'zent, vt. To exhibit to view or notice. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. To offer openly. To lay before a court of judicature. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESENTABLE, pre-zent-abl, a. What may be preinto naval service. PRESSING, prés-ing, ppr. Crowding; forcing into service; rolling in a press.

PRESSING, prés-ing, n. The act of applying force [quick. Ready; PRESENTANEOUS, prez-en-ta'n-yus, a to bodies. PRESSINGLY, prés'îng-lê, ad. With force.
PRESSION, présh'ûn, n. The act of pressing.
PRESSITANT, prés'ît-ânt, a. Heavy.
PRESSLY, prés'ît-ânt, a. Closely.
PRESSMAN, prés'mân, n. One who makes the impression of print by the press PRESENTATION, préz-én-tå'shun, n. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

PRESENTATIVE, pre-zent-a-tiv, a. Such as that presentations may be made of it.

PRESENTED, prê-zênt'êd, pp. Exhibited to view.

PRESSURE, présh'år, n. Gravitation; weight acting or resisting. Oppression. Impression.

PREST, prest, n. Neat; tight.
PREST, prest, n. A loan.
PRESTATION, pres-tå-shån, n. Formerly, a payment

of money.

PRESTATIONMONEY, prês-tâ'shûn-mûn'ê, n. sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries, to their bishop, pro exteriore jurisdictione. PRESTER, prestan, n. A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be

set on fire by the collision.

PRESTIGES, prés-tíj-éz, n. Illusions. PRESTIGIATION, prés-tíj-ê-â-shûn, n. A deceiving;

a juggling.

PRESTIGIATOR, prés-tlj'é-å'(t-ůr, n. A juggler.

PRESTIGIATORY, prés-tlj'é-å'(t-ůr, e. a. Juggling.

PRESTIGIOUS, prés-tlj'é às, a. Practising tricks.

PRESTIGIOUS, prés-tlj'é às, a. Practising tricks. PRESTIMONY, pres'tê-mun-ê, n. In canon law: a

rind to support a priest.

PRESTO, prés-té, ad. Quick; at once.

PRESTRICTION, prê-strîk-shûn, n. Dimness.

PRESUMABLE, prê-zu/m-åbl, a. That may be believed without examination. nation.

PRESUMABLY, prê-zu'm-åb-lê, ad. Without exami-PRESUME, prê-zu'm, vt. To suppose to be true without examination.

PRESUME, prê-zu'm, vi. To suppose; to affirm with-out immediate proof. To form confident or arrogant opinions. out positive proof. PRESUMED, pre-zu'md, pp Supposed to be true with-

PRESUMER, prê-zu'm-ûr, n. A presumptuous person.
PRESUMING, prê-zu'm-lng, ppr. Taking as true.
PRESUMPTION, prê-zûmp-shûn, n. Arrogance; con-

fidence blind and adventurous. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prê-zůmp'tiv, a. Supposed: as, the presumptive heir: opposed to the heir upparent. Confident; arrogant.

PRESUMPTIVELY, pré-zůmp'tlv-lé, ad. By previous supposition.

PRESUMPTUOUS, pré-zůmp-tu-ůs, a. Arrogant;

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, pré-zůmp-tu-ůs-lê, ad. Arrogantly; confidently.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prê-zůmp'tu-ůs-nes, n. Confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prê-sůp-pô'z-ål, n. Supposal pre-

viously formed [dent. PRESUPPOSE, pre-sup-pô'z, vt. To imply as antece-PRESUPPOSED, pre-sup-pô'zd, pp. Supposed to be

PRESUPPOSING, prê-sůp-pô/z-îng, ppr. Supposing

to be previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prê-sůp-ô-zish-ůn, n. Suppo[formed. sition previously formed. [formed. PRESURMISE, prê-sår-mi'z, n. Surmise previously PRETENCE, prê-têns', n. A false argument. Show;

appearance. Assumption.

PRETEND, prê-tend', vt. To simulate; to make false

appearances. To show hypocritically.

PRETEND, prê-tênd, vi. To profess presumptuously.

PRETENDED, prê-tênd'êd, pp. Feigned; simulated.

PRETENDEDLY, prê-tênd-êd-lê, ad. By false appearance. [to any thing. PRETENDER, pré-tend-ur, n. One who lays claim PRETENDING, pré-tend-ing, ppr. Making hypo-

critical professions.

PRETENDINGLY, prê-tênd²Ing-lê, ad. Presump-PRETENSE, prê-têns², n. A holding out to others something false.

PRETENSED, prê-těnsd', part.a. Pretended; feigned. PRETENSION, prê-těn-shûn, n. Claim true or false. PRETENTATIVE, prê-těn-tá-tiv, a. That may be previously tried.

PRETER, pré-tût, n. A particle which signifies beside. PRETERIMPERFECT, pré-tûr-lm-pér-tekt, n. In grammar: denotes the tense not perfectly past. PRETERITE, prêt-dr-it, a. Past.
PRETERITENESS, prêt-dr-it-nês, n. The state of

PRETERITION, prê-tûr-lsh-ûn, n. being past. PRETERLAPSED, prê-tûr-lâpsd', a. Past and gone.

PRETERLEGAL, pré-tdr-lé-gâl, a. Not agreeable to omitting.

PRETERMISSION, prê-tůr-mîsh-ûn, n. The act of PRETERMIT, prê-tůr-mlt', vt. To neglect.
PRETERNATURAL, prê-tůr-nåt-ýůr-ål, a. Irregular.
PRETERNATURALITY, prê-tůr-nåt-ýůr-ål-ít-ê, n. Preternaturalness.

PRETERNATURALLY, prê-tår-nåt-yår-ål-ê, ad. Different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prê-tůr-nåt-ýůr-ål-něs,n. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prê-tůr-pêr-fêkt, a. A gram-matical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past. PRETERPLUPERFECT, prê-tår-plu-pêr-fêkt,

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prê-tûr-plu-pér-fêkt, a
Past before some other past time.
PRETEX, prê-têks, vt. To cloak; to conceal.
PRETEXED, prê-têks/d, pp. Concealed.
PRETEXING, prê-têks/lng, ppr. Concealing.
PRETEXING, prê-têks/lng, ppr. Concealing.
PRETEXT, prê-têks/st, n. False allegation.
PRETOR, prê-tôr, på, a. Pronounced by the
PRETORIAL, prê-tôr-yål, a. Exercised by the pretor.
PRETORIAN, prê-tôr-yål, a. Exercised by the pretor.
PRETORSHIP, prê-tûr-shlp, n. The office of pretor.
PRETTILY, prît-fâ. ad. Neatly; elegantly.
PRETTINESS, prît-fâ-nēs, n. Beauty without dignity.
PRETTY, prît-fâ. a. Neat; elegant. Beautiful without

PRETTY, pritte, a. Neat; elegant. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

PRETTY, pritte, ad. This word is used before adverbs or

PRETTY, pritté, aa. Ints wordts useg desore adverds or adjectives to signify less than very : as "pretty well." PRETYPIFIED, prê-tlp-'lf-i'd, pp. Prefigured. PRETYPIFY, prê-tlp-'lf-i, vt. To prefigure. PRETYPIFYING, prê-tlp-'lf-i-lng, ppr. Prefiguring. PREVAIL, prê-vâ'l, vt. To have power; to have influence. To overcome. To persuade or induce.

PREVAILING, prê-vå'l-ing, a. Having most influence. PREVAILING, prê-vål-ing, ppr. Gaining advantage. PREVAILMENT, prê-vål-ment, n. Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prév²4-lèns, n. Superiority; in-PREVALENCY, prév²4-lèns-è, n. fluence. Force. PREVALENT, prév²4-lènt, a. Predominant. Power-ful. Efficacions. PREVALENTLY, prêv'ê-lênt-lê, ad. Powerfully. PREVARICATE, prê-vêr'ê-kê't, vt. To evade by

some quibble. [shuffle. PREVARICATE, prê-văr-é-kă't, vi. To quibble; to PREVARICATED, prê-văr-é-kă't-êd, pp. Evaded by a quibble. [by a quibble. PREVARICATING, prê-văr-ê-kă't-îng, ppr. Evading PREVARICATION, prê-văr-ê-kă't-îng, ppr. Evading PREVARICATION, prê-văr-ê-kă't-în, n. Shuffle.

PREVARICATOR, prê-vår-ê-kå't-år, n. A caviller PREVENICATOR, pre-var-e-rat-ur, n. A caviner a shuffler. An academical phrase, at Cambridge. PREVENE, prê-vê'n, vt. To hinder. PREVENED, prê-vê'nd, pp. Hindered. PREVENIENT, prê-vê'nd, pp. Hindered. PREVENING, prê-vê'n-ing, ppr. Hindering. PREVENT, prê-vênt', vt. To anticipate. To hinder;

PREVENT, prê-vent', vi. To anticipate. To he to obstruct: this is now almost the only sense.

PREVENTABLE, prê-vent-abl, a. Capable of being prevented. PREVENTED, pre-vent-ed, pp. Hindered.

PREVENTER, prê-vent'ar, n. One that hinders; an PREVENTING, prê-vênt-îng, ppr. Hindering; ob-PREVENTINGLY, prê-vênt-îng-lê, ad. In a way so

as to stop.

PREVENTION, prê-vên-shûn, n. Hindrance; obPREVENTIONAL, prê-vên-shûn-âl, a. Tending to
[ously taken.

PREVENTIVE, prê-vent'lv, n. An antidote previ-PREVENTIVE, prê-vent'lv, a. Tending to hinder. PREVENTIVELY, prê-vent'lv-lê, ad. In such a

manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prê-vŷûs, a. Antecedent.

PREVIOUSLY, prê-vŷûs-lê, ad. Beforehand.

PREVIOUSNESS, prê-vŷûs-nês, n. Antecedence.

PREVISION, prê-vîzh-ûn, n. Foresight.

PREWARN, prê-ôå/rn, vt. To give previous notice of PREWARNED, prê-ôå/rnd, pp. Warned beforehand.

PREWARNING, prê-ôå/rnd, pp. Warning beforehand. hand.

PREY, prå', n. Plunder; ravage; depredation. PREY, prå', vi. To feed by violence. To plunder. PREYER, prå'dr, n. A robber. Devourer. PREYING, prā-dr, n. A robber. Devourer.
PREYING, prā-fing, ppr. Plundering.
PRIAPISM, pri-â-pīzm, n. A preternatural tension.
PRICE, pri's, n. Value. Rate at which anything is sold.
PRICE, pri's, t. To value; to estimate.
PRICELESS, pri's-lēs, a. Invaluable.
PRICELESS, pri's-lēs, a. Invaluable.
PRICK, prik', n. Any thing by which a puncture is made. Remorse of conscience. A puncture. The print of a hare in the ground.

print of a hare in the ground.

print of a hare in the ground.

PRICK, prik', vt. To pierce with a small puncture.
To spur; to goad. To mark a tune.

PRICK, prik', vi. To dress one's self for show.

PRICKED, prik', pp. Pierced.

PRICKER, prik'et, n. A sharp-pointed instrument.

PRICKET, prik'et, n. A buck in his second year.

PRICKING, prik'ing, n. Sensation of being pricked.

PRICKING, prik'ing, ppr. Piercing; goading.

PRICKLE, prik'l, n. Small sharp point like that of a brier.

PRICKLEBACK, prîk'l-håk, n. A small fish, so named from the prickles on its sides and back.

PRICKLINESS,prîk'lê-nês, n. Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLY, prîk'lê, a. Full of sharp points. [leek.

PRICKMADAM, prîk'måd'dm, n. A species of housePRICKPUNCH, prîk'pûntsh, n. A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron.

PRICKSONG, prik'song, n. Song set to musick: variegated musick, in contradistinction to plain-song.

PRICKWOOD, prik-bod, n. A tree.

PRIDE, pri'd, n. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. Insolent exultation. Generous elevation of heart. Elevation; dignity. Splendour; ostentation.

PRIDE, pri'd, et. To make proud.
PRIDED, pri'd-éd, pp. Elevated with pride.
PRIDEFUL, pri'd-fél, a. Insolent.

PRIDEFUL, prid-fol, a. Insolent.

PRIDELESS, prid-les, a. Without pride.

PRIDING, prid-ling, ppr. Valuing one's self.

PRIDINGLY, prid-ling-les, ad. In pride of heart.

PRIE, prét, or prid, n. Probably, an old name of privet.

PRIER, préf, n. Proof.

PRIER, pridn, n. One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prést, n. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a decomp below a higher pride.

hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIESTCRAFT, pré'st-kråft, n. Management of wicked priests to gain power:

PRIESTESS, prê'st-ês, n. A woman who officiated in

PRIESTHOOD, prê'st-hôd, n. The order of men set apart for holy offices. The second order of the apart for holy offices. hierarchy

PRIESTLIKE, prê'st-li'k, a. Resembling a priest. PRIESTLINESS, prê'st-lê-nês, n. The manner of a

PRIESTLINESS, prest-re-nes, a. The priest.

PRIESTLY, prê'st-lê, a. Becoming a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prê'st-rîd'n, a. Governed by priests.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prê'st-rîd'n, a. Governed by priests.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prê's, v. To prove. [low.

PRIG, prîg', v. A thief. A pert, conceited, saucy fel
PRIG, prîg', vt. To steal; to filch.

PRIM, prîm', a. Formal; affectedly nice.

PRIM, prîm', vt. To form an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, pri-mā-sē, n. Supremacy. The chief ecclesiastical station.

PRIMAGE, pri-mēi, n. The freight of a ship.

PRIMAGE, pri'mėj, n. The freight of a ship.

PRIMAL, pri'mal, a. First.

PRIMARILY, pri'ma-ril-e, ad. Originally; in the first place,
PRIMARINESS, pri'-må-rc-nes, n. The state of being PRIMARY, pri'ma-re, a. Original; first. First in

dignity. PRIMATE, pri-met, n. The chief ecclesiastick. PRIMATESHIP, pri-met-ship, n. The dignity or of-

fice of a primate. PRIMATIAL, pri-må'shål, a. Belonging to a primate. PRIMATICAL, pri-måt-ik'ål, a. Belonging to the

primate.
PRIME, pri'm, n. The dawn; the morning. The best

part. The spring of life; the height of healtn, strength, or beauty. Spring. The height of perfec-

PRIME, pri'm, a. Early. First; original. Excellent. Forward.

PRIME, pri'm, vt. To put powder in the pan of a gun. To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted. To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

PRIME, pri'm, vi. To serve for the charge of a gun.

PRIMED, pri'md, pp. Having powder in the van.

Having the first colour in painting.

PRIMELY, pri'm-le, ad. Originally. Supremely well.

PRIMENESS, pri'm-ne's, n. Excellence.

PRIMER, prim-dr, n. An office of the blessed Virgin.

A small prayerbook, in which children are taught to year as a rayer of from the Romeish book of devotings.

read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book. A kind of letter in printing. PRIMER, pri'mår, a. First; original. PRIMERFINE, pri'mår-fi'n, n. A fine due to the

king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine.

RIMERO, prim-é-rô, n. A game at cards.
PRIMERO, prim-é-rô, n. A game at cards.
PRIMEVAL, pri-mê-vâl, a.
PRIMEVOUS, pri-mê-vâl, a.
PRIMIGENIAL, pri-mê-jên-yâl, a. } First-born; oriPRIMIGENOUS, pri-mê-jên-yâs, } ginal; primary.
PRIMING, prim-îng, ppr. Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm. Laying on the first colour.

PRIMINGWIRE, pri'm-Ing-ôi'r, a. A pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the car-

tridge. PRIMIPILAR, pri-mlp²ll-êr, a. Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vanguard. [tion. PRIMITIAL, pri-mlsh²al, a. Being of the first produc-PRIMITIVE, prim²lt-lv, n. A primitive word. PRIMITIVE, prim²lt-lv, a. Ancient; original. Affected a classes.

fectedly solemn.

PRIMITIVELY, prim-it-iv-le, ad. Originally; at first. PRIMITIVENESS, prim-it-iv-nes, n. State of being original.

PRIMITY, pri'mit-e, n. The state of being first.
PRIMMED, prim'd, pp. Decked with great nicety. PRIMMED, prim'd, pp. Decking with great nicety. PRIMMING, prim'ing, ppr. Decking with great nicety. PRIMNESS, prim'nés, n. Affected niceness. PRIMOGENIAL, pri-mô-jé'n-yal, a. First-born. PRIMOGENITUR, pri-mô-jé'n'at-ar, n. Forefather. PRIMOGENITURE, pri-mô-jén'at-ar, n. State of

being first-born. PRIMOGENITURESHIP, pri-mô-jên'ît-ŷůr-ship, n. Right of eldership.

PRIMORDIAL, pri-ma'rd-yal, a. Existing from the PRIMORDIAL, pri-ma'rd-yal, a. Drisin.
PRIMORDIAN, pri-ma'rd-yal, a. Origin.
PRIMORDIAN, pri-ma'rd-yal, a. A kind of plum.
PRIMORDIATE, pri-ma'rd-yal, a. Original. T

PRIMP, primp', vi. To behave in an affected manner. PRIMROSE, prim-rô's, a. A flower that appears early

PRIMUM-MOBILE, pri'mům-mdb'îl-ê, n.

PRIMY, pri'me, a. Blooming.
PRINCE, prins', n. A sovereign. A sovereign.

The son of a king. mover. The highest sphere in the Ptolemaic system.

A sovereign of

rank next to kings. The son of a king.
PRINCE, prins', vi. To take state.
PRINCEDOM, prins'ddm, n. Sovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prîns-li'k, a. } Becoming a prince PRINCELY, prîns-lê, a. } Grand; august. PRINCELINESS, prîns-lê-nés, n. The dignity of a

PRINCELY, prins'lė, ad. In a princely manner. PRINCESFEATHER, prins'ėz-feth'n, n. The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prin'sés, n. A sovereign lady. A woman having sovereign command. The daughter of a having sovereign command. The daughter of a king. The wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, principal, n. A head; a chief. A ca-

pital sum placed out at interest. portant. PRINCIPAL, prin-sip-al, a. Chief; essential; im-PRINCIPALITY, prin-sip-alt-it-c, n. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the principality of

Wales PRINCIPALLY, principal-e, ad. Chiefly; above all.

1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit' but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'sip-al-nes, n. The state of

PRINCIPALNESS, prin-ssp-at-nes, n. The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPATE, prin-ssp-å/t, n. Supreme rule.

PRINCIPIA, prin-ssp-å/à, n. pl. First principles.

PRINCIPIATION, prin-ssp-é-å-shūn, n. Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prin-sspl, n. Element; constituent part. Original cause. Fundamental truth. Motive. Tenet on which morality is founded. PRINCIPLE, prin'sipl, vt. To establish firmly in the

mind. PRINCIPLED, prin'sipld, pp. Established in principles. PRINCIPLING, prin'sip-ling, ppr. Firmly fixing in

PRINCOCK, prin'kôks, n. A coxcomb. A child made PRINCOX, prin'kôks, n. saucy through too much

PRINK, pringk', vi. To prank. To deck for show. PRINT, print, n. Mark or form made by impression.

Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. The state of being published by the printer.

paper. The state of being published by the printer. PRINT, print, vt. To form by impression. To impress words or make books. The press.

PRINT, print, vi. To use the art of typography.

PRINTED, print-2d, pp. Impressed. Indented.

PRINTER, print-2d, pp. one that prints books. One that stains linen with figures.

PRINTING, print-2ing, n. The art or process of impressing letters or words; the art or process of impressing letters or words; the process.

pressing letters or words; typography. The process

pressing letters or words, ", 'pressing,' of staining linen with figures.

PRINTING, print-ing, ppr. Imprinting on any thing.

PRINTINGINK, print-ing-ingk, n. Ink used by printers.

In the printing of books.

PRINTINGPAPER, print'ing-pa'pur, n. Paper used PRINTINGPRESS, print'ing-prés, n. A press for the printing of books. [pression. PRINTLESS, print-less, a. That which leaves no im-

PRIOR, pri-år, n. The head of a convent of monks. PRIOR, pri-år, a. Former; antecedent. PRIORATE, pri-å-rå/t, n. Government exercised by a

prior
PRIORESS, pri-6-res, n. A lady superior of a convent

PRIORITY, pri-or-it-e, n. Precedence in time or place. PRIORLY, pri-ar-lè, ad. Antecedently.
PRIORSHIP, pri-ar-ship,n. The state or office of prior.
PRIORY, pri-ar-ship,n. A convent, in dignity below an

abhev

PRISCILLIANIST, pris-sil'ýan-ist, n. One of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who practised magic.

PRISM, prizm', n. A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-måt-ik-ål-e, ad. In the form

of a prism.

PRISMATICK, prlz-måt-lk, a. Formed as a prism.

PRISMATOIDAL, prlz-må-tåé'd-ål, a. Having a prism.

form of a prism.

form of a prism. PRISMOID, priz'maê'd, n. A body approaching to the PRISMY, priz-me, a. Pertaining to a prism.

PRISON, priz-un, n. A gaol.
PRISON, priz-un, vt. To imprison. To confine.

PRISON, priz-du, vt. 10 imprison. 10 connne.

PRISONBASE, priz-dn-bå's, n. A kind of rural play, commonly called prisonbars.

PRISONED, priz-dnd, pp. Imprisoned.

PRISONER, priz-dn-dr, n. One who is confined in

Thee. PRIVACY, privéd-sé, n. Secrecy. Retirement.

PRIVACY, privéd-sé, n. A secret friend.

PRIVATE, privét, n. Particular business. A common

PRIVATE, pri'vet, a. Alone. Sequestered. Secretly. PRIVATEER, pri-va-te'r, n. A ship fitted out by pri-vate men to plunder the enemies of the state. PRIVATEER, pri-vå-tê'r, vi. To fit out ships against enemies

PRO

PRIVATEERING, pri-va-te'r-ing, ppr. Cruising in PRIVATELY, pri-vet-lè, ad. Secrety.
PRIVATENESS, pri-vet-nès, n. Secrecy; privacy.

PRIVATION, pri-vå-shun, n. Removal or destruction

of any thing or quality.

PRIVATIVE, priv-å-tiv, n. That of which the essence

is the absence of something. [thing. PRIVATIVE, priv-å-tiv, a. Causing privation of any PRIVATIVELY, priv-å-tiv-le, ad. Negatively. PRIVATIVENESS, priv-å-tiv-nes, n. Notation of

absence.

PRIVET, priv-'ét, n. Evergreen: a plant.
PRIVILEGE, priv-'ll-éj, n. Peculiar advantage.
PRIVILEGE, priv-'ll-éj, vt. To invest with rights or immunities.

PRIVILEGED, priv-îl-éjd, pp. Invested with a peculiar right. [a peculiar right. PRIVILEGING, priv-il-éj-ing, ppr. Investing with PRIVILY, priv-il-é, an. Private communication. PRIVIY, priv-ic, n. Place of retirement.

PRIVY, prívé, n. Private. Done by stealth. Secret. Not shown. Not public. PRIVYCOUNSELLOR, prívé-kåð'n-sél-ůr, n. A

member of the privy council.

PRIVYSEAL, priv-é-sê'l, n.

PRIVYSIGNET, priv-é-sîg-net, n.

The seal which privy sig-net, n.

previously in grants, &c. which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate con. sequence, which do not require the great scal.

PRIZE, pri'z, n. A reward gained by any performance. Plunder.

PRIZE, pri'z, vt. To esteem; to value highly.
PRIZED, pri'zd, pp. Valued; esteemed.
PRIZEFIGHTER, pri'z-fi't-fir, n. One that fights publicly for a reward.

PRIZER, priz-dr, n. One that values.
PRIZING, priz-dng, ppr. Valuing; esteeming.
PRO, pró, ad. For; pro and con, for and against.
PROA, or PROE, pró, n. A name given to a sailing vessel of the Indies.

PROBABILITY, prób-å-bil-lt-é, n. Likelihood. PROBABLE, prób-åbl, a. Likely. PROBABLY, prób-åb-lè, ad. In likelihood.

PROBANG, probabang, n. An instrument of whalebone and sponge for removing obstructions in the throat or

esophagus.

PROBATE, prô-ba't, n. The proof of a will; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved. Moral trial,

PROBATION, prô-bå/shůn, n. Proof; evidence. Trial.
PROBATIONAL, prô-bå/shůn-ål, a. \ Serving for
PROBATIONARY, prô-bå/shůn-ěr-ê, \ trial.
PROBATIONER, prô-bå/shůn-år, n. One who is up-

on trial. of being a noviciate. On trial.

On being a noviciate.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prô-bå-shûn-ûr-ship, n. State

PROBATIONSHIP, prô-bå-shûn-ship, n. Noviciate.

PROBATIVE, prô-bå-tiv, a. Serving for trial.

PROBATOR, prô-bå-tiv, n. An examiner; an ap-

prover.

PROBATORY, prô-bå-tůr-ê, a. Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prô-bå-tům-ëst. A Latin expression, added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

PROBE, prob, n. A wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE, prô'b, vt. To search.

PROBED, prô'bd, pp. Searched by an instrument.

BROBE-SCISSORS, prô'b-siz-års, n. Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

PROBING, prô'b-ing, ppr. Searching by an instrument. PROBING, pro u-mig, ppr. Scatching by an experience PROBITY, problite, n. Honesty. Sincerity. PROBLEM, problèm, n. A question proposed. PROBLEMATICAL, problèm-àt'lk-âl. a. Uncertain.

Disputable. certainly. PROBLEMATICALLY, prob-lem-at-ik-al-e, ad. Un-

PROBLEMATIZE, prob'lem-a-tiz, vi. To propose problems

PROBOSCIS, pro-bos-is, n. A snout. The trunk of an elephant.

elephant.
PROBROUS, prô-brůs, a. Dishonest. Infamous.
PROCACIOUS, prô-kå-shus, a. Petulant. Saucy.
PROCACITY, prô-kå-sit-ê, n. Petulance. Looseness.
PROCATARTICK, prô-kà-tår-tik, n. Foereunning.
PROCATARXIS, prô-kà-tår-tik, n. The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, prô-sê'd-ŷůr, n. Manner of proceed-Management.

PROCEED, pro-3ê'd, n. Produce: as, the proceeds of an estate.

PROCEED, prô'sê'd, vi. To go forward. To issue. To arise. To be produced from. To make progress. To

be produced by the original efficient cause. PROCEEDER, pro sé d-ur, n. One who makes a [thing to another. Process from one PROCEEDING, prô-sé'd-ing, n.

PROCEEDING, pro-sed-ing, ppr. Moving forward.

Transacting.
PROCELEUSMATICK, prô-sêl-yůs-måt'îk, a. Exhorting by songs or speeches.

PROCELLOUS, pro-sel-us, a. Tempestuous.

PROCEETIONs, pro-ser-us, a. Tempestatus.
PROCEPTION, pro-ser-sép-shôn, n. Pre-occupation.
PROCERE, pro-sér-sér-, a. Tall.
PROCERITY, pro-sér-sît-é, n. Tallness.
PROCESS, pro-sés-ses, or pros-és, n. Tendency. Progressive course.

PROCESSION, prô-sésh'un, n. A train marching in

ceremonious procession.

PROCESSION, prô-sésh-un, vi. To go in procession. PROCESSIONAL, prô-sésh-ún-ål, n. A book relating to the processions of the Romish Church.
PROCESSIONAL, prô-sésh-ún-ål, a. Relating to pro-

in procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prô-sésh-un-ér-ê, n. Consisting PROCHEIN, prô-shén, a. Next; nearest. Used in the law phrase, prochein amy, the next friend: any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights. RROCHRONISM, prô-krôn-szm, n. Dating any thing

oefore it happened.

PROCIDENCE, pròs-sid-en-s, n. Falling down.

PROCIDENCE, pròs-sid-en-s, n. Falling down.

PROCINCT, prò-singkt', n. Complete preparation.

PROCIAIM, prò-clà'm, nt. To tell openly.

PROCLAIMED, prò-klà'md, pp. Published officially.

Promulgated. Made officially known.

PROCLAIMED, prò-clà'm-b, n. One that publishes.

PROCLAIMER, pro-cla'm-ur, n. One that publishes by authority

PROCLAIMING, pro-kla/m-ing, ppr. Publishing officially. Denouncing. Promulgating. Making publicly known.

PROCLAMATION, prok'lå-må'shun, n. Publication by authority.

PROCLIVE, prô-kli'v, a. Inclining to a thing. PROCLIVITY, prô-kliv-ît-ê, n. Natural inclination. Proneness.

PROCLIVOUS, prò-kli-vus, a. Tending by nature. PROCONSUL, pro-kon'sul, n. A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCONSULAR, pro-kon-sul-ur, a. Belonging to a proconsul.

PROCONSULATE, prô-kòn'-sůl-å't, n. } The office of a PROCONSULSHIP, prô-kòn'-sůl-shîp. } proconsul. PROCRASTINATE, prô-krås'-tîn-å't, vi. To defer.

PROCRASTINATE, prô-krås'-tin-å't, vi. To be dila-PROCRASTINATED, prô-krås'-tin-å't-èd, pp. De-

layed. Deferred. PROCRASTINATING, pro-krås-tin-å/t-ing, ppr. De-

laying. Putting off to a future time. PROCRASTINATION, prô-krås-tin-å-shin,n. Delay. PROCRASTINATOR, prò-krås-tin-ä't-år, n. A dila-

PROCREANT, prô²krê-âut, n. That which generates. PROCREANT, prô²krê-ânt, a. Productive. Pregnant. PROCREATE, prô²krê-ẫ't, vt. To generate. To produce. 520

PROCREATED, pro-krê-å/t-ěd, pp. Begotten. Gene-Generating. rated. PROCREATING, pro-kré-a/t-ing, ppr. Begetting. PROCREATION, pro-kre-å-shun, n. Generation. Production.

PROCREATIVE, prô'krê-ả'tîv, a. Generative. PROCREATIVENESS, prô'krê-ả'tîv-nes, n. Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prô-krê-å/t-år, n. Generator. PROCTOR, prok-tur, n. An attorney in the spiritua The magistrate of the university. court

PROCTOR, prok-tur, vt. To manage. PROCTORAGE, prok-t-dr-ej, n. Management. PROCTORICAL, prok-t-dr-ek-al, a. Belonging to the

academical proctor.
PROCTORSHIP, prok4tor-ship, n. Office or dignit;

of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prô-kům'-běnt, a. Lying down.

PROCURABLE, prô-ku'r-åbl, a. Obtainable.

PROCURACY, prô-ku-rås-è, n. The management of

any thing. PROCURATION, prô-ku-rå'shun, n. The act of pro-

curing. Management of affairs for another person. PROCURATOR, prô-ku-rā/t-år, n. One who transacts

affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, prô-ku-rå-tô/r-ŷâl, a. Made by PROCURATORSHIP, prô-ku-rå't-ūr-shīp, n. The roffice of a procurator. [curation. PROCURATORY, prô-ku'rā-tūr-ē, a. Tending to pro-PROCURE, prô-kū'r, vt. To obtain; to acquire; to PROCURE, prô-kū'r, vt. To pimp. [forward. PROCURED, prô-ku'rd, pp. Obtained. PROCUREMENT, prô-ku'r-mēnt, a. The act of pro-procuring and procuration of procuring a procuration of procurations.

[plans or contrives. A pander.

ROCURER, prô-ku'r-tr, n. One that gains. One who PROCURESS, prô-ku-res, n. A bawd. PROCURESS, pro-ku-res, n. A bawd.
PROCURING, prò-ku'r-ing, ppr. Obtaining.
PRODIGAL, pròd-é-gâl, a. Profuse; lavish.
PRODIGAL, pròd-é-gâl, n. A spendthrift.
PRODIGALITY, pròd-é-gâl-it-e, n. Profusion; waste.
PRODIGALIZE, pròd-é-gâl-i'z, vi. To be guilty of

extravagance.

PRODIGALLY, prodé-gål-é, ad. Profusely; wastefully PRODIGIOUS, prô-dij-ås, a. Amazing; enormous. PRODIGIOUSLY, pro-dij-ås-le, ad. Amazingly; astonishingly

PRODIGIOUSNESS, pro-dij'as nes,n. Enormousness. PRODIGY, prod'ij-ê, n. A monster. Any thing astonishing for good or bad. PRODITION, prô-dish'dn, n. Treason; treachery.

PRODITOR, pròd'tt-år, n. A traitor. | perfidious. PRODITORIOUS, pròd'ft-ð'r-ŷås, a. Traitorous; PRODITORY, pròd'ft-år-ê, a. Treacherous; perfidious. PRODROME, prô-drô'm, n. A forerunner. BRODUCE, prô-du's, vt. To offer to the view. To

bear; to bring forth; to generate; to beget. PRODUCE, prod'u's,n. Product; amount; profit; gain.

PRODUCED, pro-du'sd, pp. Brought into life, or view; vielded. PRODUCEMENT, prô-du's-ment, n. Production.

PRODUCENT, pro-du'sent, n. One that offers. PRODUCER, prò-du's-ŭr, n. One that generates. PRODUCIBILITY, prò-dus-ib-il-it-è, n. Power of

producing. PRODUCIBLE, prò-du's-ibl, a. Such as may be gene-

rated. [being producible. PRODUCIBLENESS, prô-du's-lbl-nes, n. The state of PRODUCING and du's lbl-nes, n. The state of PRODUCING, pro-du's-ing, ppr. Bringing into existence, or notice

PRODUCT, pro'dukt, n. Something produced by nature: as, fruits, grain, metals. Result; sum. [It will be seen throughout this Dictionary, that when-ever the derivation and pronunciation of a word will allow me, I retain the syllables of the primitive, as distinct, and separate articulations, as in the above word, pro-dukt; and that, to avoid harshness, wherever I can with propriety, I lay the accent on the vowel or diphthong, rather than on the consonant .- J. K.]

PRODUCTILE, prô-důk'til, n. Which may be produced. PRODUCTION, prô-důk'shůn, n. The thing produced; fruit; product. Composition.

PRODUCTIVE, prô-důkt-ív, a. Fertile; generative. PRODUCTIVENESS, prô-důkt-ív-nės, n. State of oeing productive.
PROEM, pro-em, n. Preface; introduction.

PROEM, pro-em, n. Pretace; introduction. PROEM, pro-em, vt. To preface. PROEMED, pro-em, pp. Prefaced. PROEMIAL, pro-em-pal, a. Introductory.

PROEMING, prô-ém-ing, ppr. Prefacing. PROEMPTOSIS, prô-émp-tô-sis, n. The lunar equation, or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon.

PROFACE, prô-få's, interj. An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time. PROFANATION, prof-å-nå-shån, n. Irreverence to

holy things or persons.

PROFANE, pro-fa'n, a. Irreverent to sacred names or

things. Secular.
PROFANE, prô-fâ'n, vt. To violate; to pollute.
PROFANED, prô-fâ'nd, pp. Violated; polluted.
PROFANELY, prô-fâ'n-lê, ad. With irreverence to

sacred things. PROFANENESS, pro-fa'n-nes, n. Irreverence of what

is sacred. PROFANER, prô-få/n-ůr, n. Polluter; violator. PROFANING, pro-fan-ur, n. Politicer; violating; politing. PROFANINY, pro-fan-it-é, n. Profaneness. PROFECTION, pro-fék-shun, n. Advance; progression. PROFESS, pro-fék-, rt. To declare publicly one's skill

in any art or science, so as to invite employment. PROFESS, pro-fes', vi. To declare openly. To dec

friendship

PROFESSED, prô-fésd', pp. Openly declared.
PROFESSEDLY, prô-fés-éd-lé, ad. Accor
open declaration. Undeniably. According to

PROFESSING, pro-fes-ling, ppr. Openly declaring.
PROFESSION, pro-fesh-an, n. Calling; vocation:
particularly used of divinity, physick, and law. Declaration.

PROFESSIONAL, pro-fesh-dn-al, a. Relating to a particular profession. [fession. PROFESSIONALLY, pro-fésh-án-ál-é, ad. By pro-PROFESSOR, pro-fés-ár, n. One who publicly pracfession. By pro-

tises or teaches an art. PROFESSORIAL, prô-fes-sô'r-ŷål, a. Relating to a professor. [a public teacher. PROFESSORSHIP, prô-fés-ár-shlp. n. The office of PROFESSORY, prô-fés-ár-é, a. Professorial; be-

longing to the professors.

PROFFER, profear, vt. To propose; to offer to acceptance.

PROFFER, profear, v. Something proposed to acceptance. PROFFERED, proffurd, pp. Offered for acceptance.

PROFFERER, prof-dr-dr, n. He that offers.
PROFFERING, prof-dr-ing, ppr. Offering for ac-

ceptance. PROFICIENCE, prô-fish-éns, n. Advancement in PROFICIENCY, prô-fish-éns-é, n. any thing. PROFICIENT, pro-fish-ent, n. One who has made advances in any study or business.

PROFICUOUS, prô-f îk'u-ûs, a. Advantageous. PROFILE, prô-fê'l, n. The side face; half face. PROFILE, prô-fê'l, vt. To draw the outline of a head in profile. PROFILED, pro-fe'ld, pp. Drawn so as to present a

side view. PROFILING, prd-fe'l-ing, ppr. Drawing a portrait so

as to present a side view. PROFILIST, pro-tél-l-st, n. One who takes profiles.
PROFIT, prof-lt, n. Gain; pecuniary advantage. Accession of good.

PROFIT, prófit, vt. To benefit; to advantage.
PROFIT, prófit, vt. To gain advantage.
PROFITABLE, prófit-åbl, a. Gainful; lucrative.
PROFITABLENESS, prófit-åbl-nés, n. Gainfulness.
PROFITABLY, prófit-åb-lé, ad. Gainfully.
PROFITED, prófit-éd, pp. Benefited.
PROFITED, prófit by any Improving

PROFITING, prof-it-ing, ppr. Improving.

PROFILING, prof-1t-ing, n. Advantage.
PROFILLESs, prof-1t-ids, a. Void of gain.
PROFLIGACY, prof-1d-gas-e, n. State of being lost to decency and virtue.
PROFLIGATE, prof-1e-gat, a. Abandoned; shameless.

PROFLIGATE, prof-le-ga't, n. An abandoned shameless wretch.

PROFLIGATE, pròf'lė-gå't, vt. To drive away.
PROFLIGATED, pròf'lė-gå't-ėd, pp. Overcome.
PROFLIGATELY, pròf'lė-gå't-lė, ad. Shamelessly.
PROFLIGATENESS, pròf'lė-gå't-nės, n. The quality

PROFLIGATING, prof-lê-gå't-ing, ppr. Driving away.
PROFLIGATING, prof-lê-gå't-ing, ppr. Driving away.
PROFLIGATION, prof-lê-gå'shûn, n. Defeat; rout.
PROFLUENCE, prof-flu-dens, n. Progress; course. PROFLUENT, prò-fu-ent, a. Flowing forward. PROFOUND, prò-fàond', a. Deep; descending far

below the surface. Intellectually deep. Lowly; hum-Learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prô-faônd', n. The deep; the sea. PROFOUND, prô-faônd', vi. To dive; to penetrate. PROFOUNDLY, prô-faô'nd-lê, ad. Deeply; with deep insight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prô-fåônd-nes, n. Depth of place. PROFUNDITY, prô-fånd-ît-e, n. Depth or place of knowledge.

PROFUSE, pro-fu's, a. Lavish; too liberal. PROFUSELY, pro-fu's-le, ad. Lavishly; prodigally. PROFUSENESS, pro-fu's-nes, n. Lavishness; pro-[gance.

PROFUSION, pro-fu-zhon, n. Lavishness; extrava-PROG, prog', vi. To wander about like a beggar. To rob; to steal.

PROG, prog', n. Victuals; provision of any kind. PROGENERATE, pro-jen-ar-a't, vt. To beget. PROGENERATED, pro-jen-ar-a't-ed, pp. Pr Propa-[gating.

the event of a disease by particular symptoms. PROGNOSTICABLE, prog-nos-tik-abl, a. Such as may be foretold.

PROGNOSTICATE, prog-nos-tik-å/t, vt. To foreten. PROGNOSTICATED, prog-nos-tik-å/t-èd, pp. Foretold. [Foretelling. PROGNOSTICATING, pròg-nòs-tik-å't-lng, ppr. PROGNOSTICATION, pròg-nòs-tik-å'shån, n. Fore-

token. [teller. PROGNOSTICATOR, próg-nós-tik-å/t-år, n. A fore-PROGNOSTICK, próg-nós-tik, a. Foreshowing: as, a prognostick symptom.

PROGNOSTICK, prog-nos-tik, n. The skill of fore-telling diseases. A prediction.

PROGRAMMA, pro-gram-ma, n. A proclamation, or

PROGRESS, pró-grés, n. Course; procession; passage. Advancement. A journey of state; a circuit. PROGRESS, pró-grés', vi. To move forward. PROGRESS, pró-grés', vt. To go round. PROGRESSED, pró-grés', pp. Moved round. PROGRESSING, prò-grés-t'ng, ppr. Moving forward. PROGRESSION, prò-grés-t'ng, ppr. Motion forward. PROGRESSION, prò-grés-t'ng, ppr. Motion forward. Course: passage.

advance. Course; passage. [advance. PROGRESSIONAL, prò-grésh-un-al, a. In a state of PROGRESSIVELY, prò-grés-tv, a. Advancing. [steps. PROGRESSIVELY, prò-grés-tv-lê, ad. By gradual PROGRESSIVENESS, prò-grés-tv-nés, n. The state

of advancing. PROHIBITED, prô-hib'it-èd, pp. Forbid.

PROHIBITER, prô-bib-ti-dr, n. Forbidder.
PROHIBITING, prô-bib-ti-fing, ppr. Forbidding.
PROHIBITION, prô-bib-ti-bi-sh-dn, n. Act of forbidding. A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of

another. another.

PROHIBITIVE, prò-hibi-it-iv, a. Implying prohibition.

PROHIBITORY, prò-hibi-it-ir-è, a. Forbidding.

PROJECT, prò-jèkt', vi. To cast forward. To form in the mind; to contrive.

PROJECT, prò-jèkt', vi. To put out; to shoot forward.

PROJECT, prò-jèkt, n. Scheme; contrivance.

PROJECTED, prò-jèkt-èd, pp. Cast forward; schemed.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit' but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PROJECTILE, prō-jċkt²ll, n. A body put in motion. PROJECTILE, prō-jċkt²ll, a. Impelled forward. PROJECTING, prō-jċkt²lng, ppr. Throwing out;

PROJECTION, prô-jék-shun, n. The act of shooting forwards. Plan; delineation. Scheme; a plan of

PROJECTMENT, pro-jekt-ment, n. A design. PROJECTOR, pro-jekt'ur, n. One who forms schemes or designs

PROJECTURE, pro-jekt-u'r, n. A jutting out. PROJECTURE, prō-jēkt-u'r, n. A jutting out. PROJN, prāé'n, vt. To lop; to cut; to trim. PROIN, prāé'n, vt. To lop; to cut; to trim. PROIN, prāé'n, vt. To be employed in pruning. PROINED, prāé'nd, pp. Lopped; pruned. PROINING, prāé'n-îng, ppr. Lopping; trimming. PROLATE, prō-lā't, vt. To pronounce. [round. PROLATE, prō-lā't, vt. To pronounced. PROLATED, prō-lā't-ād, pp. Pronounced. PROLATING, prō-lā't-āng, ppr. Pronouncing. PROLATION, prō-lā'shān, a. Pronunciation; delay. PROLEGOMENA, prō-lē-gòm-ēn-ā, n. Introductory observations.

observations.

PROLEPSIS, prô-lép-sis, n. A form of rhetorick.

An error in chronology.

PROLEPTICAL, prô-lép-tîk-āl, a. A medical word,
PROLEPTICK, prô-lép-tîk, a. applied to certain fits of a disease. Previous; antecedent. PROLEPTICALLY, prô-lêp-tik-âi-ê, ad. By way of

anticipation. PROLETANEOUS, prô-lê-tå'n-yns, a. Possessing a

numerous offspring.

numerous offspring.

PROLETARIAN, prô-lê-tâ'(r-ŷàn, a. Mean; vulgar.

PROLETARY, prô-lê-tê-tê-c, n. One of the lowest order.

PROLIFICACY, prô-lîf-îk-âs-ê, n. Fruitfulness.

PROLIFICAL, prô-lîf-îk-â. a. Promoting fecundity.

PROLIFICALLY, prô-lîf-îk-âl-ê, ad. Fruitfully.

PROLIFICATION, prô-lîf-îk-âl-shûn, n. Generation of children. [being prolifick.

PROLIFICKNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The state of PROLIFICKNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The state of PROLIFICKNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n. The prolifickNESS, prô-lîf-îk-nês, n.

of children.

PROLIFICKNESS, prô-llf²lk-nės, n. The state of PROLIX, prô-llks', a. Long; tedious.

PROLIXIOUS, prô-llks²lýås, a. Dilatory; tedious.

PROLIXITY, prô-llks²ló, a. Dilatory; tedious.

PROLIXLY, prô-llks²ló, a.d. Tediously.

PROLIXNESS, prô-llks²nės, n. Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, prô-lòk²u-tůr, n. The foreman of a convocation.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prô-lok-u-tur-ship, n.

office of prolocutor.

PROLOGIZE, prô-lòg-i'z, vi. To deliver a prologue.

PROLOGUE, prô-lòg, n. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play .- Pronounced proling by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Walker, and used now on the stage. This harsh pronunciation may have been in Mr. Garrick's and Mr. Sheridan's time; but, I think that Mr. Walker should have taken upon him to reform it.—J. K.

PROLOGUE, pro-log, vt. To introduce with a preface. PROLOGUED, pro-logd, pp. Introduced with a formal preface.

PROLOGUING, prô-lòg-lng, ppr. Introducing with
PROLONG, prô-lòng, vt. To lengthen out.

PROLONGATE, prô-lòng-gā't, vt. To lengthen in

[space. a formal preface.

PROLONGATED, pro-long'ga't-ed, pp. Extended in PROLONGATING, pro-long-ga't-ing, ppr. Length-

PROLONGATING, pro-iong-gav-ing, pp.
ening in space. [lengthening. PROLONGATION, prô-lòng-gà/shūn, n. The act of PROLONGED, prô-lòngd', pp. Lengthened.
PROLONGER, prô-lòng-dr, n. What lengthens out.
PROLONGING, prô-lòng-lòng-ling, ppr. Lengthening.
PROLUSION, prô-lòng-lìng, ppr. Lengthening.
PROMENADE, pròm-nà'd, or pròm-èn-à'd, n. Walk.
PROMENTED, prò-mèr-'it, vt. To oblige. To deserve.
PROMERITED, prò-mèr-'it-d, pp. Obliged by favours.
PROMERITING. prò-mèr-'it-ling, ppr. Obliging.

PROMERITING, pro-mér-éit-ing, ppr. Obliging.
PROMETHEAN, prô-mér-éit-ing, ppr. Obliging.
PROMETHEAN, prô-mér-éit-ing, pp.
Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.
PROMINENCE, pròm-éin-éns, n.
PROMINENCY, pr m-éin-éns, n.
PROMINENCY, pr m-éin-éns-é, n.
} A protuberance.

PROMINENT, pròm'in-ènt, a. Protuberant. PROMINENTLY, pròm'in-ènt-lè, ad. Standing out beyond the other parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prò-mis-ku-ås, a. Mingled. PROMISCUOUSLY, prò-mis-ku-ås-lê, ad. Indiseri-

PROMISCUOUSNESS, prô-mîs'ku-us-nes, n. The state of being promiscuous. [promised.

PROMISE, prom's, n. Declaration of some benefit PROMISE, prom's, vt. To make declaration of something.

PROMISE, prom-is, vi. To assure one by a pro-PROMISEBREACH, prom-is-brê'tsh, n. Violation of promise.

PROMISEBREAKER, pròm'ls-brā'k-ūr, n. Violator

PROMISED, prom'isd, pp. Engaged by words or promise is made.

PROMISEE, prom-is-ë', n. The person to whom a PROMISER, prom-is-ür, n. One who promises. PROMISING, prom-is-ing, ppr. Engaging by words or writing. mise.

PROMISSORILY, pròm²is-dr-il-ê, a. By way of pro-PROMISSORY, pròm²is-dr-ê, a. Containing pro-fession of some benefit.

PROMONT, pròm-out, n. A headland; a PROMONTORY, pròm-on-tor-tor-t, n. cape.

PROMONTORY, pròm²ūn-tūr-ē, n. cape.
PROMOTE, prò-mởt, vt. To forward; to advance.
PROMOTED, prò-mởt-čd, pp. Advanced.
PROMOTER, prò-mởt-lng, ppr. Advancer; forwarder.
PROMOTING, prò-mởt-lng, ppr. Advanceng.
PROMOTING, prò-mởt-lng, ppr. Advancenent.
PROMOTIVE, prò-mởt-ln, a. Tending to advance.
PROMOVED, prò-mởt-v, vt. To forward.
PROMOVED, prò-mởv-lng, ppr. Forwarded.
PROMOVING, prò-mởv-lng, ppr. Forwarding.
PROMOVING, prò-mởv-lng, ppr. Forwarding.
PROMPT, pròmpt', vt. To help at a loss. To dictate.
PROMPTED, pròmpt-éd, pp. Instigated.
PROMPTER, pròmpt-éd, pp. Instigated.
PROMPTER, pròmpt-éd, pp. One who helps a publick speaker. An admonisher.

speaker. An admonisher. PROMPTING, prompting, ppr. Inciting; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the word of his piece.

speaker when at a loss for the word of his piece. PROMPTITUDE, pròmpt-st-u'd, n. Readiness. PROMPTLY, pròmpt-st-ad. Readily; quickly. PROMPTNESS, pròmpt-nès, n. Readiness; quickness. PROMPTUREY, pròmp-st-èr-è, n. A storehouse. PROMPTURE, pròmpt-sor, n. Suggestion. PROMULGATE, prò-můl-gåt, vt. To publish. PROMULGATED, prò-můl-gåt-t-èd, pp. Publishing. PROMULGATING, prò-můl-gåt-shûn, n. Open exhibition.

teacher.

PROMULGATOR, prò-můl-gå/t-ůr, n. An open PROMULGE, prò-můl-, vt. To teach openly. PROMULGED, prò-můl-jd, pp. Published. PROMULGER, prò-můl-jdn, pp. Published. PROMULGER, prò-můl-jdn, ppr. Publishing. PROMULGING, prò-můl-jdng, ppr. Publishing. PRONAOS, prò-nàd-òs, n. That part of a building selled the persh or mentibule.

called the porch or vestibule.

PRONATION, prô-nå-shåu, n. The position of the hand in which the palm is turned downward.

PRONATOR, pro-na't-ur, n. A muscle of the radius that helps to turn the palm downwards.

PRONE, pro'n, a. Bending downward. Disposed.
PRONENESS, pro'n-ne's, n. The state of bending downwards. Disposition to ill.

PRONG, prong', n. A fork.
PRONGHOE, prong'hô', n. A hoe with prongs.
PRONITY, prô'-nît-ê, n. Proneness.
PRONOMINAL, prô-nôm'în-ål, a. Having the na-

ture of a pronoun.
PRONOUN, prô-naôn, n. A word used instead of a

proper name.

PRONOUNCE, prô-nàôns', vt. To speak; to utter.

PRONOUNCE, prô-nàôns', v. A declaration.

PRONOUNCE, prô-nàôns', vi. To speak with configuration.

[pronounced. That may be PRONOUNCEABLE, pro-naons-abl, a.

PRONOUNCED, prò-nàönsd', pp. Spoken. PRONOUNCER, prò-nàönsd', n. One who pronounces.

PRONOUNCING, pro-naons-ing, ppr. Uttering; | declaring

PRONUNCIAL, pro-nun-shal, a. Relating to pronunciation.

PRONUNCIATION, pro-nun'se-a-shun, n. The act or mode of utterance.

PRONUNCIATIVE, prô-nůn'sê-å't-ův, a. Dogmatical. PRONUNCIATORY, prô-nůn'sê-å't-ůr-ê, a. Giving

the pronunciation.

PROOF, pro/f, n. Evidence. Means of conviction.

Test; trial. The rough draught of a sheet when first nulled.

PROOF, prô'f, a. Impenetrable. PROOFLESS, prô'f-les, a. Unproved.

PROP, prop', n. A support.

PROP, prop', vt. To support.

PROPAGABLE, prop'a-gabl, a. Such as may be PROPAGANDISM, prop'a-gan-dlzm, n. The practice of propagating tenets.

PROPAGANDIST, prop-å-gån-dist, n. A person who

spreads any system.

PROPAGATE, prop-å-gå/t, vi. To have offspring. PROPAGATE, prop-a-ga't, vt. To spread; to extend; to widen.

PROPAGATED, prop'å-gå't-ed, pp. Spread; extended. PROPAGATING, prop'å-gå't-ing, ppr. Spreading, and establishing. [tension. PROPAGATION, prop-å-gå'shån, n. Increase; ex-PROPAGATOR, prop-å-gå'shån, n. A spreader; a

promoter.
PROPEL, prô-pêl', vt. To drive forward.
PROPELLED, prô-pêl'd, pp. Driven forward.
PROPELLING, prô-pêl'lng, ppr. Driving forward.
PROPEND, prô-pênd', vi. To incline to any part.
PROPENDENCY, prô-pên-dêns-ê, n. Inclination of

PROPENDENCY, pro-pen-dens-e, n. Incination of desire to any thing.

PROPENDING, pro-pend-lng, ppr. Inclining towards. PROPENSE, pro-pens-n. a. Inclined; disposed. PROPENSENESS, pro-pens-n. Natural tendency. PROPENSION, pro-pens-shon, n. b Disposition to any PROPENSITY, pro-pens-tl-e, n. thing good or bad. PROPER, prop-nr, a. Peculiar. Noting an individual.

Natural; original. Naturar; original.
PROPERATE, pròp'ůr-å't, vt. Tc hasten.
PROPERATED, pròp'ůr-å't-èd, pp. Hastened.
PROPERATING, pròp'ůr-å't-ång, ppr. Hastening.
PROPERATION, pròp-ůr-å'shůn, n. The act of

hastening.
PROPERLY, prop-ar-lê, ad. Fitly; suitably.
PROPERNESS, prop-ar-nes, n. The quality of being

PROPERTY, prop-ur-tê, n. Peculiar quality. The thing possessed. Some article required in a play for

the actors. PROPERTY, propurate, vt. To appropriate; to hold. PROPHASIS, profusion, n. A foreknowledge of dis-

PROPHECY, prof'és-ê, n. Prediction. PROPHESIED, prof'és-si'd, pp. Foretold. eases.

PROPHESIER, profession, pp. Foreign.

PROPHESIER, profession, n. One who prophesies.

PROPHESY, profession, vi. To utter predictions.

PROPHESY, profession, vi. To foretell.

PROPHESYING, profession, n. The act of foretell-

PROPHESYING, prôf'é-si-lng, ppr. Foretelling events. PROPHET, prôf'ét, n. One of the sacred writers empowered by

God to display futurity. PROPHETESS, pof-et-es, n. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICAL, prô-fêt-îk-âl, a. Foretelling future PROPHETICK, prô-fêt-îk, a. events. PROPHETICALLY, prô-fêt-îk-âl-ê, ad. In manner of

a prophecy

PROPHETIZE, próf'ét-i'z, vi. To give predictions.
PROPHETLIKE, próf'ét-li'k, a. Like a prophet.
PROPHYLACTICAL, prôf'fl-åk'tlk-ål } Preventive;

PROPHYLACTICK, pro-fil-ak-tik, a. preservative. PROPHYLACTICK, pro-fil-ak-tik, n. A preventive; a preservative. ling a cup.

PROPINATION, pro-pin-a-shan, n. The act of pledg-PROPINE, pro-pin, vt. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to any one.

PROPINED, pro-pi'nd, pp. Offered in kindness.

PROPINING, prô-pi'n-ing, ppr. Offering in kindness. PROPINQUATE, prô-pin-kôa't, vi. To approach.

PROPINQUITY, prô-pin-kôit-ê, n. Nearness. PROPITIABLE, prô-pish'ê-âbl, a. Such as may be

PROPITIABLE, pro-pisn-e-abl, a. Such as may be made propitious.

PROPITIATE, prô-pish-ê-â't, vi. To make atonement. PROPITIATE, prô-pish-ê-â't-êd, pp. Appeased. PROPITIATED, prô-pish-ê-â't-êd, pp. Appeased. PROPITIATING, prô-pish-ê-â's-hûn, pp. The atone-matter.

ment. [pitiates. PROPITIATOR, prô-pîsh'ê-â't-ûr, n. One that pro-PROPITIATORY, prô-pîsh'â-tûr-ê, n. The mercy-

seat. [power to make propitious. PROPITIATORY, prō-pish-a-tār-ē, a. Having the PROPITIOUS, prō-pish-as, a. Favourable; kind. PROPITIOUSLY, prō-pish-a-tō-tō, ad. Favourably. PROPITIOUSLES, prō-pish-a-tō-tō, ad. Favourably.

PROPLASM, prô-plåzm, n. Mould; matrix. PROPLASTICE, prô-plås-tis, n. The art of making

moulds for casting.
PROPOLIS, prop-6-lls, n. A glutinous substance, with

which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives. PROPONENT, prô-pô-nent, n. One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prô-pô'r-shûn, n. Comparative relation of one thing to another. Form; size.

PROPORTION, prô-pô'r-shûn, vt. To form symme-

trically. is fit. PROPORTIONABLE, prô-pô'r-shûn-ābl, a. Such as PROPORTIONABLENESS,prô-pô'r-shûn-ābl-nês,n. Such as

State of being proportionable.
PROPORTIONABLY, prô-pô'r-shûn-âb-lê, ad. Ac-

rording to proportion.

PROPORTIONAL, prô-pô/r-shân-âl/a. Having a settled comparative relation.

PROPORTIONALITY, prô-pô/r-shân-âl/ât-ê, n. The

quality of being proportional. | stated degree. PROPORTIONALLY, pro-po'r-shun-al-e, ad. In a PROPORTIONATE, pro-po'r-shun-et, a. Adjusted

to something else.

PROPORTIONATE, prô-pô'r-shân-â't, vt. To adjust according to something else. [portioned. PROPORTIONATED, prô-pô'r-shân-â't-êd, pp. Pro-PROPORTIONATELY, prô-pô'r-shân-êt-lê, ad. According to a certain rate

PROPORTIONATENESS, prê-pô'r-shûn-êt-nês, n

The state of being adjusted.
PROPORTIONATING, prô-pô'r-shûn-å't-ing, ppr. Making proportional. [due proportion. PROPORTIONED, pro-por-shand, pp. Made with PROPORTIONING, pro-por-shanding, ppr. Making

proportional.
PROPORTIONLESS, prô-pô'r-shûn-lês, a. Wa
PROPOSAL, prô-pô'zål, n. Scheme or design. [symmetry. a. Wanting fered to the mind.

PROPOSE, prô-pô'z, n. Talk; discourse.
PROPOSE, prô-pô'z, vt. To offer to consideration.
PROPOSE, prô-pô'z, vi. To converse.
PROPOSED, prô-pô'zd, pp. Offered for consideration.
PROPOSER, prô-pô'z-år, n. One that offers any thing

to consideration. [deration. PROPOSING, pro-po'z-ing, ppr. Offering for consi-PROPOSITION, prop-o-zish-un, n. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. Proposal. PROPOSITIONAL, prop-o-zish-un-al, a. Considered

as a proposition.

PROPOUND, prð-pàðnd', vt. To propose.

PROPOUNDED, prð-pàðnd-2d, pp. Proposed.

PROPOUNDER, prð-pàðnd-2n, n. A proposer.

PROPOUNDING, prð-pàðnd-2ng, ppr. Offering for

consideration.

PROPPED, proped, pp. Supported.
PROPPING, propeding, ppr. Supporting.
PROPREFECT, pro-predekt, n. Among the Romans a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the

duty of the prefect.
PROPRETOR, pro-pré-tur, n. Among the Romans a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there, with his former pretorial authority.

PROPRIETARY, pro-pri-ét-er-e, n. Possessor in his | PROSODY, pros-6-de, n. The part of grammar which own right. [certain owner. Belonging to a PROPRIETARY, prô-pri-ét-ér-é, a. Belonging to a PROPRIETOR, prô-pri-ét-år, n. A possessor in his or in her own right. own right. PROPRIETRESS, prô-pri-ét-res, n. A female possess-PROPRIETY, prô-pri-ét-e, n. Exclusive right. Proner state. PROPUGNACLE, prô-pu'n-nåkl, n. A fortress.
PROPUGNATION, prô-pu'n-nåkl, n. Defence. PROPUGNED, prô-pu'nd, pp. Defended.
PROPUGNER, prô-pu'n-dr, n. A defender.
PROPUGNING, prô-pu'n-lng, ppr. Contending for;

PROPULSATION, prô-pôl-så'shån, n. The act of PROPULSE, prô-påls', vt. To repel.
PROPULSED, prô-påls', vp. Repelled.
PROPULSION, prô-påls'app, ppr. Repelling.
PROPULSION, prô-påls'abn, n. The act of driving forward. PROPULSORY, prò-pål-sår-ê, a. Serving to drive

PROPULSORY, pro-phi-sar-e, a. Serving to drive PROPYLÆUM, pro-phi-scam, n. A porch. PROPYLON, prop-th-an, n. A porch. PRORE, pro'r, n. The prow of the ship. [on. PROREPTION, pro-rep-shan, n. The act of creeping PROROGATION, pro-re-ga-shan, n. Interruption of the session of parliament.

PROROGUE, prô-rô'g, vt. To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

PROROGUED, prò-rò'gd, pp. Put off.
PROROGUING, prò-rò'g-ing, ppr. Delaying. [out.
PRORUPTION, prò-ràp'shun, n. The act of bursting PROSAICK, pro-zå-ik, a. Belonging to prose.

PROSAIST, prò-zà-l'st, n. A writer of prose.
PROSAL, prò-zà-l'st, n. A writer of prose.
PROSCENIUM, pròs-sè'n-yūm, n. The front part of
PROSCRIBE, prò-skri'b, vt. To censure capitally.
PROSCRIBED, prò-skri'bd, pp. Condemned; ba-

PROSCRIBED, pro-skri'bd, pp. nished. destruction. PROSCRIBER, prô-skri'b-ûr, n. One that dooms to PROSCRIBING, prô-skri'b-ing, ppr. Condemning;

banishing PROSCRIPTION, pro-skrip-shun, n. Doom to death.

PROSCRIPTIVE, pro-skrip-tiv, a. Proscribing.
PROSE, prô/z, n. Language not metrical.
PROSE, prô/z, vi. To make a tedious relation.
PROSECUTE, prôs-tê-ku't, vt. To carry on. To pursue by law. prosecution. PROSECUTE, prós'é-ku't, vi. To carry on a legal PROSECUTED, prós'é-ku't-éd, pp. Pursued or begun and carried on for accomplishment.

PROSECUTING, prós'é-ku't-lng, ppr. Pursuing and

carrying on for accomplishment. PROSECUTION, pros-ê-ku-shûn, n. Pursuit.

against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, pros'é-ku't-ur, n. One who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSED, prozd, pp. Tediously related. PROSELYTE, prosdel-i't, n. One brought over to a

new opinion.

PROSELYTE, prós'él-i't, vt. To convert.

PROSELYTED, prós'él-i't-éd, pp. Made a convert to fvert. some opinion. [vert. PROSELYTING, pros-él-i't-ing, ppr. Making a con-PROSELYTISM, pros-él-i't-izm, n. Desire to make

converts. PROSELYTIZE, pròs'él-i't-i'z, vi. To make converts.
PROSELYTIZE, pròs'él-i't-i'z, vi. To convert.

PROSELYTIZED, pròs-él-i/t-i/zd, pp. Converted. PROSELYTIZING, pròs-él-i/t-i/z-ing, ppr. Convert-

PROSEMINATION, prô-sem-in-a-shun, n. Propagation by seed. tion.

PROSER, prô'z-ur, n. One who makes a tiresome rela-PROSING, provz-ing, ppr. Making a tedious relation. PROSODIAN, pro-so'd-yan, n. One skilled in prosody. PROSODICAL, pro-sod-ik-al, a. Of, or relating to,

PROSODIST, pròs-'ò-dîst, n. One who understands PROTENSE, prò-tend-en, pp. Stretched forth.

PROSODIST, pròs-'ò-dîst, n. One who understands PROTENSE, prò-tens', n. Extension.

teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOLEPSY, prô-sô-pô-lép-sê, n. A premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance.

PROSOPOPŒIA, prô-sô-pê-pi-â, n. Personification; figure by which things are made persons.

PROSPECT, prôs-pêkt, n. View of something distant.

Place which affords an extended view. Regard to something future.
PROSPECT, pros-pekt, vi. To look forward.
PROSPECTION, pro-spek-shan, n. Act of looking

PROSPECTIVE, prô-spêk-tiv, a. Acting with fore-PROSPECTIVELY, prô-spêk-tiv-lê, ad. With reference to the future.

PROSPECTUS, pró-spěk²tůs, n. The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it. PROSPER, prós-půr, vt. To favour. PROSPER, prós-půr, vt. To thrive.

PROSPER, prós-pūr, v. To theive.
PROSPERED, prós-pūr, v. To theive.
PROSPERING, prós-pūr-līg, ppr. Rendering successful.
PROSPERITY, prós-pūr-līt-ē, n. Success; good fortune.
PROSPEROUS, prós-pūr-ās, a. Successful.
PROSPEROUSLY, prós-pūr-ās-lē, ad. Fortunately.
PROSPEROUSNESS, prós-pūr-ūs-nēs, n. Prosperity.
PROSPICIENCE, pró-spīsh-ēns, n. The act of looking forward. ing forward.

PROSTATE, prostate, a. In anatomy: the prostate gland is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the urethra.

PROSTERNATION, pròs-tůr-na-shan, n. Dejection. PROSTETHIS, pròs-tè-this, n. In surgery: that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

PROSTITUTE, prostė-tu't, vt. To expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, pros-tê-tu't, a. Vicious for hire. PROSTITUTE, pros-te-tu't. n. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. PROSTITUTED, prostê-tu't-ed, pp. Offered to base

PROSTITUTING, prostte-tu't-ing, ppr. Devoting to infamous uses PROSTITUTION, pròs-te-tu-shun, n. The life of a public strumpet. PROSTITUTOR, prês'tê-tu't-ur, n. One who disgraces

PROSTRATE, pros-tratt, a. Lying at length. [ration. PROSTRATE, pros-tratt, vt. To throw down in ado-PROSTRATED, pròs-trâ't-èd, pp. Laid at length. PROSTRATING, pròs-trâ't-lng, ppr. Laying flat. PROSTRATION, pròs-trâ'shån, n. The act of falling

down in adoration. Dejection.

PROSTYLE, prô-sti?, n. A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, prå-sil-å-jizm, n. A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following.

PROTASIS, prô-ta-sis, n. A maxim In the ancient

drama: the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

PROTATICK, prô-tât²lk, a. Previous.
PROTEAN, prô-têt²la, a. Assuming different shapes.
PROTECT, prô-têkt', vt. To defend; to shield.
PROTECTED, prô-têkt²d, pp. Defended from injury.
PROTECTING, prô-têkt²ing, ppr. Shielding from injury.

PROTECTION, prô-tékt-shån, n. Defence. A passport. PROTECTIVE, prô-tékt-sh, a. Sheltering. PROTECTOR, prô-tékt-sh, n. Defender; guardian. PROTECTORATE, prô-tékt-sh-a/t, n. Government

by a protector.
PROTECTORSHIP, prô-těkt-ár-ship, n. Office of a protector.

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PROTECTRESS, pro-tekt-res, n. A woman that pro-PROTEND, pro-tend', vt. To hold out. PROTENDED, pro-tend-ed, pp. Stretched forth.

PROTERVITY, prô-těrv'ît-ê, n. Peevishness. PROTEST, prô-test', vt. To give a solemn declaration of an opinion.

PROTEST, prô-test', vi. To prove; to show.

PROTEST, prô-test, n. A solemn declaration of opinion.

A notification written upon a bill of exchange for its non-payment.

PROTESTANT, prot'es-tant, a. Belonging to protest-PROTESTANT, prot'es-tant, n. One who, at the be-ginning of the Reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, proties-tant-izm, n. The pro-

testant religion.

PROTESTANTLY, prôt-és-tant-le, ad. In conformity to protestants.

PROTESTATION, prôt-és-tå-shun, n. A solemn dePROTESTED, prô-test-éd, pp. Declared against for non-acceptance, or non-payment.

PROTESTER, pro-test-ar, n. One who protests. PROTESTING, pro-test-ing, ppr. Solemnly declaring;

declaring against acceptance or payment. PROTEUS, prottpus, n. One who assumes any shape. PROTHONOTARISHIP, prothonotother. The office of the principal register. PROTHONOTARY, prothon-other, n. The head

register. writing.

PROTOCOL, prô-tô-kôl, n. The original copy of any PROTOCOLIST, prô-tô-kôl-ist, n. In Russia: a register, or clerk.

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PROTOMARTYR, prô-tô-må/r-tůr, n. A term applied to St. Stephen. Any one who suffers first in a cause. PROTOPLAST, prô-tô-plâst, n. An original. PROTOPLASTIC, prô-tô-plâst-lk, a. First formed. PROTOPOPE, prô-tô-pô/p, n. Chief pope or imperial

confessor. An officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia. PROTOTYPE, prô-tô-tô-tôp, n. The original of a copy. PROTRACT, prô-tràkt', n. Tedious continuance. PROTRACTED, prô-tràkt'éd, pp. Delayed. PROTRACTED, prô-tràkt'éd, pp. Delayed. PROTRACTER, prô-tràkt'éd, n. One who draws out

A mathematical instruany thing to tedious length. ment for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTING, pro-trakt-ing, ppr. Delaying. PROTRACTION, pro-trak-shun, n. The act of draw-

ing to length.
PROTRACTIVE, pro-trakt-iv, a. Dilatory. PROTRACTOR, prô-traktiúr, n. A delayer. PROTREPTICAL, prô-trepitik-al, a. Hortatory;

PROTRUDE, prô-trởd, vt. To thrust forward.
PROTRUDE, prô-trởd, vi. To thrust itself forward.
PROTRUDED, prô-trởd-èd, pp. Thrust out.

PROTRUDING, pro-tro'd-lng, ppr. Thrusting forward. PROTRUSION, pro-tro-trusting. The act of thrusting

PROTRUSIVE, prô-trô-sīv, a. Thrusting forward. PROTUBERANCE, prò-tu-būr-āns, n. Prominence;

PROTUBERANT, prô-tu'bůr-årt, a. Prominent. PROTUBERATE, prô-tu'bůr-å't, vi. To swell forward. PROTUBERATION, prô-tu-bůr-å'shůn, n. Act of

PROTUBEROUS, prô-tu-bůr-ůs, a. Protuberant. PROUD, pråôd', a. Arrogant; haughty. Daring; pre-

sumptuous.

PROUDLY, pråôd'lê, ad. In a proud manner.

PROVABLE, prô'v-åbl, a. That may be proved.

PROVABLY, prô'v-åbl, ad. In a manner capable of PROVAND, prôv-åbl, al. In a manner capable of PROVE, prô'v, vt. To show by argument or testimony.

PROVE, prô'v, vt. To be found by experience.

PROVEABLE, prô'v-åble. See Provable.

PROVEDITUR, prô v-èd'ŝt-år. One who undertakes to PROVEDORE, prôv'è-dôr, n, procure provisions.

PROVEN, prô'vn, n. A word used by Scottish writers for proved.

PROVENCIAL, prô-věn'shål, a. Belonging to Provence in France. sumptuous.

vence in France.

PROVENDER, pròv-én-důr, n. Hay and coin.

PROVER, próv-år, n. One who shows by testimony. PROVERB, próv-årb, n. A saw; an adage; a byword. PROVERB, próv-årb, vi. To utter proverbs. PROVERB, próv-årb, vt. To speak proverbially. PROVERBED, próv-årbd, pp. Mentioned in a proverb. PROVERBIAL, prò-vèrb-ýàl, a. Comprised in a proverb. PROVERBIALIST, prò-vèrb-ýàl-ist, n. One who

speaks proverbs. [verbially. PROVERBIALIZE, prô-věrb-ýàl-i'z, vt. To use pro-PROVERBIALIZED, prô-věrb-ýàl-i'zd, pp. Turned

into a proverb.
PROVERBIALIZING,prô-vérb-'ýål-i'z-ing, ppr. Turn-

PROVERBIALIZATORIA ing into a proverb. PROVERBIALLY, pro-verb-val-e, ad. In a proverb. PROVERBING, prov-arb-ing, ppr. Mentioning in pro-[furnish; to supply. verbs.

PROVIDE, prô-vi'd, et. To get ready; to prepare. To PROVIDED, prô-vi'd-êd, pp. Supplied. Stipulated.

PROVIDED That, prô-vi'd-êd. Upon these terms.

PROVIDENCE, pròv-ê-dens, n. The care of God over created beings. Foresight.

PROVIDENT, pròv-ê-dent, a. Cautious; prudent.

PROVIDENTIAL, pròv-ê-den-shâl, a. Effected by Providence

Providence. PROVIDENTIALLY, prov-é-dén-shal-é, ad. By the

care of providence.
ROVIDENTLY, pròv-è-dent-le, ad. With foresight.

With wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prô-vi'd-år, n. One who provides.

PROVIDING, prô-vi'd-lng, ppr. Furnishing. Stipulating

PROVINCE, prôv-îns, n. A country governed by a delegate. The proper business of any one.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vîn-shål, n. One belonging to a province. [principal country. PROVINCIAL, prô-vln-shâl, a. Appendant to the PROVINCIALISM, prô-vln-shâl-lzm, n. Manner of a country. speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country. PROVINCIALITY, prò-vin-shâl-it-ê, n. Peculiarity

of provincial language. [vince. PROVINCIATE, pro-vin-se-a/t, vt. To turn to a pro-PROVINCIATED, pro-vin-se-a/t-ed, pp. Turned to a to a province.

PROVINCIATING, prô-vin-sê-â't-lng, ppr. Turning PROVINE, prô-vi'n, vi. To lay a stock, or branch of a

PROVING, prov-ing, ppr. Experiencing. [der. PROVISION, pro-vizh-an, n. Victuals; food; proven-PROVISION, pro-vizh-an, vt. To supply with provisent need. PROVISIONAL, prô-vîzh-ûn-âl, a. Provided for pre-PROVISIONALLY, prô-vîzh-ûn-âl-lê, a. By way of

[vision. provision. PROVISIONARY, pro-vîzh-un-er-e, a. Making pro-

PROVISIONED, prô-vizh-and, pp. Supplied with provisions.

PROVISIONING, pro-vizh-un-ing, ppr. Supplying

with provisions.

PROVISO, prò-vi-zô, n. Stipulation. Caution.

PROVISOR, prò-vi-zôr, n. A purveyor.

PROVISORY, prò-vi-zôr-è, a. Conditional.

PROVOCATION, pròv-ò-kå-shån, n. Incitement to anger. PROVOCATIVE, prò-vô'k-å-tlv, n. Any thing which

revives the appetites.
PROVOCATIVE, prò-vò'k-å-tiv, a. Inciting.
PROVOCATIVENESS, prò-vò'k-å-tiv-nès, n.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prō-vơ/k-ā-tiv-nės, n. The quality of being provocative.

PROVOCATORY, prō-vỡ/k-ā-tūr-ē, n. A challenge.

PROVOKE, prō-vỡ/k, vi. To enrage. To offend.

PROVOKED, prō-vỡ/k, vi. To produce anger.

PROVOKED, prō-vỡ/k-ūr, n. One that raises anger.

PROVOKING, prō-vỡ/k-lng, ppr. Making angry.

PROVOKING, prō-vỡ/k-lng-lē, ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.

manner as to raise anger. PROVOST, prov-ast, n. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college. The executioner of an army. PROVOSTSHIP, prov-ast-ship, n. The office of a

PROW, pro, or prao, n. The forepart of a ship.

PROW, prô', or pråô', a. Valiant.
PROWESS, prô'és, or pråô'és, n. Bravery; valour. PROWESS, prô-fès, or pråô-fès, n. Bravery; valour. PROWEST, prô-fès, or pråô-fèst, a. Bravest. PROWL, pråô-fì, n. Ramble for plunder. PROWL, pråô-fì, vi. To collect by plunder. PROWL, pràô-fì, vi. To rove about for prey. BROWLER, pràô-fì-dr, n. One that roves about for prey. PROXIMATE, pròks-fim-â-fi-fi, ad. Immediate. PROXIMATELY, pròks-fim-â-fi-fi, ad. Immediately. PROXIME, pròks-fim-a-fi-fi, n. Near lammediate. PROXIMITY, pròks-fim-a-fi-fi, n. Nearness. PROXY, pròks-fim-a-fi-fi, n. Nearness. PROXY, pròks-fè-shīp, n. Office of a proxy. PRUCE, pru-fs, n. Prussian leather. PRUDE, prô-fè-fè-s, n. Wisdom applied to practice. PRUDENCE, prò-fè-fèns, n. Wisdom applied to practice. PRUDENT, prò-fè-fin, a. Practically wise. PRUDENT, pró-dént, a. Practically wise. PRUDENTIAL, prô-dén-shål, a. Eligible on principles of prudence.
PRUDENTIALITY, pro-dén-shàl-ît-ê, n. Eligibility on principles of prudence.
PRUDENTIALLY, pro-dén-shàl-ê, ad. According to the rules of prudence. PRUDENTIALS, prô-dén'shålz, n. Maxims of prudence. PRUDENTLY, prô-dênt-lê, ad. Discreetly. PRUDERY, prô-d-ar-ê, n. Overmuch nicety in conduct. PRUDERY, prô'd-år-ê, n. Overmuch nicety in conduct. PRUDISH, prô'd-åsh, a. Affectedly grave. PRUINA, prô-ê-nå, n. The hoar frost. PRUINOUS, prô-é-nås, a. Relating to the hoar frost. PRUNE, prô'n, n. A dried plum. PRUNE, prô'n, vt. To lop. To trim. PRUNE, prô'n, vt. To dress; to prink. PRUNED, prô'nd, pp. Trimmed. PRUNEL, prô-nêi, n. An herb. PRUNELLO, prô-nêil-ô, n. A kind of stuff of which clersymen's gowns are made.

clergymen's gowns are made.
PRUNER, pro'n-år, n. One that crops trees.
PRUNIFEROUS, pro'niff'år-ås, a Plumbearing. PRUNING, pron-ing, ppr. Trimming; clearing off

what is superfluous. PRUNING, pro'n-ing, n. Lopping off superfluous branches of trees.

PRUNINGHOOK, prô/n-îng-hôk, n. A hook or PRUNINGKNIFE, prô/n-îng-ni/f, n. knife used in

PRUNINGKNIFE, pro'n-ing-n't, n.) knie used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prô'r-ŷéns, n. } A great desire to PRURIENCY, prô'r-ŷéns, e. n. } any thing.

PRURIENT, prô'r-ŷént, a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prô-rlj-ln-ds, a. Tending to an itch.

PRURIGO, prô-rl-gô, n. Itch.

PRUSSIAN, prô'sh-an, a. Pertaining to Prussia.

PRUSSIATE, prô's-ŷâ't, n. A sait formed by the union of the prussic acid, or colouring matter of the prussian blue, with a salifiable base: as the prussiate of alumine. of alumine.

PRUSSIC, pro/s-lk, a. The prussic acid is a compound of kyanogen, or cyanogen, prussic gas, and hydrogen, and hence called hydrocyanic acid. It is one of the strongest poisons known.

PRY, pri', vi. To peep narrowly.
PRY, pri', vi. To peep narrowly.
PRY, pri', n. Impertinent peeping.
PRYING, pri-tå'ng, ppr. Inspecting closely.
PRYTANE, pri-tå'nå, n. In ancient Greece: a
PRYTANIS, pri-tå'nå, n: president of the senate

of five hundred. PRYTANEUM, pri-tå'n-ŷům, n. A common hall. PRYINGLY, pri-ing-lê, ad. With impertinent curiosity.

PSALM, så'm, n. A holy song.
PSALMIST, så'm-lst, n. Writer of holy songs.
PSALMODICAL, sål-mod-!k-ål, a. Relat Relating to PSALMODICK, sål-mòdík, a. PSALMODIST, sål-mò-díst, n. psalmody. One who sings holy

songs. PSALMODY, sål'må-dê, n. The act of singing holy PSALMOGRAPHER, sål'måg'-rå-får, n. A writer

of psalms. PSALMOGRAPHY, sål-mog-rå-fê, n. The act of

writing psalms.
PSALTER, sall-tur, n. The volume of psalms. [sticks. PSALTERY, sål-tår-é, n. A kind of harp beaten with PSAMMITE, såm-i't, n. A species of sandstone.

PSEUDO, pshô'dò, or su'dô, n. A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit : as, pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.
PSEUDO-APOSTLE, pshó-dó-å-pós'tl, or su'-dó-å-póst'l, n. A false apostle.
PSEUDO-CHINA,pshó-dó-tshi-nå,or su'-dó-tshi-nå,n.

The false china-root.

PSEUDO-GALENA, pshô'dô-gâ-lê'nā, or su'dô-gâ-lê-nā, n. False galena, or black-jack. PSEUDOGRAPH, pshô'dô-grāf, or su'dô-

gråf, n. PSEUDOGRAPHY,pshô'dô-gråf'e, or su' writing. dő-grát'-é, n.
PSEUDOLOGIST, pshő-dól-é-jist, or su-dól-é-jist, n.

A relater of falsehood. PSEUDOLOGY, pshô'dòl'ô-jê, or su'dô-lô-jê, g.

Falsehood of speech.

P SEUDO-METALLIC, psho-do-me-tal-ik, or su-dome-tal-lk, a. Pseudo-metallic lustre is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light, as in

PSEUDONYMOUS, psho-don'im-us, or su-don'imůs, a. Having a false signature.
PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHER, pshô-dô-fîl-os-ô-fûr, or

su-dô-fil-ôs-ô-fûr, n. A pretended philosopher.
PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHY, pshô-dô-fil-òs-ô-fê, or su-dô-fil-òs-ô-fê, n. False philosophy.
PSEUDO-TINEA, pshô-dô-thr/yā, or su-dô-thr/yā, n.
In patural history, the name for remarkable insects

In natural history: the name of a remarkable insect or larva, resembling a moth. It feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees, as it enters the hive, and sometimes compels the bees to abandon it, being covered with a coat that is impervious to their stings.

PSHAW, psha', or sha, interj. An expression of con-

tempt.
PSITTACEOUS, sit-ta-shus, a. Of the parrot kind. PSITIACEOUS, sit-ta-snus, a. Of the parrot kind.
PSOAS, sô-las, n. A name given to two muscles of the
PSORA, sô-la, n. The itch.
PSYCHOLOGICAL, si-kô-lôj-lk-ål, l Belonging to the
PSYCHOLOGICK, si-kô-lôj-lk, n. J study of the soul.
PSYCHOLOGY, si-kô-lôj-lk, n. Treatise on the soul.
PSYCROPHOBIA, si-krô-fô'b-ŷå, n. Fear of any thing cold.

PTARMIGAN, tå'r-mê-gån, n. The white game. PTISAN, tåz-ån', n. A medical drink. PTOLEMAICK, tòl'é-mä-ik, a. Belonging to

Belonging to the system of Ptolemy

PTYALISM, ti'al-izm, n. Salivation.

PTYSMAGOGUE, tiz-må-gog, n. A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY, pu'bûr-tê, n. The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pu-bés-éons, n. The state of arriving

at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pu-béséent, a. Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, públik-ån, n. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. [lishing. PUBLICATION, pdb-lik-å-shdn, n. The act of pub-PUBLICIST, pdb-lis-ist, n. One who treats of the rights of nations.

rignts or nations.

PUBLICITY, ptb-lis'it-è, n. Notoriety.

PUBLICK, ptb-lik, n. The people.

PUBLICK, ptb-lik, a. Open; notorious; generally

PUBLICKLY, ptb-lik-lè, ad. Openly.

PUBLICK-HEARTED, ptb-lik-hàrt-èd, a. Publick
PUBLICK-MINDEDNESS, ptb-lik-mi'nd-èd-nès, n.

A disposition to regard the publick advantage above

private good.

PÜBLICKNESS, půblík-nés, n. Openness.

PÜBLICKSPIRITED, půblík-spírlít-éd, a. Having regard to the general advantage.

PUBLICK SPIRITEDNESS, půb-lik-spir-it-éd-nés,n.

Regard to the general advantage. PUBLISH, publish, vt. To put forth a book into the world. PUBLISHED, pub'lishd, pp. Made known to the com-PUBLISHER, půb'lish-ůr, n. One who puts out a book into the world. proclaiming. PUBLISHING, půb-lish-ing, ppr. Making known; PUCCOON, půk-kôn, n. A plant, a species of Sangui

naria; the bloodroot.

PUL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 5 6 1 2 6 6 6 8 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'ye, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

PUCE, pu's, a. Of a dark brown colour. PUCELAGE, pu'sél-éj, n. A state of virginity. PUCERON, pu'sé-růn, n. The name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphis, vine fretter, or plant louse. PUCK, půk', n. Some sprite, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, půk'-bå'l, n. A kind of mushroom full of PUCKFIST, půk'-bå'l, n. dust.

PUCKER, půk'-år, n. Any thing gathered into a fold. PUCKER, půk-år, n. Any tining gathered into a PUCKER, půk-år, nt. To gather into folds. PUCKERED, půk-ård, pp. Gathered into folds. PUCKERING, půk-år-îng, ppr. Wrinkling. PUDDER, půd-år, n. A tumult. PUDDER, půd-år, vi. To make a bustle. PUDDER, půd-år, vi. To make a bustle. PUDDER, pud-ur, vi. To make a bustle.
PUDDER, pud-dr, vi. To perplex; to disturb.
PUDDERED, pud-drd, pp. Perplexed.
PUDDERING, pud-dr-lng, ppr. Perplexing.
PUDDING, pod-lng, n. A kind of food.
PUDDINGGRASS, pod-lng-grås, n. A plant of the genus mentha.
PÜDDINGGROSS, pöd-lng-grös, n. A plant.
PUDDINGPIE, pöd-lng-pi/, n. A pudding with meat PUDDINGPIPETREE, pôd-ing-pi'p-tre, n. A plant of the genus cassia.

PUDDINGSLEEVE, pôd'lng-slê'v, n. The sleeve of the present full-dress clerical gown. PUDDINGTIME, pod'ing-ti'm, n. The time of dinner. PUDDINGTIME, pod-ing-trm, n. The time of dinner. PUDDLE, påd'l, n. A small muddy lake. PUDDLE, påd'l, vi. To make a dirty stir. PUDDLE, påd'l, vt. To mix dirt and water. PUDDLED, påd'l, pp. Made muddy. PUDDLING, påd'lling, ppr. Making muddy. PUDDLY, påd'lê, a. Muddy; dirty. PUDDOCK, or PURROCK, påd'åk, or pår'åk, n. A small inglesses. small inclosure.

PUDENCY, pu-den-sê, n. Shamefacedness.

PUDICITY, pu-dis-ste-ê, n. Modesty; chastity.

PUEFELLOW, pu-ste-l-ô, n. See Pewfellow.

PUERILE, pu-st-il-ste-ê, n. Boyishness.

PUERILITY, pu-st-st-ste, n. Boyishness.

PUERPERAL, pu-st-pûr-ât, a. Relating to childbirth.

PUERPEROUS, pu-st-pûr-åt, a. Bearing children.

PUET, pu-st, n. A kind of water-fowl. See Pewer.

PUFF, pu-st, n. A kind of water-fowl. See Pewer. small inclosure. PUFF, påf', n. A quick blast with the mouth. A small blast of wind. An exaggerated statement. PUFF, påf', vi. To breathe thick and hard. PUFF, pdf, vt. To swell or elate with pride. PUFFED, pard, pp. Swelled out; blown out. PUFFER, påf-år, n. One that puffs. PUFFIN, påf-ån, n. A water-fowl. A kind of fish. kind of fungus filled with dust. PUFFINAPPLE, pôf²in-åpl, n. A sort of apple. PUFFINESS, påf²ė-nės, n. State or quality of being PUFFING, pufing, ppr. Driving out the breath. Praising pompously.

PuffingLY, påffing-lê, ad. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY, påffê, a. Flatulent. Turgid.

PUG, pågf, n. A kind name of a monkey.

PUGHERED, pågfård, a. Crowded.

PUGH, påhf, interj. A word of contempt.

PUGIL, pufjil, n. What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. and two first fingers. The fist. PUGILISM, pu-jil-1zm, n. Practice of fighting with PUGILIST, pu-jil-1st, n. A fighter; a boxer. PUGILISTIC, pu-jil-1s-tfk, a. Pertaining to fighting with the fist.

PUGNACIOUS, půg-nå'shůs, a. Quarrelsome.

PUGNACIOY, půg-nå's'ît-è, n. Quarrelsomeness.

PUISNE, pu'nė, a. Inferior in rank.

PUISSANCE, pu'ls-sèns, n. Force.

PUISSANT, pu-ls'ent, a. Powerful; strong.

PUISSANTLY, pu-ls'ent, a. Powerful;

PUKE, pu'k, n. Vomit.

PUKE, pu'k, a. Of a colour between black and russet.

PUKED, pu'kd, pp. Vomited.

PUKER, pu'k-år, n. Medicine cauzing a vomit.

PUKING, pu'k-lng, ppr. Vomiting. with the fist.

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PUKING, pu'k-lng, ppr. Vomiting.

PULCHRITUDE, pål-krê-tu'd, n. Beauty; grace. PULE, pu'l, vi. To whimper. PULICENE, pu-lê-sê'n, a. Relating to a flea. PULICK, pu-lê-kô'z, a. Abounding with fleas. PULICOSE, pu-lê-kô'z, a. Abounding with fleas. PULING, pu'l-lng, n. A kind of whinc. PULING, pu'l-ing, ppr. Whining.
PULINGLY, pu'l-ing-lê, ad. With whining.
PULIOL, pu'l-yûl, n. An herb. PULIOL, pul-yal, n. An herb.
PULKHA, půlk-hà, n. A Laplander's travelling-sledge.
PULL, pôl', n. Contest; struggle.
PULL, pôl', vt. To draw forcibly. To pluck; to gather.
PULLBACK, pôl-bàk, n. A restraint.
PULLED, pôl'd, pp. Drawn towards one.
PULLEN, pôl-den, n. Poultry.
PULLER, pôl-den, n. One that pulls.
PULLET, pôl-de, n. A young hen.
PULLEY, pôl-de, n. A small wheel turning on a pivot,
with a furrow on its outside in which a rone runs. with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

PULLICAT, pôl-é-kât, n. A kind of silk handkerchief.

PULLING, pôl-fing, ppr. Drawing; plucking.

PULLULATE, pôl-u-lâ't, pi. To bud.

PULLULATION, pôl-u-lâ'shôn, n. The act of budding. PULMONARY, půl-mô-něr-ê, a. Belonging to the PULMONARY, pål-mô-nêr-ê, n. The herb lungwort. PULMONICK, pål-môn-îk, a. Belonging to the lungs. PULMONICK, pål-môn-îk, n. One affected with a disorder of the lungs.

PULP, pålp', n. The soft part of fruit.

PULP, pålp', nt. To deprive of the pulp.

PULPED, pålp'd, pp. Deprived of the pulp.

PULPIG, pålp'dng, ppr. Depriving of the pulp.

PULPIT, pål'påt, n. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced.

PULPITELOQUENCE, pål'påt-ål'å-kådus, n. Elo-PULPITELOQUENCE, pål'påt-ål'å-kådus, n. quence in delivering sermons. order of the lungs. quence in delivering sermons.
PULPITORATOR, pôl-pit-òr-à-tår, n. An cloquent preacher. PULPOUS, půlp-ůs, a. Soft; pappy. PULPOUSNESS, půlp-ůs-nés, n. The quality of being pulpous.
PULPY, půlp-é, a. Soft; pappy.
PULSATILE, půls-é-tůl, a. That may be struck or beaten.
PULSATION, půls-é-shûn, n. The act of beating with quick strokes against any thing opposing.
PULSATIVE, půls-å-tiv, a. Throbbing.
PULSATOR, půls-å-tiv, a. A striker; a beater.
PULSATORY, půls-å-tůr-è, a. Beating like the pulse. PULSE, pals', n. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is per-ceived by the touch. Plants not reaped, but pulled or plucked.

PULSE, påls', vi. To beat as the pulse.

PULSE, påls', vt. To drive, as the pulse is driven.

PULSED, påls'd, pp. Driven.

PULSIFICK, påls-fi-fik, a. Exciting the pulse.

PULSIOR, påls-fing, ppr. Driving.

PULSION, pål-shån, n. The act of driving or forcing forward. or plucked. forward. PULTACEOUS, půl-tå-shůs, a.: Macerated. PULTISE, půl-tis, n. A poultice. PULVERABLE, půl-vůr-åbl, a. Possible to be reduced to dust. PULVERATE, půl'vůr-å't, vt. To beat into powder. See PULVERISE PULVERIN, půl'vůr-ln, n.
PULVERINE, půl'vůr-l'n, n.
PULVERINE, půl'vůr-l'n, n.
PULVERIZATION, půl'vůr-l'z-å-shůn, n. The act of powdering.
PULVERIZE, půl'vůr-i'z, vt. To reduce to powder.
PULVERIZED, půl'vůr-i'zd, pp. Reduced to powder.
PULVERIZING, půl'vůr-i'z-ing, ppr. Reducing to powder PULVEROUS, pål'vår-ås, a. Consisting of dust or powder.
PULVERULENCE, půl-vůr'u-lêns, 11. Dustiness.
PULVERULENT, půl-vůr'u-lênt, 2. Dusty; powdery.

PULVIL, půl'vůl, n. Sweet-scented powder.
PULVIL, půl'vůl, vt. To sprinklo with perfumes.

PUMA, pu'må, n. A rapacious quadruped of America, of the genus Felis. PUMICATE, pům'ê-kå't, vt. To make smooth with pumice. PUMICATED, pům-ê-kå/t-ěd, pp. Smoothed with pumice. [with pumice. PUMICATING, pům-tê-kå/t-îng, ppr. Making smooth PUMICE, pům-ts, n. A slag or cinder of some fossil. PUMICEOUS, pům-is-ýds, a. Pertaining to pumice. PUMICESTONE, pům-is-stó'n, n. The same as pumice. PUMMEL, pům-tì, n. See PommeL. PUMP, pūmp', n. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells. A shoe with a thin sole.

PUMP, pūmp', vi. To work a pump.

PUMP, pūmp', vi. To raise or throw out by means of a pump. To draw out secrets. PUMPBRAKE, půmp'brà'k, n. The arm or handle of a pump.
PUMPDALE, půmp²då¹¹, n. A long wooden tube used to convey the water from a chain pump across the volvey the water from a chain pump across the ship, and through the side.

PUMPED, půmp'd, pp. Raised with a pump; drawn out by artful interrogatories.

PUMPER, půmp'dr, n. The person that pumps.

PUMPGEAR, půmp'ggé'r, n. The materials for fitting and repairing pumps. and repairing pumps. PUMPHOOD, půmp-hôd, n. A semicylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper chasm of a wheel of a or wood, evering the apper chash of a wheel of a chain-pump.

PUMPING, pump-ling, ppr. Raising with a pump. Drawing out by artful interrogatories.

PUMPION, pump-ling, plant.

PUMPKIN, pump-kin, n. The pumpion.

PUMPSPEAR, pump-ling, n. The bar to which the upper box of the pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle. PUN. půn', n. An equivocation; a quibble. that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense. PUN, pun', vi. To use the same word at once in different senses. PUN, pin, vt. To persuade by a pun. [fist. PUNCH, puntsh', vt. To perforate. To strike with the PUNCH, puntsh', a. A pointed instrument. A blow. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. The buffoon of the puppet-show. PUNCH, puntsh; a. PUNCHY, puntsh; a. Short; thick; fat. PUNCHBOWL, puntsh; b.d., n. A bowl to hold punch. PUNCHBOWL, puntsh; b.d., n. A bowl to hold punch. PUNCHED, puntsh'd, pp. Perforated by a punch.
PUNCHEON, puntsh'dn, n. A measure of liquids.
PUNCHER, puntsh'dr, n. An instrument that makes a hole. a noe.

PUNCHINELLO, påntsh'in-ël'å, n. A buffoon.

PUNCHING,påntsh'ing,ppr. Perforating with a punch.

PUNCTATED, pångk'tå't-ëd, a. Drawn into a point.

PUNCTIFORM, pånk'tê-fårm, a. Having the form Having the form of a point.

PUNCTILIO, pångk-tîl'ýô, n. A nicety of behaviour.

PUNCTILIOUS, pångk-tîl'ýås, a. Nice; exact.

PUNCTILIOUSLY, pångk-tîl'ýås-lê, ad.

With gree Thehaviour. With great nicety.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pångk-til-ýås-nes, n. Nicety of behaviour.

PUNCTION, pångk/shån, n. A puncture.
PUNCTO, pångk/shån, n. Nicety of PUNCTO, pångk/stå, n. Nice point of ceremony. The point of fencing.
PUNCTUAL, pångk/stu-ål, a. Exact; nice.
PUNCTUALIST, pångk/stu-ål-åst, n. One who is very exact.

PUNCTUALITY, pångk-tu-ål-åt, n. Nicety.

PUNCTUALLY, pångk-tu-ål-å, ad. Nicely; exactly.

PUNCTUALNESS, pångk-tu-ål-n-ås, n. Exactness.

PUNCTUATE, pångk-tu-å't, n. To distinguish by pointing.

PUNCTUATED, pångkétu-å/t-čd, pp. Pointed.

PUNCTUATING, pångkétu-å/t-ing, ppr. Pointing.

PUNCTUATION, pångk-tu-å/shån, n. The act or method of pointing.
PUNCTUIST, pank-tu-ist, n. One skilled in the art of

PUNCTURE, půngk-týur, n. A hole made with a sharp point.

PUNCTURE, pångk²týår, vt. To pierce.

PUNCTURED, pångk²týård, pp. Pricked; pierced.

PUNCTURING, pångk²týår-ing, ppr. Piercing. PUNDIT, pundth, nungktyur-ing, ppr. Piercing. PUNDIT, pundth, n. In Hindoostan: a learned Bramin. PUNDLE, pundth, n. A short fat woman. PUNGAR, pung'gdr, n. A crab-fish. PUNGENCY, pun'tjen-sé, n. Piercing; sharp. Biting PUNIC, pu'nik, a. Faithless; treacherous. PUNIC, pu'nik, n. The ancient language of the Carthaginius. thaginians. thagmans.
PUNICE, pu'n's, n. A wall-louse; a bug.
PUNICEOUS, pu-n'sh'dis, a. Purple.
PUNINESS, pu'nè-nès, n. Smallness.
PUNISH, půn'ish, nt. To chastise.
PUNISHED, půn'ishd, pp. Afflicted with evil.
PUNISHING, půn'ish-ing, ppr. Afflicting Afflicting with a penalty for a crime.
PUNISHABLE, pûn-1sh-åbl, a. Worthy of punishment.
PUNISHABLENESS, pûn-1sh-åbl-nés, n. The quality of deserving punishment. UNISHER, pun'ish-ur, n. One who inflicts pains for PUNISHMENT, půn'ish-ment, n. Any infliction. PUNITION, pu-nish'an, n. Punishment. PUNITION, pu-nish-an, n. Punishment.
PUNITIVE, pu-nit-iv. a. Inflicting punishment.
PUNITORY, pu-nit-iv. a. Inflicting punishment.
PUNK, pangk, n. A strumpet.
PUNNED, pand', pp. Quibbled.
PUNNING, pan-ing, ppr. Using a word in different
PUNNING, pan-ing, n. The practice of playing on words.
PUNNITED nangtain n. A quibbler. PUNNING, pun-ing, n. Ine practice of playing on words. PUNSTER, puns-tur, n. A quibbler. PUNT, punt, n. A flat-bottomed boat. PUNT, punt, ni. To play at basset and ombre. PUNTER, punt-fur, n. One that plays basset against the banker or dealer. PUNY, pu-ne, a. Inferior; petty. PUN', pu-ne, a. Inferior; petty.
PUP, pûp', n. A puppy.
PUP, pûp', vi. To bring forth whelps.
PUPA, pu-på, n. The chrysalis.
PUPIL, pu-på, n. The chrysalis.
PUPILAGE, pu-på, n. State of being a scholar.
PUPILARITY, pu-på-år-åt-å, n. Nonage.
PUPILARY, pu-på-år-å, a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPIVOROUS, pu-piv²ô-rås, a. Feeding on the larvas and chrysalids of insects.

PUPPET, påp²êt, n. A small image.

PUPPETMAN, påp²êt-mån, n. \ Master of a PUPPETMASTER,påp²êt-mås-tår,n. \ puppet-show.

PUPPETPLAYER, påp²êt-plå²år, n. One who mawarge the motions of numete.

nages the motions of puppets.
PUPPETRY, půp-ét-rê, n. Affectation.
PUPPETSHOW, půp-ét-shô, n. A mock drama per-

formed by wooden images moved by wire. PUPPY, půp²é, n. A whelp. A name of reproach to PUPPY, půp²é, vt. To bring whelps. [a man. PUPPYISM, půp²é-îzm, n. Extreme affectation.

PUR, pår', n. A gentle noise made by a cat. PUR, pår', vt. To signify by purring. PUR, pår', vi. To murmur as a cat. PURANA, pu-rån'å, n. Among the Hindoos: a sa-

cred poem.
PURANIC, pu-ran'ik, a. Pertaining to the sacred poems
of the Hindoos.

PURBECKSTONE, pår-bék-stó'n, n. A hard sand-PURBLIND, pår-bli'nd. See POREBLIND. [stone. PURBLINDNESS,pår-bli'nd-nés,n. Shortness of sight.

PURBLINDNESS,pår*bli'nd-nės,n. Shortness of sight. PURCHASABLE,pår*tshës-åbl,n. That may be bought PURCHASE, pår*tshës, n. Anything bought. PURCHASE, pår*tshës, vt. To buy for a price. [act. PURCHASED, pår*tshës, vt. To buy for a price. [act. PURCHASED, pår*tshës-t, pp. Acquired by one's own PURCHASEMONEY, pår*tshës-mån.ê, n. Money laid out in the purchase of anything. PURCHASER, pår*tshës-ån, n. A buyer. PURCHASING,pår*tshës-ån, ppn. Buying for a price. PURE, pu'r, a. Clear. Unmingled. Genuine. Guiltless; innocent. Chaste; modest. Unpolluted. PURE, pu'r, vt. To purify; to cleanse.

spots.

punctation. PUNCTULATE, pångk-tu-lå't, vi. To mark with small

PURED, pu'rd, pp. Purified. PURELY, pu'r-lé, ad. In a pure manner. Innocently.

Merely.
PURENESS, pu'r-nes, n. Clearness. Freedom from Freedom from vitious modes of speech. guilt.

guilt. Freedom from vitious modes of speech.

PÜRFILE, pårfl, n. Bobbinwork.

PÜRFILE, pårfl, vi. To embroider.

PÜRFLE, pårfl, vi. To be trimmed upon the edge.

PÜRFLE, pårfl, n.

PÜRFLEW, pårfl, n.

PÜRFLEW, pårflån, n.

PÜRFLED, pår-flåd', pp. Embroidered.

PÜRFLING, pår-flång, ppr. Embroidering.

PÜRGAMENT, pår-gå-ment, n. A cathartick.

PÜRGATION, pår-gå-shån, n. The act of clearing the body by evacuation. Cleansing from guilt.

PÜRGATIVE, pår-gå-tlv, n. A cathartick medicine.

PÜRGATIVE, pår-gå-tlv, n. Having the power to cause evacuations.

cause evacuations.

PURGATORIAL, pår-gå-tó'r-ŷàl, a. Relating to PURGATORIAN, pår-gå-tô'r-ŷàn, a. purgatory. PURGATORY, pår-gå-tår-ê, n. A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

PURGATORY, půr'gå-tůr-ê, a. Expiatory.

PURGATORY, par-gat-tar-e, a. Expatory.
PURGE, par'j, n. A cathartick medicine.
PURGE, par'j, vt. To clear from impurities. To clear from guilt. To evacuate the body.
PURGE, par'j, vi. To vold excrement.
PURGED, par'jd, pp. Evacuated.
PURGER, par'j-ar, n. One who clears away anything

noxious.

PURGING, půrj'îng, n. A looseness.
PURGING, půrj'îng, ppr. Purifying.
PURIFICATION, pu-rf-îk-â'-shân, n. The act of
making pure. The right performed by the Hebrews
after child-bearing.

after child-bearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pu-rif-ik-å't-iv, a. \ Having power

PURIFICATORY, pu-rif-ik-å't-iv-å \ to make pure.

PURIFIED, pu-rê-fi'd, pp. Made pure or clear.

PURIFORM, pu-rê-fi-ûr, n. Cleanser; refiner.

PURIFORM, pu-rê-fi-rm, a. In the form of pus.

PURIFY, pu-rê-fi, vt. To make clear. To free from guilt or corruption.

PURIFY, pu-rê-fi, vi. To grow pure.

PURIFYING, pu-rê-fi-ling, ppr. Cleansing; fining.

PURIM, pu-rim, n. Among the Jews: the feast of lots, to commemorate their deliverance from Haman.

to commemorate their deliverance from Haman.

PURING, pu'r-ing, ppr. Purifying.

PURISM, pu'r-itan, n. Immaculate conduct.
PURIST, pu'r-ist, n. One nice in the use of words.
PURITAN, pu'r-it-an, n. A sectary pretending to emi-

nent purity of religion.

PURITAN, pur-ît-ân, a. Belonging to puritans.

PURITANICAL, pur-ît-ân-îk-âl, a. Relating to PURITANICALLY, pur-ît-ân-îk-âl-ê, ad. After the Puritans.

manner of the puritans. puritan. PURITANISM, pu'r-ît-ân-îzm, n. The notions of a PURITANIZE, pu'r-ît-ân-i'z, vi. To deliver the notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pu'r-it-ê, n. Cleanness. Innocence. Chastity. PURL, purl', n. An embroidered border. Malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

m which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
PURL, pår!, vi. To flow with a gentle noise.
PURL, pår!, vt. To decorate with fringe.
PURLED, pår!d, pp. Decorated with embroidery.
PURLIEU, pår!lu, n. The grounds on the borders of a
forest. District.

forest. District.
P'IRLING, pår-ling, n. The gentle noise of a stream.

Decorating with embroidery. PURLING, parling, pp. Decorating with embroidery. Murmuring

PURLINS, pur-lius, n. Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from

sinking in the middle of their length.

PURLOIN, pår-låé'n, vt. To steal.

PURLOINED, pår-låé'n, vi. To practise theft.

PURLOINED, pår-låé'nd, pp. Stolen.

PURLOINER, pår-låé'nd, pp. Stolen.

PURLOINING, pår-låe'n ing, n. Theft.

PURLOINING, pår-låd'n-ång, ppr. Stealing.
PURPARTY, pår-pårt-å, n. Share.
PURPLE, pårpl, n. The purple colour.
PURPLE, pårpl, a. Red, tinctured with blue.
PURPLE, pårpl, vt. To colour with purple.
PURPLED, pårpl, n. The purple.
PURPLES, pårplz, n. Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers.
PURPLING, pårp-lång, ppr. Making purple.
PURPLISH, pårp-låsh, a. Somewhat purple.
PURPORT, pår-pårt, n. Design. Tendency of a writing or discourse.

ing or discourse.

ing or discourse.

PURPORT, půr-půrt, vt. To intend.

PURPORTED, půr-půrt-ěd, pp. Designed.

PURPORTING, půr-půrt-ing, ppr. Intending.

PURPOSE, půr-půs, vt. To resolve.

PURPOSE, půr-půs, vt. To have an intention.

PURPOSE, půr-půs, pp. Resolved.

PURPOSED, půr-půsd, pp. Resolved.

PURPOSELESS, půr-půsd, pp. Resolved.

PURPOSELESS, půr-půsd-lè, ad. By design.

PURPOSING, půr-půs-lng, ppr. Resolving.

PURPOSELS, půr-půs-lng, ppr. Resolving.

PURPISE, půr-půs-lng, ppr. Resolving.

PURPURATE, půr-pu-rå't, n. A compound of pupuric acid and a salifiable base.

PURPURIC, půr-pu-rik, a. Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid.

PURR, pår', n. A sea-lark. See Pur. PURRED, pård', pp. Signified by purring. PURRING, pår'ling, ppr. Signifying by purring. Mur-

muring, as a cat.

PURSE, pårs', vt. To put into a purse. [tained.

PURSED, pårs', vp. Put in a purse. Wrinkled.

PURSENET, pårs'nėt, n. A put of which the mouth

is drawn together by a string.

PURSEPRIDE, pars-pri'd, n. The insolence of a PURSEPRIDE, půrs-pri'd, n. The insolence of a purseproud person.

PURSEPROUD, půrs-pråôd', a. Puffed up with money.

PURSER, půrs-lår, n. The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS, půrs-lår-nås, n. Shortness of breath.

PURSIVENESS, půrs-lår-nås,) Shortness of breath.

PURSING, pårs-ling, ppr. Wrinkling.

PURSLAIN, půrs-lin, n. A plant.

PURSLAN-TREE, půrs-lån-trè, n. A shrub proper to hadea with.

hedge with.
PURSUABLE, pår-su²ābl, a. What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, půr-su-ans, n. Prosecution.
PURSUANT, půr-su-ant, a. Done in consequence of any thing.

PURSUE, pur-su', vt. To persecute. To chase. To continue. To follow as an example.

PURSUE, pår-su', vi. To proceed.
PURSUED, pår-su'd, pp. Followed. Continued.
PURSUER, pår-su'år, n. One who endeavours to attain an object.

PURSUING, pur-su'ing, ppr. Following. Continuing. PURSUIT, pur-su't, n. Prosecution. Continuance of

endeavour. PURSUIVANT, půrs-bê-vong, n. A state messenger.

PURSUIVANT, pårs-²6è²vàng, n. A state messenger. PURSY, pårs-²ê, a. Short-breathed and fat. [mal. PURTENANCE, pår-²t-²n-lans, n. The pluck of an ani-PURULENCE, pu'r-u-lens, n. } Generation of pus or PURULENT, pu'r-u-lent, a. Consisting of pus. PURVENT, pår-u-lent, a. Consisting of pus. PURVEY, pår-vå', vt. To provide with conveniences. PURVEY, pår-vå', vi. To provide. PURVEYANCE, pår-vå'dns, n. Provision. PURVEYEN, pår-vå'dn, pp. Provided with conveniences. PURVEYING, pår-vå'dn, pp. Purchasing provisions PURVEYOR, pår-vå'dn, n. One that provides victuals. PURVIEW, pår-²vu, n. Proviso.

PURVIEW, parvu, n. Proviso.

PUS, pås', n. The matter of a well-digested sore.

PUSH, påsh', n. Thrust. Assault. Trial. Extremity.

An emergence.

PUSH, posh', vt. To strike with a thrust. To urge. To drive. To enforce.

Grive. 10 cmodes.

PUSH, ρόsh', vi. To make an effort. To make an ettack.

PUSHED, ρόsh'd, pp. Urged; driven.

PUSHER, ρόsh'dn, n. One who pushes.

PUSHING, ρόsh'lng, ppr. Driving; urging forward.

PUSHING, posh-ing, a. Enterprising. gate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphic-PUSHPIN, pôsh'pîn, n. A child's play. PUSILLANMITY, pu-sîl-an-im'ît-ê, n. Cowardice. PYLORIC, pîl-dr'îk, a. Pertaining to the pylorus: as, PUSILLANIMOUS, pu-sîl-ån-îm-ůs, a. Cowardly. PUSILLANIMOUSLY, pu-sîl-ån-îm-ůs-lê, ad. With pusillanimity PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pu - sîl-ân'îm-us-nes, n. Meanness of spirit. PUSS, pos/, n. The fondling name of a cat. The sportsman's term for a hare.

PUSTULATE, půs-tu-lå/t, vt. To form into pustules.

PUSTULATED, půs-tu-lå/t-èd, pp. Formed int Formed into pustules. [pustules. PUSTULATING, pås-'tu-lå't-ång, ppr. Forming into PUSTULE, pås-'tu-lå', n. A small swelling; a pimple. PUSTULOUS, pås-'tu-lås, a. Full of pustules. A rustick. A PUT, půt', n. An action of distress. game at cards.

PUT, pôt', vi. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

PUT, pôt', vi. To place in any situation.

PUT, pôt', pp. Placed; deposited.

PUTAGE, pu²tėj, n. Prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pu²tàn-lzm, n. The trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pu²tà sit, n. Symposed; reputed. PUTANISM, pu-tan-1zm, n. The trace of a prostrate. PUTATIVE, pu-ta-tiv, a. Supposed; reputed. PUTCASE, pot-tals. Suppose it may be so. PUTID, pu-tid, a. Worthless. PUTIDNESS, pu-tid-ness, n. Vileness. PUTLOG, put-tog, n. Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. PUTOFF, pöt-dír, n. An excuse.
PUTREDINOUS, pu-trêd-în-ůs, a. Rotten.
PUTREFACTION, pu-trê-fâk-shůn, n. The state of growing rotten.
PUTREFACTIVE, pu'trê-fâkt-'îv, a. Making rotten.
PUTREFACTIVENESS, pu-trê-fâk-tîv-nês, n. Tend-PUTREFACTIVENESS, pu-trê-fâk²tîv-nés, n. Tending to putrefaction.

PUTREFIED, pu²trê-fi/d, pp. Rotten.

PUTREFY, pu²trê-fi, vi. To rot.

PUTREFY, pu²trê-fi, vi. To make rotten.

PUTREFYING, pu²trê-fi-lng, ppr. Making rotten.

PUTRESCENCE, pu-três²éns, n. The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pu-três²ént, a. Growing rotten.

PUTRESCIBLE, pu-três²ibl, a. That may grow rotten.

PUTRID, pu²trîd, a. Rotten; corrupt.

PUTRIDITY, pu-trîd²ît-ê, n. The state of being putrid.

PUTRIFICATION, pu-trîf²ñ-îk-â'shûn, n. State of becoming rotten. coming rotten. PUTTRY, pot-fré, a. Rotten.
PUTTRY, pot-fré, a. Rotten.
PUTTRH, pôt-fir, n. One who puts Inciter.
PUTTING, pôt-fir, ppr. Setting; placing.
PUTTINGSTONE, pôt-firg-stô'n, n. Stones thrown from the uplitted hand. from the uplited hand.

PUTTOCK, påt/åk, n. A kite.

PUTTY, påt/å, n. A cement used by glaziers.

PUY, påt/å, n. See Pov.

PUZZLE, påz/l, n. Perplexity.

PUZZLE, påz/l, vi. To be awkward.

PUZZLE, påz/l, vi. To perplex; to confound.

PUZZLED, påz/ld, pp. Perplexed.

PUZZLEHEADED, påz/l-håd-åd, a. Having the head full of confused notions. full of confused notions. PUZZLER, půz-lår, n. He who puzzles.
PUZZLING, půz-lår, n. He who puzzles.
PUZZLING, půz-lår, n. A loose porous volPUZZOLANA, půz-ĉ-lå-nå, n. A loose porous volPUZZOLANA, půz-ĉ-lå-nå, n. Canie substance.
PYCNITE, plk-ni't, n. A mineral; the shorlite of Kirwan, or shorlous topaz of Jameson.
PYCNOSTYLE, pîk-nos-ti'l, n. A building where the columns stand very close to each other, only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation. PYE, pi', n. See Pie.
PYEBALD, pi'bald, a. See Piebald. PYGARG, pi²gårg, n. A kind of eagle.
PYGARG, pi²gårg, n. A kind of eagle.
PYGMEAN, pig-mė²an, a. Belonging to a pigmy.
PYGMY, pig-mė, n. PYGMY, pig-mė, a. PYKE, pi²k, n. A foot messenger in India.
PYLAGORE, pil²då-gð²r, n. In ancient Greece, a dele-

the pyloric artery.

PYLORUS, pil-6/rūs, n. The lower orifice of the PYOT, pi-4t, n. See Piet.

PYRACANTH, pir-4-kānth, n. A kind of thorn.

PYRALLOLITE, pir-4l-6-li't, n. A new mineral found in Finland. YRAMID, pir'å-mid, n. A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pir-å-mid-ål, a.

PYRAMIDICAL, pir-å-mid-åk, a.

PYRAMIDICK, pir-å-mid-åk, a.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pir-å-mid-åk, a.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pir-å-mid-åk, a. a pyramid. [state of being pyramidical. PYRAMIDICALNESS, pir-å-mid-ik-ål-nes, n. The PYRAMIDOID, pir-å-maed, n. A solid figure PYRAMOID, pir-å-maed, n. formed by the rotation of a semi parabola about its base, or greatest ordinate.

PYRAMIS, pîr-â-mîs, n. A pyramid.

PYRE, pir, n. A pile to be burnt.

PYRENITE, pîr-ên-îrt, n. A mineral of a grayish black colour, found in the Pyrenees. [vers.

PYREPTOLOGY, pîr-êt-îlvs, n. A treatise on fe-PYRETICS, pîr-êt-îlvs, n. Medicines to cure fevers.

PYRGOM, pîr-ŝ-îrm, a. Having the form of a pear.

PYRITACEOUS, pîr-ît-ā-shin, a. Having the form of a pear.

PYRITACE, pir-ît-îv, n. Firestone.

PYRITIC, pîr-ît-îk, a. ordinate. PYRITICAL, pir-ît-ît-ât, a.

PYRITICAL, pir-ît-ît-ât, a.

PYRITICAS, pir-ît-ît-ât, a.

PYRITIFEROUS, pir-ît-ît-ît-ît-ît-ât, a. Containing pyrite.

PYRITIZE, pîr-ît-i'z, vt. To convert into pyrite.
PYRITIZED, pîr-ît-i'zd, pp. Converted into pyrite.
PYRITIZING, pîr-ît-i'z-îng, ppr. Converting into py-

by the distillation of wood. PYROLOGY, pir-ôl-ô-jê, n. A treatise on heat.
PYROMANCY, pi-rô-mān-sê, n. Divination by fire.
PYROMANTICK, pi-rô-mān-tīk, n. One who practises divination by fire.

YROMETER, pi-rom'et-ur, n. An instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and

other solid bodies, arising from heat.
PYROPHANOUS, pîr-òi-å-nůs, a. Rendered trans-

parent by heat. YROPHORUS, pir-ôf-ô-růs, n. A substance which

takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

PYROSCOPE, pir-os-ko'p, n. An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. PYROSIS, pir-62sis, n. A redness of the face.

PYROTECHNICAL, pi-rô-těk-nîk-ål, a. Skilful in

YROTECHNICKS, pi-rô-têk-nîks, n. The art of fireworks. stands pyrotechnicks.

PYROTECHNIST, pi-rô-têk-nîst, n. One who under-PYROTECHNY, pi-rô-têk-nê, n. The art of managing PYROTICKS, pi-rôtélks, n. Causticks. [fire. PYROXENE, plr-ôks-ê'n, n. Angite. [ene. PYROXENIC, plr-ôks-ê-nlk, a. Pertaining to pyrox-PYRRHIC, plr-élk, n. In poetry: a foot consisting of

two short syllables. PYRRHIN, pir-in, n. A vegeto-animal substance, detected in rain water, by M. Brandes.

PYRRHONIC, pir-ôn-ik, a. Pertaining to pyrrhonism.

PYRRHONISM, pir-ô-nizm, n. Universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, pir-ô-nist, n. A sceptick.

PYTHAGOREAN, pith-å-g-ð-rê-án. a. Pelonging PYTHAGORICAL, pith-å-gor-ík-ål, a. to the phi-PYTHAGORICK, pith-å-gor-ík, a. of Pythagoras. PYTHAGORISM, pîth-åg'o-rizm, n.

LITHOTRIPTIST, li-thô-trip'tist, n. (1 dos, lith'os, stone, and reiße, trib-o, to break, triturate, pulverize.) A professor and operator, in the recently discovered art of Lithotripsy; which consists in breaking, triturating, and pulverizing the stone in the bladder, and removing all the particles of it. This term is not to be found in any Dictionary extant, and should have

immediately followed the word Lithontriptic, in the preceding Part IV. of this Dictionary, published on the first of April. It is here, with thanks to God, a sense of duty to the public, and a deep feeling of

PYTHAGOREAN, pith-åg-ô-rê-an, n. A follower of PYTHIAN, pith-ýan, a. Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

PYTHONESS, přthi-co-nes, n. A sort of witch. PYTHONICK, přthi-co-sk, a. Pretending to foretel

future events.

The opinions PYXHONIST, pith'an st, n. A conjurer. | the host. The opinions | PYX, piks', n. The box in which the Romanists kept

gratitude to the Professor Baron Heurteloup, associated with his name; he having, on Saturday, the fourth of April, in presence of several surgeons, and physicians, in about five minutes, operated upon the author, whose age is seventy-three, without giving him much uneasiness; and, by his consummate skill, not only relieved him from a state of suffering, which he had endured for twelve months, but preserved his life, which, in all human probability, he must have lost under the operation of lithotomy.

Q, ku'. Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though q is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used qu, cw; as cpellan or cwellan, to quell. Qu is, in English, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards cw; as quail, quench, except quoit, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, coit: the name of this letter is cue, from queue, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB, kôáb', n. A fish.

QUACHILTO, kôd-kîl-tô, n. A Brazilian fowl of the moor ben kind, of a fine black colour variegated with white. Its noise resembles the crowing of a cock.

QUACK, kôåk', vi. To cry like a duck. QUACK, kôåk', n. A boastful pretender to arts which

he does not understand. A tricking practitioner in

he does not inderstand. A tricking practitioner in physic.

QUACK, köåk', a. Falsely pretending to cure diseases.

QUACKENED, köåk'énd, a. }

QUACKLED, köåk'énd, a. }

QUACKERY, köåk'ár-ê, n. False pretensions to any

QUACKISH, köåk'sın, a. Boasting like a quack. [art.

QUACKISH, köåk'sın, n. The practice of quackery.

QUACKSALVER, köåk'sål-vår, n. A medicaster; a

chaplatan. A travelling quack.

charlatan. A travelling quack. QUAD, kôad', or kôa'd, a. Evil; bad.

QUADRAGENE, kôảd rà-jé'n, n. A papal indulgence. QUADRAGESIMA, kôảd rà-jés-jm-à, n. Lent, so to Lent. called because it consists of forty days. QUADRA GESIMAL, köåd-rå-jés-im-ål, a. Belonging QUADRA GESIMALS, köåd-rå-jés-im-ålz, n. Offer-

ings formerly made to the mother church. QUADRANGLE, kôà-dràng'gl, n. A square; a sur-

face with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kôd-drâng/gu-lễr, a. Square.

QUADRANT, kôd-drâng/gu-lễr, a. Square.

QUADRANT, kôd-drânt, n. The quarter of a circle.

An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

QUADRANTAL, kôá-drånt-ál, a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kôàd-rå't, n. In printing: a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. QUADRATE, koad-ra't, a. Square; having four equal

and parallel sides.

QUADRATE, kôåd-rå't, vt. To suit. QUADRATICK, kôåd-råt'ik, a. Belonging to a square. QUADRATICK Equations, kold-rat-ik. In algebra: are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought.

QUADRATRIX, kôảd-rå-triks, n. A square figure. QUADRATURE, kôảd-rå-tu'r, n. The first and last

quarter of the moon. A square. QUADREL, koad-rel, n. A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square.

QUADRENNIAL, kőå-drén-ýål, a. Comprisin QUADRIENNIAL, kőå-dré-én-ýål, a. four years. Comprising QUADRENIALLY, kôả-drên-val-ê, ad. Once in four vears.

QUADRIBLE, kőád-ríbl, a. That may be squared. QUADRICORNOUS, kőád-ré-ká/r-nős. a. Hay

QUADRIFID, koad-re-fi'd, a. Cloven into four divisions. QUADRIGENARIOUS, kôad-rê-jên-å/r-ŷůs, a. Consisting of forty. [sides. QUADRILATERAL, köåd-rê-låt-úr-ål, a. Having four QUADRILATERALNESS, köåd-rê-låt-úr-ål-nès, n.

The property of having four right-lined sides. QUADRILITERAL, köåd-ré-lít-úr-ål, a. Consisting

of four letters. by four persons. QUADRILLE, kôå-drīl', n. A game at cards, played QUADRILOCULAR, kôåd-rê-lók-u-lůr, a. Having four cells.

QUADRIN, kôảd-rin, n. A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. QUADRINOMIAL, kôảd-rê-nở/m-ỳảl, a. Consisting

of four denominations or terms. QUADRINOMICAL, kôád-rîn-ôm-îk-âl, a. Consisting

of four denominations. QUADRIPARTITE, kodd-rîp-ar-ti't, a. Div idea

into four parts. QUADRIPARTITELY, köad-rip-ar-ti't-le, a. In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, koad-rip ar-tish'un, n.

division by four. [leaves. QUADRIPHYLLOUS, koad-riff-il-us, a. Having four QUADRIREME, kôad-rê-rê'm, n. A galley with four banks of oars. four syllables.

QUADRIVALVE, kôảd-rê-sîl-âbl, n. A word of QUADRIVALVE, kôảd-rê-vâlv', a. QUADRIVALVULAR, kôảd-rê-vâlv'u-lår, a. } In

botany: having four valves. QUADRIVALVES, kôåd-rê-vâlvz, n. Doors with four

folds. [meeting in a point. QUADRIVIAL, kååd-rfv-ýål, a. Having four ways QUADROON, kåå-dron, n. In America: the offspring

of a mulatto woman by a white man.
UADRUMAN, kôảd rô-mẫn, n. An animal having four hands, or limbs that correspond to the hands of a

[four hands. QUADRUMANOUS, köåd-rö-mån-ås, a. Having QUADRUNE, köåd-rö'n, n. A gritstone with a calca-

on four legs. QUADRUPED, kôảd-rô-pê'd, a. An animal that goes QUADRUPED, kôảd-rô-pê'd, a. Having four feet. QUADRUPLE, kôảd-rôpl, a. Fourfold. [much. QUADRUPLE, kôảd-rôpl, a. Tourkefold gUADRUPLE, kôảd-rôpl, pp. Made four times as QUADRUPLED, kôảd-rôpld, pp. Made four times as

much. twice

QUADRUPLICATE, kôåd-rô'plê-kå't, vt. To double QUADRUPLICATED, kôåd-rô'plê-kå't-èd, pp. Made fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATING, kold-ro-ple-ka-t-ing, ppr. Making fourfold.

2 m 2 531 QUADRUPLICATION, kôảd-rô-plê-kå-shun, n. The taking a thing four times. QUADRUPLING, kôàd²rô²pling, ppr. Making four

times as much. QUADRUPLY, kôảd-rô-plê, ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUARGE, kôẻ/rệ, vt. Inquire; seek.
QUAFF, kôảf, vt. To swallow in large draughts.
QUAFF, kỏáf, vi. To drink luxuriously.
QUAFFER, kỏáfd', pp. Drank in large draughts.
QUAFFER, kỏáfd', pp. Drank in large draughts.
QUAFFER, kỏáf-ắr, vt. To feel out.

QUAFFERED, köaffård, pp. Felt out. QUAFFERING, köaffår-ing, ppr. Feeling out.

QUAFFING, köågfång, pp. Swallowing in large draughts. QUAGGY, köågfå, a. Boggy; not solid. QUAGMIRE, köågfmi'r, n. A shaking marsh. QUAHAUG, köåfhög, n. In New England; the popular name of a large species of clams, or bivalvular

pular name of a large species of clams, or bivalvular QUAID, köåd, part. a. Crushed; dejected. [shells. QUAIL, köåd, n. A bird of game. QUAIL, köåd, vi. To languish. QUAIL, köåd, vi. To crush; to quell. QUAILED, köåd-ling, pp. Depressed; sunk. QUAILING, köåd-ling, ppr. Laughing. QUAILING, köäd-ling, ppr. Laughing. QUAILPIPE, köäd-pi'p, n. A pipe with which fowlers lyre quails. QUAINTI H., according to the control of the control

QUANTINESS, KORTIE-IES, n. ATTOCKY.
QUAKE, kôå'k, n. A shudder.
QUAKE, kôå'k, vi. To shake; to tremble.
QUAKE, kôå'k, vt. To frighten.
QUAKED, kôå'kd, pp. Made to tremble.
QUAKER, kôå'k-år, n. One of a religious sect, dis-

QUAKER, kôå'k-år, n. One of a religious sect, distinguished by peaceable demeanour.
QUAKERISM, kôả'k-år-år, n. } The notions of QUAKERISM, kôả'k-år-år, n. } quakers.
QUAKERLY, kôả'k-år-år, a. Resembling quakers.
QUAKING, kôả'k-år-år, n. Trepidation.
QUAKING, kôả'k-år, ppr. Shaking; trembling.
QUAKINGGRASS, kôả'k-årg-grås, n. An herh.
QUALIFIABLE, kôảl-åf-å-åbl, a. That may be qualified. ment. lified. QUALIFICATION, kôál-if-ik-å-shun, n. Accomplish-

QUALIFIED, köål²ff-i-år, p. Fitted by endowments. QUALIFIER, köål²ff-i-år, p. That which qualifies. QUALIFY, köål²ff-i, ad. To fit for any thing. To

modify.

QUALIFYING, köll'ff-i-ing, ppr. Furnishing with the necessary qualities for any station, &c. QUALITIED, köll'ft ed, n. Disposed with regard to

the passions. QUALITY, kôál-t-t-t, n. Disposition; temper. Virtue or vice. Accomplishment. Rank. Persons of high rank. QUALM, köä'm, or köä'm, n. A sudden fit of siekness. QUALMISH, köä'm-ish, or köä'm-ish, a. Seized with

sickly languor. QUALMISHNESS, koa'm-ish-nes, a. Nausea.

QUANDARY, kôản-đã-rê, n. A doubt; a difficulty. QUANDARY, kôản-đã-rê, vt. To bring into a difficulty. QUANDARIED, kôản-då'r-êd, pp. Brought into a state of difficulty.

QUANDARYING, kôản'da'r-ê-ing,ppr. Bringing into

tion; a part. A large portion.
QUANTUM, kôản/tům, n. The amount.
QUAP, kôảp'. See to QUOB.
QUAR, kôảr'. See QUARRE.

QUARANTINE, kôảr-ân-tên, n. The space of forty QUARANTINE, kôảr-ân-tên, n. days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

QUARANTINED, kôar-an-tê'nd, pp. Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period. QUARANTINING, kôar-an-tê'n-îng, ppr. Prohibit-

ing from intercourse with the port. QUARRE, kôảr-c, n. A quarry.

QUARREL, kôár-'cl, n. A brawl; a scuffle; a dispute A cause of debate. The glazier's diamond. QUARREL, kôár-'cl, vi. To fight; to combat. QUARREL, kôár-'cl, vi. To quarrel with. QUARRELLER, kôár-'cl-'dr, n. He who quarrels.

QUARRELLING, köår'él-ing, n. Disagreement. QUARRELLING, köår'él-ing, ppr. Disputing with

angry words.
QUARRELLOUS, kôår-él-ås, a. Petulant.
QUARRELSOME, kôår-él-sům, n. Inelined to brawl.
QUARRELSOMELY, kôår-él-sům-lé, ad. Petulantly.
QUARRELSOMENESS, kôår-él-sům-něs, n. Petulance.

QUARRIED, kôảr-cd, pp. Dug from a pit. QUARRY, kôảr-c, n. A square. A place where they

dig stones.
QUARRY, kôảr 'cê, vi. To prey upon.
QUARRY, kôảr 'cê, vi. To dig out of a quarry.
QUARRY, kôảr 'cê, vi. To dig out of a quarry.

QUARRYING, koar-e-ing, ppr. Digging stones from a quarry. QUARRYMAN, kỗảr-cê-mẫn, n. One who digs in a

QUART, koa'rt n. The fourth part of a gallon. A

sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.
QUARTAN, kôả/rt-ễn, n. The fourth-day ague.
QUARTANAGUE, kôả/rt-tễn-â-gu, n. An ague, in

which the fit returns every fourth day.

QUARTATION, kôar-tā'shān,n. A chymical operation. QUARTER, kôa'r-tā'r, n. A fourth part. Proper sta-tion. Mercy granted by a conqueror. A measure of eight bushels. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a

quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom. QUARTER, kôả'r-tůr, vt. To divide into four parts. To station or lodge soldiers. To bear as an appendage

to the hereditary arms.
QUARTERAGE, kôả'r-tửr-ểj, n. A quarterly allowance.
QUARTERDAY, kôả'r-tửr-dẩ', n. One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid. [deck. QUARTERDECK, kôå/r-tůr-dék, n. The short upper QUARTERED, kôå/r-tůrd, pp. Divided into four equal

QUARTERING, kôd/r-tur-ing, ppr. Dividing into

quarters. Stationing. QUARTERING, köå'r-tůr-ing, n. A partition of a shield containing many coats of arms. part. QUARTERLY, kôl/r-tůr-lê, a. Containing a fourth QUARTERLY, kôl/r-tůr-lê, ad. Once in a quarter of

a year. QUARTERMASTER, köår-tår-må/s-tår, n. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. [of a pint. QUARTERN, kôả'r-tẳrn, n. A gill; the fourth part QUARTERSESSIONS, kôả'r-tắr-sésh'ẩnz, n. One

kind of court of law.

QUARTERSTAFF, koå'r-tår-ståf,n. A staff of defence. QUARTILE, koa'r-til, n. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs, or ninety degrees, distant from each other.

QUARTO, kôd'r-tô, n. A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTZ, kőá'rtz, n. A kind of stone. QUARTZY, kőá'rtz-é, a. Resembling quartz.

QUAS, kôas, n. In Russia: a drink of common domestie use. mestie use. [void. QUASH, kôåsh', vt. To crush; to squeeze. To make QUASH, kôåsh', vi. To be shaken with a noise. QUASH, kôåsh', n. A pompion. QUASHED, kôåshd', pp. Crushed; subdued. QUASHING, kôåsh-sa-sa-shūn, n. The act of shaking. QUASSIA, kôåsh-ŷå, n. A medicinal bitter. QUASSIA, kôåsh-ŷå, n. A medicinal bitter. QUASSIA, kôåsh-ŷå, n. A medicinal bitter. QUASSIA, kôåsh-ŷå, n. A medicinal bitter.

QUAT, kôát', n. A pustule; a pimple. QUATERCOUSINS, kåttår-kůz'inz, n. Those within

the first four degrees of kindred. QUATERNARY, kôà-tê'r-nêr-ê, n. The number of

QUATERNARY, kôả-těr nệte-ê, a. Consisting of QUATERNION, kôả-těr nýun, n. The number four. QUATERNION, kòả-těr nýun, vt. To divide into files

or companies. QUATERNIONED, kôà-ter-nyand, pp. Divided into

QUATERNIONING, koa-ter-nyan-ing,ppr. Dividing

QUATERNITY, kôả-tẻr-nit-ê, n. The number four. QUATORZE, kà-tôr'z, n. At piquet: four cards of the same name.

QUATRAIN, kôå-trå'n, or kå-trå'n, n. A stanza of

four lines rhyming alternately.

QUAVE, kôå'v, vi. To shake; to vibrate.

QUAVEMIRE, kôå'v-mi'r, n. A quagmire.

QUAVER, kôå'vår, vt. To shake the voice. To

tremble; to vibrate. QUAVER, kôš vůr, n. A shake on a musical instrument. A musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet. QUAVERED, köå-vård, part. a. Uttered in quavers. QUAVERED, köå-vård, pp. Distributed into quavers. QUAVERER, köå-vår. n. A warbler.

QUAVERING, kô&-vůr-îng, n. Act of shaking the voice. A shake on a musical instrument.

QUAVERING, koa-vur-ing, ppr. Shaking the voice

or the sound of an instrument. [river. QUAY, kå', or kê', v. An artificial bank to the sea or QUAY, kå', or kê', vt. To furnish with quays. QUAYED, kå'd, or kê'd, pp. Furnished with quays. QUAYING, kå'dng, or kê'dng, ppr. Furnishing with

quays. QUEACH, kốể/tsh, v. A thick bushy plot. QUEACH, kốể/tsh, n. To stir; to move.

QUEACH, kôể/tsh-ê, a. Shaking; quaggy. QUEAN, kôể/n, n. A worthless woman. QUEASINESS, kôể/zê-nễs, n. The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kôé'zé, a. Sick with nausea. QUECK, kôé'k', vi. To shrink. QUEEN, kôé'n, n. The wife of a king. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

QUEEN, kôển, vĩ. To play the queen. QUEENAPPLE, kôển-ắpl, n. A species of apple. QUEENDOWAGER, kôển-dắc/ả-jữr, n. The widow

QUEENGOLD, kôể n-gồ ld, n. A revenue belonging to the queen of England, during her marriage to the king. QUEENING, kôć'n-lng, n. An apple. QUEENLIKE, kôć'n-li'k, u. Resembling a queen.

QUEENLY, kôé'n-lê, a. Becoming a queen. QUEER, kôé'r, a. Odd; strange. QUEERLY, kôé'r-lê, ad. Oddly.

QUEERNESS, kôê'r-nês, n. Oddness.

QUEEST, koëst, n. A ringdove.

QUELS 1, kôé'st, n. A ringdove.
QUEINT, kôé'nt, pret. and part. of to quench.
QUELL, kôé', vt. To crush; to subdue.
QUELL, kôé', vi. To abate.
QUELLED, kôé'ld', pp. Subdued; quieted.

QUELLER, koel'ar, n. One that subdues.

QUELLER, kôél-úr, n. One that subdues.
QUELLING, kôél-úr, ppr. Subduing.
QUELQÜECHOSE, kék-shô'z, n. A trnfe.
QUEME, kôé'm, vt. To please.
QUEMED, kôé'md, pp. Pleased.
QUEMING, kôé'm-îng, ppr. Pleasing. [thirst.
QUENCH, kôéntsh', vt. To extinguish fire. To allay
QUENCH, kôéntsh', vi. To cool.
QUENCHABLE, kôéntsh-ábl.a. That may be quenched.
OUENCHED, kôéntsh-ábl. m. Extinguished.

QUENCHED, köéntshá', pp. Extinguished. QUENCHER, köéntshá'r, n. One that quenches. QUENCHING, köéntshá'ng, ppr. Extinguishing. QUENCHINGs, köéntshá's, a. Unextinguishable. QUERELE, köérél, or kérél, n. A complaint to a court.

QUERENT, kôć-rènt, n. The plaintiff. An inquirer. QUERIED, kôć-rè'd, pp. Examined by questions. QUERIMONIOUS, kôċr-è-mô'n-ŷds, a. Complaining. QUERIMONIOUSLY, kôér-ê-mô/n-ŷds-lê, ad. With

complaint. QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kőér-ê-mő/n-ŷůs-nés, n. A

QUERIMONOUSNESS, koer-e-mon-yus-nes, n. A complaining temper.
QUERIST, kôé'r-ist, n. An inquirer.
QUERK, kôérk'. See QUIRK.
QUERK, kôérk'. See QUIRK.
QUERL, kôérly, vt. To twirl. To coil.
QUERN, kôérn', n. A handmill.
QUERPO, kôér-pô, n. A dress close to the body.
QUERQUEDULE, kôér-kôé-du'l, n. A species of teal of the groups ares. of the genus anas.

QUERRY, kôér'é, n. A groom belonging to a prince. QUERULOUS, kôér'u-lůs, a. Habitually complaining. QUERULOUSLY, kôér'u-lůs-lê, ad. In a complaining manner.

QUERULOUSNESS, kôer'u-lus-nes, n. Habit of com-

QUERULOUSNESS, koer-u-lus-nes, n. mant of complaining.
QUERY, kôé-rê, n. A question.
QUERY, kôé-rê, vi. To ask questions.
QUERY, kôé-rê, vi. To doubt of.
QUERYING, kôé-rê-îng, ppr. Examining by questions.
QUEST, kôé-st', n. Search. An impannelled jury.
QUEST, kôé-st', vi. To go in scarch.
QUEST, kôé-st', vi. To search for.
QUESTANT, kôé-st'ant, n. A seeker.
QUESTANT, kôé-st'ant, n. A seeker.
QUESTED kôk-st'ant, n. Searched for.

QUESTIONABLE, kőést-ýån-åbl, a. Doubtful. QUESTIONABLENESS, kőést-ýån-åbl-nés, n. The

QUESTIONARY, köést-yűn-ér-é. a. Inquiring. QUESTIONARY, köést-yűn-ér-é. a. Inquiring. QUESTIONED, köést-yűnd, pp. Interrogated. QUESTIONER, köést-yűn-ár, n. An inquirer.

QUESTIONING, kôést-ýûn-lng, ppr. Interrogating. QUESTIONIST, kôést-ýûn-lst, n. A questioner. QUESTIONLESS, kôést-ýûn-lès, ad. Without doubt.

QUESTMAN, köest-mån, n. One having QUESTMONGER, köest-mång-går, n. power to

make legal inquiry. QUESTOR, kőést'űr, n. An officer, among the Romans,

who had the management of the publick treasure.
QUESTORSHIP, köéstérist, n. A seeker. A pursuer.
QUESTUARY, köéstérist, n. Studious of profit.
QUESTUARY, köéstén-ér-é, n. Studious of profit.
QUESTUARY, köéstén-ér-é, a. One employed to

Collect profits.

QUEUE, ku'. See Cue.

QUIB, köib', n. A bitter taunt.

QUIBBLE, köib'l, vi. To pun.

QUIBBLER, köib'lâr, n. A susser.

QUIBBLER, köib'lâr, n. A punster.

QUICE, kôi's. See QUEEST.
QUICH, kôitsh', vi. To stir; to move.
QUICK, kôik', n. A live animal. The living flesh.
QUICK, kôik', a. Swift. Nimble. Active. Ready. Pregnant.

Pregnant.
QUICK, kolik', ad. Nimbly. Readily.
QUICK, kolik', vt. To make alive.
QUICK, kolik', vt. To become alive.
QUICKBEAM, kolik-ho'm, n. A species of wild
QUICKENTREE, kolik'n-tre', n. ash.
QUICKEN, kolik'n, vt. To make alive. To hasten. To

excite.

QUICKEN, kěik'n, vi. To become alive: as, a woman QUICKEN, kölk'ndr, pp. Made alive.
QUICKENED, kölk'ndr, pp. Made alive.
QUICKENER, kölk'ndr, n. That which actuates.
QUICKENING, kölk'ning, ppr. Giving life. Accele-

QUICKENING, kölk/ning, a. Giving new life and vi-QUICKEYED, kolk/i/d, a. Having sharp sight. QUICKGRASS, kölk/grås, n. Dog-grass.

QUICKLIME, kölk-lim, n. Lime unquenched. QUICKLY, kölk-lim, ad. Soon; speedily. QUICKMATCH, kölk-måtsh', n. A combustible pre-

paration.

paration.

QUICKNESS, kőík'nės, n. Speed. Velocity. Sharp-QUICKSAND, kőík'sánd, n. Moving sand.

QUICKSCENTED, kőík'sént-éd, pp. Discovering by

the smell.

QUICKSET, kőľk'sét, n. Living plant set to grow. QUICKSET, kőľk'sét, vt. To plant with living plants. QUICKSETTED, kőľk'sét-éd, pp. Planted with liv-

ing plants. QUICKSETTING, kốik's ct-ing, ppr. Planting with living plants. [sight. QUICKSIGHTED, kõik-si/t-èd. a. Having a sharp QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, koik-si't-ed-nes, n. Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER, kolk'sil-vur, n. A fluid mineral, called mercury by the chymists. QUICKSILVERED, köik-sil-vård, a. Overlaid with

quicksilver.

QUICKWITTED, košk'-ošt'-ed, a. Having ready wit.

QUICK WITTED, KOIK-OIT-CA, A. Having ready wit. QUID, kôid, n. Something chewed. QUIDAM, kôidâm, n. Somebody. QUIDAMY, kôidâm, n. Somebody. QUIDDATY, kôidân, e. n. Marmalade. QUIDDATY, kôidân, n. A subtilty. [sence of a thing. QUIDDITY, kôidân, n. A subtilty. [sence of a thing. QUIDDLE, kôidî, vi. To waste time in trifling employments.]

ployments.

QUIDDLER, kond'lur, n. One who spends time in trifling nicetics.

QUIDDLING, kond-ling, n. The spending of time in trifling employments.
QUIDDLING, köld-ling, ppr. Spending of time in

trifling employments.
QUIDNUNC, köld-nunk, n. One who pretends to

know all occurrences. QUIESCE, koi-és', vi. To be silent : as, a letter. To

have no sound. QUIESCENCE, kői'és'éns, n. Rest; repose.

QUIESCENCE, kôi-és-éns, n. Rest; repose.
QUIESCENT, kôi-és-ént, a. Resting; lying at repose.
QUIET, kôi-ét, n. Rest. Repose. Peace.
QUIET, kôi-ét, a. Still. Peaceable. Not ruffled.
QUIET, kôi-ét, vt. To calm; to pacify; to still.
QUIETED, kôi-ét-éd, pp. Made still.
QUIETER, kôi-ét-år, n. The person that quiets.
QUIETING, kôi-ét-ling, ppr. Tranquillizing.

QUIETING, kối-ce-ling, ppr. Tranquillizing. QUIETISM, kối-cet-lzm, n. The sentiments of the re-

ligious sect, called Quietists, of which Molines, a Spanish priest, is reputed the founder. QUIETIST, köi'-ĕt-İst, n. One of the mystical sect

which has maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind.

QUIETLY, kôi-ct-lê, ad. Calmly; peaceably; at rest. QUIETNESS, kői-ét-nés, n. Stillness; peace. QUIETSOME, kői-ét-sűm, n. Calm; still. QUIETUDE, kői-ét-u'd, n. Rest; repose. QUIETUS, kői-ét-űs, n. Final discharge. QUILL, kőil', n. The instrument of writing. Reed on

which weavers wind their threads.

which weavers wind their threads.
QUILL, köll', vt. To form in plaits like quills.
QUILLED, kölld', pp. Plaited into small ridges.
QUILLET, köll-t, n. Subtilty; nicety.
QUILLING, köll-t, n. A cover for a bed.
QUILT, köllt', vt. To stitch one cloth upon another.
QUILTED, köllt-ted, pp. Stitched together.

QUILTED, köllt-tag, pp. The act of forming a quilt.

QUILTING, köllt-ing, n. The act of forming a quilt. QUILTING, köllt-ing, ppr. Stitching together as two cloths with some soft substance between them.

QUINARY, köln-år-è, a. Consisting of five.
QUINCE, kölns', n. A fruit.
QUINCE, kölns', n. }
The tree which proQUINCE-TREE, kölns-trê', n. }
QUINCH, kölnsh', vi. To stir.
QUINCHAL, kölnsh', vi. To stir.

of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, köin-kungks, n. A plantation of trees, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle.

QUINDECAGON, köin-děk'å-gòn, n. A plain figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

QUINDECEMVIR, kon-de-sem-vir, n. A body of fifteen magistrates, whose business it was to preside over the sacrifice, in Rome.

QUINIA, kôin-ýà, n. In pharmacy: a substance QUININE, kôin-í'n, n. prepared from yellow bark (Cinchona cordifolia), possessing in a concentrated form the tonic virtues of the bark, and capable of forming salts with acids. One of these, the sulphate of quinine, is much employed in intermittent fevers,

and other diseases where powerful tonics are required. QUINQUAGESIMA, köin-köå-jés-im-å, a. Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers. QUINQUANGULAR, köin-köäng-gu-lår, a. Having

five corners.

QUINQUARTICULAR, köin-köar-tik-u-lur, a. Consisting of five articles. QUINQUEFID, köin-köe-fi'd, a. Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED, köin'köê-fô-lê-ä't-èd, Having five leaves. [years. QUINQUENNIAL, kỗin-kỗển-ýẫl, a. Lasting five QUINQUEREME, kỗin-kỗể-rểm, n. A galley having five seats or rows of oars

QUINQUEVIR, kőin-kőé-vîr, n. One of an order or five priests, in Rome.
QUINQUINA, kőin-kőé-nå, or kőin-kői-nå, n. The

drug called Jesuit's bark.

QUINSY, kößnt', n. A tumid inflammation in the QUINT, kößnt', n. A set of five.

[throat. QUINTAIN, kößntt', n. A post with a turning top. QUINTAL, kößnt'td', n. A hundred weight to weigh

with. QUINTESSENCE, kon-tes-ens, n. An extract from

any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. QUINTESSENTIAL, kon-tes-sen-shal, a. Consisting of quintessence.
QUINTILE, kont'il, n. The aspect of planets when

distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

QUINTIN, köin-tin, n. An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sandbag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back. QUINTUPLE, köin-tupl, a. Fivefold.

QUIP, köip', v. A sharp jest; a sarçasm.
QUIP, köip', vt. To taunt; to insult.
QUIP, köip', vt. To scoff.
QUIPPED, köip'd', pp. Taunted. [retort.
QUIPPING, köip'ding, ppr. Treating with a sarcastic
QUIRE, köi'r, n. A body of singers. A chorus. A

bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets. QUIRE, köi'r, vi. To sing in concert. QUIRISTER, köi'r-fis-tür, n. Chorister; one Chorister; one who sings in concert. QUIRITATION, köir-it-å'shun, n. A cry for help.

QUIRK, kôérk', n. Quick stroke. Smart taunt. Slight Consisting of a slight conceit. QUIRKISH, kôểrk'îsh, a. Consisting of a slight QUIRPELE, kôirp'ê'l, n. The Indian ferret, an animal

of the weasel kind. Of the weaser kind.

QUIT, költ, vt. To set free. To clear a debt. To absolve. To abandon; forsake; resign; give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kötsh'grås', n. Dog-grass.

QUITCLAIM, köft'klå'm, n. A deed of release.

QUITCLAIM, köft'klå'm, vt. To release a claim by

deed without covenants or warranty.
QUITCLAIMED, kost'kla'md, pp. Released by deed. QUITCLAIMING, kont'kla'm-ing, ppr. Conveying by

deed of release.

QUITE, kö't', ad. Completely; totally. QUITRENT, kö't'rent, n. Small rent reserved. QUITS, kö'ts', interj. An exclamation used when any

QUITS, kôîts', interj. An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even. QUITTAL, kôîts'd, n. Return; repayment. QUITTANCE, kôîts'ens, n. Discharge from a debt. QUITTANCE, kôîts'ens, vt. To repay. QUITTANCED, kôîts'ensd, pp. Repaid. QUITTANCING, kôits'ensd, pp. Repaid. QUITTANCING, kôits'ensd, pp. Repaid. QUITTED, kôîts'ed, pp. Left; acquitted. QUITTER, kôîts'âr, n. A deliverer. Scoria of tin. QUITTER, kôîts'âr, n. A deliverer. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, which grows most commonly on the inside of the foot.

of the foot.
QUITTING, kỗit-l̄ng, pp. Leaving.
QUIVER, kỗit-l̄n, n. A case or sheath for arrows.
QUIVER, kỗit-l̄n, n. Nimble; active.
QUIVER, kỗit-l̄n, ni. To quake; to shudder.
QUIVERED, kỗit-l̄n, pp. Furnished with a quiver.
QUIVERING, kỗit-l̄ng, n. kỗit-l̄ng, n. The cat of shaking is actiation. act of shaking; agitation.

QUIVERING, köiv-ur-ing, ppr. Trembling with cold Quixote. QUIXOTIC, kölks-dt-ik, a. Extravagant; like Don

l 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

QUIXOTISM, kôiks'ůt-izm, n. Romantick and absurd notions or actions.

QUIZ, kőlz', n. An enigma; a riddle. QUIZ, kőlz', vt. To puzzle. QUOB, kőbb', vi. To move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUOD, kôỏd. The same as Quoth, he saith. QUODLIBET, kôỏd-lê-bět, n. A nice point; a subtilty. QUODLIBETARIAN, kôỏd-lê-bět-a'r-yan, n. One

who disputes on any subject. QUODLIBETICAL, kööd-lê-bět-îk-âl, α. Not res-

trained to a particular subject.

QUODLIBETICALLY, kööd-lê-bět-îk-âl-ê, ad. So as to be debated.

to be debated.
QUOIF, kôåé'f, n. The cap of a serjeant at law.
QUOIF, kôåé'f, vt. To dress with a head-dress.
QUOIFFED, kôåé'fd, pp. Covered with a coif.
QUOIFFING, kôåé'f-lng, ppr. Dressing with a coif.
QUOIFFURE, kôåé'f-n'r, n. Head-dress.
QUOIL, kôåé'n. See Coil.
QUOIN, kôåé'n, n. Corner. An instrument for raising weille anging

An instrument for rais-

ing warlike engines.

QUOIT, koaê't, n. The disens of the ancients. The game of quoits is a game of skill: the discus was only a trial of strength.

QUOIT, kôảể/t, vt. To throw. QUOIT, kôảể/t, vi. To throw quoits. QUOITED, kôảể/t-ểd, pp. Thrown.

QUOITEIN, köåé't-én, pp. Thrown.
QUOITING, köåé't-ing, ppr. Throwing.
QUONDAM, köån-dåm, ad. Having been farmerly.
QUOOK, köå'k, pret. of quake.
QUOP, köåp'. See QuoB.
QUORUM, köå-tåm, n. A bench of justices.
QUOTATION, köå-tå-shån, n. Share; proportion;
the original word for quate.
Passaga adduced out of

the original word for quota. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

QUOTE, kbb't, vt. To adduce the words of another.
QUOTE, kbb't, vt. To adduce the words of another.
QUOTED, kbb't-id, pp. Cited.
QUOTED, kbb't-id, pp. Cited.
QUOTER, kbb't-id, v. imp. Quoth I, say I or said I;

quoth he, says he or said he. QUOTIDIAN, kôô-tỉd-ŷān, a. Daily. QUOTIDIAN, kôô-tỉd-ỳān, a. Any thing which returns every day. QUOTIENT, köö-shent, n. In arithmetick: the num-

ber produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

QUOTING, k86/t-lng, ppr. Citing; adducing.

R

R, ar', is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur; it has one consonant sound in English: as, red, rose, more, muriatick: in words derived from the Greek,

it is followed by an h, rhapsody. RABATE, rå-bå't, vt. To recover a hawk to the fist

again.

RABATO, rå-bå-to, n. A kind of ruff.

RABBET, råb-ét, n. A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

RABBET, rab-et, vt. To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RABBETED, råb'ét-éd, pp. United by a rabbet-joint. RABBETING, rab'et-ing, ppr. Uniting by a rabbet-

RABBETPLANE, råb'ét-plå'n, n. A joiner's plane for

paring or cutting square down the edge of a board, &c. RABBI, råb²i, or råb²e, n. } A doctor among the Jews.

RABBINIC, råb-in-ik, n. The language of the Rabbins. RABBINICAL, rå-bin-ik-ål, a. Relating to the notions of the Rabbins.

RABBINISM, råb'in-izm, n. A rabbinic phrascology. RABBINIST, råb'in-ist, n. The Jews, who adhered to

the Talmud and its traditions. RABBINITE, råb'in-i't, n. The same as rabbinist.

RABBIT, råb-it, n. A furry animal that burrows in the ground. RABBITWARREN, råb'it-oar'en, n. Ground in

which rabbits burrow. RABBLE, råb'l, n. An assembly of low people.

RABBLECHARMING, råb'l-tshår-ming, a. Charming the rabble.

RABBLEMENT, råb'l-ment, n. Any crowd. RABID, råb'dd, a. Fierce. Mad. RABIDNESS, råb'dd-nes, n. Fierceness.

RABINET, rab-in-et, n. A kind of small ordnance.

RABDOLOGY, råb-döl-å-je, n. A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.

RACA, ra-ka, n. A Syriac word, signifying empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. RACE, ra's, n. A generation; a collective family.

Contest in running. Progress; course. Race of giuger: A root or sprig of ginger. RACE, ra's, vi. To run as in a race; to run swiftly.

RACEGINGER, rå's-jin'jur, n. Ginger in the root. RACEHORSE, rå's-hå'rs, n. Horses bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rås-ê-må'shűn, n. The cultivation RACEMIFEROUS, rås-ê-mî't'űr-űs, a. Bearing clusters.

RACEMOUS, ras-e-mus, a. Growing in racemes or RACER, rå'3-år, n. Runner. clusters.

RACH, råk', or råtsh', n. A hunting dog.
RACHITÆ, rå-ki-tå, n. The rickets.
RACHITIC, rå-ki-tå, n. Belonging to the museles of the back.

RACINESS, rå'sê-nes, n. The quality of being racy. RACK, råk', n. An engine to torture. A distaff. Thin vapours in the air. A neck of mutton. A grate; a

wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle.
RACK, rak', vt. To torment by the rack. To
ment; to barass. To draw off from the lees. To tor-

RACK, råk', vi. To fly, as clouds before the wind. RACKED, råk'd, pp. Tortured; tormented. RACKER, råk'år, n. One who torments.

RACKET, råk'et, n. A confused talk. The instrument

with which players at tennis strike the ball.
RACKET, råk-ét, vt. To strike as at the game of racket.
RACKETED, råk-ét, vi. To frolick.
RACKETED, råk-ét-éd, pp. Struck with a racket.

RACKETING, råk-ét-ing, ppr. Striking with a racket. RACKETY, råk-ét-é, a. Making a noise. RACKING, råk-ing, n. Torture of mind. Stretching

cloth on a rack to dry. Drawing off liquors from the RACKING, råk-ing, ppr. Flying as vapour, or broken RACKINGPACE, råk-ing-pås, n. Rackingpace of a

[uttermost. horse is the same as an amble. RACKRENT, råk-rent, n. Annual rent raised to the RACKRENTED, råk-rent-ed, pp. Subjected to the payment of rackrent.

RACKRENTER, råk-rent-ur, n. One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKOON, rå-kô'n, n. A New-England animal, like a RACY, rå'sê, Strong; flavorous.
RAD, råd'. The old pret. and part. of Read.

RAD, råd', n. Rad, red, and rod, differing only in dia-

lect, signify counsel.

RADDLE, rad'l, n. A long stick used in hedging.

RADDLE, rad'l, vt. To twist together.

RADDLED, rad'ld, pp. Twisted.

RADIANCE, rå'd-ýåns, n. RADIANCY, rå'd-ýåns-ê, n. Sparkling lustre. RADIANT, rå'd-ýånt, n. The luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

RADIANT, rå'd-ýånt, a. Shining brightly. RADIANTLY, rå'd-ýånt-lê, ad. With sparkling lustre. RADIATE, rå'dê-å't, or rå'd-ýå't, vi. To shine; to

RADIATE, rå-dê-å/t, or rå/d- \hat{y} å/t, vt. To enlighten. RADIATED, rå-dê-å/t-èd, or rå/d- \hat{y} å/t-èd, pp. Adorn-

ed with rays of light.
RADIATED, rå-de-å/t-ed, a. Adorned with rays.
RADIATING, rå-de-å/t-ing, or rå-d--jå/t-ing, ppr.

Darting rays of light. RADIATION, ra-dê-a-shûn, n. Emission of rays from a centre every way. RADICAL, rad'ik-al, n. That part of the seed of a

plant which becomes its roct.
RADICAL, råd-fk-ål, a. Primitive; original. Im-

planted by nature.

RADICALITY, råd-ik-ål-ít-ê, n, Origination.

RADICALLY, råd-ík-ål-é, ad, Originally; primitively.

RADICALNESS, råd-ík-ål-něs, n. The state of being radical.

RADICATE, råd-'îk-å't, vt. To plant deeply and firmly. RADICATE, råd-'îk-å't, a. Deeply infixed.

RADICATE, råd'ik-å't, a.

RADICATE, råd-'ik-å't, a. RADICATED, råd-'ik-å't-ëd, pp. Deeply planted. RADICATION, råd-'ik-å-shån, n. The act of taking

RADIOMETER, rå-dê-èm'ét-år, n. The forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.

RADISH, råd-dsh, n. A root.
RADIUS, rå'd-ŷūs, n. The semi-diameter of a circle.
The bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

RADIX, rå'diks, n. The root.

Riff-raff, the mob.

RAFF, råf, n. A confused heap. Riff-raff, the mob. RAFF, råf, n. A confused heap. Riff-raff, the mob. RAFF, råf, n. A species of game or lottery. RAFFLE, råfl, n. A species of game or lottery. RAFFLING, råfling, npr. Throwing dice for a prize. RAFT, ra'ft, n. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber across each other.

RAFT, råft, a. Bereft. Rent; severed. RAFTED, råft-éd, pp. Torn; severed. RAFTER, råf-tår, n. The timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, rå'f-tård, a. Built with rafters. RAFTING, rå'ft-Ing, n. The business of floating a raft.

RAFTING, rå/ft-ing, ppr. Tearing; rending., RAFTSMAN, rå/fts-mån, n. A man who manages a raft.

RAFTSMAN, rates-man, n. A man who manages a rat. RAFTY, rå'f-tå, a. Damp; musty. RAG, råg', n. Any thing rent. A fragment of dress. RAG, råg', vt. To scold opprobriously. RAGAMUFFIN, råg-å-mūf'in, n. A paltry mean fellow.

[shank to retain it in its place.

RAGBOLT, råg'bô'lt, n. An iron pin with bars on its RAGE, rå'j, n. Violent anger.
RAGE, rå'j, n. To be in fury.
RAGEFUL, rå'j-fôl, a. Furious; violent.
RAGERY, rå'j-dr-è, n. Wantonness.
RAGGED, råg'ed, a. Rent into tatters. Uneven.

Dressed in tatters.

RAGGED, rågd', pp. Scolded opprobriously. RAGGEDNESS, råg'-ed-nes, n. State of being dressed

in tatters. Unevenness.

The tatters. Uneventees.

RAGGING, råg-lng, ppr. Scolding; rating.

RAGING, råj-lng, n. Impetuosity.

RAGING, råj-lng, ppr. Acting with violence.

RAGINGLY, råj-lng-lå, ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, råg-mån, n. One who deals in rags.

RAGMANROLL, råg-mån-rå'l. See RIGMAROLE. RAGOUT, rå-gå', n. Meat stewed and highly seasoned. RAGSTONE, råg-stô'n, n. A stone so named from its

breaking in a ragged uncertain manner. RAGWORT, rag-odrt, n. A plant. RAIL, rad, n. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. A rail is a series of cross beams sup-

ported with posts. A kind of bird.

RAIL, rål, vt. To inclose with rails.

RAIL, rål, vi. To use insolent and reproachful language. To flow.

RAILED, råld, pp. Inclosed with rails. [language. RAILER, rål-år, n. One who defames by opprobrious

RAILING, rål-ing, n. Insolent and reproachful language. Rails which inclose a place. [mouring RAILING, rål-ing, ppr. Inclosing with rails. Clarant Lingly, rål-ing-lå, ad. Scoffingly.

RAJLLERY, rål-åre, n. Slight satire.
RAILLEUR, rål-år, n. A jester; a mocker.
RAILROAD, rål-råd, n. A road or way on which
RAILWAY, rål-åå, n. wheels to run on, for the convenience of heavy loads in vehicles.

RAIMENT, rå ment, n. Vesture; garment. RAIN, rå'n, n. The moisture that falls from the clouds.

A furrow, or the lower part of the ridge.
RAIN, ra'n, vt. To pour down as rain.
RAIN, ra'n, vi. To fall in drops from the clouds. To

fall as rain.

RAINBEAT, rå'n-bê't, a. Injured by rain. RAINBOW, rå'n-bô', n. The iris; which appears in

showery weather.

RAINDEER, ra'n-de'r, n. A deer, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAINED, rā'nd, pp. Poured down as rain.
RAININESS, rā'n-ê-nės, n. The state of being showery.
RAININESS, rā'n-ê-nės, n. The state of being rainy.
RAINING, rā'n-îng, ppr. Pouring or showering down.
RAINWATER, rā'n-ôā-tūr, n. Water falling from the

RAINWAIEM, ran-oa-tur, n. water raining from one RAINY, ran-ôa, a. Wet; moist.
RAINY, ran-ôa, a. Wet; moist.
RAIN, ran-ôa, a. Wet; moist.
RAINE, ran-ôa, a. Wet; moist.
RAINE, ran-oa-tur, n. water raining from one clouds.
RAINE, ran-oa-tur, n. water raining from one clouds.
RAINWAIEM, ran-oa-tur, n. water raining from one clouds.
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RAINWAIEM, ran-oa-tur, n. water raining from one clouds.
RAINW give rise to. To be propagated. RAISED, ra'zd, pp. Lifted; elevated; exalted.

RAISER, ra'z-ūr, n. One that raises.
RAISIN, ra'z-īn, n. The fruit of the wine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried; grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called raisins. RAISING, ra'z-ing, ppr. Lifting; elevating; propa-

gating.
RAISING, ra'z-ing, n. Exalting; producing to life. RAIT, ra't, vt. To lay hemp in water, in order to prepare it for use.

RÅJAH, rå-jå, n. A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it

RAJAHSHIP, rå-jå-ship, n. The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAKE, rå'k, n. An instrument with teeth, by which bodies are gathered up. A loose thoughtless fellow.

RAKE, rak, vt. To gather with a rake. To clear with a rake. To cannonade a ship.

RAKE, rak, vi. To search; to grope.
RAKED, rakd, pp. Gathered with a rake. Cannonaded fore and aft.

RAKEHELL, rå'k-hél, n. A wild, debauched fellow. RAKEHELL, rå'k-hél, n. Base; wild; outcast. RAKEHELLY, rå'k-hél-é, n. Wild; dissolute.

RAKER, rå/k-år, n. One that rakes.

RAKESHAME, rå/k-shå/m, n. A rascally fellow.

RAKESHAME, rä'k-shä'm, n. A rascally fellow.
RAKING, rå'k-fing, ppr. Gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading.
RAKING, rå'k-fing, n. The act of collecting with a rake.
RAKISH, rå'k-fish, a. Loose; lewd; dissolute.
RALLIED, rål'cd, pp. Put into order, as, forces; treated with good humour.
PALLY all'ch with fine producers of forces into order.

RALLY, rål'ê, vt. To put dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

to treat with satirical merriment.

RALLY, rål-\(^2\), vi. To come again into order. [order.

RALLY, rål-\(^2\), vi. To come again into order. [order.

RALLYING, rål-\(^2\), ng. ppr. Putting dispersed forces into order; treating with pleasantry.

RAM, råm', n. A male sheep. A tup. Aries, the vernal sign. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

RAM, råm', vt. To drive with violence.

RAMADAN, råm-\(^2\), a-dån, n. Among the Mohammedans, a solemn season of fastiny.

a solemn season of fasting.

a solemi season of tasting. RAMAGE, råm²ej, n. Boughs; branches. RAMAGE, råm²ej, a. Wild; shy. RAMAGE, råm²ej. See Rummage. RAMBLE, råmb¹l, vi. To wander. RAMBLE, råmb¹l, n. Irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, råm'blår, n. Rover; wanderer.

RAMBLING, ram-biling, n. Wandering.
RAMBLING, ram-biling, ppr. Roving; wandering.
RAMBOOZE, ram-bilos, n. A drink made of wine,
RAMBUSE, ram-bu's, n. ale, eggs, and sugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time.

RAMEKIN, råm-lk-ln, n. In cookery, small slices RAMEQUINS, råm-lk-lnz, n. of bread covered with

a face of cheese and eggs.

a lace of cheese and egah, s. RAMENTS, rå'ments, n. Scrapings; shavings. RAMEOUS, rå'm-y'ůs, a. Shooting from a branch. RAMIFICATION, råm-if-lk-å-shån, n. Division into branches.

RAMIFIED, råm-4ê-fi'd, pp. Divided into branches. RAMIFY, råm-4ê-fi, vt. To separate into branches. RAMIFY, råm-4ê-fi, vi. To be parted into branches. RAMIFYING, råm-4ê-fi'lng, ppr. Shooting into branches.

RAMISHNESS, råm²lsh-nės, n. Rankness. RAMMED, råmd', pp. Forced in; driven down. RAMMER, råm²år, n. An instrument with which any

thing is driven hard.

thing is driven hard.

RAMMING, råm-lng, ppr. Forcing in; driving down.

RAMMISH, råm-lsh, a. Strong-scented.

RAMOUS, rå-mås, a. Consisting of branches.

RAMP, råmp', vi. To sport; to play; to romp.

RAMP, råmp', n. Leap; spring.

RAMPALLIAN, råm-pål-yhn, n. A mean wretch.

RAMPANCY, råm-pent, a. Overgrowing restraint.

Rampant is when the lion is regared un in the esent-

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rām-pūrt, n. \ The wall round fortified RAMPIRE, rām-pūrt, vt. \ RAMPART, rām-pūrt, vt. \ To fortify with ramparts. RAMPIRE, råm'pi'r, vt. To tortily with ramparts. RAMPARTED, råm'pårt-ed, pp. Fortified with ram-

parts.

RÂMPARTING, rằm'-pủrt-lng, ppr. Fortifying with RAMPION, rằm'-pủn, n. A plant.

RAMSONS, rằm'-sũnz, n. An herb.

RAN, rần'. Pret. of run.

[sour.

RAMSONS, Falli-Suite, in [sour. RAN, rån'. Pret. of run. RANCESCENT, rån-sës'ént, a. Becoming rancid, or RANCH, 'råntsh', vt. To sprain. RANCHED, råntshd', pp. Sprained; injured. ANCHING, råntshd'ing, ppr. Spraining.

RANCIDN, rån-sid, a. Strong-scented.
RANCIDNESS, rån-sid-nés, n. Strong scent.
RANCIDITY, rån-sid-ît-ê. n. Strong scent.
RANCOROUS, rångk-dr-us, a. Malignant in the utmost degree.

RANCOROUSLY, rångk'år-ås-lê, ad. Malignantly. RANCOUR, rångk'år, n. Inveterate malignity.

RAND, rånd, n. Border; piece cut out. RANDOM, rån-dům, n. Chance; roving motion. RANDOM, rån-dům, a. Done by chance. RANDOMSHOT, rån-dům-shôt, n. A shot not di-

rected to a point. RANDY, rån'de, a. Riotous.

RANFORCE, rån-förs, n. The ring of a gun next to the touch-hole.

RANG, rång', pret. of ring. RANGE, rå'nj, n. A rank. A class; an order. Excursion. Step of a ladder. A kitchen grate. tolting-sieve.

RANGE, rå'nj, vi. To rove at large. RANGE, rå'nj, vt. To put in ranks. RANGED, rå'njd, pp. Placed in order. To rove over.

RANGER, rå'nj-år, n. A dog. An officer who tends

the game of a forest.
RANGERSHIP, rå/nj-dr-ship, n. Office of the keeper

of a park or forest.

RANGING, rå/nj-ing, n. The act of placing in lines,

roving, &c.

RANGING, rå'nj-ing, ppr. Placing in a row.
RANINE, rå'ni'n, a. Having the appearance of a frog.
RANK, rångk', n. A row. Class; order. Degree of dignity.

RANK, rångk', a. Strong; luxuriant. Fruitful. Ran-cid. High-tasted. High-grown.

RANK, rångk', vi. To be ranged.

RANK, rångk', vt. To place abreast.
RANK, rångk', ad. Strongly; violently.
RANKED, rångkd', pp. Placed in a line.
RANKER, rångk'år, n. One who arranges.
RANKING, rångk'lng, ppr. Placing in ranks.
RANKLE, rångk'l, vi. To fester; to be inflamed in

RANKLE, rangk 1, vi. 10 tester, to be limited body or mind.

RANKLY, rångk-lê, ad. Luxuriantly. Rancidly.
RANKNESS, rångk-nės, n. Exuberance. Strong scent.
RANNY, rån-lê, n. The shrewmouse. [narrowly.
RANSACK, rån-lesk, vt. To plunder. To search
RANSACKED, rån-lesk, pp. Pillaged.
RANSACKING, rån-lesk-lng, ppr. Pillaging.
PANSOM rån-lesk-lng, ppr. Pillaging.

RANSOM, rån-såm, n. Price paid for redemption from

captivity. RANSOM, ran'sum, vt. To redeem from captivity.

RANSOMED, rån-såmd, pp. Redeemed from captivity. RANSOMER, rån-såm-år, n. One that redeems.

RANSOMING, rån-såm-ing, ppr. Redeeming from

captivity.
RANSOMLESS, rån'såm-les, a. Free from ransom.

RANT, rånt', n. High sounding language. RANT, rånt', vi. To rave in high-sounding language. RANTER, rånt'år, n. One of a sect called ranters. RANTING, rånt'ång, ppr. Uttering high-sounding

RANTIPOLE, rånt-é-pôl, a. Wild; roving. RANTIPOLE, rånt-é-pôl, vi. To run about wildly. RANTISM, rånt-lizm, n Tenets of the ranters.

RANTY, rant'e, a. Wild; mad.

RANULA, rån'u-lå, n. A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rå-nun-ku-lus, n. Crowfoot. RAP, rap', n. A knock. Counterfeit coin: a cant term,

from rapparee.

RAP, rap', vi. To strike with a smart blow. RAP, rap', vt. To strike. To strike with ecstasy. truck.

RAP and rend, rap', vi. To seize by violence.
RAP out, rap', vi. To utter with hasty violence.
RAPACIOUS, ra-på-shås, a. Ravenous.
RAPACIOUSLY, ra-på-shås, ab, By rapinc.
RAPACIOUSNESS, ra-på-shås-nes, n. The quality of

being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rå-pås-'lt-č, n. Exercise of plunder.

RAPE, rå'p, n. Violent defloration of chastity. Act of taking away. A division in the county of Sussex. A

plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed. RAPID, rapeld, a. Quick; swift. RAPIDITY, rapeld-lt-e, n. Swiftness. RAPIDLY, rapeld-le, ad. Swiftly.

RAPIDNESS, råp-id-nes, n. Swiftness. RAPIDS, råp-idz, n. pl. The part of a river where the current moves with great celerity.

RAPIER, rå'p-ŷèr, n. A sword used only in thrusting. RAPIERFISH, rå'p-ŷèr-fish, n. The sword-fish.

RAPIL, råp-il, n. Pulverized volcanic substances.

RAPIL, råp-il, n. Pulverized volcanic substances.

RAPINE, råp-in, or råp-in, n. Violence; force.

RAPINED, råp-in, or råp-in, vt. To plunder.

RAPINED, råp-in-ing, pp. Plundered.

RAPINING, råp-in-ing, ppr. Plundering.

RAPPAREE, råp-å-rå', n. A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a half pike, termed by the Ligh a rærer. by the Irish a rapery. RAPPED, rapd', pp. Struck with a quick blow; seized,

as the mind.

RAPPEE, rap-pe', n. A coarse kind of snuff. RAPPER, rap-dar, n. The knocker of a door. RAPPING, rap-fing, ppr. Striking with a quick blow. Transported out of one's self.

Transported out of one's self.

RAPPORT, råp'pô'rt, n. Relation.

RAPT, råpt', n. Å trance.

RAPT, råpt', np. Transported; ravished.

RAPTOR, råp'thr, n. } A plunderer.

RAPTER, råp'zhr, n. } A plunderer.

RAPTURE, råp'zhr, n. Violent seizure. Ecstasy.

RAPTURED, råp'zhr, n. RAPTURED, råp'zhrd, n. Ravished; transported.

PAPTURIST, råp'zhrd, n. Ravished; transported.

PAPTURIST, råp'zhrd, n. A nenthusiast.

RAPTUROUS råp'zhrd, n. A restatick.

RAPTUROUS, rap-tŷur-us, a. Ecstatick.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

RARE, rå'r, a. Searce. Excellent. Subtile. Raw. RAREESHOW, rå-rê-shò', n. A show carried in a box. RAREFACTION, rår-ê-fåk-shûn, n. Extension of the parts of a body.

RAREFIABLE, rår-é-fi-åbl, a. Admitting rarefication.

RAREFIED, rå'r-e-fi'd, pp. Made thin.

RAREFY, rår'e-fi, vt. To make thin: contrary to condense. RAREFY, rår'e-fi, vi. To become thin. [dense. RAREFYING, rå'r-ê-fi'ng, ppr. Making thin or less RARELY, rå/r-lê, ad. Seldom.

RARELY, far-u, at. Senom.

RARENESS, rå'r-nės, n. Uncommonness.

RARERIPE, rå'r-ri'p, a. Early ripe.

RARERIPE, rå'r-ri'p, n. A peach which ripens early.

RARITY, rå'r-it-ė, n. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Thinness: the contrary to density.

RASCAL, rås-kål, n. A scoundrel.

RASCAL, rås-kål, a. Mean; low.

RASCALITY, rås-kål-t-t-t, n. The low mean people.

RASCALITY, rås-kål-yån, n. One of the lowest people.

RASCALLY, rås-kål-è, a. Mean; worthless. RASE, rå'z, or rå's, vt. To skim; to root up. To erase. RASE, rå'z, n. A cancel. A slight wound.

RASED, rå'zd, or rå'sd, pp. Skimmed. Rooted up.

RASH, råsh', a. Hasty; violent. Quick.
RASH, råsh', a. Satin. An efflorescence on the body.
RASH, råsh', vt. To cut into pieces.

RASHLD, råsh'd, pp. Cut into slices.
RASHER, råsh'd, pp. Cut into slices.
RASHER, råsh'd, n. A thin slice of bacon.
RASHING, råsh'fng, ppr. Cutting into pieces.
RASHLY, råsh'lé, ad. Hastily; violently.

RASHLY, rasn-le, aa. Hastily; violently.
RASHNESS, råsh-rås, n. Precipitation; temerity.
RASING, rå'z-lng, ppr. Skimming; rooting up.
RASP, rå'sp, n. A raspberry.
RASP, rå'sp, vt. To rub to powder with a very rough
RASP, rå'sp, n. A large rough file.
RASPATORY, rås-på-tdr-å, n. A chirurgeon's rasp.
RASPATORY, rås-på-tdr-å, n. A chirurgeon's rasp.

RASPED, ra'spd, pp. Rubbed to a fine powder.

RASPER, rå'sp-ûr, n. A scraper. [berry. RASPBERRY, or Rasberry, råz'-bér-ê, n. A kind of RASPBERRYBUSH, råz'-bér-ê-bősh', n. A species of bramble.

RASPING, rå'sp-ing, ppr. Rubbing to a fine powder. RASURE, rå'zhår, n. The act of scraping. A mark where something has been rubbed out.

RAT, rat', n. An animal of the mouse kind. To smell a rat: to suspect danger.

RATABLE, rå't-åbl, a. Set at a certain value. RATABLY, rå't-åb-le, ad. Proportionably.

RATAFIA, rat-a-fe-a, n. A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, rå-tån', n. An Indian cane. RATCATCHER, råt-kåtsh'-ur, n. One whose business it is to catch rats.

RATCH, råtsh', n. In clockwork: a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

RATCHET, ratsh'ét, n. In a watch: a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee, or barrel, which stops it in winding up. stone.

RATCHIL, råtsh'il, n. Among miners: fragments of RATE, rå't, n. Price fixed on any thing. Degree. Tax

imposed by the parish.

RATE, rå't, vt. To value at a certain price.

RATE, rå't, vt. To make an estimate. To chide [hastily.

RATED, rå't-èd, pp. Set at a certain value. Reproved. RATER, rå't-år, n. One who makes an estimate.

RATH, rāth', a. A hill.
RATH, rāth', a. Early; soon.
RATH, rāth', ad. Betimes; early. [Especially. RATHER, rāthår, ad. More willingly; more properly.

RATHOFFITE, rath-of-i't, n. A mineral brought from

RATING, rå't-ing, ppr. Setting at a certain value. Chiding.

RATIO, ra-sho, n. Rule of proportion.

RATIOCINATE, rå-sê-ô'-sîn-å't, vi. To reason; to

RATIOCINATION, rå-sê-ő-sîn-å-shun, n. The act of reasoning. [tative. RATIOCINATIVE, rå-sê-ô'sîn-â't-îv, n. Argumen-RATION, rå-shun, n. A certain share of provisions.

RATIONAL, råsh-un-ål, a. Agreeable to reason; ju-RATIONAL, råsh-un-ål, a. A rational being. [dicious. RATIONALE, råsh-ån-å-lê, n. A detail with reasons. RATIONALISM, råsh-ån-ål-izm, n. The tenets of certain latitudinarian divines, called Rationalists.

RATIONALIST, råsh'un-ål-ist, n. One who proceeds wholly upon reasons.

whony upon reasons.

RATIONALITY, råsh-ån-ål-ål-åt-å, n. Reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, råsh-ån-ål-å, ad. With reason.

RATIONALNESS, råsh-ån-ål-nås, n. The state of

being rational. RATLIN, råt-lin, n.

RATLIN, råt'li'n, n. A small line traversing the RATLINE, råt'li'n, n. shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending the mast-head. RATOON, rå-tô'n, n. A sprout from the root of the

RATSBANE, råt's-bå'n, n. Poison for rats.
RATSBANE, råt's-bå'nd, a. Poisoned by ratsbane.
RATSBANED, råt's-bå'nd, a. Poisoned by ratsbane. the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

RATTEEN, råt-tê'n, n. A kind of stuff. RATTLE, råt'l, vi. To make a sharp noise.

To speak RATILE, Fat'l, vt. To stun with a noise. To rail at RATTLE, rat'l, vt. To stun with a noise. To rail at RATTLE, rat'l, n. A quick noise. Empty and loud talk. A plant, resembling a cock's comb; lousewort. RATTLED, ratld', pp. Caused to make a rattling sound. RATTLEHEADED, rat'l-héd'éd, a. Not steady.

RATTLES, rat/lz, n. pl. The popular name of the croup or cynanche trachealis.
RATTLESNAKE, råt'l-snå'k, n. A kind of serpent.
RATTLESNAKE Root, råt'l-snå'k, n. A plant used

as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. RATTLESNAKEWEED, råt'l-snå'k-ôè'd, n. A plant

of the genus eryngium-RATTLING, rat-ling, n. Any repeated noise. RATTLING, rat-ling, ppr. Making a succession of

sharp sounds.

RAUCITY, rå's-sit-è, n. Hoarseness.

RAUCOUS, rå's-kå, a. Hoarse; harsh.

RAUGHT, rå't, the old pret. and part. of Reach.

Snatched; attained.

Snatched; attained.
RAUNCH, rā'ntsh. See Waench.
RAVAGE, rāv-ēj, n. Spoil; ruin; waste.
RAVAGE, rāv-ēj, vt. To lay waste; to plunder.
RAVAGED, rāv-ējd, pp. Wasted; destroyed.
RAVAGED, rāv-ēj-ār, n. Plunderer; spoiler.
RAVAGING, rāv-ēj-ār, ppr. Pillaging.
RAVEL, rāv-ēl, vt. To be delirious.
RAVEL, rāv-ēl, vt. To unweave; to unknit.
RAVEL, rāv-ēl, vi. To be unwoven.
RAVELED, rāv-ēl, vi. Disentencied.

RAVELED, rav-éld, pp. Disentangled. RAVELIN, rav-lin, n. In fortification: a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

monly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVELING, råv-ćl-ing, ppr. Disentangling
RAVEN, råv-ćn, n. A large black fowl
RAVEN, råv-ćn, vt. To obtain by violence.
RAVEN, råv-ćn, vi. To prey with rapacity.
RAVENED, råv-ćnd, pp. 'Devoured with voracity.
RAVENER, råv-ćn-år, n.! One that plunders.
RAVENING, råv-ćn-ång, ppr. Voraciously devourmg.
RAVENING, råv-ćn-ång, ppr. Voraciously devourmg.
RAVENOUS, råv-ćn-ås, a. Furiously voracious.
RAVENOUSLY,råv-ćn-ås, -d. With raging voracity.
RAVENOUSNESS, råv-ćn-ås-ić, ad. With raging for prey.
RAVENOUSLY,råv-ćn-ås-ić, ad. With raging soldoth.

RAVENSDUCK, ra-ven'z-důk, n. A species of sailcloth. RAVER, rå'vår, n. One who raves.

RAVET, råv-ét, n. An insect like a cockchaffer, which infests the West Indies.

RAVIN, rav-in, n. Prey; food got by violence.

RAVIN, rav-in, a. Ravenous.

RAVINE, rå-ve'n, n. A deep hollow formed by a flood. RAVING, rå-ving, n. Furious exclamation.

RAVING, rå'v-ing, ppr. or a. Mad; distracted.

RAVINGLY, rå'v-ing-lê, ad. With phrenzy. RAVISH, råv-ish, vt. To deflower by violence. To transport. RAVISHED, rav-ishd, pp. Snatched away by vio-

lence; delighted.

RAVISHER, råv-ish-år, n. He that embraces a woman by violence. One who takes any thing by violence. RAVISHING, råv-ish-ing, n. Rapture; transport. RAVISHING, råv-ish-ing, ppr. Snatching away by violence; compelling to carnal intercourse. Delighting.

RAVISHINGLY, rav-ish-ing-le, ad. To extremity of

pleasure. RAVISHMENT, rav'ish-ment, n. Forciblo constupration. Transport; rapture. RAW, ra', a. Not subdued by the fire. Sore. Unripe.

RAW, rá', a. Not subdued by the fire. Sore. Unripe. New. Bleak. Not spuo.

RAWBONE, rá'-bô'n, a. \ Having been scarcely co-RAWBONED, rá'-bô'nd, a. \ vered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, rá'-bô'nd, a. Cold with damp.

RAWISH, rá'-lê, a. Cold with damp.

RAWLY, rá'-lê, ad. In a raw manner. Unskilfully.

RAWNESS, rá'-nés, n. State of being raw. Unskilfully.

RAY ra', r A bearn of light A fich.

RAY, rå', n. A beam of light. A fish. RAY, rå', vt. To streak. To array. RAYED, rå'd, pp. Streaked. ness.

RAYED, rå'd, pp. Streaked.

RAYING, rå'ding, ppr. Marking with lines.

RAYLESS, rå'dès, a. Dark without a ray.

RAZE, rå'z, v. A root of ginger.

RAZED, rå'z, v. To overthrow. To extirpate.

RAZED, rå'z'zd, pp. Subverted; overthrown.

RAZING, rå'z-ing, ppr. Subverting; extirpating.

RAZOR, rå'z-år, n. A knife used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rå'zår-åbl, a. Fit to be shaved.

RAZORBILL. rå'zår-åbl, n. A web-footed bird:

RAZORBILL, rå-zår-bil, n. A web-footed bird: the RAZORFISH, ra²zūr-fish, n. A fish. [alka. RAZORF of a Boar, ra²zūr-fish, n. A boar's tusks. RAZURE, ra²zhur, n. Act of erasing. RE, ra². Denotes iteration or backward action: as,

return. &c. REABSORB, rê-åb-så'rb, vt. To suck np again. REABSORBED, rê-åb-så'rbd, pp. Imbibed again. REABSORBING, ré-åb-så'rb-ing, ppr. Reimbibing. REABSORPTION, re-ab-sa'rp-shun, n. The act of

imbibing a second time.

REACCESS, rê åk-sês', n. Visit renewed.
REACH, rê'tsh, vt. To touch with the hand extended.
To arrive at. To stretch forth.

REACH, re'tsh, vi. To be extended far. To penetrate.
REACH, re'tsh, n. Act of touching by extension of the
band. Power. Contrivance. Extent. [tained.

REACHED, re'tshd, pp. Touched; attained to; ob-REACHER, re'tsh-ur, n. One who fetches. REACHING, re'tsh-lng, ppr. Touching by extension

of the arm; attaining to; making efforts to vomit. REACT, rê-âkt', vt. To return the impression. REACTED, rê-âkt'-êd, pp. Acted a second time. REACTING, rê-âkt'-îng, ppr. Acting again.

REACTION, re-ak-shun, n. The reciprocation of action and reaction.

READ, rê'd, n. Saying; sentence; saw.
READ, rê'd, vi. To be studious in books.
READ, rê'd, vi. To peruse any thing written. To learn by observation. To guess.
READ, rêd', part. a. Skilful by reading.
READ, rêd', pp. Uttered; pronounced: as, written worde

words.

READABLE, rê'd-abl, a. Fit to be read. READEPTION, rê-å-dép-shån, n. Recovery. READER, rê-d-år, n. One studious in books.

whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rê'd-år-ship, n. The office of reading

prayers.
READIED, rěd²ěd, pp. Disposed in order.
READILY, rčd²fl-č, ad. Expeditely.
READINESS, rěd²č-něs, n. Promptitude. Facility. State of being willing.

READING, re'd-ing, n. Study in books. A lecture. READING, réd-îng, ppr. Pronouncing or perusing. READJOURN, rê-âd-jûrn', vt. To put off again. READJOURNED, rê-âd-jûrnd', pp. Adjourned e second time.

READJOURNING, re-ad-jur-ning, ppr. Adjourning second time.

second time.

READJUST, rê-åd-jůst', vt. To put in order again.

READJUSTED, rê-åd-jůst-ěd, pp. Adjusted again.

READJUSTING, rê-åd-jůst-íng, ppr. Adjusting again.

READJUSTMENT, rê-åd-jůst-ment, n. A second ad-

fting again. iustment.

READMISSION, rê-åd-mîsh-ûn, n. The act of admit-READMIT, rê-åd-mît', vt. To let in again. READMITTANCE, rê-åd-mît'-âns, n. Allowance to

enter again.

READMITTED, ré-åd-mit'éd, pp. Admitted again. READMITTING, re-ad-mit-ing, ppr. Admitting again READOPT, rê-å-dôpt', vt. To adopt again.
READOPTED, rê-å-dôpt-êd, vp. Adopted again.
READOPTING, rê-å-dôpt-îng, ppr. Adopting again.

READORN, rê-a-dá'rn, vt. To decorate again.

READORNED, rê-â-dá'rnd, pp. Adorned anew. READORNING, rê-â-dá'r-ning, ppr. Decorating. READVERTENCY, rê-âd-vêr-têns-ê, n. The act of reviving.

READY, rčd²č, n. Ready money.
READY, rčd²č, a. Prompt; not delayed. Facile; easy; near. Quick; nimble.
READY, rčd²č, vt. To set things in order.
READY, rčd²č, vt. To set addily.

READYING, réd-è-ing, ppr. Disposing in order. REAFFIRM, rê-âf-fêrm', vt. To affirm a second time. REAFFIRMANCE, rê-âf-fêr-mans, n. Second con-[time.

REAFFIRMED, rê-åf-férmd', pp. Affirmed a second REAFFIRMING, rê-åf-fér-ming, ppr. Affirming a second time.

REAGENT, rê-å-jent, n. A substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture. REAGGRAVATION, re-ag-ra-va-shun, n. In the

Romish ecclesiastical law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions, and before the last excom-REAK, rê'k, n. A rush. REAL, rê'âl, n. A Spanish sixpence. [munication.

REAL, ré-âl, a. A Spanish sixpence.
REAL, ré-âl, a. Not fictitions; true; genuine.
REAL, ré-âl, a. One of the scholastical phiREALIST, ré-âl-îst, a. | losophers, who maintained
opinions directly opposite to those of the Nominalists.
REALGAR, ré-âl-îger, m. A mineral.
REALIZATION, rê-âl-i-zâ-shůn, n. The act of

realizing.
REALIZE, rė́-al̃-i'z, vt. To bring into being or act.
REALIZED, rė́-al̃-i'zd, pp. Rendered actual, tangible, or effective effective.

REALIZING, rê-âl-i'z-îng, ppr. Rendering tangible or REALLEGE, rê-âl-lêj', vt. To allege again. REALLY, rê-âl-ê, ad. În truth; truly; not seemingly.

REALM, relm', n. A kingdom.
REALTY, ré-ál-té, n. Loyalty. Reality.
REAM, re'm, n. A bundle of paper containing twenty

quires.

REANIMATE, rê-ân-ê-mã't, vt. To revive. REANIMATED, rê-ân-ê-mã't-ēd, pp. Restored to.life. REANIMATING, re-an-e-ma't-ing, ppr. Invigorating

with new life. REANIMATION, rê-ån-ê-må-shun, n. The act of re-

viving, and giving fresh spirits. REANNEX, re-an-neks', vt. To annex again.

REANNEXATION, rê-ån-neks-å-shun, n. The act of

annexing again. REANNEXED, rê-ân-něk'sd, pp. Annexed again. REANNEXING,rê-ân-něks-ling, ppr. Annexing again,

REAP, re'p, vt. To cut corn at harvest.
REAP, re'p, vt. To cut corn at harvest.
REAPED, re'pd, pp. Cut with a sickle.
REAPER, re'p-ür, n. One that cuts corn at harvest.
REAPING, re'p-ing, ppr. Cutting corn with a sickle.
REAPINGHOOK, re'p-ing-hôk', n. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAPPAREL, rê-âp-pår-êl, vt. To clothe again. REAPPARELED, rê-âp-pår-êld, pp. Clothed again. REAPPARELING, rê-âp-pår-êl-îng, por. Clothing again.

REBUILT, ré-bult, pp. Reconstructed. [sion. REBUKABLE, ré-bu'k-àbl, a. Worthy of reprehen-

REAPPEAR, rê-åp-pê'r, vi. To appear a second time. REAPPEARANCE, rê-åp-pê'r-åns, n. Act of appear-REASSUMPTION, rê-ås-sůmp-shůn, n. A second assumption. REASSURANCE, rê-ås-shô'r-åns, n. A second assuring again. REAPPEARING, rê-âp-pê/r-lng, ppr. Appearing again. REAPPLICATION, rê-âp-lê-kâ-shûn, n. Act of apance. REASSURE, re-ås-shor, vt. To free from fear. plying anew.

REAPPLY, ré-åp-pli', vi. To apply again.

REAPPLYING, ré-åp-pli'lng, ppr. Applying again.

REAPPOINT, ré-åp-paé'nt, vi. To appoint again. REASSURED, rê-å3-shô'rd, pp. Re-encouraged. REASSURING, rê-ås-shô'r-îng, ppr. Restoring from fear-REASTINESS, rê'st-ê-nês, n. State of being rancid. REASTY, rê'st-ê, a. Having a rancid taste. REAPPOINTED, rê-ap-pâê'nt-êd, pp. Appointed REATE, rê't, n. A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

REATTACH, ré-åt-tåtsh', vt. To attach a second time.

REATTACHED, ré-åt-tåtshd', pp. Attached a second again. REAPPOINTING, rê-ap-paê'nt-lng, ppr. Appointing REAPPOINTMENT, rê-ap-paê'nt-mênt, n. A second appointment. [again. REAPPORTION, rê-âp-pớr-shủn, vt. To apportion REAPPORTIONED, rê-âp-pớr-shủn, pp. Apportion again. time. [second time. REATTACHING, rê-åt-tåtsh-'fing, ppr. Attaching a REATTACHMENT, rê-åt-tåtsh-ment, n. A second tioned again. [portioning again. REAPPORTIONING, ré-åp-pô'r-shûn-lng, ppr. Ap-REAPPORTIONMENT, ré-åp-pô'r-shûn-mênt, n. A attachment. REATTEMPT, rê-åt-témpt', vt. To try again. REATTEMPTED, rê-åt-témpt-éd, pp. Tried again. REATEMPTING, re-at-tempt-en, pp. Trieu again. REAVE, ré've, vt. To take away by stealth or violence. REAVED, ré'vd, pp. Taken away by stealth. second apportionment.
REAR, re'r, n. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. hinder line of a neet.

REAR, rê'r, a. Raw; half roasted.

REAR, rê'r, vt. To place so as to perfect the rear.

bring up to maturity. To educate. To breed. REAVING, rê'v-îng, ppr. Taking away by stealth. REBAPTIZATION, rê-bāp-tîz-a'shun, n. Renewal of baptism.

REBAPTIZE, rê-bâp-ti'z, vt. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZED, rê-bâp-ti'zd, pp. Baptized again. bring up to maturity. To educate. To breed. REAR, rê'r, ad. Early. REARADMIRAL, rê'r-åd'-mir-ål, n. See ADMIRAL. REARED, rê'rd, pp. Raised; brought up. REARGUARD, rê'r-gầ'rd, n. The body of an army REBAPTIZER, rê-bap-ti'z-ur, a. One that baptizes agam.
REBAPTIZING, ré-bāp-ti'z-îng, ppr. Baptizing again.
REBATE, rê-bā't, vt. To beat to obtuseness.
REBATED, rê-bā't-éd, pp. Beaten to obtuseness.
REBATEMENT, rê-bā't-inênt, n. Diminution.
REBATING, rê-bā't-îng, ppr. Blunting.
REBATO, rê-bā't-ôn, A sort of ruff. See Rebato.
DEBECK, *Ábăt. n. A kind of fiddle. that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it. REARING, rê'r-îng, ppr. Raising; lifting. REARLINE, rê'r-li'n, n. The line in the rear of an army. REARMOUSE, rê'r-màôs', n. The leather-winged bat. REARRANK, rê'r-rângk, n. The rank of a body of troops in the rear. [behind roops in the rear. [behind REARWARD, rê'r-ôā'rd, n. The last troop. A train REASCEND, rê-ās-sēnd', vi. To climb again. REASCEND, rê-ās-sēnd', vi. To mount again. REASCENDED, rê-ās-sēnd'ed, pp. Ascended again. [behind. REBECK, rê-bêk, n. A kind of fiddle.

REBECK, rê-bêk, n. One who opposes lawful authority

REBEL, rêb-êl', a. Rebellious. [by violence.

REBEL, rê-bêl', vi. To rise against lawful authority.

REBELLED, rê-bêld, part. a. Rebellious. Having A train REASCENDING, rc-ås-send-ing, ppr. Ascending again. REASCENSION, rê-ås-sen'shun, n. The act of reasbeen guilty of rebellion. REBELLER, rê-bêl-ur, n. One that rebels. cending. REASCENT, rê-ås-sent', n. A returning ascent. REBELLING, re-bel-ing, ppr. Rising in opposition to REASON, rê-zůn, n. The power by which man delawful authority. REBELLION, ré-bél-ýun, n. Insurrection against lawduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; disful authority. authority. REBELLIOUS, rê-bêl-ŷůs, a. An opponent to lawful REBELLIOUSLY, rê-bêl-ŷůs-lê, ad. In opposition to cursive power. from premises. REASON, rê-zûn, vi. To deduce consequences justly REASON, rê-zûn, vt. To examine rationally. REASONABLE, rê-zûn-âbl, a. Endued with reason. lawful authority.
REBELLIOUSNESS, rê-běl-ýůs-něs, n. The quality Agreeable to reason. of being rebellious. REBELLOW, rê-bêl'ô, vi. To bellow in return. REBELLOWING, rê-bêl'ô-îng, ppr. Bellowing in re-REASONABLENESS, ré-zůn-åbl-nés, n. Compliance with reason. REASONABLY, rê-zůn-åb-lê, ad. Agreeably to reaturn, or echoing. REBLOSSOM, rê-blòs-um, vi. To blossom again. Moderately. REASONED, ré-zund, pp. Examined by arguments. REBLOSSOMING rê-blòs-um-ing, ppr. Blossoming again. [bellowing sound. REASONED, re-zund, pp. Examined by arguments. REASONER, ré-zůn-ůr, n. One who reasons. REASONING, rê-zůn-îng, n. Argument. REASONING, rê-zůn-îng, ppr. Arguing; debating. REASONLESS, rê-zůn-les, a. Void of reason. REASSEMBLAGE, rê-äs-sêm-blêj, n. State of being REBOATION, rê-bô-å'shun, n. The return of a loud REBOATION, rê-bô-â-â-shûn, n. The return of a REBOIL, rê-bàê'l, vi. To take fire. To be hot. REBOIL, rê-bàê'l, vi. To boil again. REBOILED, rê-bàê'l-dig, pp. Boiled again. REBOILING, rê-bàê'l-fing, ppr. Boiling again. REBOUND, rê-bàônd', n. The act of flying back. REBOUND, rê-bàônd', vi. To spring back. REBOUND, rê-bàônd', vi. To beat back. REBOUNDED, rê-bàônd'-èd, pp. Reverberated. REBOUNDING, rê-bàônd'-èd, pp. Driving back. again brought together. REASSEMBLE, rê-ås-sêm'bl, vt. To collect anew. REASSEMBLED, re-as-sent bi, vt. 10 conect ancw. REASSEMBLED, rê-âs-sêm'bling, pp. Assembling again. REASSEMBLING, rê-âs-sêm'bling, ppr. Assembling REASSERT, rê-âs-sêrt', vt. To assert anew. [again. REASSERTED, rê-âs-sêrt'éd, pp. Asserted anew. REASSERTED, rê-âs-sêrt'éda, pp. Asserted anew. REASSERTED, rê-âs-sêrt'éda, pp. Asserting again. REBOUNDING, re-baonding, ppr. Driving back. REBRACE, rê-brå's, vt. To brace again.
REBRACING, rê-brå's-ing, ppr. Braced again.
REBRACING, rê-brå's-ing, ppr. Bracing again.
REBREATHE, rê-brê'th, vi. To breathe again. REASSERTING, rê-ås-sert'ing, ppr. Asserting again. REASSIGN, rê-ås-si'n, vt. To assign back. REASSIGNED, rê-as-si'nd, pp. Transferred. REASSIGNING, rê-as-si'n-lng, ppr. Assigning back. REASSIMILATE, rê-as-sim-ll-a't, vt. To assimilate REBREATHED, re-bre'thd, ppr. Breathed again. REBREATHED, re-brettnd, ppr. Breatned again.
REBREATHING, rè-brêth-Îng, ppr. Breathing again.
REBUFF, rê-bất', n. Quick and sudden resistance.
REBUFF, rê-bất', vt. To beat back.
REBUFFED, rê-bắtd', pp. Checked.
REBUFFING, rè-bắtd', ppr. Checking.
REBUILD, rê-bắtd', vt. To restore from demolition.
REBUILDING, rè-bắtd'ing, ppr. Building again.
REBUILT ràbhlt', m. Reconstructed. REASSIMILATED, re-ås-sim'il-å't-ed, pp. Assimi-REASSIMILATING, re-ås-sim-il-å/t-ing, ppr. Assimilating again. REASSIMILATION, re-as-sim-il-la-shun, a. A re-

REASSUMED, rê-ås-su'md, pp. Resumed. REASSUMING, rê-ås-su'm-lng, ppr. Assuming again. 540

REASSUME, rê-ås-su'm, vt. To take again.

newed assimilation.

REBUKE, rê-bu'k, n. Reprehension. REBUKE, rê-bu'k, vt. To chide. REBUKED, rê-bu'kd, pp. Reproved.

REBUKED, rê-bu'kd, pp. Reproved.
REBUKER, rê-bu'k-ñr, n. A chider.
REBUKEFUL, rê-bu'k-fől, a. Abounding in rebuke.
REBUKEFULLY, rê-bu'k-fől-ê, ad. With reprehension.
REBUKING, rê-bu'k-ling, ppr. Chiding.
REBULLITION, rê-bûl-lish-ûn, n. The act of boiling.
REBURY, rê-bûr-ûp, vt. To inter again.
DEBUS **ALMS **A sort of riddle.

REBUS, ré-bûs, n. A sort of riddle.
REBUS, ré-bût/, vi. To return an answer.
REBUT, rè-bût/, vi. To beat back.
REBUTTED, ré-bût/éd, pp. Repelled. Answered.
REBUTTER, ré-bût-ût, n. An answer to a rejoinder. REBUTTING, ré-bůt'ing, ppr. Repelling. Opposing. RECALL, ré-kà'l, n. Revocation.

RECALL, rê-kå'l, vt. To call back. RECALLED, rê-kà'ld, pp. Called back. RECALLING, rê-kà'l-ing, ppr. Revoking.

RECANT, rê-kânt', vt. To contradict what one has once RECANT, rê-kânt', vi. To revoke. [said.

RECANTATION, rek-ån-tå-shun, n. Retraction.

RECANTATION, rék-an-ta-shûn, n. Retraction.
RECANTED, ré-kânt-dt, pp. Retracted.
RECANTER, ré-kânt-dr, n. One who recants.
RECANTING, ré-kânt-fing, ppr. Retracting. [again.
RECAPACITATE, ré-kâ-pås-ti-å't, rt. To qualify
RECAPACITATED, rê-kâ-pås-ti-å't-dd, pp. Qualified anew.
RECAPACITATING, ré-kâ-pås-ti-å't-fing, pp. Qualified anew.

RECAPITULATE, rê-kå-pît-u-lå/t, vt. To repeat again the sum of a former discourse. RECAPITULATED, rê-kâ-pît'u-lâ't-êd, pp. Repeated

in a summary RECAPITULATING, rê-kâ-pît'u-lâ't-îng, ppr. Re-

peating over again. RECAPITULATION, rê-kā-pīt-u-lā'shūn, n. Distinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rê-ká-pît-u-lă/t-ur-ê, a. Re-

peating again.
RECAPTION, rê-kap-shûn, n. The act of retaking.
RECAPTURE, rê-kap-tŷûr, n. A prize recovered from those who had taken it.

RECAPTURE, rê-kåp-tyur, vt. To retake a prize. RECAPTURED, rê-kap-tyûrd, pp. Retaken. RECAPTURING, rê-kap-tyûr-îng ppr. Retaking. RECARNIFIED, rê-kâ/r-nê-fi'd, pp. Converted into

flesh again. RECARNIFY, rê-kår-nê-fi', vt. To convert again into RECARNIFYING, rê-kå'r-nê-fi-ing, ppr. Converting

again into flesh. RECARRIED, rê-kår-ed, pp. Carried back. RECARRY, rê-kår-e, vt. To carry back.

RECARRIED, rē-kār-ēd, pp. Carried back.
RECARRY, rē-kār-é, vt. To carry back.
RECARRYING, rē-kār-é-līng, ppr. Carrying back.
RECAST, rē-kā'st, pp. Moulded anew.
RECAST, rē-kā'st, vt. To mould anew.
RECAST, rē-kā'st, vt. To mould anew.
RECAST, rē-kā'st-fing, ppr. Casting again.
RECEDE, rē-sē'd, vt. To cede back.
RECEDED, rē-sē'd-ēd, vt. To fall back.
RECEDED, rē-sē'd-ād-ing, pp. Ceded back.
RECEDENING, rā-sē'd-āng, pp. Retreating.

RECEDING, re-se'd-ing, ppr. Retreating.
RECEIPT, re-se't, n. A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

RECEIVABLE, re-se'v-abl, a. Capable of being rereived.

RECEIVABLENESS, ré-sé'v-åbl-nés, a. Capability
RECEIVE, ré-sé'v, vt. To take or obtain any thing as
due. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a guest. RECEIVED, re-se'vd, pp. Taken. Believed. [ance. RECEIVEDNESS, re-se'v-ed-nes, n. General allow-RECEIVER, rê-sê'v-ur, n. One to whom any thing is given or paid. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. The vessel of the air pump, out of

which the air is drawn. RECEIVING, re-se'v-ing, ppr. Taking. Admitting. Embracing.

PECELEBRATE, rê-sél-é-brå't, vt. To celebrate anew. RECELEBRATED, rê-sél-é-brå't-éd, pp. Celebrated brating anew.

RECELEBRATING, rê-sêl-ê-brå/t-îng, ppr. Cele-RECELEBRATION, rê-sêl-ê-brå/shån, n. A renewed celebration.

RECENSIO, ré-sén-sé, n. Newness; new state.
RECENSE, ré-séns', vt. To examine; to revise.
RECENSED, ré-séns', pp. Reviewed; revised.
RECENSIOG, ré-séns'ing, ppr. Reviewing; revising.
RECENSIOR, ré-sén-shôn, n. Review. RECENT, rê-sênt, a. New. Late. Fresh. RECENTLY, rê-sênt-lê, ad. Newly; freshly. RECENTNESS, rê-sênt-nês, n. Newness; freshness.

RECEPTACLE, rê-sêp'tākl, n. A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTACULAR, re-sep-tak-u-ler, a. Growing on

the receptacle.
RECEPTARY, re-sep-tur-e, n. Thing received. RECEPTIBILITY, re-sep-tib-il-it-e, n. Possibility of receiving

RECEPTION, re-sep'shan, n. The act of receiving.
Admission of any thing communicated. Welcome. RECEPTIVE, rê-sep'tiv, a. Having the quality of ad-

mitting what is communicated. [ceptive. RECEPTIVITY, re-sep-tive-it-e, n. State of being re-RECEPTORY, re-sep-tive-it-e, a. Generally or popularly admitted.

RECESS, ré-sés', n. Retreat. Place of retirement.

Departure into privacy. Screecy of abode. RECESSION, re-sesh-an, n. Act of desisting from any

RECHANGE, rê-tshå'nj, vt. To change again. RECHANGED, rê-tshâ'njd, pp. Changed again. RECHANGING, rê-tshâ'njd, pp. Changed again. RECHANGE, rê-tshâ'nj, vt. To accuse in return. To

attack anew. RECHARGED, rê-tshå'rjd, pp. Accused in return. RECHARGING, rê-tshå/rj-ing, ppr. Accusing in return. RECHEAT, rê-tshê't, n. Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the

hounds have lost their game. RECHEAT, rê-tshê't, vi. To blow the recheat. RECHEATING, rê-tshê't-ing, ppr. Blowing the re-

RECHOOSE, ré-tshô'z, vt. To choose a second time. RECHOOSING, ré-tshô'z-ing, ppr. Re-electing. RECHOSEN, ré-tshô'sn, pp. Re-elected. RECIDIVATION, ré-sid-iv-d-shôn, n. Backsliding.

RECIDIVOUS, re-sîd'îv-ûs, a. Subject to fall again. RECIPE, rés'îp-ê, n. A medical prescription. RECIPIENT, re-sîp'yênt, n. The receiver, into which

spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, re-sip'ré-kàl, a. Mutual; done by each to each. Reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa.

RECIPROCAL, rê-sîp'rô-kâl, n. An alternacy. RECIPROCALLY, rê-sîp'rô-kâl-ê, ad. Mutually; interchangeably. [turn. RECIPROCALNESS, rê-sîp-rô-kāl-nés, n. Mutual re-RECIPROCATE, rê-sîp-rô-kā't, vi. To act inter-

changeably.
RECIPROCATE, rê-sîp rô-kâ't, vt. To exchange.
RECIPROCATED, rê-sîp rô-kâ't-éd, pp. Interchanged.
RECIPROCATING, rê-sîp rô-kâ't-ing, ppr. Inter-

changing.
RECIPROCATION, rê-sîp²rô-kā²shůn, n. Alternation. RECIPROCITY, rés-îp-ros-ît-ê, n. Reciprocal obli-

RECIPROCITY, res-ip-ros-it-e, n. Reciprocal obligation. [horns like a ram. RECIPROCORNOUS, ré-sip-rô-ká/r-nůs, a. Having RECISION, rê-si/t-â/n. Repetition. RECITATION, rés-it-â/shûn, n. Rehearsal. RECITATIVE, rés-ît-â-tê/v, n. } A kind of tuneful RECITATIVO, rés-ît-â-tê/v, n. } pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than soone chart.

song; chant. RECITATIVELY, rés-ît-å-tê'v-lê, ad. After the man-

ner of the recitative.

ner of the recitative.

RECITE, rê-si't, vt. To rehearse; to tell over.

RECITED, rê-si't, n. Recital.

RECITED, rê-si't-êd, pp. Rehearsed.

RECITER, rê-si't-ûn, n. One who recites.

RECITING, rê-si't-îng, ppr. Rehearsing.

RECK, rêk', vi. To care; to heed; to mind.

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RECK, rék', vt. To heed: to care for.
RECKED, rékd', pp. Heeded.
RECKING, rék'îng, ppr. Heeding.
RECKLESS, rék'îes, a. Careless; mindless.
RECKLESSNESS, rék'îes-nés, n. Negligence.
RECKON, rêk'n, vt. To number. To esteem. To as-
 sign in an account, as in the moder. To esteem. To assign in an account, as in an account, as in an account, as in an account, as in an account, as in an account, as in a feet when the calculate. The RECKONER, rek-rdr, n. One who calculates cost. RECKONING, rek-rding, ppr. Counting; reputing. RECKONING, rek-rding, n. Computation. Mone
                                                                                                                                   flay stress upon.
                                                                                                                                                                  Money
 charged by an host.

RECKONINGBOOK, rék-nîng-bők, n. A book in which money received and expended is set down.
which money received and expended is set down.

RECKS, rêk's, v. imp. It recks: To care.

RECLAIM, rê-klâ'm, vt. To reform; to correct.

RECLAIM, rê-klâ'm, vi. To exclaim.

RECLAIM, rê-klâ'm, n. Reformation. Recovery.

RECLAIMABLE, rê-klâ'm-åbl, a. That may be re-
claimed.

RECLAIMAN'T, rê-klả'm-ảnt, n. Contradicter. [life. RECLAIMED, rê-klả'm-d, pp. Recalled from a vicious RECLAIMING, rê-klả'm-ing, ppr. Reforming. RECLAIMINGs, rê-klả'm-lês, a. Not to be reclaimed. RECLAIMATION, rêk-lå-mà'shån, n. Recovery. RECLINATION, rêk-lå-mà'shån, n. The act of leaning. RECLINE, rê-kli'n, vt. To lean back. RECLINE, rê-kli'n, vi. To rest; to repose. RECLINE, rê-kli'n, vi. In a leaning posture. RECLINED, rê-kli'n, d, pp. Inclined back. RECLINING, rê-kli'n-lng, ppr. Leaning back; lying. RECLOSED, rê-kli'd, v. t. To close again. RECLOSED, rê-klô'z, vt. To closed again. RECLOSING, rê-klô'z-lng, ppr. Closing again.
         claimed.
RECLOSING, re-kló'z-ing, ppr. Closing again.
RECLUDE, re-klo'd, vt. To open.
RECLUDED, re-klo'd-ed, pp. Opened.
RECLUDED, rê-klu'd-éd, pp. Opened.
RECLUDING, rê-klu'd-îng, ppr. Opening.
RECLUSE, rê-klu's, n. One shut up; a retired person.
RECLUSE, rê-klu's, e. To shut up;
RECLUSED, rê-klu's, et. To shut up.
RECLUSED, rê-klu's-lê, ad. Like a recluse.
RECLUSELY, rê-klu's-lê, ad. Like a recluse.
RECLUSENESS, rê-klu's-nês, n. Retirement.
RECLUSING, rê-klu'z-îng, ppr. Shutting up.
RECLUSION, rê-klu'z-înu, n. State of a recluse.
RECLUSIVE, rê-klu'z-înu, n. Affording concealment.
RECOAGULATION, rê-cô-åg-u-lâ-shūn, n. Second coagulation.
        coagulation.
                                                                                                                                   the same coast:
RECOAST, rê-kô'st, vt. To coast back; to return by RECOASTED, rê-kô'st-êd, pp. Coasted back.
 RECOASTING, re-ko'st-ing, ppr. Returning by the
        same coast.
RECOCT, rê-kôkt', vt. To vamp up.
RECOCTED, rê-kôkt'-êd, pp. Vamped up.
RECOCTING, rê-kôkt-îng, ppr. Vamping up.
RECOGNISABLE, rê-kôn-îz-âble, a. That may be
        acknowledged.
 RECOGNISANCE, re-kon-fiz-ans, n. Acknowledge-
ment of person or thing. Badge. A bond of record tes-
tifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisce a
       certain sum of money, and acknowledged in some
         court of record.
RECOGNISE, rêk-og-ni'z, vt. To acknowledge any
person or thing. [a bond is drawn. RECOGNISEE, rê-kôn-1z-ê', n. One in whose favour RECOGNISOR, rê-kôn-1z-ôr', n. One who gives the
        recognisance.
                                                                                                                                 [knowledgment.
RECOGNITION, rêk-òg-nish-ûn, n. Review. Ac-
RECOGNIZED, rêk-òg-nizd, pp. Recollected as known.
                                                                                                                                       Review. Ac-
RECOGNIZING, rê-kê-1g-1n za, pp. Acknowledging. RECOIL, rê-kê-1, vi. To rush back. To fall back. RECOIL, rê-kê-1, vi. To drive back. RECOIL, rê-kê-1, vi. To drive back. RECOIL, rê-kê-1, v. A falling back. RECOILED, rê-kê-1d, pp. Driven back. RECOILING, rê-kê-1, pp. Driven back. RECOILING, rê-kê-1, pp. pr. Starting back. RECOILING, rê-kê-1, pp. Starting back.
RECOILING, rê-kâê'l-îng, ppr. Starting back.
RECOILING, rê-kâê'l-îng, ppr. Starting back.
RECOIN, rê-kâê'n, vî. To coin over again.
RECOINAGE, rê-kâê'n-êj, n. The act of coining anew.
RECOINED, rê-kâê'n-hg, pp. Coined again.
RECOINING, rê-kâê'n-ing, ppr. Coining anew.
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RECOLLECT, rék-ål-lékt', vt. To recover to memory. RECOLLECT, or RECOLLET, rék-ål-lékt, or rék-ål-lékt', n. A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. RECOLLECTED, rêk-ûl-lêkt-êd, pp. Recalled to the memory. [to the memory. memory. [to the memory. RECOLLECTING, rék-ůl-lékt-ing, ppr. Recalling RECOLLECTION, rék-ůl-lék-shûn, n. Revival in the memory.
RECOLLECTIVE, rêk-ûl-lêkt-îv, a. Having the power of recollecting. RÉCOMBINATION, ré-kôm-bîn-å-shun, n. Combination a second time. RECOMBINE, rê-kům-bi'n, vt. To join together again. RECOMBINED, rê-kům-bi'nd, pp. Combined anew. RECOMBINING, rê-kům-bi'n-ing, ppr. Combining again. RECOMFORT, rê-kům'fůrt, vt. To comfort again. RECOMFORTED, rê-kům'fürt-ed, pp. Comforting again. [com.ort. Without RECOMFORTLESS, rê-kům'fůrt-les, a. RECOMMENCE, rê-kům-měns', vt. To begin anew. RECOMMENCED, rê-kům-měnsd', pp. Commenced mencing again. RECOMMENCING, ré-kům-méns'îng, ppr. Com-RECOMMEND, rék-ům-ménd', vt. To praise another. RECOMMENDABLE, rek-ům-mend-abl, n. Worthy of recommendation. RECOMMENDABLENESS, rék-ům-měnd-åbl-nés, n. Quality of being recommendable. RECOMMENDABLY, rék-ûm-ménd-åb-lê, ad. So as to deserve recommendation. RECOMMENDATION, rék-ům-měnd-å-shůn, That which secures to one kind reception from another. RECOMMENDATORY, rek-ům-měnd-å-tůr-ê, a. That commends to another. RECOMMENDED, rék-ům-ménd-éd, pp. Praised. RECOMMENDER, rek-um-mend'ur, n One who recommends. [ing to another. RECOMMENDING, rêk-ûm-mênd-îng, ppr. Prais-RECOMMISSION, rê-kûm-mîsh-ûn, vt. To commission again. [missioned again. RECOMMISSIONED, rê-kům-mish-ûnd, pp. Com-RECOMMISSIONING, rê-kům-mish-ûn-îng, ppr. Commissioning again.
RECOMMIT, re-kum-mit, vt. To commit anew.
RECOMMITTED, re-kum-mit-ed, pp. Committed anew. RECOMMITTING, ré-kům-mit-ing, ppr. Committing RECOMPACT, rê-kům-påkt', vt. To join anew. RECOMPACTED, rê-kům-påkt'éd, pp Joined anew. RECOMPACTING, rê-kům-påkt-ing, ppr. Joining RECOMPENSE, rek'um-pens, vt. To repay; to relent. RECOMPENSE, rék'um-pens, n. Reward. Equiva-RECOMPENSED, rěk'ám-pěnsd, pp. Rewarded RECOMPENSING, rěk'ám-pěns-ling, ppr. Rewarding. RECOMPILEMENT, ré-kům-pi'l-ment, n. New compilement. RECOMPOSE, rê-kům-pô'z, vt. To settle or quiet. To form or adjust anew. RECOMPOSEĎ, rê-kům-pô'zd, pp. Quieted again. Formed anew. RECOMPOSING, rê-kům-pô'z-ing, ppr. Rendering tranquil. Forming anew. RECOMPOSITION, rê-kòm-pô-zľsh-ủn, n. Composition renewed. RECONCILABLE, rêk-ûn-si'l-âbl, a. Capable of renewed kindness.

RECONCILABLENESS, rék-ån-si'l-åbl-nés, n. Con-

RECONCILE, rek'un-si'l, vt. To make to like again.
To restore to favour. RECONCILE, rek'an-si'l, vi. To become reconciled. RECONCILED, rek'un-si'ld, pp. Brought into friend-

RECONCILEMENT, rék-ûn-si'l-ment, n. Renewal RECONCILER, rék-ûn-si'l-ûr, n. One who renews

RECONCILIATION, rek-un-sil-é-å-shun, n. newal of friendship. Atonement.

lof kindness.

sistence. Possibility to be reconciled.

friendship between others.

ship.

RECONCILIATORY, rêk-ûn-sîl-va-tur-ê, a. Able to reconcile. RECONCILING, rék-ûn-si7-îng, ppr. Bringing into RECONDENSATION, rê-kûn-dens-â4-shûn, n. The act of recondensing.

RECONDENSE, rê-kûn-dêns', vt. To condense anew. RECONDENSED, rê-kûn-dênsd', pp. Condensed again. RECONDENSING, rê-kun-dêns-ing, ppr. Condensing RECONDITE, rê-kûn-di/t, a. Hidden; profound. RECONDITORY, rê-kôn-di/t-ûr-ê, n. A storehouse. RECONDUCT, rê-kûn-dûk/, vt. To conduct again.

RECONDUCTED, re-kun-duct-ed, pp. Conducted

RECONDUCTING, re-kun-dukt-ing, ppr. Conducting RECONFIRM, rê-kůn-fêrm, vt. To establish again. RECONFIRMED, rê-kůn-fêrmd',pp. Confirmed anew. RECONFIRMING, rê-kůn-fêr'-mîng, ppr. Confirming

RECONJOIN, rê-kůn-jàê'n, vt. To join anew. RECONJOINED, rê-kůn-jàê'nd, pp. Joined again. RECONJOINING, rê-kůn- jàê'n- ing. ppr. Joined again. RECONNOITRE, rêk-ûn-nà'tr, or rêk-ûn-nàê-tůr, vt. [examined.

To examine; to view. [examined. RECONNOITERED, rěk-ůn-nhê-tůrd, pp. Viewed; RECONNOITERING, rěk-ůn-nhê-tůr-ing, ppr. Ex-

amining by personal observation.
RECONQUER, rê-kông'kôủr, vt. To conquer again.
RECONQUERED, rê-kông'kôủrd, pp. Conquere Conquered [ing again. RECONQUERING, rê-kông-kônr-îng, ppr. Conquer-RECONSECRATE, rê-kôn-sê-krā't, vt. To consecrate

RECONSECRATED, rê-kôn'sê-krå't-êd, pp. Consecrated again. [secrating again. RECONSECRATING, rê-kòn-sê-krâ't-îng, ppr. Con-RECONSECRATION, rê-kòn-sê-krâ'shûn, n. A

renewed consecration. RECONSIDER, rê-kûn-sîd-ur, vt. To turn in mind. RECONSIDERED, rê-kun-sid-urd, pp. Considered [dering again.

again.
RECONSIDERING, rê-kûn-sîd-ûr-îng, ppr. ConsiRECONSOLATE, rê-kôn-sô-lā't, vt. To comfort again.
RECONSOLATED, rê-kôn-sô-lā't-êd, pp. Comforted forting again.

again.

RECONSOLATING, rê-kôn/sô-lâ/t-îng, ppr. ComRECONVENE, rê-kôn-vê/n, vî. To assemble anew.

RECONVENE, rô-kôn-vê/n, vî. To call together again.

RECONVENED, rê-kôn-vê/n, pp. Assembled anew.

RECONVENING, rê-kôn-vê/n-îng, ppr. Assembling anew.

RECONVERSION, rê-kûn-vêr'shûn, n. A second RECONVERT, rê-kûn-vêrt', vt. To convert again. RECONVERTED, rê-kûn-vêrt'êd, pp. Converted Converted [ing again.

RECONVERTING, re-kun-verting, ppr. Convert-RECONVEY, rê-kůn-vä', vt. To convey again. RECONVEYED, rê-kůn-vå/d, pp. Conveyed back, RECONVEYING, rê-kůn-vå/ing, pp. Conveying back.

RECORD, rêk-ard, n. Register; authentick memorial. RECORD, rê-kd'rd, vt. To celebrate. To recite; to repeat. To call to mind. RECORD, rê-kả'rd, vi. To sing atune; to play atune.
RECORDATION, rék-òrd-å'-shån, n. Remembrance.

RECORDED, rê-ka/rd-êd, pp. Officially entered in a

RECORDER, rê-kà'rd-år, n. The keeper of the rolls

in a city. A kind of flute.

RECORDING, rê-kâ'rd-Îng, ppr. Registering.

RECOUCH, rê-kâôtst', vî. To lie down again.

RECOUNT, rê-kâôtst', vî. To tell distinctly.

RECOUNTED, rê-kâôtst'ed, pp. Related in detail. RECOUNTING, rê-kàônt-ng, ppr. Relating.
RECOUNTMENT, rê-kàônt-mênt, n. Relation. RECOURE, rê-kô'r, vt. To recover, or recure.

RECHRE. RECOURED, ré-kô'rd, pp. Recovered or recured.
RECOURING, rê-kô'r-ing, ppr. Recovering.
RECOURSE, rê-kô'rs, n. Return; recurrence.
plication for help. Access.
RECOURSE, rê-kô'rs, vi. To return.

RECOURSEFUL, ré-kô'rs-fôl, a. Moving alternately RECOVER, ré-kův'ůr, vt. To restore from sickness. To repair. To regain. To come up to.

RECOVER, rê-kův-ůr, vi. To grow well from a disease. RECOVERABLE, rê-kův-ůr-åble, a. Possible to be restored from sickness; or regained. RECOVERED, rê-kův-ůrd, pp. Regained. RECOVEREE, rê-kův-ůr-č', n. In law: the tenant or

person against whom a judgment is obtained in com-

person against the mon recovery.

RECOVERING, rê-kův-ůr-îng, ppr. Regaining.

RECOVERY, rê-kův-ůr-ê, n. Restoration from sickness. Act of regaining of cutting off an entail.

RECREANT, rêk'rê-lant, a. Cowardly; false. RECREATE, rê-krê-la't, vt. To create anew. To refresh after toil.

RECREATE, rek-re-a/t, vi. To take recreation.

RECREATED, rêk-rê-â't-êd, pp. Diverted.
RECREATED, rêk-rê-â't-êd, pp. Diverted.
RECREATED, rê-krê-â't-êd, pp. Created anew. [toil.
RECREATING, rêk-rê-â't-îng, ppr. Refreshing after
RECREATING, rê-k-rê-â't-îng, ppr. Creating anew.
RECREATION, rêk-rê-â't-shûn, n. Amusement; di-

version.

RECREATIVE, rěk-rê-å/t-åv, a. Refreshing; amusing. RECREATIVELY, rěk-rê-å/t-åv-lê, a. With diversion. RECREATIVENESS, rěk-rê-å/t-åv-nês, n. The qual-

ity of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rék-rê-mênt, n. Dross; useless parts.

RECREMENTAL, rék-rê-mênt-fâl, a.

RECREMENTITIOUS, rék-rê-mênt-îsh-ûs,

RECRIMINATE, rê-krîm-în-d't, vi. To return one ac-

cusation with another. RECRIMINATE, rê-krîm-în-ă/t, vt. To accuse in return. RECRIMINATED, rê-krîm-în-å/t-èd, pp. Accused in one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATING,rê-krîm-în-â't-îng,ppr. Returning RECRIMINATION, ré-krim-in-a-shun, n. Return of one accusation with another. RECRIMINATOR, rê-krîm-în-â/t-ûr, n. One that re-

turns one charge with another. RECRIMINATORY, rê-krîm-în-â/t-år-ê, n. Retort-

ing accusation.

RECRUDENCY, rê-krô-dèns-ê, n. State of RECRUDESCENCY, rê-krô-dès-èns-ê, n. becom-

ing sore again.

RECRUDESCENT, ré-krô-dés-ént, a. Growing painful.

To requir by new supplies. To RECRUIT, rê-krô't, vt. To repair by new supplies. To

supply an army with new men.
RECRUIT, rê-krô't, vi. To raise new soldiers.
RECRUIT, rê-krô't, n. Supply of any thing wasted. New soldiers.

RECRUITED, rê-kr6/t-êd, pp. Furnished with new supplies.

RECRUITING, rê-krô't-ing, ppr.

RECRUITMENT, rê-krô't-ment, n. The act of raising

new supplies of men for an army.

RECRYSTALIZATION, rê-krîs'tâl-iz-â'-shûn, n.
The process of a second crystalizing.

RECRYSTALIZE, rê-krîs'-tâl-i'z, vî. To crystalize a second time.

RECRYSTALIZING, rê-krîs'-tâl-i'z-îng, ppr. CrystalRECRYSTALIZING, rê-krîs'-tâl-i'z-îng, ppr. CrystalRECTANGLE, rêk'-tângg'l, n. A figure having four sides of which the opposite ones are coul and all its

sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles.

angies Ingh. angies. RECTANGLE, rék-tángg'l, a. Having a right RECTANGLED, rék-tángg'ld', a. angle. RECTANGULAR, rék-táng'gu-lér, a. Having angles

of ninety degrees. [right angles.

of ninety degrees. [right angles. RECTANGULARLY, rėk-tång'gu-lėr-lė, ad. With RECTIFIABLE,rėk'tė-fi-åbl,a. Capable to be set right. RECTIFICATION, rėk-tit-ik-å-shūn, n. The act of setting right what is wrong. Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher. RECTIFIED, rek'te-fi'd, pp. Corrected.

RECTIFIER, rêk²tê-fi-fir, n. One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

RECTIFY, rek-tê-fi, vt. To make right. To improve by repeated distillation.

REDDISHNESS, réd'ish-nes, n. Tendency to reduces.

RECTIFYING, rék-tê-fi-îng, ppr. Correcting.
RECTILINEAR, rék-tîl-în-yêr, a. Consist
RECTILINEOUS, rék-tîl-în-yûs, a. eight Consisting of REDDITION, red-dish'un, n. Restitution. REDDITIVE, red'ît-iv, a. Answering to an interrogaeight lines. REDDLE, red'l, n. A sort of mineral earth, remarkably RECTITUDE, rék-té-tud, n. Straightness; uprightheavy, and of a fine florid though not deep red colour.
REDE, re'd, n. Counsel; advice. See READ.
REDE, re'd, vt. To advise. See READ. ness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. RECTOR, rek-tur, n. A governor. Parson of an unimpropriated parish. [of a parish. REDED, re'd-ed, pp. Counselled.
REDEEM, re-de'm, vt. To ransom from forfeiture or captivity. To perform the work of universal redemp-RECTORIAL, rek-tô/r-yal, a. Belonging to the rector RECTORSHIP, rek-tur-ship, n. The rank or office of RECTORY, rek'tůr-e, n. A rectory is a spiritual living tion; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconcileacomposed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the tion to God. people.

RECTRESS, rek'tres, n. } Governess. REDEEMABLE, ré-dé'm-åbl, a. Capable of redemp-REDEEMABLENESS, rê-dé'm-åbl-nés, n. The state RECTRIX, rek-triks, n. of being redeemable. RECUBATION, rêk-u-bấ-shủn, n. The act of lying RECUBATION, rêk-u-bấ-shủn, n. The act of lying RECULE, rê-kun, ni. To retire; to recoil. RECUMB, rê-kunb', vi. To lean; to repose. RECUMBENCE, rê-kund-bêns, n. Act of reposing. REDEEMED, re-de'md, pp. Ransomed from bondage. REDEEMER, re-de'm-ur, n. One who redeems. The Saviour of the world. REDEEMING, rê-dê'm-îng, ppr. Ransoming. [deem. REDEEMING, rê-dê'm-îng, a. That does or may re-REDELIBERATE, rê-dê-lîb-ûr-â't, vt. To reconsider. RECUMBENCY, rê-kům-bêns-ê, n. The posture of lying. Rest; repose.
RECUMBENT, rê-kům'běnt, a. Lying; leaning.
RECUPERATION, rê-ku-pêr-å'shûn, n. The recovery REDELIBERATED, rê-dê-lîb-âr-å/t-éd, pp. Reconsidered. [considering. REDELIBERATING, rê-dê-lîb'dr-å't-ing, ppr. Reof a thing lost. RECUPERATIVE, rė-ků-půr-å/t-ův, a. Belonging to RECUPATORY, rė-ku-půr-å/t-ůr-e, a. recovery. RECUR, rė-kůr', vi. To come back to the thought. To REDELIVER, rê-dê-liv-ur, vt. To deliver back. REDELIVERED, rê-dê-liv-urd, pp. Delivered back. REDELIVERING, rê-dê-lîv-ûr-ing, ppr. Delivering have recourse to. labour. RECURE, rê-ků'r, vt. To recover from sickness or RECURE, rê-ků'r, n. Recovery; remedy. REDELIVERY, rê-dê-lîv-ûr-ê, n. The act of delivering REDEMAND, rê-dê-må'nd, vt To demand back. REDEMANDED, rê-dê-månd-êd, pp. Demanded again. RECUREL, rê-ku'r, n. tecovery; remeay.
RECURELESS, rê-ku'r-lês, a. Incapable of remedy.
RECURELESS, rê-ku'r-lês, a. Incapable of remedy.
RECURENCE, rê-ku'r-lîng, ppr. Curing.
RECURRENCE, rê-kûr-lêns, n.
RECURRENCY, rê-kûr-lêns, n.
RECURRENCY, rê-kûr-lêns, n.
RECURRENCY, rê-kûr-lêns, n. Returning from time REDEMANDING, ré-dé-månd-ing, ppr. Demanding again. REDEMISE, rê-dê-mi'z, vt. To convey or transfer back. [time. REDEMISED, re-de-mi'zd, ppr. Reconveyed: as, an RECURRENT, rê-kûr-ênte, a. Returning from time to RECURSION, rê-kûr-ênt, a. Return.
RECURVATE, rê-kûr-vâ'shûn, n. Return.
RECURVATION, rê-kûr-vâ'shûn, n. Flexure backestate.

REDEMISING, rê-dê-m'/z-fng, ppr. Reconveying.

REDEMPTION, rê-dêmp'shûn, n. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

REDEMPTIONUR, rê-dêmp'shûn-år, n. One who redeems himself or purchases his release from debt or RECURVITY, rê-kůr'vît-ê, n. \ \ wards.
RECURVE, rê-kůr'v, vt. To bend back.
RECURVED, rê-kůrv', pp. Bent back.
RECURVING, rê-kůrv'îng, ppr. Bending back.
RECURVINGSTER, rê-kůrv-ê-ròs'tůr, n. A obligation. REDEMPTORY, rê-dêmp'tůr-ê, a. Paid for ransom. REDENTED, re-dent-ed, a. Formed like the teeth of whose beak or bill bends upwards, as the avoset. a saw. RECURVOUS, rê-kůrv-ůs, a. Bent backward. REDESCEND, rê-dê-sênd', vi. To descend again. REDESCEND, re-de-send, re. 10 descend again.
REDGUM, réd-ghm, n. A disease of children newly
REDHOT, réd-hôt, a. Heated to redness. [born.
REDIENT, réd-fòt, a. Returning.
REDIGEST, ré-dè-jèst, vt. To digest a second time
REDIGESTED, rê-dè-jèst-éd, pp. Digested again.
REDIGESTING, rè-dè-jèst-fing, ppr. Digesting a seREDIGE xd-d, np. Advising. [cond-time] RECUSANCY, rek-u-zan-se, n. The tenets of a non-RECUSANT, rek-u-zant, n. One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion. RECUSANT, rėk'u-zant, a. Refusing to take certain REDING, re'd-ling, ppr. Advising. [cond time. REDINTEGRATE, re-dint-e-gra't, vt. To make new. REDINTEGRATE, re-dint-e-gra't, a. Restored; re-RECUSATION, rek-u-zå'shun, n. Refusal. The act of recusing a judge, that is, requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally innewed. Made new. terested. REDINTEGRATED, rê-dînt'ê-gră't-êd, pp. Renew-RECUSE, rê-ku'z, vt. To refuse. RECUSED, rê-ku'zd, pp. Rejected: as, a judge.
RECUSING, rê-ku'z-îng, ppr. Rejecting: as, a judge.
RED, rêd', a. Of the colour of blood.
RED, rêd', n. Red colour.
REDACT, rê-dâkt', vt. To force into form.
REDACTED, rê-dâkt'êd, pp. Forced into form.
REDACTED, rê-dâkt'êd, pp. Forced into form. REDINTEGRATING, re-dint-e-gra/t-ing, ppr. Restoring to a perfect state. REDINTEGRATION, rê-dînt-é-grā-shūn, n. Renovation: restoring. vation; restoring.

REDISBURSE, rê-dîs-bûrs', vt. To repay.

REDISBURSED, rê-dîs-bûrsd', pp. Repaid.

REDISBURSING, rê-dîs-bûrs-lîng, ppr. Refunding.

REDISPOSE, rê-dîs-pô'z, vt. To adjust anew.

REDISPOSED, rê-dîs-pô'z-lîng, ppr. Disposed anew.

REDISPOSING, rê-dîs-pô'z-lîng, ppr. Disposing.

REDISSOLVE, rê-dîz-zôl'v, vt. To dissolve again.

PEDISSOLVED, rê-dîz-zôl'v, vt. To dissolve again. REDACTEIN, re-dakted, pp. roced into form. REDACTING, ré-dâkt-îng, ppr. Foreing into form. REDARGUE, ré-dâ'r-gu, vt. To refute. REDARGUED, ré-dâ'r-gu'd, pp. Refuted. REDARGUING, ré-dâ'r-gu-îng, ppr. Refuted. REDARGUITION, ré-dâ'r-gu'shūn, n. A refutation. REDBERRIED, réd-bêr-éd, a. Bearing red berries. REDBERAST réd-bêr-éd, a. A small bird, so name. REDISSOLVED, rê-dîz-zòlv'd, pp. Dissolved a second REDBREAST, réd'brést, n. A small bird, so named second time. time. REDISSOLVING, rê-dîz-zòlv-'îng, ppr. Dissolving a REDISTRIBUTE, rê-dîs-trîb-u't, vt. To deal back from the colour of its breast. REDBUD, rêd/bûd, n. A tree of the genus Cercis.
REDCHALK, rêd/tshâ/k, n. A kind of clay ironstone.
REDCOAT, rêd/kô/t, n. A name for a soldier.
REDDEN, rêd/n, vt. To make red.
REDDEN, rêd/n, vt. To grow red.
REDDENDUM, rêd-dênd/dm, n. The clause by which again. [again. REDISTRIBUTED, ré-dis-trib' ŷut-êd, pp. Distributed REDISTRIBUTING, rê-dîs-trîb'ýut-ing, ppr. Destr buting again.

REDLEAD, réd-léd, n. Minium; lead calcined.

REDLY, réd-lé, ad. With redness.

REDNESS, réd-é-nés, n. The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, réd-é-léns, n.

REDOLENCY, réd-é-léns, n.

Sweet scent. rent is reserved in a lease. REDDENED, rėd'nd, pp. Made rea. REDDENING, rėd'ning, ppr. Making red. REDDISH, rėd-ish, a. Somewhat red.

REEF, re'f, n. A certain portion of a sail. A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. REEF, re'f, vt. To reduce the surface of a sail.

REE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 2'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

REDOLENT, rėdės-lėnt, a. Sweet of scent.
REDOUBLE, rė-dåb'l, vt. To repeat often.
REDOUBLE, rė-dåb'l, vt. To become twice as much.
REDOUBLE, rė-dåb'ld, pp. Repeated over and over.
REDOUBLING, rė-dåb'ling, ppr. Repeating again
REDOUBT. rė-dåb', n. A fortress. REDOUBT. ré-dàôt', n. A fortress. [and again. REDOUBTABLE, ré-dàôt'abl, a. Formidable; terrible to foes REDOUBTED, rê-dåôt'éd, a. Dread; awful. REDOUND, rê-dåônd', vt. To be sent back by reaction. REDOUNDING, rê-dhônd'îng, ppr. Conducing. REDPOLE, rêd'pô'l, n. A bird with a red head of the genus Fringilla REDRAFT, rê-drå'ft, vt. To draft anew. REDRAFTED, rê-drå'ft-êd, pp. Transcribed again. REDRAFTING, rê-drê/ft-ing, ppr. Dr. REDRESS, rê-drês', vt. To set right. REDRESS, rê-drês', n. Relief; remedy. Drafting again. REDRESSED, rê-drésd', pp. Remedied. REDRESSER, rê-drés'ar, n. One who affords relief. REDRESSING, rê-drés-lng, ppr. Relieving. REDRESSIVE, rê-drés-ly, a. Succouring. REDRESSLESS, rê-drés-lès, a. Without relief. REDSEAR, red-se'r, vi. A term of workmen; if iron be too hot, it wil! redsear, that is, break or crack under the hammer. REDSHANK, rědéshångk, n. Bare-legged persons. A REDSTART, or REDTAIL, rědéstårt, or rědétä'l, n. REDSTREAK, réd'stré'k, n. An apple. [A bird. REDUCE, re-dn's, vt. To bring to the former state. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. subdue. REDUCED, re-du'sd, pp. Diminished; subdued. REDUCEMENT, re-du's-ment, n. Subduing, reforming, or diminishing.
REDUCER, rê-du's-ûr, n. One that reduces. REDUCIBLE, rê-du's-ibl, a. Possible to be reduced. REDUCIBLENESS, rê-du's-îbl-nes, n. Quality of being reducible. REDUCING, rê-du's-ing, ppr. Diminishing; impo-REDUCT, rê-důkt', vt. To reduce. REDUCT, rê-důkt', n. In building: a little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular. REDUCTION, ré-důk-shun, n. The act of reducing. In arithmetick, reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. REDUCTIVE, rê-důkt-îv, a. Having the power of reer of reducing. REDUCTIVE, rê-důkt-îv, n. That which has the pow-REDUCTIVELY, re-dukt-iv, n. That which has the pow-REDUCTIVELY, re-dukt-iv-ie, ad. By reduction. REDUNDANCE, re-dun-dens-e, n. } Superfluity. REDUNDANT, re-dun-dens-e, n. } Superfluity. REDUNDANT, re-dun-dens-ie, ad. Superfluous. dantly. REDUPLICATE, rê-du'plê-kå't, vt. To double REDUPLICATED, rè-du-plè-kå't-éd, pp. Doubled.
REDUPLICATING, rè-du-plè-kå't-ång, ppr. Doubled.
REDUPLICATION, ré-du-plè-kå't-ång, ppr. Doubling.
REDUPLICATION, ré-du-plè-kå't-åndn, n. The act of doubling REDUPLICATIVE, rê-du-plê-kå/t-iv, a. Double. REDWING, rêd-bing, n. A bird. RED WING, red-oing, m. A bird.
REE, ré', vt. To riddle; to sift.
REECHO, ré-ék-ćò, vt.
REECHOED, ré-ék-ćòd, pp. Reverberated again.
REECHOING, ré-ék-cò-ling, ppr. Returning an echo.
REECHY, ré'tsh-é, a. Smoky; sooty. REED, rê'd, n. A hollow knotted stalk. A small pipe. made anciently of a reed. REEDED, rê'd-êd, a. Covered with reeds. REEDEN, rê'd-ên, a. Consisting of reeds. REEDGRASS, ré'd-grå's, n. A plant; bur-reed. REEDIFICATION, ré-éd-ff-lk-å'shûn, n. Act of rebuilding

REEDIFIED, rê-êd'ê-fi'd, pp. Rebuilt. REEDIFY, rê-êd'ê-fi, rt. To rebuild; to build again. REEDIFYING, rê-êd'ê-fi-lug, ppr. Rebuilding.

REEDLESS, rê'd-les, a. Being without reeds. REEDY, rê'd-ê, a. Abounding with reeds.

REEFBAND, ref-band', n. A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it in the part where the eyeletholes are formed. REEFED, reffd, pp. Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard. REEFING, ref-ing, ppr. Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail. REEFLINE, rê'f-li'n, n. A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally. REEK, rê'k, n. Smoke; steam. A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced rick.

REEK, ré'k, ri. To smoke; to steam.

REEKING, ré'k-lng, ppr. Emitting vapour.

REEKI, ré'k-è, a. Smoked; tanned.

REEL, ré'l, n. A turning frame, upon which varn is wound into skeins from the spindle. A kind of lance. REEL, rê'l, rî. To stagger.
REEL, rê'l, rî. To gather yarn off the spindle.
REELECT, rê-ê-lêkt', rî. To elect again.
REELECTED, rê-ê-lêkt'éd, pp. Elected again. REELECTING, rê-ê-lêkt⁴lng, ppr. Electing again. REELECTION, rê-ê-lêk'shûn, n. Repeated election. REELIGIBILITY, rê-ê-l⁵j-sh-sh'st-ê, n. The capacity of being reclected to the same office. REELIGIBLE, rê-êl-îj-îbl, a. Capable of being elected again to the same office. REEMBARK, ré-ém-bå'rk, vt. To put on board again. REEMBARKATION, rê-êm-bark-a'shin, n. A putting or going on board again. REEMBARKED, rê-êm-bå'rkd, pp. Embarked again. REEMBARKING, rê-êm-bâ'rk-îng, ppr. Embarking REEMBATTLE, rê-êm-bât'l, vt. To range again in REEMBATTLED, re-em-battld, pp. Arrayed again for battle. [again in battle array. REEMBATTLING, ré-ém-bàt-ling, ppr. Arranging REEMBODIED, ré-ém-bòd-éd, pp. Embodied again. REEMBODY, ré-ém-bòd-é, vt. To embody again. REEMBODYING, rê-êm-bòd-ê-ing, ppr. Embodying REEMERGE, rê-ê-mêrj', vt. To emerge again. REEMERGED, rê-ê-mêrjd', pp. Obscured; overwhelmed. [overwhelming. whemed.

REEMERGING, rê-ê-mêrj-îng, ppr. Obscuring;

REENACT, rê-êm-âkt', vt. To enact anew.

REENACTED, rê-ên-âkt-êd, pp. Enacted again.

REENACTING, rê-ên-âkt-îng, ppr. Enacting anew.

REENACTION, rê-ên-âk-shûn, n. The passing into a law again. REENFORCE, rê-ên-îkt'mênt, n. The renewal of REENFORCE, rê-ên-îô'rs, rt. To strengthen with new assistance. [ditional force. REENFORCED, rê-én-fô'rsd, pp. Strengthened by ad-REENFORCEMENT, rê-én-fô'rs-mênt, n. Fresh assistance; new help. EENFORCING, rê-ên-fê'rs ling, ppr. Strengthening by additional force.

REENGAGE, ré-én-gå/j, vi. To engage again.

REENGAGE, ré-én-gå/j, vt. To engage a second time.

REENGAGED, ré-én-gå/jd, pp. Engaged a second time. time.

REENGAGING, rê-ên-gâ'j-îng, ppr. Engaging a REENJOY, rê-ên-jâê', vt. To enjoy anew.

REENJOYED, rê-ên-jâê'd, pp. Enjoyed again.

REENJOYING, rê-ên-jâê'dig, ppr. Enjoying again.

REENJOYMENT, rê-ên-jâê'mênt, n. A repeated enjoyment. Joyneus.
REENKINDLE, rê-ên-kîndl', vt. To enkindle anew.
REENKINDLED, rê-ên-kîndld', pp. Enkindled again.
REENKINDLING, rê-ên-kînd-lîng, ppr. Enkindling cond time. REENSTAMP, ré-én-ståmp', vt. To enstamp a se-REENSTAMPED, rê-ên-stâmpd', pp. Impressed a second time. a second time.

REENSTAMPING, re-en-stamp-ing, ppr. Impressing REENTER, rê-ên-tur, vt. To enter again REENTERED, rê-ên-turd, pp. Entered again.

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REFLECTIBLE, rê-flekt-fbl, a. That may be reflected.

REFLECTIVE, rê-flêkt-flv, a. Considering the opera-

REFLEX, rê-flêks, n. Reflection.
REFLEX, rê-flêks, a. Directed backwards.
REFLEX, rê-flêks', vt. To reflect. To bend back.
REFLEXED, rê-flêk'sd, pp. Reflected.
REFLEXIBILITY, rê-flêks-fb-il-ît-ê, n. The quality

[ing telescope.

A reflect-

back.

REFLECTING, re-flekting, a. Given to reflection. REFLECTING, re-flekt-ing, a. Given to renection.
REFLECTING, rê-flêkt-ing, ppr. Throwing back.
REFLECTION, rê-flêkt-ing-lê, ad. With censure.
REFLECTION, rê-flêk-shun, n. The act of throwing back. The action of the mind upon itself. Censure.

REFLECT, rê-flêkt', vt. To throw back. REFLECTED, rê-flêkt'êd, pp. Thrown back. REFLCTEENT, rê-flêkt'ênt, a. Bending back.

REFLECTOR, rê-flêkt-år, n. Considerer.

tions of the mind.

of being reflexible.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet'. bit', but —on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

REENTERING, rê-én-tur-lug, ppr. Entering anew. REENTHRONE, rê-én-turb'n, vt. To replace on a I to a throne. REENTHRONED, rê-ên-thrô/nd, pp. Raised again REENTHRONING, rê-ên-thrô/n-ing, ppr. Replacing again. REENTANCE, rê-ên-trâns', n. The act of entering REERMOUSE, rê'r-måô's, n. See REARMOUSE. REESTABLISH, rê-ês-tâb-tlish, vt. To establish anew. REESTABLISHED, rê-és-tåb-lîshd, pp. Established gain. REESTABLISHER, rê-és-tåb-lîsh-ûr, n. One that REESTABLISHING, rê-és-tåb-lîsh-îng, ppr. Confirm-[state of being reestablished. REESTABLISHMENT, rê-és-tâb-lîsh-mênt, n. The REESTATE, rê-és-tâ't, vt. To reestablish. REESTATED, rê-és-tâ't, vt. (1970). Reestablished. REESTATING, re-es-ta/t-ing, ppr. Reestablishing. REEVE, rê'v, n. A steward. REEXAMINE, rê-êks-âm-în, vt. To examine anew. REEXAMINED, rê-êks-âm-înd, pp. Examined anew. REEXAMINING, rê-êks-âm-în-îng, ppr. Examining change. REEXCHANGE, rê-êks-tshê/nj, n. A renewed ex-REEXPORT, rê-êks-'pôrt, n. Any commodity reexported. REEXPORT, re-eks-port, vt. To export again. REEXPORTATION, ré-éks-por-ta-shun, n. The act of exporting again. REEXPORTED, rê-éks-pô'rt-éd, pp. Exported again. REEXPORTING, re-eks-po'rt-ing, ppr. Exporting again. REFECT, rê-fêkt', vt. To restore after hunger or fatigue. REFECTED, rê-fêkt-êd, pp. Refreshed. REFECTING, rê-fêkt-îng, ppr. Refreshing; restoring. REFECTION, rê-fek-shun, n. Refreshment after hun-REFECTION, rë-fékéshún, n. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
REFECTIVE, rê-féktév, n. That which refreshes.
REFECTIVE, rê-féktév, a. Refreshing.
REFECTORY, rê-féktév-ĉ, n. Room of refreshment.
REFEL, rê-fel', vt. To refute; to repress.
REFELLED, rê-fél'd, pp. Refuted.
REFELLING, rê-fél'ng, ppr. Refuting.
REFER, rê-fér', vt. To appeal. [ment.
REFER, rê-fér', vt. To dismiss for information or judgREFERABLE, rêf-ûr-åbl, a. Capable of being considered. [ferred.] ferred. REFEREE, réf-ér-é', n. One to whom any thing is re-REFERENCE, réf-ér-éns, n. Dismission to another tribunal REFERENDARY, ref-dr-end-dr-e, n. One to whose decision any thing is referred. [ferred to.
REFERENTIAL, réf-ér-én-éshàl, a. That may be reREFERMENT, rê-fèr-mênt, n. Reference for decision.
REFERMENT, rê-fèr-mênt/, vt. To ferment anew. REFERMENTED, rê-fêr-mênt-êd, pp. again. again. REFERMENTING, rê-fèr-ment-ing, ppr. Fermenting REFERRED, rê-fèr'd, pp. Dismissed to another. REFERRIBLE, rêf-êr-ibl, a. Capable of heing confor information. REFERRING, rê-fêr'îng, ppr. Directing to another REFIND, rê-fi'nd, vt. To find again. REFINDING, rê-fi'nd-îng, ppr. Finding again. REFINE, re-fi'n, vi. To improve in accuracy or delicacy. REFINE, rê-fi'n, vt. To purify; to clear from dross.
To polish.
REFINED, rê-fi'nd, pp. Purified.
REFINEDLY, rê-fi'n-êd-lê, ad. With affected elegance. REFINEDNESS, rê-fi'n-èd-nès, n. Affected purity. REFINEMENT, rê-fi'n-mênt, n. The state of being pure. Improvement in elegance or purity. REFINER, re-fi'n-ur, n. One who clears from dross or recrement.
REFINERY, rê-fi'n-år-ê, n. The place for refining REFINING, rê-fi'n-ång, ppr. Purifying. REFIT, rê-fît', vt. To repair.
REFITTED, rê-fît-êd, pp. Prepared again. REFITTING, re-fit-ing, pp. Preparing again.
REFLECT, re-fit-it, v. To throw back light. To consider attentively. To throw reproach.

REFLEXIBLE, rê-fléks-fibl, a. Capable to be thrown REFLEXING, rê-flêks-'îng, ppr. Reflecting. REFLEXITY, rê-flêks-'ît-ê, n. Capable of being 1eflected. REFLEXIVE, rê-flèks-îv, a. Having respect to something past,
thing past,
REFLEXIVELY, rê-flèks-îv-lê, ad. In a backward
REFLOAT, rê-flèt, n. Ebb; reflux.
REFLORESCENCE, rê-flô-rês-ê-n. A blossoming REFLOURISH, re-flur-fish, v. To flourish anew. REFLOURISHING, re-flur-ish-ing, ppr. Flourishing REFLOW, re-flo, vi. To flow back.

REFLOWING, re-flo-ing, ppr. Flowing back.

REFLUENCY, re-fr-in-ens-è, n. State of flowing back.

REFLUENT, refr-in-ens-è, n. Flowing back. REFLUX, rê-fîd ks, n. Backward course of water. REFOCILLATE, rê-fôs-'îl-â't, vt. To strengthen by refreshment. REFOCILLATED, rê-fòs-fil-å/t-èd, pp. Refreshed. REFOCILLATING, re-fos-fl-a't-ing, ppr. Refreshing. REFOCILLATION, re-fos-il-a-shun, n. Restoration of strength by refreshment.

REFOMENT, rê-fô-mênt, vt. To warm again.

REFOMENTED, rê-fô-mênt-êd, pp. Fomented anew.

REFOMENTING, rê-fô-mênt-êng, ppr. Fomentinganew. REFORM, rê-fa'rm, vt. To change from worse to better. REFORM, rê-fa'rm, vi. To pass from worse to better. REFORM, rê-fa'rm, n. Reformation. REFORMADO, ref-år-må-do, n. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. rectness. REFORMALIZE, rê-fà'r-mål-i'z, vi. To pretend cor-REFORMATION, rêf-àr-mål-shûn, n. Renovation; regeneration. By way of emince: the change of re-ligion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. REFORMATORY, rê-fà/r-må-tůr-ê, a. Contributing to reformation. REFORMED, rê-fà'rmd, pp. Corrected; amended. REFORMER, ré-fa'r-mar, n. An amender. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. wrong. REFORMING, re-fa'r-ming, ppr. Correcting what is REFORMIST, re-fa'r-mist, n. One who is of the reformed churches. REFORTIFICATION, rê-fôr-tîf-îk-å-shun, n. A fortiíying a second time.
REFORTIFIED, rê-fàír-tê-fi'd, pp. Fortified anew.
REFORTIFY, rê-fàír-tê-fi, vî. To fortify anew.
REFORTIFYING, rê-fàír-tê-fi-Îng, ppr. Fortifying anew
REFOSION, rê-fòsh-dìn, n. Act of digging up.
REFOUND, rê-fàônd', pp. Found again.
REFOUND, rê-fàônd', vt. To cast anew.
REFOUNDED, rê-fàônd-dèd, pp. Casted anew.
REFOUNDING, rê-fàônd-lîng, ppr. Casting anew.
REFRACT, rê-fràkt', vt. To break the natural courseof ravs. tifying a second time. of ravs. REFRACTARIAS, rê-fråk-tå/r-ýås, n. A mineral. RETRACTED, rê-trakt-ed, pp. Caused to deviate from a direct course. REFRACTING, re-frakt-ing, ppr. Turning from a direct course. REFRACTION, rê-frak-shun, n. The variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have

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REF
          passed on in, had not the density of the medium
          turned it aside.
                                                                                                                                   refraction.
   REFRACTIVE, rê-frākt-lv, a. Having the power of REFRACTORINESS, rê-frākt-dr-ê-nes, n. Sullen
REFRACTORINESS, rê-frâkt-ûr-ê-nes, n. Sunen obstinacy.
REFRACTORY, rê-frâkt-ûr-ê, n. Obstinate; perverse.
REFRACTORY, rê-frâkt-ûr-ê, a. An obstinate person.
REFRAGABLE, rê-frâk-gâbl, a. Capable of confutation.
REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n, vi. To forbear; to spare.
REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n, vi. To forbear; to spare.
REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n, n. The burden of a song, or piece of musick; a kind of musical repetition.
REFRAINED, rê-frâ'nd, pp. Held back.
REFRAINING, rê-frâ'n-lng, ppr. Holding back.
REFRAMED, rê-frâ'n, vt. To put together again.
REFRAMED, rê-frâ'md, pp. Framed again.
REFRAMING, rê-frâ'md, pp. Framed again.
  REFRAMING, rê-îrâ/m-ing, ppr. Framing anew.
REFRANGIBILITY, rê-îrân-jîb-îl-îl-ê, n. Refrangi-
bility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be
        refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of
        one transparent body or medium into another.
  REFRANGIBLE, rê-fran-jîbl, a. Capable of being re-
        fracted.
                                                                                                                                   straining.
fracted. [stranning. REFRENATION, rěf-rěn-å'shůn, n. The act of re-REFRESH, rê-frèsh', vt. To relieve after pain, fatigue, or want. To improve any thing impaired. REFRESH, rê-frèsh', n. Act of refreshing. REFRESHED, rè-frèsh'd', pp. Revived; cheered. REFRESHER, rê-frèsh'd', n. That which refreshes.
REFRESHING, rê-frèsh-fing, n. Relief.
REFRESHING, rê-frèsh-fing, ppr. Reviving.
REFRESHMENT, rê-frèsh-mônt. n. Relie
                                                                                                                         Relief. That
which gives relief.

REFRICT, rê-frêt', n. The burden of a song.

REFRIGERENT, rê-frêj'êr-ênt,a. Cooling; mitigating.

REFRIGERANT, rê-frêj'êr-ênt, v. A cooling medicine.

REFRIGERANT, rê-frêj'êr-êtt, v. A cooling medicine.
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REFRIGERATED, rê-frîj-tr-å't-ëd, pp. Cooled. REFRIGERATING, rê-frîj-tr-å't-îng, ppr. Cooling. REFRIGERATION, rê-frîj-tr-å't-îng, ppr. Cooling. The act

REFRIGERATIVE, rê-frij-dr-d't-îv, a.
REFRIGERATORY, rê-frij-dr-d't-dr-ê, a.
REFRIGERATORY, rê-frij-dr-d't-dr-ê, a. That part
of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours.

REFRIGERIUM, réf-rij-é'r-yam, n. Cool refresh-REFT, réft', past. pret. of reave. Deprived; taken away. REFT, réft', n. A chink. See Rift. REFUGE, ref'u'j, n. Shelter; protection. That which

ives shelter.

gives shelter; REFUGE, rė̃f-ũj, vi. To shelter; to protect. REFUGE, rė̃f-ũj, vi. To take refuge. REFUGED, rė̃f-uʻjd, pp. Sheltered; protected. REFUGEE, rė̃f-u-jė́', n. One who flies to shelter or protection.

protection.

REFUGING, réfu-jing, ppr. Sheltering.

REFULGENCE, ré-fül-jéns, n. } Splendour; brightREFULGENCY, ré-fül-jéns-é, n. } ness.

REFULGENT, ré-fül-jéns-é, n. Bright; shining.

REFULGENTLY, ré-fül-jént-lé, ad. In a shining

REFUND, ré-fünd, vt. To restore. [manner.

REFUNDED, rê-fûnd'êd, pp. Repaid. REFUNDING, rê-fûnd'îng, ppr. Repaying. REFUSABLE, rê-fû'z-âbl, a. Fit to be refused. REFUSABLE, rê-fu'z-an, a. The act of refusing. The REFUSAL, rê-fu'z-al, a. The act of refusing. Treject. The

peremption. [reject. REFUSE, rê-fu'z, vt. To deny what is solicited. To REFUSE, rê-fu'z, vt. Not to accept; not to comply. REFUSE, rêfu's, a. Left when the rest is taken. REFUSE, rêfu's, n. That which remains disregarded. REFUSED, rê-fu'zd, pp. Denied; rejected.

REFUSED, rê-fu'zd, pp. Denied; rejected.
REFUSER, rê-fu'z-dîr, n. One who refuses.
REFUSING, rê-fu'z-dîng, ppr. Denying; rejecting.
REFUTABLE, rê-fu't-dîl, n. Refutation. [roneous.
REFUTATION, rêf'u-tā'shūn, n. The act of refuting.
REFUTATION, rêf'u-tā'shūn, n. The act of refuting.
REFUTE, rê-fu't, vt. To prove erroneous.
REFUTED, rê-fu't-dî, pp. Disproved.
REFUTER, rê-fu't-dîr, n. One who refutes.

REFUTING, rê-fu't-lng, ppr. Proving to be false. REGAIN, rê-gầ'n, vt. To recover. REGAINED, rê-gầ'nd, pp. Recovered. REGAINING, rê-gầ'nd, pp. Recovering. REGAL, rê-gầl, n. A musical instrument. REGAL, rê-gầl, n. The prerogative of monarchy. A REGALE, rê-gầl, n. The prerogative of monarchy. A REGALE, rê-gầl, vt. To entertain. REGALED, rê-gầl, vt. To feast. REGALED, rê-gầl, vp. Entertained. REGALED, rê-gầl, vp. Entertained. REGALEMENT, rê-gầl-mênt, n. Entertainment. REGALING, rê-gầl-lng, ppr. Entertaining. REGALING, rê-gầl-le, n. Royalty. Kingship. REGALITY, rê-gầl-ê, da. In a regal manner. REGARD, rê-gầl-lt-, da. In a regal manner. REGARD, rê-gầl-rd, n. Respect. Reverence. Attention.

REGALLY, rê-gàl-ê, ad. In a regal manner.
REGARD, rê-gà'rd, n. Respect. Reverence. Attention.
REGARD, rê-gà'rd, vt. To value. To observe.
REGARDABLE, rê-gà'rd-àbl, a. Worthy of notice.
REGARDED, rê-gà'rd-èd, pp. Noticed.
REGARDER, rê-gà'rd-èd, n. One that regards.
REGARDELLY, rê-gà'rd-fôl, a. Attentive.
REGARDFUL, rê-gà'rd-fôl-ê, ad. Attentively.
REGARDING, rê-gà'rd-les, ppr. Esteeming.
REGARDLESS, rê-gà'rd-les, a. Heedless. Negligent.
REGARDLESSLY, rê-gà'rd-lès-lê, ad. Heedlessly.
REGARDLESSLY, rê-gà'rd-lès-lê, ad. Heedlessly.
REGARDLESSNESS, rê-gà'rd-lès-lê, pp. Collected again.
REGATHERED, rê-gàth-ûrd, pp. Collected again.
REGATHERING, rê-gàth-ûr-îng, ppr. Gathering again.

REGATTA, rê-gắt'å, n. A kind of boatrace. REGEL, rê-gêl, n. A fixed star of the first magnitude REGIL, rê-gêl, n. The sin Orion's left foot. REGINCY, rê-jên-sê, n. Authority. Government. REGENERACY, rê-jên-ûr-å-sê, n. State of being regenerate.

REGENERATE, ré-jén'ůr-å't, vt. To produce anew. To change a carnal nature to a Christian life. REGENERATED, re-jèn-år-å't-èd, pp. Born again. REGENERATENESS, re-jèn-å't-nès, n. The state

of being regenerate. REGENERATING, rê-jên-ûr-â/t-îng, ppr. Reproduc-REGENERATION, rê-jên-ûr-â/shûn, n. New birth, by grace, to a Christian life. REGENERATORY, rê-jên-ûr-â/t-ûr-ê, a. Sending

to reproduce.

to reproduce.

REGENT, ré-jént, n. Governor; ruler.

REGENT, ré-jént, a. Governing; ruling.

REGENTESS, ré-jént-és, n. Protectress of a kingdom.

REGENTESHP, ré-jént-ship, n. Deputed authority.

REGERMINATE, ré-jér-fuñ-å't, vi. To germinate again.

REGERMINATING, rê-jêr-mîn-å't-ing, ppr. Ger-REGERMINATION, rê-jêr-mîn-å'shûn, n. The act

REGERANTATION, of SPORTING Again.

REGEST, ré-jést, n. A register.

REGIBLE, ré-jés-i, n. A murderer of his king.

REGIMEN, réj-im-én, n. Care in diet and living. REGIMENT, rej-ment, or rej-im-ent, n. A body of

soldiers under one colonel. REGIMENT, rej-im-ent, vt. To form into a regiment. REGIMENTAL, réj-im-ént'al, a. Belonging to a regi-

REGIMENTALS, réj-îm-ént'alz, n. The dress of a regiment of soldiers.

REGIMENTED, réj'îm-ént-éd, pp. Formed into a regiment. a regiment. REGIMENTING, rej'im-ent-ing, ppr. Forming into

REGINENTING, réj-'im-ént-ing, ppp. Forming into REGION, ré-j'in, n. A tract of land. REGISTER, réj-'is-tûr, n. An account of any thing regularly kept. A register stove. A sliding piece of wood, called a stop, in an organ. One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast. REGISTER, réj-'is-tûr, vt. To record. To enrol. REGISTERED, réj-'is-tûrd, pp. Recorded in a book. REGISTERING, réj-'is-tûr-ing, ppr. Recording in a book.

book. gister. book.
REGISTERSHIP, réj-îs-tůr-shîp, n. The office of reREGISTRAR, réj-îs-trår, n.
REGISTRARY, réj-îs-trår-ê, n. An officer whose
write and keep the register.

2 × 2

547 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was, at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

REGISTRATION, réj-is-trà-shun, n. The act of inserting in the register. REGISTRY, réj'is-tré, n. The place where the regis-

ter is kept. A series of facts recorded.
REGLEMENT, rå'gl-mong, n. Regulation.
REGLET, råg'låt, n. A ledge of wood, exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

printed.

REGNANT, rå'n-ŷang, or règ-'nânt, a. Reigning.

REGORGE, rê-gà'rj, vt. To vomit up.

REGORGED, rê-gà'rjd, pp. Vomited up.

REGORGING, rê-ga'rj-îng, ppr. Ejecting from the REGRADE, rê-grā'd, vi. To retire.

REGRADING, rê-grā'd-ing, ppr. Retiring.

REGRAFT, rê-grā't', vt. To graft again.

REGRAFTED, rê-grā't'-ēd, pp. Grafted again.

REGRAFTING, rê-grā't'-ing, ppr. Grafting again.

REGRAFTING, rê-gråft-ing, ppr. Grafting again. REGRANT, rê-grånt', vt. To grant back. REGRANTED, rê-grånt-èd, pp. Granted back.

REGRANTENG, rê-grânt-eq, pp. Granteu back.
REGRANTING, rê-grânt-îng, ppr. Granting back.
REGRATE, rê-grâ't, vt. To offend. To forestal.
REGRATED, rê-grâ't-êd, pp. Offended.
REGRATER, rê-grâ't-ûr, n. A forestaller.
REGRATING, rê-grâ't-îng, ppr. Shocking. Purchas-

ing provisions and selling them in the same market. REGREET, rê-grê't, n. Return of salutation. REGREET, rê-grê't, vt. To resalute. REGREETED, rê-grê't-êd, pp. Greeted in return. REGREETING, re-gre't-ing, ppr. Greeting again.

REGRESS, rê-grés, n. Passage back. REGRESS, rê-grés', vi. To return. REGRESSION, rê-grésh-un, n. The act of going back.

REGRESSION, rê'grê'sh'ûn, n. The act of going back.
REGRESSIVELY, rê-grês'îv, u. Passing back.
REGRESSIVELY, rê-grês'îv-lê, ad. In a backward
REGRET, rê-grêt', n. Vexation; grief. [manner.
REGRET, rê-grêt', vt. To repent; to grieve at.
REGRETFULLY, rê-grêt'fôl, a. Full of regret.
REGRETFULLY, rê-grêt'fôl-ê, ad. With regret.
REGRETTED, rê-grêt'fôl, pp. Lamented.
REGRETTING, rê-grêt'fôl, pp. Lamenting.
REGUERDON, rê-grêt'fôl, n. n. Reward.

REGUERDON, rê-gôér-dûn, n. Reward.
REGUERDON, rê-gôér-dûn, vt. To reward.
REGUERDON, rê-gôêr-dûnd, pp. Rewarded.
REGUERDONED, rê-gôêr-dûnd, pp. Rewarded.
REGUERDONING, rê-gôêr-dûn-ing, pp. Rewarding.
REGULAR, rêg-u-lûr, n. In the Romish church: all persons are Regulars that profess and follow a certain

rule of life, and likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
REGULAR, rčg-'u-lůr, a. Agrecable to rule; orderly.
REGULARITY, rčg-'u-lår-'ît-è, n. Method.
REGULARLY, rčg-'u-lår-lê, ad. In a manner exactly.
REGULATED, rčg-'u-lå't, vt. To adjust by rule.
REGULATED, rčg-'u-lå't-èd, pp. Adjusted.

REGULATING, rég-u-lå't-lån, ppr. Adjusting by rule. REGULATION, rég-u-lå'-shån, n. Method. REGULATOR, rég-u-lå't-år, n. That part of a ma-

chine which makes the motion equable. REGULINE, reg-u-li'n, a. Pertaining to regulus, or pure metal.

REGULIZE, reg'u-li'z, vt. To separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REGULIZED, rég'u-li'zd, pp. Reduced to pure metal. REGULIZING, reg-u-li/z-ing, ppr. Reducing to regulus. REGULUS, reg-u-lus, n. The finer and most weighty

part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon

REGURGITATE, ré-gårj-it-å/t, vt. To throw back.
REGURGITATE, ré-gårj-it-å/t, vt. To be poured back. REGURGITATED, re-gårj-it-å/t-ed, Poured

REGURGITATING, rê-gůrjélt-å/t-lng, ppr. Throw-REGURGITATION, rê-gurjélt-å/shûn,n. Resorption. REHABILITATE, rê-hāb-ñ-ñ-ă/t, vt. To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right. A term

both of the civil and canon law. REHABILITATED, ré-hab-îl-ît-ă't-éd, pp. Reinstated. REHABILITATING, re-hab-il-it-a't-ing, ppr. Re-

instating REHABILITATION, rê-hâb-fl-ft-a-shûn, n. Act of restoring to a right or privilege.

REHEAR, rê-hê'r, vt. To hear again. 548

REHEARD, rê-hêrd', pp. Heard again. REHEARING, rê-hê'r-ing, n. A second hearing. REHEARING, rê-hê'r-ling, ppr. Hearing a second time.

REHEARSAL, rê-hêrs'âl, n. Repetition; recital. REHEARSE, rê-hêrs', vt. To repeat; to recite. REHEARSED rê-hêrs'd, pp. Recited. REHEARSER, rê-hêrs'ûr, n. One who recites.

REHEARSING, rê-hêrs-ing, ppr. Repeating. REIGLE, ra'gl, n. A hollow cut to guide any thing.

REIGN, ra'n, n. 'Time of a king's government. REIGN, ra'n, vi. To enjoy sovereign authority REIGNING, rå/n-ing, ppr. REIGNER, rå/n-ir. n. Ruler. Governing as king or

queen. REIMBODY, rê-êm-bôd-ê, rê. To embody again.
REIMBURSABLE, rê-îm-bůrs-âbl, a. That may be
REIMBURSE, rê-îm-bůrs', vt. To repay. [repaid.

REIMBURSED, re-im-bursd', pp. Repaid. REIMBURSEMENT, re-im-burs'ment, n. Reparation.

REIMBURSER, rê-îm-bûrs'ûr, n. One who makes reparation

REIMBURSING, rê-îm-bůrs-îng, ppr. Repaying. REIMPLANT, rê-îm-plant, vt. To plant again.

REIMPLANTED, re-im-plant'ed, pp. Implanted [ing anew REIMPLANTING, rê-îm-plânt-îng, ppr. Împlant-REIMPORTUNE, rê-îm-pîr-tu'n, vt. To entreat again. REIMPORTUNED, rê-îm-pŭr-tu'nd, pp. Importuned

again. [portuning again.

REIMPORTUNING, rê-îm-půr-tu'n-îng, ppr. Im-REIMPREGNATE, rê-îm-prég-nă't, vt. To impregnate anew

REIMPREGNATED rê-îm-prêg-nâ't-êd, pp. Im-

pregnated again. [pregnating again. REIMPREGNATING, rê-Îm-prég-nå't-îng, ppr. Im-REIMPRESS, rê-Îm-prés', pt. To impress anew. REIMPRESSED, rê-Îm-prés'd, pp. Impressed again. REIMPRESSING, rê-îm-pres'ing, ppr. Impressing

pression. REIMPRESSION, rê-îm-presh'ûn, n. A second im-REIMPRINT, rê-îm-print', vt. To imprint again. REIMPRINTED, rê-îm-print'êd, pp. Imprinted again.

REIMPRINTING, re-im-printing, ppr. Imprinting anew. [cond time.

REIMPRISON, rê-îm-prîz'n, vt. To imprison a se-REIMPRISONED, rê-îm-prîz'nd, pp. Imprisoned again for the same cause.

REÎMPRISONING, rê-îm-prîz'un-îng, ppr. Imprison.

ing again for the same cause.
REIMPRISONMENT, rê-îm-prīz-un-ment, n. The act

of confining in prison a second time.

REIN, rå'n, n. Part of a bridle.

REIN, rå'n, vt. To govern by a bridle. To restrain.

REINDEER, rå'n-de'r, n. A species of the cervine genus; more correctly written ranedeer, or rather

rane, which is the true name.

REINED, rå'nd, pp. Governed by a bridleREINFECT, rê-în-fêkt', vt. To infect again.

REINFECTED, rê-în-fêkt'ed, pp. Infected again.

REINFECTING, rê-în-fêkt-îng, ppr. Infecting again. REINFECTIOUS, rê-în-fêk-shûs, a. Capable of in-

fecting again. tiate again. REINGRATIATE, rê-în-grā'shê-ā't, vt. To ingra-REINGRATIATED, rê-în-grâ-shê-â/t-êd, pp. Rein-

stated in favour. stated in favour. [gratiating again. REINGRATIATING, rê-în-grâ'shê-â't-îng, ppr. In-REINHABIT, rê-în-hâb²ît, vî. To inhabit again. REINHAB'TED, rê-în hâb²ît-èd, pp. Inhabited again.

REINHABITING, rê-în-håb-ît-îng, ppr. Inhabiting a second time.

a second time.

REINING, rå'n-lång, ppr. Governing by a bridle.

REINLESS, rå'n-lås, a. Unchecked.

REINSERT, rå-ln-sårt', vt. To insert a second time.

REINSERT, rå-ln-sårt'shån, n. A second insertion.

REINSERTION,rå-ln-spåkt', vt. To inspect again.

REINSPECTED, rå-ln-spåkt'-åd, pp. Inspected again.

REINSPECTING, rå-ln-spåkt'-åd, ppr. Inspected again.

REINSPIRE, rê-în-spi'r, vt. To inspire anew. REINSPIRED, rê-în-spi'rd, pp. Inspired again. REINSPIRING, rê-în-spi'rîng, ppr. Inspiring again.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

REINSTAL, rê-în-stà'l, rt. To seat again. REINSTALLED, rê-în-stà'ld, pp. Installed anew. REINSTALLING, rê-în-stà'l-îng, ppr. Installing again. REINSTALMENT, re-in-sta'l-ment, n. A second instalment.

REINSTATE, rê-în-stă't, vt. To put again in possession. REINSTATED, rê-în-stă't-êd, pp. Replaced in a

REINSTATEMENT, rê-în-stå't ment, n. Re-esta-blishment. [in possession. REINSTATING, rê-în-stå't-îng, ppr. Putting again REINSTATING, rê-în-stă't-îng, ppr. Putting again REINSURE, rê-în-shô'r, vt. To insure the same pro-

perty a second time.
REINSURED, rê-în-shô'rd, pp. Insured a second time.
REINSURING, rê-în-shô'r-îng, ppr. Insuring a se-

cond time.

REINTEGRATE, rê-în-tê-gra't, vt. To repair; to [whole again. REINTEGRATION, ré-în-té-grā-shūn, n. A making REINTERROGATE, rê-în-têr-ô-gā/t, vt. To ques-

tion repeatedly. [tioned again. REINTERROGATED. rê-în-têr-ô-gâ't-êd, pp. Ques-REINTERROGATING, rê-în-têr-ô-gâ't-îng, ppr.

Questioning repeatedly. REINTHRONE, rê-în-thrô'n, vt. To place again upon the throne.

REINTHRONED, ré-in-thrò'nd, pp Placed again upon a throne. upon a throne. (again on a throne. REINTHRONING, ré-în-thrở/n-ing, ppr. Placing REINTHRONIZE, ré-în-thrở/n-iz, vt. To reinthrone. REINVEST, ré-în-vést/, vt. To invest anew. REINVESTD, ré-în-vést/èd, pp. Invested again.

REINVESTING, rê-în-vêst'îng, ppr. Investing again. REIS-EFFENDI, rê'z-êf-fên'dê, or êf-fên'dî, n. The title given to a Turkish minister of state.

REIT, ré't, n. Sedge; sca-wecd. REITER, rê't'ar, or ri't-ur, n. A trooper. Sce Rutter. REITERATE, re-it-ur-a't, vt. To repeat again and [and again.

REITERATED, re-it-ur-a/t-ed, pp. Repeated again REITERATING, re-it-dr-a't-ing, ppr. Repeating again

and again. REITERATION, rê-ît-ûr-â'shûn, n. Repetition. REJECT, rê-jêkt', vt. To dismiss. To cast off. REJECTABLE, rê-jêkt'âbl, a. That may be rejected. REJECTAMENTA, ré-jékt-å-ment'å, n. Things

thrown awa REJECTANEOUS, rê-jêk-tê/n-yûs, a. Not chosen. REJECTED, rê-jêkt-têd, pp. Cast off.

REJECTER, rê-jekt'-ur, n. A refuser.

REJECTER, rê-jêkt-ûr, n. A refuser.
REJECTING, rê-jêkt-îng, ppr. Casting off.
REJECTING, rê-jêkt-în, n. The act of refusing.
REJECTIVE, rê-jêkt-în, n. That rejects.
REJECTMENT, rê-jêkt-în-în, n. Matter thrown away.
REJOICE, rê-jâb's, n. Act of rejoicing.
REJOICE, rê-jâb's, vt. To joy; to exult
REJOICE, rê-jâb's, vt. To gladden.
REJOICED, rê-jâb's-ûr, n. One that rejoices.
REJOICED, rê-jâb's-ûr, n. One that rejoices.
REJOICING, rê-jâb's-îng, ppr. Making joyful.
REJOICING, rê-jâb's-îng, ppr. Making joyful.
REJOICINGLY, rê-jâb's-îng, ab. Ad. With joy.
REJOICINGLY, rê-jâb's-îng, ppr. Making joyful.
REJOICINGLY, rê-jâb's-îng, ppr. Making joyful.

REJOICINGLY, rē-jāe's-ing-ie, aa. With joy. REJOIN, rē-jāe'n, vt. To join again. REJOIN, rē-jāe'n, vt. To join again. REJOINDER, rē-jāe'n-dūr, n. Reply; answer. REJOINDER, rē-jāe'n-dūr, vt. To make a reply. REJOINED, rē-jāe'n-dūr, vt. To make a reply. REJOINED, rē-jāe'n-ing, ppr. Answering a plain-tie'a' a scalination.

tiff's replication.
REJOINT, rê-jàê'nt, vt. To reunite the joints.
REJOINTED, rê-jàê'nt-êd, pp. Reunited in the joints. REJOINTING, re-jae'nt-ing, ppr. Reuniting the joints.

REJOURN, rê-jûrn', vt. 'To adjourn.
REJOURNED, rê-jûrn'd, pp. Adjourned.

REJOURNING, re-jur'ning, ppr. Adjourning to ano. ther hearing.

ther nearing.

REJUDGE, rê-jûj', vt. To re-examine.

REJUDGED, rê-jûj'd, pp. Judged again.

REJUDGING, rê-jûj'îng, ppr. Judging again.

REJUVENESCENCE, or REJUVENESCENCY, rê-

jô-vê-nes'ens, or rê-jô-vê-nes'ens e, n. State of being

young again.

REJUVENIZE, rê-jô-vê-ni'z, vt. To render young REJUVENIZED, rê-jô-vê-ni'zd, pp. Rendered young. REJUVENIZING, rê-jô-vê-ni'z-îng, ppr. Making young again.

RÉKINDLE, ré-kind'l, vt. To kindle again.

REKINDLED, rê-kînd'ld, pp. Kindled again. REKINDLING, rê-kînd-lîng, ppr. Kindling again.

RELAID, ré-là'd, pp. Laid a second time.
RELAND, ré-là'nd', vt. To land again. [embarked.
RELAND, ré-là'nd', vi. To go on shore after having RELANDED, rê'land'êd, pp. Put on shore again

RELANDING, rê-lând 'fing, ppr. Putting on shore again. RELAPSE, rê-lâps', vi. To fall back into vice. To fall back from sickness.

RELAPSE, ré-làps', n. Fall into vice or error. RELAPSER, rê-lâps'ur, n. One who falls into vice.

RELAPSER, re-laps-ur, n. One who falls into vice.
RELATE, rê-lâ't, vî. To tell; to recite.
RELATED, rê-lâ't êd, pp. Recited.
RELATER, rê-lâ't-ûr, n. Teller; narrator.
RELATING, rê-lâ't-îng, ppr. Reciting; narrating.
RELATION, rê-lâ'shûn, n. Connection between one thing and another. Kindred; alliance of kin Tale: account; narration.

RELATIONAL, ré-lå-shūn-āl, a. Having kindted, RELATIONSHIP, ré-lå-shūn-shīp, n. The state of

being related to another.

RELATIVE, rěl-å-tiv, a. Having relation.

RELATIVE, rěl-å-tiv, n. Relation; kinsman. Pro-

noun answering to an antecedent.
RELATIVELY, rel-a-tiv-le, ad. Not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rel'a-tiv-nes, n. The state of having relation.

RELATOR, rê-lâ't ûr, n. In law: one who brings an information in the nature of a quo warranto.

RELAX, rê-låks', vi. To slacken. To remit.
RELAX, rê-låks', vi. To be remiss.
RELAX, rê-låks', vi. Relaxation.
RELAXABLE, rê-låks'åbl, a. That may be remitted.
RELAXATION, rê-låks'å'shūn, n. Remission of at

tention or application. | power to relax. RELAXATIVE, re-laks-a-tiv, n. That which has the

RELAXATIVE, re-laks-a-uv, n. Inat which has the RELAXED, ré-lâksd, pp. Slackened.
RELAXING; ré-lâksdng, ppr. Abating in vigour.
RELAY, rê-lât, n. Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey.

RELAY, rè-là', vt. To lay a second time.
RELAYING, rè-là'-îng, ppr. Laying a second time.
RELASABLE, rè-lè's-abl, a. Capable of being released. RELEASE, rê-lê's, vt. To set free from confinement.

Obligation or penalty. To quit; to let go.

RELEASE, rê-lê's, n. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain. Remission of a claim.

RELEASED, rê-lê'sd, pp. Set free.

RELEASEMENT, rê-lê's-mênt, n. Act of discharging.

RELEASER, rê-lê's-ûr, n. One who sets free from servitude.

RELEASER, rê-lè's-ûr, n. One who sets free from servitude.

RELEASING, rê-lè's-îng, ppr. Liberating from con-RELEGATED, rêl-è-gâ't, vt. To banish; to exile.

RELEGATED, rêl-è-gâ't-èd, pp. Sent into exile.

RELEGATING, rêl-è-gâ't-ja, ppr. Banishing.

RELEGATION, rêl-è-gâ't-shûn, n. Exile.

RELENT, rê-lènt', vi. To feel compassion.

RELENT, rê-lènt', vv. To soften; to mollify.

RELENT, rê-lènt', part. a. Dissolved.

RELENT, rê-lènt', n. Remission; stay.

RELENTED, rê-lènt'èd, pp. Dissolved.

[passionate.

RELENTING, rê-lênt'fing, ppr. Becoming more com-

RELENTING, ré-lênt-îng, ppr. Becoming more com-RELENTLESS, ré-lênt-îes, a. Unpitying. RELESSEE, ré-lés-sé', n. The person to whom a re-

lease is executed. lease is executed.

RELEVANCY, rėl-ė-vant, a. Relieving.

RELEVANT, rėl-ė-vant, a. Relieving.

RELEVANTON, rėl-ė-va-shun, n. A raising up.

RELIANCE, rėl-ian, n. Trust; repose of mind.

RELIC, rėl-ian, n. That which is kept in memory of

another, with a kind of religious veneration.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

RELICLY, rél-îk-lê, ad. In the manner of relics.
RELICS, rél-îks, n. pl. The remains of dead bodies.
RELICT, rél-îkt, n. A widow.
RELIEF, ré-lè'f, n. That which frees from pain or sorrow. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal.
RELIER, rê-li-îar, n. One who places reliance.
RELIEVABLE, rê-lê'v-âbl, a. Capable of relicf.
RELIEV na lê'n ut. To case nain or sorrow. RELYING, rê-li-ing, ppr. Reposing on something. REMADE, rê-må'd, pp. Made anew. REMAIN, rê-må'n, vi. Not to be lost. not comprised. verb. RELIEVE, rê-lê'v, vt. To ease pain or sorrow. succour by assistance. fmissed. RELIEVER, rê-lê'y-Îng, ppr. Easing. Assisting.
RELIEVING, rê-lê'y-Îng, ppr. Easing. Assisting. Dismissing. [pieture. RELIEVO, ré-lê'v-ô, n. The prominence of a figure or RELIGHT, ré-lê't, vt. To light anew.
RELIGHTED, ré-lê't-êd, pp. Lighted anew.
RELIGHTING, ré-lê't-îng, ppr. Rekindling.
RELIGION, ré-lê'lê'-în, n. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. A system of divine faith and worship, as opposite to others. one assizes to another. RELIGIONARY, rê-lij'dn-er-e, a. Pious. RELIGIONIST, re-lij-un-ist, n. A bigot to any religious persuasion. RELIGIOUS, rê-līj-us, a. Pious; disposed to the dutics of religion. Among the Romanists: bound by the ableness. vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. RELIGIOUS, re-lij-ds, n. One, among the Romanists, bound by vows. RELIGIOUSLY, rê-lij'us-lê, ad. Piously. Reverently; with veneration. RELIGIOUSNESS, rê-lij'ds-nes, n. The quality or state of being religious. RELINQUISH, rê-lingk-bish, vt. To forsake; to quit; RELINQUISHED, ré-lingk-bishd, pp. Given up. RELINQUISHER, rê-lingk-bish-ur, n. One who relinquishes. RELINQUISHING, re-lingk-bish-ing, ppr. Giving up. of masticating again. RELINQUISHMENT, rê-lingk-bish-ment, n. The act of forsaking.

RELIQUARY, rěl-ík-őér-é, n. A casket in which RELIQUIDATE, ré-lík-őé-dá't, vt. To liquidate anew. RELIQUIDATED, ré-lík-őé-dá't-éd, pp. Liquidated again. [again. RELIQUIDATING,rê-lîk-bê-då't-ing,ppr. Liquidating RELISH, rêl-ish, n. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate.

RELISH, rél'ish, vt. To give a taste to any thing.

RELISH, rél'ish, vi. To have a pleasing taste.

RELISHABLE, rél'ish-åul, a. Having a taste. RELISHABLE, refershad, a. Taving a taste. ReLISHED, refershad, pp. Received with pleasure. RELISHING, réféshd, pp. Received with pleasure. RELIVE, réféshd, pi. To live anew. RELIVE, réféshd, pp. To revive. RELIVED, réflivd, pp. Recalled to life. RELIVING, réflivding, ppr. Recalling to life. RELIVING, réflivding, ppr. Recalling to life. RELOAN, rê-lô'n, v.t. To lend what has been lent and members. repaid. RELOANED, rê-lô'nd, pp. Lending again. RELOANING, rê-lô'n-ing, ppr. Lending again. RELOVE, rê-luv', rt. To love in return. RELOVE, rè-l'dv', rt. To love in return.
RELOVED, rè-l'dv'-d, pp. Loved in return.
RELOVING, rè-l'dv'-l'ng, ppr. Loving in return.
RELUCENT, rè-l'uk-s'ent, a. Transparent.
RELUCT, rè-l'dk-t', vi. To struggle against.
RELUCTANCE, rè-l'dk-t'ens, n. } Unwillingness.
RELUCTANCY, rè-l'dk-t'ens-è, n. Yunvilling.
RELUCTANT, rè-l'dk-t'ens-è, n. Unwilling.
RELUCTANTLY, rè-l'dk-t'ent-lè, ad. With unwillingRELUCTATEN, rè-l'dk-t'ent-lè, ad. Renurance.

[ness.
RELUCTATION, rè-l'dk-t'ent-lè, ness. RELUCTATION, ré-lůk-tå'shun, n. Repugnance. RELUCTING, rė-lůkt/ing, ppr. Striving to resist. RELUME, rė-lu'm, vt. To light anew. RELUMED, rė-lu'md, pp. Rekindled. RELUMINE, rė-lu'min, vi. To light anew. RELUMINED, rê-lu-mind, pp. Rekindled. RELUMING, re-lu'm-ing, ppr. Rekindling. RELUMINING, re-lu-min-ing, ppr. Rekindling. RELY, re-li', vi. To put trust in. to reminiscence.

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To be left as REMAIN, ré-må'n, vt. To await. [A mistake of Johnson and Webster, it being merely an intransitive REMAIN, rê-må'n, n. That which is left. REMAINDER, rê-må'n-důr, a. Left; remaining. REMAINDER, rê-må'n-důr, n. What is left; remnant. REMAINDER, rê-må'n-dûr, n. What is left; remnant. REMAINING, rê-må'n-ing, ppp. Continuing; abiding. REMAINS, rê-må'nz, n. pl. That which is left. REMAKE, rê-må'k, vt. To make anew. REMAKING, rê-må'k, vt. To eall back. REMAND, rê-må'nd, vt. To eall back. REMANDED, rê-må'nd, d. pp. Called back. REMANDING, rê-mandeing, ppr. Calling back. REMANENT, rêm²ā-nênt, n. The part remaining. REMANENT, rêm²ā-nênt, a. Remaining. REMANET, rem'a-net, n. A cause left untried from one assizes to another.

REMARK, rê-ma'rk, n. Observation; note,
REMARK, rê-ma'rk, vt. To note; to observe.
REMARKABLE, rê-ma'rk-åbl, a. Worthy of note.
REMARKABLENESS, rê-ma'rk-åbl-nés, n. Observ-REMARKABLY, rê-må/rk-åb-lê, ad. Observably. REMARKEL, rê-mâ'rkd. pp. Noticed.
REMARKER, rê-mâ'rk-dir, n. One that remarks.
REMARKING, rê-mâ'rk' ing, ppr. Taking notice of.
REMARKID, rê-mâ'rê'd, pp. Married again.
REMARRY, rê-mâr'ê'd, pp. Married again. REMARRIED, re-mar-co, pr. REMARRY, ré-mâr-cè, vt. To marry again.
REMARRYING, rê-mâr-cè-lng, ppr. Marrying again.
REMASTICATE, rê-mâs-tê-kât, vt. To chew again.
REMASTICATED, rê-mâs-tê-kât't-cd, pp. Chewdo [over and over. REMASTICATING, rê-mås'tê-kå't-ling.ppr. Chewing REMASTICATION, rê-mås'tê-kå'shûn, n. The act REMEDIABLE, rê-mê-dê-abl, a. Capable of remedy. REMEDIAL, ré-mé'd-yal, a. Affording remedy. REMEDIATE, re-me'de-a't, a. Medicinal. REMEDIED, řém²íd-éd, *pp.* Repaired. REMEDILESS, rém²íd-é-lés, *a.* Cureless; ineurable. REMEDILESSLY, rém²íd-é-lés-lé, *ad.* In a manner REMEDILESSNESS, rém-'ld-ê-lès-nès, n. Incurable-ling any hurt. ness. [ing any nurt. REMEDY, rém-'îd-é, n. Reparation; means of repair-REMEDY, rém-'îd-é, vt. To cure; to heal. LEMEDYING, rém-'îd-é-îng, ppr. Curing; healing. REMELT, rê-mêlt-vt. To melt a second time. REMELTED, rê-mêlt-'îng, pp. Melted again. REMELTING, rê-mêlt-'îng, ppr. Melting again. REMEMBER, rê-mêm-'bûr, vt. To keep in mind. REMEMBERED, rê-mêm-'bûr, vt. To keep in mind. REMEMBERED, rê-mêm²bûrd, pp. Kept in mind. REMEMBERER, rê-mêm²bûr-ûr, n. One who re-Imind. REMEMBERING, rê-mêm'bûr-ing, ppr. Having in REMEMBRANCE, re-mem-brans, n. Retention in memory: reminiscence. Memorial. A token by memory; reminiscence. which any one is kept in the memory. One that REMEMBRANCER, ré-mém-brans-ur, n reminds. An officer of the exchequer. [membrance REMEMORATE, rê-mêm'dr-å't, vt. To eall to re-REMEMORATED, rê-mêm'dr-å't-åd, pp. Remembered. REMEMORATING, ré-mem-ur-a't-ing, pp. Remem-REMEMORATION, ré-mém-ůr-å-shun, n. Remem-REMERCY, ré-må'r-sé, vt. To thank. [brance.
REMIGRATE, rémé-grä't, vt. To remove back again.
REMIGRATION, rémé-grä'shån, n. Removal back
REMIND, ré-mi'nd, vt. To put in mind. [again.
REMINDED, ré-mi'nd-éd, pp. Put in mind. REMINDED, re-mind-ing, ppr. Putting in mind.
REMINISCENCE, rem-in-is-sens, n. Recovery of
REMINISCENCY, rem-in-is-tens-e, n. ideas. REMINISCENTIAL, rém-în-îs-sên'shâl, a. Relating REMISE, re-mi'z, vt. To release by deed. REMISED, rê-mi'zd, pp. Released.

7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u.

REMISING, rê-mi'z-îng, ppr. Surrendering by deed.

REMISS, rê-mis', a. Not careful.
REMISSIBLE, rê-mis'-lbl, a. That may be forgiven.
REMISSION, rê-mish'-un, n. Release. Forgiveness; pardon.

REMISSLY, rê-mîs-1ê, ad. Carclessly; negligently. REMISSNESS, rê-mîs-1ês, n. Carclessness. REMIT, rê-mît/, vt. To relax. To pardon a fault. To

send money to a distant place. REMIT, re-mit', vi. To slacken.

to enstody. REMITMENT, rê-mît'ment, n. The act of remitting REMITTAL, rê-mīt'āl, n. A surrender. REMITTANCE, rê-mīt'ens, n. Sum sent to a distant

payment. REMITTED, rê-mît-éd, pp. Forgiven. Transmitted in REMITTER, rê-mît-dr, n. One who forgives or par-

One who remits payment of money.

One who remits payment of money.

Forgiving. Transmitdons. REMITTING, re-mit-ing, ppr. Forgiving.

ting in payment.

REMNANT, rem'nant, a. That which is left.

REMNANT, rem'nant, a. Remaining.

REMODEL, re'mod'l, vt. To model anew. REMODELED, rê-mòd'ld, pp. Modeled anew.

REMODELING, rê-môd-lîng, ppr. Modeling again. REMOLTEN, rê-môd-tn, part. a. Melted again. REMONSTRANCE, ré-mons-trans, n. Strong repre-[in a remonstrance.

REMONSTRANT, rê-mòns-trant, n. One that joins REMONSTRANT, rè-mòns-trant, a. Expostulatory. REMONSTRATE, re-mons-tratt, vt. To show by a

strong representation. {representation. REMONSTRATE, rê-mons-tra/t, vi. To make a strong REMONSTRATED, rê-môns'trå't-éd, pp. Shown by strong reason.

REMONSTRATING, re-mons-tra/t-ing, ppr. Urging

strong reasons against a measure.REMONSTRATION, rê-mons-trá-shun, n. Act of remonstrating. [monstrates. REMONSTRATOR, rĉ-mons'-tra't-ur, n. One who re-

REMORA, rem'o-rå, n. A let or obstacle. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

RÉMORATE, rém-o-rå't, vt. To hinder. REMORATED, rěm'ô-rå't-ed, pp. Hindered.

REMORATED, rem-6-ra't-éd, pp. Hindered.
REMORATING, rém-6'-ra't-fing, ppr. Hindering.
REMORD, rê-ma'rd, vt. To rebuke.
REMORD, rê-ma'rd, vi. To feel remorse.
REMORDENCY, rê-ma'r-děns-ê, n. Compunction.
REMORSE, rê-ma'rs, n. Pain of guilt. Pity; sym-

pathetick sorrow. REMORSED, rê-ma'rsd, a. Struck with remorse. REMORSEFUL, rê-m²/rs-fôl, a. Full of a sense of guilt. REMORSELESS, rê-m²/rs-lês, a. Cruel; savage. REMORSELESSLY, rê-m²/rs-lês-lê, ad. Without Without

ness. REMORSELESSNESS, rê-mà'rs-lès-nès, n. Savage-

REMOURELESSNESS, re-mars-res-nes, n. Savag REMOTE, rê-mô't, a. Distant. Alien. REMOTELY, rê-mô't-lê, ad. At a distance. REMOTENESS, rê-mô't-nês, n. Distance. REMOTION, rê-mô'tshûn, n. The act of removing. REMOULD, rê-mô'ld, vt. To shape anew. REMOULDED, rê-mô'ld-êd, pp. Moulded again.

REMOULDING, rê-mô/ld-ing, ppr. Moulding anew. REMOUNT, rê-màb/nt, vi. To mount again.

REMOVABILITY, rê-môv-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. The capacity of being displaced. moved. RRMOVABLE, rê-mô/v-âbl, a. Such as may be re-REMOVAL, rê-mô/v-âl, a. Dismission from a post. The state of being removed.

REMOVE, rê-mô'v, n. Departure; act of going away.

The act of changing place.

REMOVE, rê-mô'v, vt. To take or put away.

REMOVE, rê-mô'v, vt. To change place.

REMOVED, rê-mô'vd, part. a. Remote.

REMOVED, rê-mô'vd, pp. Displaced from office.

REMOVEDNESS, rê-mô'v-ċd-nċs, n. Remoteness.

REMOVER, rê-mô'v-ůr, n. One that removes. REMOVING, rê-môv-îng, ppr. Changing place, REMUGIENT, rê-mu'j-ŷênt, a. Rebellowing, REMUNERABILITY, rê-mu'ndr-4-bîl'ît-ê, n. Capa-

bility of being rewarded.

REMUNERABLE, rê-mu'nůr-åbl, a. Rewardable. REMUNERATE, rê-mu'nůr-å't, vt. To reward; to

REMUNERATED,ré-mu'nůr-å't-èd.pp. Compensated. REMUNERATING, rê-mu'nůr-å't-hig, ppr. Re-

warding.
REMUNERATION, re-mu'nůr-å-shån, n. Reward.
REMUNERATIVE, re-mu'nůr-å't-iv, a. Exercised in giving rewards.

REMUNERATORY,rê-mu-nůr-å/t-ůr-ê,a. Requiting. REMURMUR, rê-můr-můr, vt. To utter back in mur-REMURMUR, re-mur-mur, vi. To murmur back. [mur. REMURMURED, rê-můr/můrd, pp. Uttered back in [back in murmurs.

REMURMURING, ré-màr-màr-log, ppr. Uttering RENAL, ré-nål, n. Belonging to the reins or kidneys. RENARD, rén-tard, n. The name of a fox in fable. RENASCENCY, rê-nås'éns-ê, n. State of being pro-

duced again. RENASCENT, rê-nâs-ént, a. Rising again into be-RENASCIBLE, rê-nâs-îbl, a. Possible to be produced

again.
RENAVIGATE, rê-nåv-é-gå't, vt. To sail again.
RENAVIGATED, rê-nåv-é-gå't-ěd, pp. Sailed over [ing again.

RENAVIGATING, rê-nåv-ĉ-gå't-îng, ppr. Navigat-RENCOUNTER, rên-kåð'n-túr, or rång-kở'ntr, n.

Clash. Sudden combat without premeditation. RENCOUNTER, ren-kåb'n-tůr, or rång-kô'ntr, vt. To attack hand to hand

RENCOUNTER, ren-kaô'n-tur, or rang-kô'ntr, vi. To fight hand to hand.

RENCOUNTERED, ren-kab'n-turd, pp. Met unexpectedly. [ing unexpectedly, RENCOUNTERING, rén-káð'n-tűr-Ing, ppr. Meet-REND, rénd', vt. Pret. and part. pass. rent. Lacerated. REND, rénd', vt. To separate.

RENDER, ren'ddr, n. One that rends. An account. RENDER, ren'ddr, vt. To restore; to give back. To

translate. To yield. RENDER, rén'dur, vi. To give an account. [ed. RENDERABLE, rén'dur-abl, a. That may be render-

RENDERED, rén'durd, pp. Returned. Translated. RENDERING, rén'dur-ing, n. Version. Translation. RENDERING, ren'dur-ing, ppr. Giving back. Trans-[assembly.

RENDEZVOUS, ron-dê-vô, n. Place appointed for RENDEZVOUS, ron-dê-vô, vt. To bring together. RENDEZVOUS, ron-dê-vô, vi. To meet at a place

appointed. RENDEZVOUSED, rôn'dê-vô'zd, pp. Assembled at a

certain place.

RENDEZ VOUSING, ron-dê-vô'z-ing, ppr. Assemrestored.

RENDEZVOUSING, rôn-dê-vô/z-îng, ppr. Assembling at a particular place.

RENDIBLE, rênd-îbl, a. That may be given np. or RENDIBLE, rênd-îbl, ppr. Tearing asunder. [lation. RENDITION, rênd-îsh-în, n. Surrendering. Trans-RENEGADE, rên-ê-gâ-dô, n.] deserts to the enemy. RENEGADO, rên-ê-gâ-dô, n.] deserts to the enemy. RENEGE, rê-nê-g, vi. To renounce.

RENEGE, rê-nê-g, vi. To deny.

RENEGED, rê-nê-gd, pp. Denied.

RENEGING, rê-nê-gd, pp. Denied.

RENERVE, rê-nê-rv, vi. To nerve again.

RENERVED, rê-nê-rv-îng, ppr. Giving new vigour RENEWLY, rê-nu-dy, pp. Nerved anew.

RENEWL, rê-nu-âbl, a. Capable to be renewed. RENEWAL, rê-nu-âbl, a. Capable to be renewed. RENEWAL, rê-nu-âbl, a. Capable to be renewed. RENEWAL, rê-nu-âbl, a. Renovation.

RENEWED, re-nu'd, pp. Made new again. RENEWEDNESS, re-nu'éd-nes, n. State of being made anew.

RENEWER, re-nu'ur, n. One who renews.

RENEWER, re-nu-ur, n. One who renews.
RENEWING, ré-nu'ing, n. Renewal.
RENEWING, ré-nu'ing, a. That renews.
RENEWING, ré-nu'ing, ppr. Renovating.
RENIFORM, rén'é-fô'rm, a. Having the form of the kidneys.

sistance that a body makes on account of weight.

RENITENT, rê-ni-tent, a. Acting against any im-

REPAID, re-pa'd, part. of repay.

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REPERCUSSING, re-per-kus-ing, ppr. Beating back.

REPAIR, rê-pā'r, n. Reparation. Resort. Abode. REPAIR, rê-pā'r, vt. To amend any injury by au REPAIR, rê-pā'r, vt. To go to. [equivalent. REPAIRABLE, rê-pā'r-ābl, a. That may be repaired. REPAIRED, rê-pā'r-ār, pp. Made good. REPAIRER, rê-pā'r-ār, n. Amender; restorer. RENTIENT, re-ni-tont, a. Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, rén-ét, n. Runnet.
RENNET, rén-ét, n. Runnet.
RENNETING, rén-ét-fing, n. A kind of apple.
RENOUNCE, ré-n-àôns', n. Used only perhaps at cards: the act of not following the suit, when it REPAIRING, re-pa'r-ing, ppr. Restoring to a sound might be done. Making amends. state. RENOUNCE, rê-nåôns', vt. To disown. RENOUNCE, rê-nåôns', vt. To declare renunciation. REPANDOUS, rê-pān-důs, a. Bent upwards.
REPARABLE, rêp-a-rābl, a. Capable of being amended. RENOUNCED, ré-nàônsd, pp. Disowned. RENOUNCEMENT, ré-nàôns-ment, n. Renunciation. RENOUNCER, ré-nàôns-úr, n. One who disowns. REPARABLY, rep'a-rab-le, a. In a manner capable of remedy. [any injury; amends. REPARATION, rép'å-rå'shûn, n. Recompense for REPARATIVE, rép'å-rå't-ïv, n. Whatever makes RENOUNCING, rê-naons'ing, n. The act of disown-RENOUNCING, re-naons-fing, pp. Rejecting. [ing. RENOVATE, ren-6-vå/t, et. To renew. RENOVATED, ren-6-vå/t-éd, pp. Made new. linjury. amends.

REPARTTIVE, rép²ā-rå't-¹v, a. Amending loss or REPARAEE, rép²ār-tê,n. Smart reply.

REPARTEE, rép²ār-tê, vi. To make smart replies.

REPARTITION, rê-pār-t³sh²ān, n. A division into RENOVATING, rén-6-val-t-ing, ppr. Renewing. RENOVATION, rén-6-val-shûn, n. Renewal. RENOVATION, ren-o-va-snun, n. renewar.
RENOWN, rê-nåôn', n. Fame; celebrity.
RENOWN, rê-nảôn', vt. To make famous.
RENOWNED, rê-nảônd', part.a. Famous; celebrated.
RENOWNED, rê-nảônd', pp. Made famous.
RENOWNEDLY, rê-nảôn-éd-lê, ad. With fame. smaller portions.

REPASS, rė-pås', vt. To pass again.

REPASS, rė-pås', vi. To pass again.

REPASSED, rė-påsd', pp. Passed back.

REPASSING, rė-pås-ng, ppr. Passing back. RENOWNING, rê-nàôn'ing, ppr. Making famous. RENOWNLESS, rê-nàôn'ies, a. Inglorious. REPAST, rê-på'st, n. A meal; food. REPAST, rê-på'st, vt. To feed. REPASTED, rê-på'st-éd, pp. Fed; feasted. RENT, rent', n. A break. Annual payment. RENT, rent', vt. To tear; to lacerate. To hold by REPASTING, rê-på'st-lng, ppr. l'eeding; feasting. REPASTURE, rê-på's-tŷ'ûr, n. Entertainment. REPATRIATE, rê-på'etrê-ā't, vi. To restore to one's paying rent.

RENT, rént, vi. To roar; to bluster.

RENT, rént, pp. Torn asunder.

RENTABLE, rént'âbl. a. That may be rented. own country.

REPAY, re-pā', vt. To pay back.

REPAYABLE, re-pā'abl, a. That is to be repaid. RENTAGE, rent-ej, n. Money paid for anything held REPATABLE, re-pa-an, n. Inat is to be repaid.
REPAYING, rè-pà-ling, ppr. Paying back.
REPAYMENT, rè-pà-linent, n. The thing repaid.
REPEAL, rè-pè-l, n. Recall from exile.
REPEALED, rè-pè-lg, pp. Revoked.
REPEALED, rè-pè-lg, pp. Revoked. of another. RENTAL, rent'al, n. Schedule of rents. RENTED, rent'ed, pp. Leased on rent. Torn. RENTER, rent'er, n. One that holds by paying rent. RENTER, rent'dr, vt. To finedraw. RENTERED, rent-ur, vt. 10 intedraw.
RENTERED, rent-drud, pp. Finedrawn.
RENTERING, rént-dr.-fing, ppr. Finedrawing.
RENTING, rént-fol, n. List of rents.
RENUMERATE, ré-nu-mūr-å't, vt. To recount.
RENUMERATED, rè-nu-mūr-å't-èd, pp. Recounted.
RENUMERATED, rè-nu-mūr-å't-èd, pp. Recounted.
RENUMERATING, rå nu-mūr-å't-èd, pp. Recounted. REPEALER, rê-pê'l-ůr, n. One who abrogates. REPEALING, re-pe'l-ing, ppr. Abrogating. REPEAT, re-pe't, n. A mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air. [To recite. REPEAT, rė-pė't, vt. To do again. To speak again. REPEATED, rè-pè't-èd, pp. Done again; recited. REPEATEDLY, rè-pè't-èd-lè, ad. Over and over. REPEATER, rè-pè't-èd-lè, ad. Over and over. RENUMERATING, rê-nu-mur-å/t-ing, ppr. Recounting. counting.

RENUNCIATE, rê-nůn'sê-å't, vi. To bring intelliRENUNCIATION, rê-nůn-sê-å'shůn, n. The act of that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.
REPEATING, rê-pê't-Îng, ppr. Doing or uttering
REPEDATION, rêp-ê-dâl-shûn, n. Return.
REPEL, rê-pêl', vî. To act with force contrary to force renouncing.
RENVERSE, ren-vers', vt. To reverse.
RENVERSE, rén-vers', a. In heraldry: inverted. RENVERSED, ren'versd', pp. Reversed. RENVERSEMENT, ren-vers'ment, n. Act of reversing. REPEL, rê-pêl', vt. To drive back an assailant. REPELLED, rê-pêl'en, pp. Driven back. REPELLENT, rê-pêl'ent, n. An application that has a RENVERSING, rén-vérs-Ing, ppr. Reversing. REOBTAIN, ré-òb-tā'n, vt. To obtain again. REOBTAINABLE, ré-òb-tā'n-ābl, a. That may be repelling power. REPELLENT, ré-pél'ént, a. Having power to repel. obtained again. REOBTAINED, ré-òb-tă'nd, pp. Obtained again. REOBTAINING, ré-òb-tă'n-ing, ppr. Obtaining again. REPELLER, re-pel-ur, n. One that repels. REPELLING, re-pel-ing, ppr. Driving back. REPENT, re-pent, vi. To have such sorrow for sin as REOPPOSE, rê-ôp-pô'z, vt. To oppose again.
REOPPOSED, rê-ôp-pô'z, vt. To oppose again.
REOPPOSING, rê-ôp-pô'z-Îng, ppr. Opposed again.
REOPPOSING, rê-ôp-pô'z-Îng, ppr. Opposing again.
REORDAIN, rê-ôr-dâ'n, vt. To ordain again.
REORDAINED, rê-ôr-dâ'nd, pp. Ordained again. produces amendment of life. REPENT, rê-pênt', et. To remember with pious sorrow.
REPENTANCE, rê-pênt'âns, n. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.
REPENTANT, rê-pênt'ânt, n. One who expresses REORDAINING, rê-òr-då'n-îng, ppr. Crdaining again. REORDINATION, rê-òr-din-å-shun, n. Repetition of sorrow for sin.

REPENTANT, re-pent ant, a. Sorrowful for the past.

REPENTED, re-pent ed, pp. Remembered with sorrow. ordination REORGANIZATION, rê-ár-gắn-i/z-å-shắn, n. The REPENTED, rè-pent-ea, pp. Rememberea van sorvan REPENTER, rè-pènt-dr, n. One who repents. REPENTING, rè-pènt-lng, n. Act of repentance. [sin. REPENTING, rè-pènt-lng, ppr. Feeling contrition for REPENTINGLY, rè-pènt-lng-lè, ad. With repentance. REPEOPLE, rè-pèp], vt. To stock with people anew. REPEOPLED, rè-pèpld, pp. Stocked anew with in act of organizing anew.

REORGANIZE, rê-âr-gân-i'z, vt. To organize anew.
REORGANIZED, rê-âr-gân-i'zd, pp. Organized anew.
REORGANIZING, rê-âr-gân-i'z-lug, ppr. Organ-REORGANIZING, 16-ar-gair-to-like izing anew.

REPACIFIED, rê-pâs-cê-fid, pp. Pacified.

REPACIFY, rê-pâs-cê-fi-fing, pp. Pacifiya gain.

REPACIFYING, rê-pâs-cê-fi-fing, pp. Pacifying again.

REPACK, rê-pâk, vt. To pack a second time.

REPACKED, rê-pâk-cî, pp. Packed again.

REPACKER, rê-pâk-cîr, n. One that repacks.

REPACKING, rê-pâk-cîr, ppr. Packing anew.

REPAID, rê-nâ/d, part, of repay. habitants. REPEOPLING, rê-pê'p-ling, n. The act of repeopling. REPEOPLING, re-pep'ling, ppr. Furnishing with in-REPERCUSS, rê-pêr-kůs', vt. To beat back. REPERCUSSED, rê-pêr-kůs'd, pp. Beaten back.

REP REP

REPOSING, rê-pô'z-ing, ppr. Placing in confidence.

1 2 3 4 2 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u. 6 6 4 4

REPERCUSSION, rê-pêr-kůsh'un, n. The act of

driving back.

REPERCUSSIVE, rê-per-kûs-iv, n. A repellent. REPERCUSSIVE, rê-pêr-kůs-îv, a. Repellent. [by finding. REPERTITIOUS, rê-pêr-tîsh'ûs, a. Found; gained REPERTORY, rêp'ûr-tûr-ê, n. A treasury; a magazine. [continually repeated. REPETEND, rép-é-ténd, n. The parts of decimals REPETITION, rép-é-tish-un, n. Recital. Recital from memory REPETITIONAL, rép-ê-tîsh-ûn-âl, a. Containing REPETITIONARY, rép-ê-tīsh-ûn-êr-ê, repetition. REPINE, rê-pi'n, vî. To fret. To envy. REPOSSESSING, re-paz-zes-ing, ppr. again. REPOSSESSION, re-půz-esh'un, n. Act of possessing REPOSSESSION, rē-pūz-ēsh-ūn, n. Act or possessing REPOUR, rē-pô-dr, vt. To pour anew. REPOURED rē-pô-drd, pp. Poured again. REPOURING, rē-pô-hr-ling, ppr. Pouring again. REPREHEND, rēp-rē-hend', vt. To reprove; to chide. REPREHENDED, rēp-rē-hend-dd, pp. Reproved. REPREHENDEDR, rēp-rē-hend-dr, n. A-blamer. REPINER, re-pi'n-ur, n. One that murmurs. REPINING, re-pi'n-ing, n. Act of complaining. REPINING, ré-pi'n-ing, ppr. Feeling discontent. REPININGLY, ré-pi'n-ing-jè, ad. With murmuring. REPLACE, ré-plà's, vt. To put in the former place. REPLACED, ré-plà'sd, pp. Put again in a former REPREHENDING, rép-ré-hénd'ing, ppr. Blaming. REPREHENSIBLE, rép-ré-héns'ibl, a. Blamable. REPREHENSIBLENESS, rép-ré-héns'ibl, nés, n. Culplace. REPLACING, re-pla/s-ing,ppr. Supplying a substitute. REPLAIT, rê-plâ't, vt. To fold one part over another. REPLAITED, rê-plâ't-êd, pp. Folded again. REPLAITING, rê-plâ't-îng, ppr. Folding again. REPLANT, rê-plânt', vt. To plant anew. REPLANTABLE, rê-plânt'âbl, a. That may be re-REPREHENSIBLY, rep-re-hens-ib-le, ad. Blamably. REPREHENSIBLY, rep-re-neus-10-10, and Denn blame. REPREHENSION, rep-ré-héns-shùn, n. Open blame. REPREHENSIVE, rép-ré-héns-siv, a. Containing re-proof. [hibit; to show. planted. [planting again. REPLANTATION, rê-plânt-å-shūn, u. The act of REPLANTED, rê-plânt-å-d, pp. Planted anew. REPLANTING, rè-plânt-ång, ppr. Planting again. REPLEAD, rê-plê-d, vt. or vi. To plead again. REPLEADED, rê-plê-d-èd, pp. Pleaded again. proof.

REPRESENT, rép-ré-zént', vt. To describe. To exREPRESENTANCE, rép-ré-zent-ans, n. Likeness. REPRESENTANT, rép-ré-zént-ânt, n. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.
REPRESENTATION, rep-re-zen-ta-shan, n. Likeness. Respectful declaration. Public exhibition.
REPRESENTATIVE, rep-re-zent-a-tiv, a. Bearing REPLEADER, re-ple'd-ur, n. A second pleading. REPLEADING, rê-plê/d-îng, ppr. Pleading again. REPLENISH, rê-plên/îsh, vi. To recover the former the character or power of another.
REPRESENTATIVE, rep-re-zent-a-tiv, n. One cxfulness.
REPLENISH, re-plen-ish. vt. To stock; to fill. hibiting the likeness of another. REPRESENTATIVELY, rep-re-zent'a-tiv-le, ad. By REPLENISHED, rê-plên-ishd, pp. Abundantly sup [with abundance. plied.

REPLENISHING, rê-plên²lsh-ing, ppr. Supplying
REPLETE, rê-plê't, a. Full.
REPLETION, rê-plê'shûn, n. The state of being overa representative. REPRESENTED, rep-re-zent-ed, pp. Exhibited. REPRESENTER, rep-re-zent-dr, n. One who shows The state of being overor exhibits. [describing. REPLETIVE, re-pie-snan, n. The state of being over-REPLETIVE, ré-pié't-îv, a. Filling. REPLEVIABLE, ré-piév-ĉ-âbl, a. So as to be filled. REPLEVISABLE, ré-piév-ĉ-âbl, a. Bailable. REPLEVIED, ré-piév-ĉ'd, pp. Taken by a writ of re-REPRESENTING, rep-re-zent-ing, ppr. Showing; REPRESENTMENT, rep-re-zent-ment, n. Image REPRESENTING, rep-re-zent-ing, ppr.
REPRESENTINGENT, rép-ré-zént-émènt, n. Image proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.
REPRESS, ré-prés', vt. To crush; to subdue.
REPRESS, ré-prés', vt. Repression.
REPRESSED, ré-prés', n. Repression.
REPRESSED, ré-prés'ên, pp. Subdued.
REPRESSING, ré-prés'îng, ppr. Crushing.
REPRESSING, ré-prés'îng, ppr. Crushing.
REPRESSION, ré-prés'în, n. Act of repressing.
REPRESSIVE, ré-prés'îv, a. Having power to repress.
REPRESSIVE, ré-pré'v, vt. To respite after sentence of REPRIEVE, ré-pré'v, vt. To respite after sentence of REPRIEVED, ré-pré'v, pp. Respited. [death.
REPRIEVED, ré-pré'v-ing, ppr. Respiting.
REPRIEVING, ré-prév-ing, ppr. Respiting.
REPRIMAND, rép-ré-månd, vt. To chide; to check.
REPRIMAND, rép-ré-månd, n. Reproof. [proved.
REPRIMAND, rép-ré-månd-éd, pp. Severely reREPRIMANDING, rép-ré-månd-éd, pp. Severely replevin. re-plevin, vt. To take back or set at REPLEVY, re-plevie, vt. liberty, upon security, REPLEVY, rê-plév-ce, vt. J hberty, upon security, any thing seized.

REPLEVYING, rê-plêv-ce-îng, ppr. Retaking a distress.

REPLEV, rê-pli'd, pp. Returned for an answer.

REPLY, rê-pli', n. Answer.

REPLY, rê-pli', vi. To answer.

REPLY, rê-pli', vi. To return for an answer.

REPLY, rê-pli', vi. To return for an answer.

REPLY rê-pli', n. He that answers.

REPLYER, rê-pli-dr, n. He that answers.

REPLYING. rê-nlicting. ppr. Answering. REPLYING, rê-pli'îng, ppr. Answering.
REPOLISH, rê-pòl'îsh, vt. To polish again.
REPOLISHED, rê-pòl'îshd, pp. Polished again.
REPOLISHING, rê-pòl'îsh-îng, ppr. Polishing anew.

severely.

REPRINT, rê-print', vt. To print a new edition.

REPRINT, rê-print', vt. A reimpression.

REPRINTED, rê-printédd, pp. Printed anew. REPORT, re-port, n. Popular rumour. Account given of cases. Loud noise; repercussion.

REPORT, rê-pô/rt, vt. To give an account of.

REPORTED, rê-pô/rt-èd, pp. Told; related.

REPORTER, rê-pô/rt-ûr, n. Relater. One who draws up reports of adjudged cases.
REPORTING, re-port-ing, ppr. Giving an account of

adjudged cases in law. REPORTINGLY, rê-pô'rt-îng-lê, ad. By common fame. REPOSAL, rê-pô'z-âl, n. The act of reposing.

REPOSAL, re-poz-al, n. The act of reposing.
REPOSANCE, ré-pô'z-åis, n. Reliance.
REPOSE, ré-pô'z, n. Sleep; rest; quiet.
REPOSE, ré-pô'z, vi. To sleep; to be at rest.
REPOSE, ré-pô'z, vt. To place as in confidence or trust.

REPOSED, rê-pô'zd, pp. Placed in confidence. REPOSEDNESS, rê-pô'z-êd-nês, n. State of being at

rest.

REPROACH, re-protsh. u. Censure; infamy. REPROACHABLE, ré-prô'tsh-åbl, a. Worthy of reproach.

REPRIMANDING, rep-re-mand-ing, ppr. Reproving

REPRINTING, re-print-ing, ppr. Renewing an impression. [of retaliation for robbery or injury.

RÉPRISAL, rê-pri'z-ål, n. Something scized by way REPRISE, rê-pri'z, n. The act of taking something in

REPRISES, re-pri'z-ez, n. pl. Yearly deductions out of a manor: as, rent-charge.
REPRISING, re-pri'z-ing, ppr. Recompensing.
REPROACH, re-prô'tsh, vt. To charge with a fault in

REPRISE, rê-pri'z, vt. To take again.
REPRISED, rê-pri'zd, pp. Recompensed.

retaliation of injury.

severe language.

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REPROACHED, rê-prô'tshd, pp. Upbraided.
REPROACHFUL, rê-prô'tsh-tôl, a. Scurrilous.
REPROACHFULLY, rê-prô'tsh-fôl-ê, ad. Shamefully;
                                                                                                                                                     REPURCHASE, rê-půr-tchés, vt. To buy again.
REPURCHASED, rê-půr-tshéd, pp. Bought back.
                                                                                                                                                     REPURCHASING, re-pur-tshes-ing, ppr. Buying
                                                                                                                                                          back again.
       infamously.
REPROACHING, rê prô'tsh-îng, ppr. Upbraiding.
REPROBATE, rêp'rô-bà't, a. Lost to virtue.
REPROBATE, rêp'rô-bâ't, n. A wretch abandoned to
                                                                                                                                                     REPUTABLE, rép'u-tåbl, a. Honourable.
REPUTABLENESS, rép'u-tåbl-nés, n. The quality
                                                                                                                                                     of a thing of good repute.
REPUTABLY, rep-u-tab
                                                                                                                                                     REPUTABLY, rép'u-tâb-lê, ad. Without discredit. REPUTATION, rép'u-tâ'shun, n. Credit. Hanour.
 REPROBATE, rep-ro-bat, vt. To disallow; to reject.
                                                                                                                                                   REPUTATION, rèp'u-tå'shůn, n. Credit. Honour. REPUTE, rè-pu't, n. Character. Reputation. REPUTE, rè-pu't, vt. To hold. To think. REPUTEDLY, rè-pu't-èd, pp. Reckoned. [tion. REPUTEDLY, rè-pu't-èd-lè, ad. In common estima-REPUTELESS, rè-pu't-lès, a. Disreputable. REPUTING, rè-pu't fing, ppr. Aecounting. REQUEST, rè-kỏest', n. Petition. Entreaty REQUEST, rè-kỏest', nt. To ask. To solicit. REQUESTED, rè-kỏest-èd, pp. Solicited. REQUESTER, rè-kỏest-èd, pp. Solicited. REQUESTER, rè-kỏest-èd, pp. Asking.
 REPROBATED, rep-ro-ba-t-ed, pp. Disapproved with
 abhorrence. [being reprobate. REPROBATENESS, rép-ro-bà/t-nes, n. The state of
 REPROBATER, rép'rô-bå/t-år, n. One who reprobates.
 REPRONATING, rép-rô-bå't-ing, ppr. Disapproving
       with extreme delight.
                                                                                                                       sentence.
 REPROBATION, rép<sup>2</sup>rô-bå<sup>2</sup>shůn, n. A condemnatory
REPROBATIONER, rép-rô-bä<sup>2</sup>shůn-ůr, n. One who
 hastily abandons others to eternal destruction.
REPRODUCE, rê-prô-du's, vt. To produce anew.
REPRODUCED, rê-prô-du'sd, pp. Produced anew.
                                                                                                                                                     REQUESTING, rê-kôlst-îng, ppr. Askıng.
REQUICKEN, rê-kôlst-îng, ppr. Askıng.
REQUICKENED, rê-kôlst-îng, pp. Reanimated.
 REPRODUCER, rê-prô-du's-ur, n. One who produces
                                                                                                                              [anew.
                                                                                                                                                     REQUICKENING, rê-kork-ning, ppr. Reanimating.
 REPRODUCING, rê-prô-du's-ing, ppr. Producing REPRODUCTION, rê-prô-důk-shun, n. The art of
                                                                                                                                                     REQUIEM, rê-kôê-ûm, n. A hymn in which they im-
 producing anew.

REPROOF, rê-prôf, n. Blame to the face.

REPROVABLE, rê-prôf-ahl, a. Culpable; blamable.

REPROVE, rê-prôf, vt. To blame; to censure.

REPROVED, rê-prôfvd, pp. Blamed.

REPROVER, rê-prôfvd, np. Glamed.
                                                                                                                                                           plore for the dead requiem or rest.
                                                                                                                                                     REQUIETORY, ré-kői-ét-űr-é, n. A sepulchre. REQUIRABLE, ré-kői-rábl, a. Fit to be required.
                                                                                                                                                     REQUIRE, rê-kỗi'r, vt. To demand. To need.
                                                                                                                                                     REQUIRED, rê-kôi'rd, pp. Demanded. Necessary.
                                                                                                                                                     REQUIRED, re-koird, pp. Demanded, Precessary, REQUIRER, ré-kôi-rûr, n. One who requires. REQUIRING, ré-kôi-rîng, ppr. Demanding, Needing REQUISITE, rék-tôiz-ît, n. Any thing necessary. REQUISITE, rék-tôiz-ît, a. Necessary. Needful. REQUISITELY, rék-tôiz-ît-lé, ad. Necessarily. REQUISITENESS, rék-tôiz-ît-nés, n. Necessity.
 REPROVING, rê-prê'v-îng, ppr. Censuring.
REPRUNE, rê-pru'n, vt. To prune a second time.
REPRUNED, rê-pru'nd, pp. Pruned a second time.
 REPRUNING, rê-prun-ing, ppr. Pruning a second REPTILE, rêp-tîl, a. Creeping upon many feet. [time.
 REPTILE, rep-til, n. An animal that creeps upon
 many feet. [ment in the people. REPUBLICAN, rê-pûb-lîk-ån, a. Placing the gozern-REPUBLICAN, rê-pûb-lîk-ån, n. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best govern-
                                                                                                                                                     REQUISITION, rek-biz-ish-un, n. Application for a
                                                                                                                                                           thing as of right.
                                                                                                                                                     thing as of right.

REQUISITIVE, rê-kôîz-ît-îv, a. Indicating demand.

REQUISITORY, rê-kôîz-ît-ûr-ê, a. Demanded.

REQUITAL, rê-kôi't-âl, n. Retaliation. Reward.

REQUITE, rê-kôi't-âl, pp. Rewarded. [or ill.

REQUITED, rê-kôi't-âd, pp. Rewarded. [or ill.

REQUITER, rê-kôi't-ân, n. One who requites.

REQUITING, rê-kôi't-îng, ppr. Recompensing.

DEREMOUSE, rê/r-màô's, n. A bat. See REARMOUSE.
 ment. [to republican principles. REPUBLICANISE, re-publik-an-i/z, vt. To convert REPUBLICANISED, re-publik-an-i/zd, pp. Con-
 verted to republican principles.

REPUBLICANISING, rê-pûb-lîk-ån-i/z-îng, ppr.
Converting to republican principles.

REPUBLICANISM, rê-pûb-lîk-ån-izm, n. Attach-
                                                                                                                                                     REREMOUSE, rê'r-màő's, n. A bat. See REARMOUSE. RESAIL, rê-să'l, vt. To sail back. RESAILED, rê-sâ'ld, pp. Sailed back. RESALE, rê-sâ'l, n. Sale at second hand.
  ment to a republican form of government. REPUBLICATION, ré-půb-lik-å-shun, n. Reimpres-
                                                                                                                                                      RESALUTE, rê-så-lu't, vt. To return a salutation. RESALUTED, rê-så-lu't-èd, pp. Saluted again.
  sion of a printed work. 
REPUBLICK, rê-půb'lik, n. Commonwealth; state in
 which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUBLICK of Letters, rê-půb-lik. The whole body of the people of study and learning.

REPUBLISH, rê-půb-lish, rt. To publish anew.

REPUBLISHED, rê-půb-lishd, pp. Published anew.

REPUBLISHING, rê-půb-lishd, pp. Publishing
                                                                                                                                                      RESALUTING, rê-så-lu't-ing, ppr. Saluting anew.
                                                                                                                                                      RESCIND, rê-sind', vt. To abrogate a law. RESCINDED, rê-sind-éd, pp. Abrogated.
                                                                                                                                                     RESCINDING, ré-sind-ing, ppr. Revoking. RESCISSION, ré-sizh-in, n. Abrogation. [cut off. RESCISSION, ré-sizh-în, n. Abrogation. [cut off. RESCISSION], ré-siz-în-ê, a. Having the power to RESCOUS, rés-khis. In law. See RESCUE. RESCRIBE, ré-skri'b, vt. To write over again. RESCRIBED, ré-skri'b-ing, ppr. Written back. RESCRIBING, ré-skri'b-ing, ppr. Writing back. RESCRIPT, ré-skript-in-lé, ad. By rescript. RESCRIPTIVELY, ré-skript-in-lé, ad. By rescript. RESCUABLE, ré-s-ku-ābl, a. That may be rescued. RESCUE, rés-ku, vt. To set free from any danger. RESCUE, rés-ku, vt. To set free from any danger. RESCUED, rés-ku-ûr, n. Delivered from danger. RESCUER, rés-ku-ür, n. One that rescues.
                                                                                                                                                      RESCINDING, re-sinding, ppr. Revoking.
  again.
REPUDIABLE, ré-pu<sup>2</sup>dé-åbl, α. Fit to be rejected.
REPUDIATE, rè-pu<sup>2</sup>dé-ålt, vt. To divorce.
 REPUDIATE, rê-pu²dê-â't, vt. To divorce.
REPUDIATED, rê-pu²dê-â't-êd, pp. Divorced.
REPUDIATING, rê pu²dê-â't-îng, ppr. Divorced.
REPUDIATING, rê pu²dê-â't-îng, ppr. Divorcing.
REPUDIATION, rê-pu²dê-â't-în, n. Divorce.
REPUGN, rê-pu'n, vt. To optose.
REPUGN, rê-pu'n, vt. To withstand.
REPUGNANCY. re-pūg²nāns, n. Reluctance. Aver-
REPUGNANCY. re-pūg²nāns, e. Sion.
REPUGNANT, rê-pūg²nānt-a. Disobedient. Contrary.
REPUGNANTLY, rê-pūg²nānt-lê, ad. Contradictorily.
REPULSE, rê-pūls', n. Put aside from any attempt.
REPULSE, rê-pūls', vt. To beat back.
REPULSED, rê-pūls'ār, pp. Repelled.
REPULSED, rê-pūls²ng, ppr. Driving back.
REPULSION, rê-pūls²ng, ppr. Driving back.
REPULSION, rê-pūls²ng, ppr. The act of driving off from itself.
                                                                                                                                                      RESCUED, res-ku'd, pp. Delivered from danger. RESCUER, rés-ku-dr, n. One that rescues. RESCUING, rés-éu-s-fing, ppr. Liberating from danger. RESEARCH, ré-sértsh', n. Enquiry. Search. RESEARCH, ré-sértsh', rt. To examine. RESEARCHED, ré-sértsh', pp. Searched with care. RESEARCHER, ré-sértsh'ar, n. One who makes ex-
                                                                                                                                                       RESEARCHING, rê-sêrtsh-ing, ppr. Examining with
                                                                                                                                                      RESEAT, rê-sê't, vt. To seat again.
RESEATED, rê-sê't-êd, pp. Seated again.
   REPULSIVE, rê-půls-lv, a. Having the power to drive REPULSIVENESS, rê-půls-lv-nes, n. The quality of
                                                                                                                                                      RESEATING, rê-sê't-ing, ppr. Scating again.
RESEATING, rê-sê'k-shûn, n. Act of cutting or par-
RESEEK, rê-sê'k, vt. To seek again. [ing off.
RESOUGHT, rê-sâ't, pp. Sought again.
   being repulsive.
REPULSORY, ré-púls-ůr-é, a. Driving back.
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ESEEKING, rê-sê'k-îng, ppr. Seeking again.

RESEIZE, rê-sê'z, vt. To seize again. RESEIZED, rê-sê'zd, pp. Seized again. RESEIZER, rê-sê'z-dr, n. One that seizes again.

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RESEIZING, rê-sê'z-îng, ppr. Seizing again.
RESEIZURE, rê-sê'zhủr, n. Repeated seizure.
 RESELL, rê-sê', vt. To sell again.
RESELL, rê-sê', vt. To sell again.
RESELLING, rê-sêl'îng, ppr. Selling again,
RESEMBLABLE, rê-zêm'blåbl, a. That may be com-
RESEMBLANCE, rê-zêm'blå, vt. To be like.
RESEMBLED, rê-zêm'bld, pp. Likened.
RESEMBLED, rê-zêm'bld, pp. Likened.
  RESEMBLING, rê-zêm²bling, ppr. Having the like-
RESEND, rê-sênd' vt. To send again. [ness of.
 RESEND, rê-sênd vî. 'I o send again. 'I ness oî.' RESENDING, rê-sênd-lîng, ppr. Sending back. RESENT, rê-zênt', pp. Sent back. RESENT, rê-zênt', vt. To take ill. RESENTED, rê-zênt-lêd, pp. Considered as an injury:
                                                                                                                                                               deeply.
          s. wrong
  RESENTER, ré-zént-űr, n. One who feels injuries RESENTFUL, ré-zént-fől, a. Malignant.
RESENTFUL, ré-zent-fol, a. Maignant.
RESENTING, ré-zent-fol, ppr. Feeling angry at.
RESENTINGLY, ré-zent-fing-lê, ad. With continued
RESENTIVE, ré-zent-fing-lê, ad. With continued
RESENTMENT, ré-zent-fin, a. Quick to take ill. [anger.
RESENTMENT, ré-zent-fin, n. Deep sense of injury.
RESERVATION, ré-zerv-å-shûn, n. Something kept
RESERVATORY, rê-zerv-å-tîv, a. Reserving. [back.
RESERVATORY, rê-zerv-å-tûr-ê, n. A place in which
          any thing is reserved.
any thing is reserved.
RESERVE, rê-zêrv', vt. To keep in store.
RESERVE, rê-zêrv', n. Store kept untouched. Modesty.
RESERVED, rê-zêrvd', a. Modest; not loosely free.
RESERVED, rê-zêrvd', pp. Kept for another use.
RESERVEDLY, rê-zêrv-²êd-lê, ad. With reserve.
RESERVEDNESS, rê-zêrv-²êd-nês, n. Closeness.
RESERVER, rê-zerv'ur, n. One that reserves.
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RESERVER, re-zerv-ing, n. One that reserves. RESERVING, rè-z-èrv-ing, ppr. Retaining. RESERVOIR, rèz-èr-vôar, n. Place where any thing is kept in store: as water, &c. RESETTLE, rê-sêt'l, vt. To settle again. RESETTLED, rè-sét'ld, pp. To settle a second time. RESETTLEMENT, rè-sèt'l-mênt, n. The act of settling again

Settling again.
RESETTLING, rê-sêt/lîng, ppr. Settling again.
RESHIP, rê-shîp', vt. To ship again.
RESHIPMENT, rê-shîp'mênt, n. The act of shipping a second time.

a second time.

RESHIPPED, rê-shîpd', pp. Shipped again.

RESHIPPING, rê-shîpd'îng, ppr. Shipping again.

RESHANCE, rê'z-ŷâns, n. Residence; abode.

RESIANT, rê'z-ŷânt, a. Resident.

RESIDE, rê-zi'd, vi. To live; to dwell.

RESIDENCE, rêz'd-êns, n. } Place of abode;

RESIDENCY, rêz'd-êns, n. } dwelling.

RESIDENT, rêz-îd-ênt, a. Dwelling in any place.

RESIDENT, rêz-îd-ênt, n. An agent, minister, or officer as an ambasador.

officer, as an ambassador. sidence. RESIDENTIARY, réz-îd-én-shér-ê, a. Holding re-RESIDENTIARY, réz-îd-én-shér-ê, n. An ecclesi-

astic who keeps a certain residence.'
RESIDER, rê-zi'd-ur, n. One who resides in a parti-

RESIDIRI, re-zid-ing, nn. One was results in a place.
RESIDING, ré-zid-ing, pnr. Dwelling in a place.
RESIDUARY, ré-sid-u-âl, a. Relating to the part
RESIDUARY, ré-sid-u-âr-ê, a. remaining.
RESIDUE, rêz-êd-u-în. That which is left.
RESIDUUM, rê-sid-pûm, n. Residue.

RESIDUUM, rê-sîd'\$\danhamma\n n. Residue.
RESIEGE, rê-sê'j, vt. To reinstate. See Resiege.
RESIEGED, rê-sê'j, pp. Reinstated.
RESIEGEN, rê-sê'j-îng, ppr. Seating again.
RESIGN, rê-si'n, vt. To sign again.
RESIGN, rê-zi'n, vt. To yield up.
RESIGN, rê-zi'n, n. Resignation. [signing.
RESIGNATION, rêz-îg-nā'sedn, n. The act of reRESIGNED, rê-si'nd, pp. Signed again.
RESIGNED, rê-si'nd, pp. Given up.
RESIGNEDLY, rê-zi'n-de-lê, ad. With resignation.
RESIGNER, rê-zi'n-ûr, n. One that resigns.

RESIGNER, rê-zi'n-dr, n. One that resigns.
RESIGNING, rê-si'n-dng, ppr. Signing again.
RESIGNING, rê-zi'n-dng, ppr. Giving up.
RESIGNMENT, rê-zi'n-mênt, n. Act of resigning.

RESILAII, res'il-à, n. An ancient patriarchal coin. RESILT, re-sil-v.t. To start back with a spring.
RESILIENCE, re-sil-vens, n. The act of starting
RESILIENCY, re-sil-vens, n. back.

RESILIENT, rê-sîl-yent, a. Springing back. [back. RESILITION, rê-sîl-îsh-un, n. The act of springing RESIN, rez'ln, n. The fat sulphurous parts of some

parts of some vegetable, which is natural or produced by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. RESINIFEROUS, rez-în-îf-ăr-ûs, a. Yielding resin.

RESINIFIFORM, rez'n-e-farm, a. Having the form of

RESINOELECTRIC, réz-în-ô-ê-lek-trik, a. Exhibiting that kind of electricity, which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

RESINOEXTRACTIVE, réz-în-ô-êks-trå/kt-îv, a. Designating extractive matter, in which resin predominates.

RESINOUS, rêz-în-ûs, a. Containing resin. RESINOUSLY, rêz-în-ûs-lê, ad. Resinously electrified. RESINOUSNESS, rez-in-us-nes, n. The quality of being resinous.
RESIPISCENCE, réz-lp-ls-éns, n. Repentance.

RESIST, rê-zîst', vî. To oppose; to act against.
RESIST, rê-zîst', vî. To make opposition.
RESISTANCE, rê-zîst-têns, n., Opposition.
RESISTENCE, rê-zîst-têns, n., Whoever or whatever

opposes.
RESISTED, ré-zîst-éd, pp. Opposed.
RESISTER, ré-zîst-ůr, n. One who makes opposition.
RESISTIBILITY, ré-zîst-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Quality of re-

RESISTIBLE, ré-zist'ibl, a. That may be resisted. RESISTING, rê-zîst-îng, ppr. Opposing. RESISTIVE, rê-zîst-îv, a. Having power to resist. RESISTLESS, rê-zîst-îes, a. That cannot be opposed.

Helpless. opposed. RESISTLESSLY, rê-zîst-les-lê, ad. So as not to be

RESOLD, rê-sô'ld, pp. Sold a second time. RESOLUBLE, rêz-ô-lubl, a. That may be melted or dissolved.

RESOLUTE, réz-20-lu't, a. Steady; firm. RESOLUTE, rèz-20-lu't, n. A determined person. RESOLUTELY, rèz-20-lu't-lè, ad. Firmly.

RESOLUTENESS, rez'd-lu't-nes, n. Determinateness. RESOLUTION, rez-ô-lu'shun, n. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. Fixed determination in good or bad.

RESOLUTIONER, réz-b-lu-shun-ur, n. One who

joins in the declaration of others. RESOLUTIVE, ré-sôl'u-tîv, a. Having the power to dissolve or relax.

RESOLVABLE, rê-zôlv-åbl, a. That may be referred. Capable of solution.

Capable of solution.

RESOLVE, rê-zólv', vt. To solve; to clear. To confirm. To analyse; to reduce.

RESOLVE, rê-zólv', vi. To determine. To melt; to RESOLVE, rê-zólv', v. Resolution.

RESOLVEDLY, rê-zólv'd, pp. Analyzed.

RESOLVEDLY, rê-zólv'ded-lê, ad. With firmness.

RESOLVEDNESS, rê-zòlv-éd-nes, n. Resolution. RESOLVENT, rê-sòlv-ént, n. That which has the

power of causing solution. RESOLVER, rê-zòlv-ur, n. One that forms a firm re.

solution. Whoever or whatever solves or clears. What dissolves.

RESOLVING, re-zolv-ing, ppr. Separating into com-

ponent parts.
RESOLVING, re-zolv-ing, n. A resolution. RESONANCE, rez'o-nans, n. Resound. RESONANT, rez-ô-nant, a. Resounding. RESORB, re-sa'rb, vi. To swallow up.

RESORBENT, rê-sa'rb-ent, a. Swallowing up.

RESORT, rê-zâ'rt, n. Meeting; concourse. RESORT, rê-zâ'rt, vi. To repair to. RESORTER, rê-zâ'rt-ûr, n. One that visits.

RESORTING, ré-za'rt-ing, ppr. Frequenting. RESOUND, ré-za'ônd', n. Return of sound. RESOUND, ré-za'ônd', vt. To celebrate.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but',—on', was', at'—gnod',—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u,

RESOUND, rê-zåônd', vi. To be loudly mentioned. RESOUNDED, rê-zåônd'-dd, pp Echoed. RESOUNDING, re-zaonding, ppr. Echoing.

RESOUNDING, rê-záôrd-lag, ppr. Echoing.
RESOURCE, rê-sô'rs, n. Expedient.
RESOURCELESS, rê-sô'rs-lês, a. Wanting resource.
RESOW, rê-sô'n, pp. Sown anew.
RESOWN, rê-sô'n, pp. Sown anew.
RESOWING, rê-sô-lag, ppr. Sowing again.
RESPEAK, rê-spê'k, ni. To answer.
RESPECT, rê-spêkt', n. Attention. Partial regard.
RESPECT, rê-spêkt', vt. To regard; to look toward.
AESPECTABILITY, rê-spêk-tâ-bîl-lît-ê, n. State of

being respectable.

RESPECTABLE, ré-spékt-ábl, a. Meriting respect.

RESPECTABLY, ré-spékt-áb-lé, ad. So as to merit being respectable. espect.

RESPECTABLENESS, ré-spékt-ábl-nés, n. State of RESPECTED, ré-spékt-éd, pp. Held in estimation. RESPECTING, re-spekting, ppr. Regarding. Re-

lating to. regard. RESPECTER, rê-spêkt-461, n. One that has partial RESPECTFUL, rê-spêkt-461, a. Full of outward civility. RESPECTFULLY, rê-spêkt-461-è, ud. With some degree of reverence.

RESPECTFULNESS, re-spekt-fol-nes, n. The quality of being respectable.

RESPECTIVE, re-spekt-iv, a. Relating to particular

persons or things. [to each. RESPECTIVELY, re-spekt/\(^1\vert^1\)v-le, ad. As each belongs RESPECTLESS, re-spekt/\(^1\vert^2\)v-le, ad. Having no respect. RESPECTLESSNESS, re-spekt/\(^1\vert^2\)v-le, ad. Regard-

lessness.

lessness.

RESPERSE, rê-spérs', vt. To sprinkle.

RESPERSED, rê-spérsd', pp. Sprinkled.

RESPERSING, rê-spèrs-sing, ppr. Sprinkling.

RESPERSION, rê-spèr-shūn, n. The act of sprinkling.

RESPERSION, rê-spèr-shūn, n. The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rê-spir-sun, n. That can respire.

RESPIRADE, rês-pir-sun, n. That can respire.

RESPIRE, rês-pir, vi. To respire.

RESPIRE, rês-pir, vi. To breathe out.

RESPIRED, rês-pird, pp. Inhaled and exhaled.

RESPIRING, rês-pir-sing, ppr. Breathing.

RESPITE, rês-pit, n. Suspension of a capital sentence.

RESPIRING, rés-pír-fig, ppr. Breathing.
RESPITE, rés-pít, n. Suspension of a capital sentence.
RESPITE, rés-pít, vt. To suspend.
RESPITED, rés-pít-éd, pp. Suspended.
RESPITING, rés-pít-íng, ppr. Suspending the execution of a capital offender.
RESPLENDENCE, ré-splén-ídéns, n. Lustre;
RESPLENDENCY, ré-splén-ídéns-ĉ, n. brightness.
RESPLENDENT, rê-splén-ídént, a. Bright; shining.
RESPLENDENT, rê-splén-ídént, a. Bright; shining.
RESPLENDENTLY, rê-splén-ídént-lé, ad. With lustre.
RESPLIT, rê-splít-í, vt. To split again.
RESPLITTED, rê-splít-íde, pp. Split again.
RESPLITTING, ré-splít-íng, ppr. Splitting again.
RESPOND, rê-spond, n. A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till

the anthem is done. RESPOND, res-pond, vi. To answer.

RESPONDED, rés-pond-éd, pp. Satisfied by payment. RESPONDENT, rés-pond-ént, n. An answerer in a suit. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONDING, rés-pond'ing, ppr. Answering. RESPONSAL, rés-pons'âl, n. One responsible for an-

other person.

RESPONSAL, rés-pôns-âl, a. Answerable.

RESPONSE, rés-pôns', n. An answer. Answer made by the congregation. Reply to an objection.

RESPONSIBILITY, res-pons ib-il-it-e, n. State of being accountable.
RESPONSIBLE, rés pons'ible, a. Answerable.

pable of discharging an obligation. RESPONSIBLENESS, res-pons-fbl-nes, n. State of

being obliged to answer.

RESPONSION, rês-pôn-shủn, n. The act of answering. RESPONSIVE, rês-pôn-s-lv, a. Making answer. RESPONSORY, rês-pôn-s-lv, a. Response. RESPONSORY, rês-pôn-s-lv, a. Containing answer. RESPONSORY, rês-pôn-s-lv, a. Containing answer. RESPONSORY, rês-pôn-s-lv, a. Londaining answer.

REST, rest'. n. Repose. Cessation from hodily labour. Support. Remainder. In music: an interval, during

which the sound or voice is intermitted. In neetry:

which the sound of voice is intermitted. In poetry: a pause or rest of the voice; a cæsura.

REST, rés't, a. Others. Those not included. [be still. REST, rés't, ni. To sleep; to die; to be at peace; to REST, rés't, ni. To lay to rest.

RESTAGNANT, rê-stag-nant, a. Remaining without

flow or motion. RESTAGNATE, rê-ståg-nå't, vi. To stand without

RESTAGNATION, re-stag-na-shun, n. The state of standing without flow.

RESTAURATION, rés-tà-rå-shun, n. The act of recovering to the former state.

RESTED, rest-ed, pp. Laid on for support; as a bed, or a friend. RESTEM, rê-stêm', vt. To force back against the curren.

RESTEMMED, re-stemd', pp. Forced against the cur-[the current. RESTEMMING, rê-stêm²îng, ppr. Forcing against RESTFUL, rêst²fôl, a. Being at rest. RESTFULLY, rêst²fôl-ê, ad. In a state of quiet. RESTHARROW, rêst²hår-ô, n. A plant. RESTIFF, rêst²lf, a. Unwilling to stir. Obstinate.

RESTIFNESS, rest-if-nes, n. Reluctance. [guishing. RESTINCTION, res-tingk-shun, n. The art of extin-

RESTING, rest-ing, ppr. Ceasing to move or act.

Relying.
Relying.
Relying.
Resting-pla's, n. A place of rest.
RESTINGUISH, ré-sting-gổish, vt. To extinguish.
RESTINGUISHED, ré-sting-gổish-ing, ppr. Exting-góish-ing, ppr. Exting-góish-ing, ppr. guishing.

RESTITUTE, res'té-tu't, vt. To recover to a former RESTITUTED, rés'tê-tu't-éd, pp. Restored. RESTITUTING, res-tê-tu't-îng, ppr. Restoring. RESTITUTION, res-tê-tu-shûn, n. The act of re-

RESTITUTION, res-te-tu-snun, n. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.
RESTITUTOR, rés-tê-tut-år, n. A restorer.
RESTIVENESS, rés-tîv-nés. | See Restiff, Restif-RESTIVENESS, rés-tîv-nés. | Ness.
RESTLESS, rés-tês, a. Unquiet. Incontinual motion.
RESTLESSLY, rés-tês-lês, ad. Without rest.
RESTLESSNESS, rést-lés-nés, n. Want of sleep. Unquiet rest.

quietness.

RESTORABLE, res-tô'r-abl, α. What may be restored. RESTORAL, res-to/r-al, n. Restitution. RESTORATION, rés-tő-rå-shån, n. The act of re-

placing in a former state.

RESTORATIVE, restorated in a medicine that has the power of recruiting life. RESTORATIVE, res-tô'r-a-tiv, a. That which has

the power to recruit life. RESTORE, restôr, vt. To give back what has been

lost or taken away. To cure.
RESTORE, res-tô'r, n. Restoration.
RESTORED, rès-tô'rd, pp. Returned. RESTOREMENT, res-to'r-ment, n. Restoration.

RESTORER, rés-tô'r-ûr, n. One that restores. [ing. RESTORING, rés-tô'r-ing, ppr. Returning. Recover-RESTRAIN, rés-trâ'n, vt. To withhold. To keep in To repress. strained.

RESTRAINABLE, rés-trå'n-åbl, a. Capable to be re-RESTRAINED, rés-trå'nd, pp. Held back. RESTRAINEDLY, rés-trå'n-èd-lé, ad. With restraint.

RESTRAINER, rés-trå'n-år, n. One that restrains.

RESTRAINER, rés-tra'n-ûr, n. One that restrains.
RESTRAINING, rés-tra'n-îng, ppr. Holding back.
RESTRAINT, rés-tra'nt, n. Abridgment of liberty.
RESTRICT, rés-trîkt', vt. To limit.
RESTRICTED, rés-trîkt'ed, pp. Limited.
RESTRICTING, rés-trîkt'eng, ppr. Limiting.
RESTRICTIVE, rés-trîkt'eng, ppr. Limiting.
RESTRICTIVE, rés-trîkt'eng, ppr. Limiting.

Styptick.

Styptick.

RESTRICTIVELY, rés-trikt-iv-lê, ad. With limitaRESTRINGE, rés-trinj , vt. To confine.
RESTRINGED, rés-trinjd, pp. Confined.
RESTRINGENCY, rés-trinj-i-s-ê, n. The power of contracting. [the power of contracting.
RESTRINGENT, rés-trinj-int, a. That which hath
RESTRINGENG, rés-trinj-ing, ppr. Contracting. RESTRINGING, rés-trinj'ing, ppr. Contracting. RESTRIVE, rê-stri'v, vt. To strive anew.

RESTY, rest'e, a. Obstinate in standing still.

RE1 1 2 3 4 4 7 6 7 6 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w o—y, e or :—i, u.

RESUBJECTION, rê sůb jěk4shůn. n. A second sub-[time. RESUBLIME, re-sub-li'm, vt. To sublime another RESUBLIMED, ré-sub-li'md, pp. Sublimed a second [again. Subliming

RESUBLIMING, rê-sůb-li'm-îng, ppr. Subliming RESUDATION, rê-su-då'shun, n. Act of sweating out [premises.

again.

RESULT, rê-zůlt', vi. To arise as a conclusion from RESULT, rê-zůlt', n. Act of flying back. Inference from premises. Decision.

RESULTANCE, rê-zůlt'lans, n. The act of resulting. RESULTING, rê-zůlt'lans, ppr. Proceeding as a con-

sequence; effect or conclusion of something.

RESUMABLE, rê-zu'm-ābl, a. What may be taken back. RESUME, rê-zu'm, vt. To take back. To begin again what was broken off.

RESUMED, rê-zu'md, pp. Taken again; begun again. RESUMING, rê-zu'm-ing, ppr. Taking back; beginning again.

RESUMMON, rê-sům'án, vt. To summon again. RESUMMONED, rê-sům'ánd, pp. Summoned again. RESUMMONING, re-sam-an-ang, ppr. Recalling. RESUMPTION, re-zamp-shan, n. The act of resuming. RESUMPTIVE, re-zampt-angle, a. Taking back. RESUPINATION, re-su-pin-a-shan, n. The act of

lying on the back.

RESUPINE, rê-su-pi'n, a. Lying on the back. RESURRECTION, rez-ůr-čk'shůn, n. Revival from the dead.

RESURVEY, rê-sůr-vå', vt. To survey again. RESURVEYED, rê-sůr-vå'd, pp. Surveyed again. RESURVEYING, rê-sůr-vå-ing. ppr. Surveying again. RESUSCITATE, rê-sůs-ît-å't, vt. To revive. RESUSCITATE, rê-sůs-ît-å't, vt. To awaken.

RESUSCITATED, rê-sůs-ît-å/t-êd, pp. Revived. RESUSCITATING, rê-sůs-ît-å/-fing, ppr. Reviving. RESUSCITATION, rê-sůs-ît-å/-shůn, n. The act of

Revived. reviving. RESUSCITATIVE, rĉ-sůs-st-å't-sv, a. Reviving. RETAIL, rĉ-tŝ'l, vt. To sell in small quantities. RETAIL, rĉ-tŝ'l, n. Sale at second hand.

RETAILED, rê ta'ld, pp. Sold in small quantities. RETAILER, rê-ta'l-ur, n. One who sells by small

RETAILING, re-tā'l-ing, ppr. Selling in small quanti-RETAIN, re-tā'n, vt. To keep; not to dismiss. To keep in pay. RETAIN, re-ta'n, vi. To depend on. To continue.

RETAINED, rê-ta'nd, pp. Kept in possession. RETAINER, rê-ta'n-ur, n. An adherent; a dependant: a hanger-on. A retaining fee to counsel, to retain his services in a trial.

RETAINING, rê-tă'n-îng, ppr. Keeping în possession.

Engaging by a fee.
RETAKE, rê-tå'k, vt. To take again.
RETAKEN, rê-tå'k, np. Taken again.
RETAKING, rê-tå'k-ing, ppr. Taking again.

RETAKING, rê-tå/k-ing, n. Recapture. [for like. RETALIATE, rê-tål/ê-å/t, tr. To return by giving like RETALIATED, rê-tâl-ê-â't-êd, pp. Returned, as like

RETALIATING, rê-tâl'ê-â't-îng, ppr. Returning like RETALIATION, rê-tâl-ê-â'shûn, n. Return of like [good or a bad office. for like.

RETALIATIVE, rê-tål-é-å/t-iv.a. Returning either a RETALIATORY, rê-tål-é-å/t-ůr-ê, a. Returning like for like.

RETARD, rê-tả/rd, vt. To delay; to put off. RETARD, rê-tả/rd, vi. To stay back.

RETARDATION, rê-tår-då'-shån, n. Hindrance. RETARDED, rê-tå'rd-éd, pp. Hindered in motion. RETARDER, rê-tå'rd-ůr, n. An obstructor.

RETARDING, rê-tà/rd-ng, ppr. Delaying. RETARDMENT, rê-tà/rd-ment, n. Act of delaying. RETCH, rê'tsh, vi. To force up something from the

stomach: commonly written reach. RETCHLESS, rétsh'eles, or rék'eles, a. Careless. See RECKLESS.

RETECIOUS, rê-tê-shus, a. Having the appearance of network.

RETECTION, re-tek-shun, n. The act of discovering to the view.

RETENT, rê-tent', n. That which is retained. RETENTION, rê-tên-shun, n. The act of retaining.

Memory. RETENTIVE, rê-tên-tîv, a. Having memory.

RETENTIVE, rê-tên-tîv, n. Restraint. RETENTIVENESS, rê-tên-tîv-nês, n.

Having the quality of retention.

RETICENER, ret'is-ens, n. Concealment by silence. [small net. RETICLE, rét-îkl, n. A small net. RETICULAR, rê-tîk-u-lêr, a. Having the form of a

RETICULATED, re-tik'u-la't-ed, a. Made of network. RETICULATION, rê-tîk-u-lā-shun, n. Network. RETICULE, ret-e-ku'l, n. A bag carried in the hand.

RETIFORM, ret'e-farm, a. Having the form of a net. RETINA, rět-în-å, n. One of the coats or tunicles of RETINITE, rět-în-i't, n. Pitchstone. [the eye.

RETINUE, rét'in-u, n. A train.

RETIRADE, ré-tir-d'd, n. A kind of retrenchment.
RETIRE, ré-ti'r, vi. To withdraw. To retreat from
RETIRE, ré-ti'r, vt. To withdraw. [danger.
RETIRE, ré-ti'r, n. Retreat; retirement.
RETIRED, rê-ti'rd, part. a. Private. Withdrawn.

RETIRED, rê-ti'rd, pp. Withdrawn into privacy. RETIREDLY, rê-ti'rd-le, ad. In solitude. RETIREDNESS, rê-ti'rd-nês, n. Solitude. RETIREMENT, rê-ti'r-mênt, n. Private abode.

of withdrawing.
RETIRING, rê-ti-rîng, ppr. Withdrawing into solitude.

RETOLD, rê-tô'ld, part. pass. of retell. RETORT, rê-tâ'rt, vt. To throw back. To return any

censure, or incivility.
RETORT, re-ta'rt, n. A censure returned. A chymical

glass vessel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTED, rê-tà/rt-êd, pp. Thrown back. RETORTER, rê-tà'rt-ur, n. One that retorts. RETORTING, rê-tà'rt-îng, n. Act of easting back.

RETORTING, rê-tâ'rt-ing, n. Act of easting back.
RETORTING, rê-tâ'rt-ing, ppr. Tossing back.
RETORTION, rê-tâ'r-shûn, n. The act of retorting,
RETOSS, rê-tô's, vt. To toss back.
RETOSSED, rê-tôsd', pp. Tossed back.
RETOSSING, rê-tôsd'ng, ppr. Throwing back.
RETOUCH, rê-tûtsh', vt. To improve by new touches.

RETOUCHED, re-tutsh, et. To improve by new touches. RETOUCHED, re-tutsh, pp. Improved by new touches RETOUCHING, re-tutsh, pp. Touching anew.

RETRACE, rê-trâ's, rt. To trace again.

RETRACBD, rê-trâ's, rt. To trace again.

RETRACBD, rê-trâ's-îng, ppr. Tracing back.

RETRACING, rê-trâ's-îng, ppr. Tracing back.

RETRACT, rê-trâkt', vt. To call; to recant.

RETRACT, rê-trâkt', vt. To unsay.

tracted.

RETRACTATE, rê-trâkt'âth, a. That may be re
RETRACTATE.

RETRACTATION, rê-tråkt-å-shån, n. Recantation.

RETRACTED, rê-trâkt-êd, pp. Recalled. RETRACTIBLE, rê-trâkt-îbl, a. That may be drawn drawn back. Capable of being

RETRACTILE, re-trakt-til, a. Capable of RETRACTING, re-trakt-ing, ppr. Disayowing. RETRACTION, re-trak'shun,n. Declaration of change of opinion.

RETRACTIVE, re-trakt'iv, n. That which withdraws. RETRACTIVE, rê-trakt-iv, a. Withdrawing.

RETRAICT, ré-trå'kt, n. Retreat. RETRAIT, rê-tra't, n. A cast of the countenance; a RETRAXIT, re-traks-it, n. In law: the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

RÉTREAT, rê trê't, n. Retirement. Place of privacy or security. Act of retiring before a superior force. RETREAT, rê-trê't, vi. To go to a private abode. To retire from a superior enemy.

RETREATED, re-tre't-ed, part. a. Retired.

lopping away.

RETRENCH, rê-trêntsh', vt. To cut off. RETRENCH, rê-trêntsh, vi. To live with less expense

RETRENCHED, rê-trêntshd', pp. Curtailed. RETRENCHING, rê-trêntshd'ng, n. A curtailing, RETRENCHING, rê-trêntshd'ng, ppr. Cutting off. RETRENCHMENT, rê-trêntsh'-ment, n. The act of

RETRIBUTE, rět'rê-bu't, vt. To pay back. RETRIBUTED, rět'rê-bu't-êd, pp. Paid; rewarded. RETRIBUTER, rět'rê-bu't-ůr, n. One that makes retribution

RETRIBUTING, ret're-bu't-ing, ppr. Requiting;

making payment.
RETRIBUTION, rett-re-bu-shån, n. Repayment.
Making retter a. Making retter a. RETRIBUTIVE, rê-trib'u-tiv, a. \ Making repay-RETRIBUTORY, rê-trib'u-tiv-ê, a. \ ment. RETRIEVABLE, rê-trê'v-åbl, a. That may be retrieved. RETRIEVE, rê-trê'v, vt. To recover. To regain.

RETRIEVE, rê-trê'v, n. A seeking again.

RETRIEVED, rê-trê'vd, pp. Recovered. RETRIEVING, rê-trê'v-îng, ppr. Recovering. RETROACTION, rê-trê-āk-shûn, n.Aetion backward. RETROACTIVE, rê-trô-åkt'iv, a. Acting in regard

to things past.
RETROACTIVELY, re-tro-akt-av-le, ad. By returned

RETROCEDE, rê-trô-sê'd, vt. To cede back. RETROCEDED, rê-trô-sê'd-êd, pp. Granted back.

RETROCEDING, rê-trô-sửd-lng, ppr. Granting back. RETROCESSION, rê-trô-sửd-lng, n. The act of going back.

RETRODUCTION,rê-trô-důk'shun,n A leading back. RETROGRADATION, rê-trô-gra-dâ'shun, n. The

act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rêt'rô-gra'd, a. Going backward. In astronomy: planets are retrograde, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs.

RETROGRADE, rét-rô-gra/d, vi. To go backward. RETROGRESSION, rê-trô-gresh-du, n. The act of going backwards.

RETROGRESSIVE, rê-trô-grès-îv, a. Declining from

a perfect to a less perfect state. RETROMINGENCY, rê-trô-min'jèns-ê, n. The quality of staling backwards.

RETROMINGENT, rê-trô-mîn'jent, n. An animal staling backward.

RETROPULSIVE, rê-trô-půls'îv, a. Repelling. RETRORSELY, rê-trà'rs-lê, ad. In a backward di-

rection, as a stem retrorsely aculcate. RETROSPECT, rê-trô-spekt, n. Look thrown upon

things past. RETROSPECTION, rê-trô-spêk'shůu, n. Act or faculty of looking backwards. [wards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rê-trô-spêkt'iv, a. Looking back-RETROSPECTIVELY, rê-trô-spêkt-iv-lê, ad. By way of retrospeet.

RETROVERSION, rê-trô-vēr-shun, n. A turning backwards.

RETROVERT, rê-trô-vêrt', vt. To turn back. RETROVERTED, rê-trô-vêrt'-êd, pp. Turned back.

RETROVERTING.rê-trô.vêrt-îng,ppr. Turning back. RETRUDE, rê-tru'd, vi. To thrust back. RETUND, rê-tůnd', vt. To blunt.

RETUNDED, rê-tund'êd, pp. Blunted: as, an edge.

RETUNDING, rê-tůnd-'ng, ppr. Blunting.
RETURN, rê-tůrn', n. Act of coming back to the same place or state. Profit; advantage. Repayment. Report; account. Certain days in every term are

called return-days, or days in bank.
RETURN, rê-tůrn', vi. To come again to the same back. To send

rlace or state. [back. RETURN, rê-tůrn', vt. To give in requital. To send RETURNABLE, rê-tůr-nåbl, a. Allowed to be reported back.

RETURNDAY, rê-tůrn'då', n. The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to re-

turn the writ and the proceedings.
RETURNED, re-turnd, pp. Restored; repaid.

RETURNER, rê-tůr-nůr, n. One who pays or remits

RETURNING, rê-tůr'-nîng, ppr. Giving, sending, or coming back. Making report. RETURNLESS, rê-tůrn'-lès, a. Admitting no return. REUNION, rê-u'n-ŷûn, n. Return to a state of juncture. REUNITE, rê-u'ni't, vt. To join again. To reconcile. REUNITE, rê-u'ni't, vi. To cohere again.

REUNITED, rê-u-ni't-êd, pp. United again.

REUNITING, re-u-ni't-ing, ppr. Uniting again;

REUNITION, ré-u'nish'un, n. Second conjunctiou. REVALUATION, rê-vål-u-å'shun, n A fresh valuation. REVE, rê'v, n. The bailiff of a manor. See REEVE.

REVEALED, rê-vê'l, vt. To lay open; to disclose a secret.
REVEALED, rê-vê'ld, pp. Disclosed. [known.
REVEALER, rê-vê'l-ur, n. One that shows or makes

REVEALING, rê-vêl-ne, ppr. Discovering.
REVEALING, rê-vêl-ment, n. The act of revealing.
REVEILLE, rê-vêl', n.

The military notice by beat
REVEILLE, rê-vêl'yâ', n. of drum, about daybreak, that it is time to rise.

REVEL, rév'l, n. A feast with noisy jollity. REVEL, rév'l, vi. To feast with clamorous merriment. REVEL, rév'l, vi. To retract; to draw back.

REVELATION, rev-el-a-shun, n. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths. The prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

REVELLED, reveeld, pp. Drawn back; retracted. REVELLER, rev'el-ur, n. One who feasts with noisy iollity

REVELLING, rev-el-ing, n. Loose jollity.

REVELLING, rev-el-ing, ppr. Feasting with noisy merriment.

REVELROUT, rév-él-råé't, n. Tumultuous festivity. REVELRY, rév-él-rê, n. Festive mirth. REVENDICATE, rê-vên-dîk-â't, vt. To claim what

has been seized. REVENDICATED, re-ven'dik-a't-ed, pp. Reclaimed. REVENDICATING, rê-vên'dîk-â't-îng,ppr. Recover.

ing REVENDICATION, rê-vên-dîk-â'shûn, n. The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing

taken by an enemy, as, by right of post liminium. REVENGE, rê-vênj', n. Return of an injury. Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance, of justice. Injuries

REVENGED, rê-vênj'd, pp. Spitefully punished.
REVENGED, rê-vênj'd, pp. Spitefully punished.
REVENGED, rê-vênj'd, pp. Spitefully punished.
REVENGEDUL, rê-vênj'd, pp. Vênj'd'd, a. Foll of revenge. REVENGEFULLY, re-venj-tol-e, ad. Vindictively. REVENGEFULNESS, rê-vênj-föl-nes, n. Vindictive-

REVENGELESS, rê-vênj'lês, a. Uurevenged. [ness. REVENGEMENT, rè-venj'ment, n. Vengeance; au

injury.
REVENGER, ré-vénj'ar, n. One who revenges. REVENGING, rê-vênj-ing, ppr. Inflicting evil spite-

REVENGINGLY, rê-vênj-îng-lê, ad. With vengeance. REVENUE, rev'en-u, or re-ven-u, n. Income; profits received from lands or other funds.

REVERB, rê-vêrb', vt. To resound.
REVERBERANT, rê-vêrb'âr-ânt, a. Resounding.
REVERBERATE, rê-vêrb'år-â't, vi. To be driven

To resound.

REVERBERATE, rê-vêrh'ar-a't, vt. To beat back. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. REVERBERATED, re-verb'ir-a't-ed,pp. Echoed back from side to side. [back: as, sound, REVERBERATING, re-verb-ur-a/t-ing, ppr. Echoing

REVERBERATION, re-verb-ur-a-shun, n. The act of [verberating furnace. beating REVERBERATORY, rê-věrb-ůr-å't-ůr-ê, n. A re-REVERBERATORY, rê-věrb-ůr-å't-ůr-ê, a. Beating

back. REVERE, rê-vê'r, vt. To reverence; to venerate. REVERED, re-ve'rd, pp. Regarded with fear, mingled

with respect and affection.

REVERENCE, rév-dr-éns, n. Veneration; respect; awful regard. Bow; courtesy. Title 61 the clergy.

REVERENCE, rév-dr-éns, vt. To regare with awful regard.

REVERENCED, rév'úr-énsd, pp. Resarded with REVERENCER, rév'úr-éns-ůr, n. One who regards [veneration. with reverence.

REVERENCING, rév-år-ëns-ing, ppr. Regarding with REVEREND, rév-år-ënd, a. Venerable; deserving REVEREND, rév-år-end, a.

To put each

The honorary epithet reverence by his appearance. of the clergy. We style a clergyman, reverend; a bishop, right reverend; an archbishop, most reverend. REVERENT, rev-ar-ent, a. Humble; testifying vene-

REVERENTIAL, rév-år-én-shål, a. Expressing rever-REVERENTIALLY, rév-år-én-shål-ê, ad. With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rev-ur-ent-le, ad. With reverence. REVERER, rê-vê'r-ûr, n. One who reveres. REVERIE, rê-vê'r-ûr, n. See Reveres. REVERING, rê-vê'r-îng, ppr. Venerating. REVERSAL, re-vers-al, n. Change of sentence. REVERSAL, rê-vêrs-âl, a. Intended to reverse.
REVERSE, rê-vêrs', n. Change; vicissitude. The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSE, rê-vêrs', vi. To return. REVERSE, rê-vêrs', vt. To overturn; to subvert. To

turn back. To turn to the contrary.

in the place of the other. To recall.
REVERSED, rê-vêrsd, pp. Changed to the contrary.
REVERSEDLY, rê-vêrsdêd-lê, ad. In a reversed

REVERSELESS, rê-vêrs'-lês, a. Irreversible.

REVERSELY, re-vers-le, ad. On the other hand; on the opposite. [versed. REVERSIBLE, re-verscibl, a. Capable of being re-REVERSING, re-verscipl, appr. Turning the contrary

way; annulling. succession. REVERSION, rê-vēr'zhun, n. Succession; right of REVERSIONARY, rê-vēr'shun-ēr-ê, a. To be en-

joyed in succession.

REVERSIONER, rê-vêr'shûn-ûr, n. One who has a
REVERT, rê-vêr', n. Return. Recurrence.

REVERT, rê-vêr', vî. To change.

REVERT, rê-vêr', vî. To return.

REVERTED, rê-vêr', vî. To return.

REVERTENT, re-vert'ent, n. A medicine which re-stores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system.

REVERTIBLE, rê-vert'ibl, a. Returnable.

REVERTING, rê-vêrt-îni, a. Keturnable.
REVERTING, rê-vêrt-îng, ppr. Turning back.
REVERTIVE, rê-vêrt-îv, a. Changing.
REVERY, rêv-êr-ê', n. Loose musing.
REVEST, rê-vêst', rt. To vest again in a possession or
REVESTED, rê-vêst-êd, pp. Invested anew.
REVESTIARY, rê-vêst-ŷêr-ê, n. A place where

dresses are reposited.

REVESTING, re-vest-ing, ppr. Clothing again. REVETMENT, re-vet-ment, n. A strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth. REVIBRATE, ré-vi-brat, vi. To vibrate back.

REVIBRATION, rê-vi-brå-shun, n. The act of vi-

brating back.
EVICTION, re-vik-shun, n. Return to life.
REVICTUAL, re-vit1, et. To stock with victuals again. REVICTUALED, re-vit'ld, pp. Furnished with victuals again. [with provisions. REVICTUALING, re-vit-ling, ppr. Supplying again REVIE, re-vi', vt. To accede to the proposal of a stake,

and to overtop it. [cards. REVIE, rê-vi', vi. To return the challenge of a wager at REVIED, rê-vi'd, pp. Acceded to the proposal of a

stake at cards. REVIEW, rê-vu', n. A survey. A periodical publica-tion, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them : the Monthly Review is the

earliest of the names. Inspection of soldiers assembled for examination.

REVIEW, re-vu', vt. To re-examine. To survey. REVIEWED, re-vu'd, pp. Resurveyed. Analysed. REVIEWER, re-vu-ur, n. One who writes in a peri-

odical publication called a review. REVIEWING, rê-vu²ding, ppr. Looking back on. Inspecting: as. an army. Critically examining.
REVIGORATE, rê-vu²g-ur-a²t, vt. To add new vigour.
REVIGORATED, rê-vu²g-ur-a²t-èd, pp. Given new

vigour to. REVIGORATING, rê-vîg'ûr-â't-îng, ppr. Giving new REVILE, rê-vi'l, n. Contumely. Opprobrious language. REVILE, rê-vi'l, vt. To reproach. REVILED, re-vi'ld, pp. Reproached. REVILEMENT, rê-vi/l-ment, n. Reproach. REVILER, rê-vi/l-ůr, n. One who reviles.

REVILING, re-vi'l-ing, n. Act of reproaching.

REVILING, re-vi'l-ing, ppr. Treating with language of contempt.

REVILINGLY, rê-vi'l-îng-lê, ad. With contumely. REVINDICATE, rê-vîn'dê-kā't,vt. To vindicate again. REVINDICATED, re-vin-de-ka't-éd, pp. Vindicated again. [cating again.

REVINDICATING, rê-vîn-dê-kâ't-îng, ppr. REVISAL, rê-vi'z-âl, n. Review.

REVISE, rê-vi'z, n. Review. Re-examination. Among printers: a second proof of a sheet corrected. REVISE, re-vi'z, vt. To review.

REVISE, re-viz, vt. 10 review.

REVISED, rê-vizd, pp. Re-examined for correction.

REVISER, rê-viz-år, n. Examiner.

REVISING, rê-viz-lng, ppr. Re-examining for cor
REVISION, rê-vizh-ån, n. Review. [rection.

REVISIT, rê-viz-ît, vt. To visit again.

REVISITATION, re-viz-it-a-shin, n. Act of revisiting.

REVISITED, rê-vîz-ît-êd, pp. Visited again. REVISITING, rê-vîz-ît-îng, ppr. Visiting again. REVISOR, rê-vîz-ûr, n. În Russia: one who has taken the number of inhabitants.

REVIVAL, rê-vi'v-âl, n. Recall to life.

REVIVE, rê-vi'v, vi. To rise from languor, oblivion or obscurity.

REVIVE, re-vi'v, vt. To raise from languor or oblivion. To quicken. To rouse. To recomfort. REVIVED, re-vi'vd, pp. Brought to life. Reduced to

a metallic state.

EVIVER, re-vi'v-ur, n. That which revives. One who brings again into notice.

REVIVING, rê-vi'v-îng, n. Act of recomforting. REVIVING, rê-vi'v-îng, ppr. Reanimating. Refresh-

Reducing to a metallic state. REVIVIFICATE, rê-vîv-îf-îê-kâ't, vt To recall to life. REVIVIFICATED, rê-vîv-îf-îê-kâ't-êd, pp. Revived. REVIVIFICATING, rê-vîv-îf-îê kâ't-îng, ppr. Reviving. REVIVIFICATION, rê-vîv-if-ê-kâ-shun, n. The act

of recalling to life. REVIVIFIED, rê-vîv'ê-fi'd, pp. Recalled to life. REVIVIFY, rê-vîv'ê-fi, vt. To recall to life.

REVIVIFY, rê-vlv-ê-fi, vt. To recall to life.
REVIVIFYING, rê-vlv-ê-fi-ling, ppr. Reanimating. Renewal of

REVIVISCENCE, rê-vîv-îs-êns, n. REVIVISCENCY, rê-vîv-îs-êns-ê, n. life. REVIVISCENT, re-viv-is-ent, a. Reviving.

REVIVOR, rê-vi'y-ûr, n. The reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. REVOCABLE, rêv-û-kâbl, or rê-vô'k-âbl, a. That

may be recalled. REVOCABLENESS, rév-6-kåbl-nés, or ré-vô/k-åbl-

nės, n. The quality of being revocable. REVOCATE, rėv-o-kå't, vt. To recall.

REVOCATION, rev-ô-kå'shun, n. Act of recalling.

REVOKATION, rév-ô-kâ/shūn, n. Act of recalling. REVOKE, rê-vô/k, n. Act of renouncing at cards. REVOKE, rê-vô/k, vt. To repeal; to reverse. REVOKE, rê-vô/k, vt. To renounce at cards. REVOKED, rê-vô/k, vt. To renounce at cards. REVOKED, rê-vô/k-mênt, n. Repeald. REVOKEMENT, rê-vô/k-mênt, n. Repeal. REVOKING, rê-vô/k-lng, ppr. Repealing. REVOLT, rê-vô/k-, n. A revolter; one who changes sides. REVOLT, rê-vôlt', vt. To fall off from one another. REVOLT, rê-vôlt', vt. To fall off from one another. REVOLTED, rê-vôlt'-êd, part. a. Having swerved from dut.

[allegiance. from duty

REVOLTED, rê-vôlt-êd, pp. Having swerved from REVOLTER, rê-vôlt-ûr, n. A deserter; a renegade.

REVOLTING, rè-vôlt-fing, ppr. Deserting.
REVOLUBLE, rèv-ô-lubl, a. That may revolve.
REVOLUTION, rèv-ô-lu-shān, n. Change in state of a government or country. It is used for the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary. Rotation; circular motion.

REVOLUTIONARY, rev-ô-lu-shun-ur-ê, a. Origi-

nating in a revolution. REVOLUTIONER, rev-o-lu-shun-ur, n. One who is

engaged in effecting a revolution. REVOLUTIONIST, rev-&·lu-shun-ist, n. A favourer of revolutions.

REVOLUTIONIZE, rev-o-lu-shan-i'z, vt. To effect a change in the form of a political constitution. REVOLUTIONIZED, rev-5-lu-shun-i'zd, pp. Changed

in constitutional principles. REVOLUTIONIZING, re-

rev-ô-lu-shun-i'z-ing, ppr.

Changing the form and principles of a constitution. REVOLVE, rê-vôlv', vi. To roll in a circle. REVOLVE, rê-vôlv', vt. To roll any thing round. To

meditate on.

REVOLVED, rê-vôlvd', pp. Seriously considered. REVOLVENCY, rê-vôlv-ens-ê, n. Constant revolution. REVOLVING, re-volv-ing, ppr. Turning; moving

REVOMIT, rê-vòm'it, vt. To vomit again. REVOMITED, rê-vòm'it-êd, pp. Vomited again.

REVOMITING, rê-vòm'it-ling, ppr. Vomiting again. REVULSION, rê-vůl'shůn, n. 'The act of withholding or drawing back.

REVULSIVE, re-vůls-îv, n. That which has the power of withdrawing. vulsion.

REVULSIVE, re-vilselv, a. Having the power of re-REVYING, re-viling, ppr. Acceding to the proposal of a stake, and overtopping it. An old phrase at cards.

REW, tô', n. A row. REWARD, rê-ôà'rd, n. Recompense given for good

performed. REWARD, rĉ-ĉå'rd, vt. To repay; to recompense. REWARDABLE, rĉ-ĉå'rd-åbl, a. Worthy of reward. REWARDABLENESS, rê-ôá'rd-åbl-nés, n. Worthi-

ness of reward. REWARDED, rê-ôå'rd-êd, pp. Requited. REWARDER, rê-ôå'rd-år, n. One that rewards. REWARDING, rê-ôa'rd-îng, ppr. Requiting.

REWER, 18-64, n. The lock of a gun.
REWISH, 18-18, a. Inclined to copulation, as doves.
REWORD, 12-64, v. To repeat in the same words.

REWORDED, rê-ôurd-êd, pp. Repeated in the same same words.

REWORDING, rê-ôtrd-îng, ppr. Repeating in the REWRITE, rê-ri't, vt. To write a second time. REWRITING, rê-ri't-îng, ppr. Writing again. REWRITEN, rê-ri'tn, pp. Written again.

REX, rêks', n. A king. REYS, rê'z, n. The master of an Egyptian bark. RHABARBARATE, rā-bārb'ār-ā't, a. Impregnated

or tinctured with rhubard. RHABDOLOGY, råb-dôl-ô-jê, n. The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Na-

pier's bones. wand. RHABDOMANCY, råb²dô-måns-é. n. Division by a RHAPSODICAL, råp²sôd²lk-ål, a. Unconnected. RHAPSODIST, råp²sô-dist, n. One who makes and

repeats extempore verses.

RHAPSODY, råp'sò-dê, n. A collection of songs, or verses. Any number of parts joined together, without natural connexion.

RHEINBERRY, rå/n-ber-e, n. Buckthorn, a plant. RHENISH, ré-ish, n. A kind of German wine. RHETIAN, rê-shan, a. Pertaining to the ancient

Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country: as, the Rhetian

Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.
RHETOR, rė̃-tū̃r, n. A rhetorician. [rick.
RHETORICALL, rė̃-tòr-ík-ål, a. Pertaining to rhetoRHETORICALLY, rė̃-tòr-ík-ål-ė, ad. Like an orator. RHETORICATE, re-tor-ik-a't, vi. To attack the passions. [amplification.]
RHETORICATION, rê-tòr-k-å-shun, n. Rhetorical

RHETORICIAN, ret o-rish-an, n. One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

RHETORICIAN, ret-ô-rish-an, a. Suiting a master of rhetorick.

RHETORICK, ret'-ur-ik, n. The art of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. RHETORIZE, ret'ar-i'z, vt. To represent by a figure

of oratory RHETORIZE, ret'ur-i'z, vi. To play the orator.

RHETORIZED, ret-ur-i'zd, pp. Represented by a fignre of oratory.

RHETORIZING, ret-ar-i/z-ing, ppr. Representing by RILLUM, ro'm, u. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands.

RHEUMATICK,ro.måt-ik,a. Proceeding from rheum

or a peccant watery humour.
RHEUMATISM, rô-mā-tizm, n. A painful distemper, supposed to proceed from acrid humours. RHEUMY, ro-me, a. Full of sharp moisture.

RHIME, ri'm. See RHYME. RHINO, ri'no, n. A cant word for money.

RHINOCERIAL, rin-ô-sê'r-ŷål, a. Pertaining to the rhinoceros.

RHINOCEROS, rîn-òs-ur-us, u. A vast beast in the East Indies, armed with a horn on his nose.

RHINOCEROSBIRD, rin-bs'-ur-us-burd, n. A bird of the genus buceros, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper jaw.

RHODIAN, rô'd-ŷān, a. Pertaining to Rhodes, an

isle in the Mediterranean. colour. RHODITES, rô-di-tez, n. A valuable stone of a rose

RHODIUM, rô'd-ŷům, n. A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum. [bay. RHODODENDRON, rö-dö-dén-drån, n. Dwarf rose RHODOMONTADE, röd-ö-mån-tå'd. See Rodo-

RHODONITE, rô'dô-ni't, n. A mineral of a red or

yellowish white colour, occurring in the Hartz, at Strahlberg, &c.
RHOETIZITE, rô-ēt-'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-i't, n. \ A mineral occurring RHETIZITE, rêt-'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-i't, n. \ in masses, or in radiated concretions, and of a white colour.

RHOMB, romb', n. In geometry: a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse : it is formed by two equal and right cones, joined together at their base.

RHOMBICK, ròm-bik, a. Shaped like a rhomb. RHOMBO, ròm-bò, n. A fish of the turbot kind. RHOMBOID, ròm-bàé'd, n. A figure appr RHOMBOID, ròm-bàé'd, n. A figure approach-RHOMBOIDES, ròm-bàé'd-cz, n. ing to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rom-bàé'd-ål, n. Approaching in shape to a rhomb. purgative. RHUBARB, rô-burb, n. A medicinal root slightly RHUBARBARINE, rô-ba'rb-ar-i'n, n. A vegetable

substance obtained from thubarb. RHUMB, růmb', n. A verticle circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon: in which last sense rhumb is the same as a point of the compass.

RHUMBLINE, rumb'li'n, n. A line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points.

RHYME, ri'm, n. The correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

RHYME, ri'm, vt. To put into rhyme. RHYME, ri'm, vi. To agree in sound. [sense. RHYME or REASON, ri'm or rê-zûn. Number or RHYMED, ri'md, pp. Put into rhyme. [verses. RHYMELESS, ri'm-lès, a. Not having consonance of RHYMER, ri'm-ür, n. RHYMSTER, ri'm-stür, n. } One who makes rhymes.

RHYMIC, ri'm-îk, a. Pertaining to rhyme. RHYMING, ri'm-îng, ppr. Putting into rhyme. RHYTHM, rîthm', n. Metre; verse; numbers. RHYTHMICAL, rîth-mê-kâl, a. Harmonical.

RIAL, ri'ál, n. A piece of money. See Real. RIANT, ri'ánt, or rê'á'ng, a. Laughing. RIB, rîb', n. A bone in the body. Any thing slight,

thin, or narrow; a strip.

RIB, rib, vt. To enclose as a body by ribs.
RIBALD, rib-ald, n. A loose brutal wretch.
RIBALD, rib-ald, a. Base; mean.
RIBALDISH, rib-ald-ish, a. Disposed to ribaldry.

RIBALDRY, rîb'ûld-rê, n. Lewd brutal language. RIBAN, rib'an, n. In heraldry: the eighth part of a of silk. band.

RIBAND, rib'and, n. A fillet of silk; a narrow weh RIBAND, rib'and, vt. To adorn with ribands. RIBANDED, rib'und-ed, pp. Adorned with riber sel RIBANDING, rib'and-ing, ppr. Adorning bay. nips to ands.

RIBBED, ribd', a. Marked with protuber anchor in. RIBBED, ribd', pp. Furnished with ribs_{i.} agrant.

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RIBBING, ribing, ppr. Furnishing with ribs.

RIBBON, rib-un, n. See RIBAND. RIBIBE, rib-ub, n. A sort of stringed instrument. See REBECK.

RIBROAST, rib-rost, vt. To beat soundly. RIBWORT, rib-sourt, n. A plant.

RIC, rik, n. Ric denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant So, Alfrick is altogether strong; Æthelvic, nobly strong or powerful.

RICE, ri's, n. One of the esculent grains. RICEBIRD, ri's-bard, n. RICEBIRD, ri's-bård, n.
RICEBUNTING, ri's-bånt-ing, n. A bird of the United States, so named from its feeding on rice. In New-England it is called bob-lincoln.

RICH, ritsh', a. Abounding in money or possessions.

Valuable; estimable. Fertile.

RICH, rîtsh', vt. To enrich.

RICHED, rîtsh'd', pp. Enriched.

RICHES, rîtsh'êz, n. Wealth; money or possessions.

RICHING, rîtsh'îng, ppr. Enriching.

RICHLY, rîtsh'îng, ppr. Enriching.

RICHLY, rîtsh'îng, ppr. Abundance or perfection of any applier.

any quality. therer. RICK, rik'éts, n. A heap of corn or hay piled by the RICKETS, rik'éts, n. A distemper in children. RICKETY, rik'ét-ê, a. Diseased with the rickets. RICTURE, rik'et'yûr, n. A gaping. A heap of corn or hay piled by the ga-

RID, rid', pret. of Ride.
RID, rid', pret. of lear; to disencumber.
RID, rid', pp. or a. Free; clear.
RIDDANCE, rid'ans, n. Deliverance. Encumbrance.

RIDDEN, rid'n, pp. of Ride.

ADDEN, rid'n, pp. of Ride.

RID, rid', pp. of Ride.

RID, rid', pp. of More.
RIDDING, rid'ing, ppr. Disencumbering.

RIDDLE, rid'l, n. An enigma; a puzzling question. An open sieve.

RIDDLE, ridl, vt. To solve. To separate by a sieve. RIDDLE, ridl, vi. To speak obscurely. [sieve RIDDLED, rid'ld, pp. Solved. Separated by a coarse RIDDLER, rid'lür, n. One who speaks obscurely. RIDDLING, rid'ling, ppr. Unriddling; separating by

a coarse sieve. RIDDLINGLY, rid-ling-le, ad. In the manner of a RIDE, ri'd, n. An excursion in a vehicle or on horseback.

RIDE, ri'd, vt. To travel on horseback, or in a vehicle. RIDE, ri'd, vt. To sit on so as to be carried. RIDEAU, rid-o', n. A rising of earth extending along

a plain, and serving to cover a camp.

RIDER, ri'd-dr, n. One who manages or breaks horses.

An inserted leaf; an additional clause, as to a bill

passing through parliament. RIDGE, rij, n. The top of the back. The ground thrown up by the plough. The top of the roof. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth.

the flesh in the roof of the mouth.

RIDGE, rij', vt. To form a ridge.

RIDGED, rijd', pp. Formed into a ridge.

RIDGEL, rij'él, n.

RIDGELING, rij'ling, n.

An animal half castrated.

RIDGING, rij'ling, pp. Forming into a ridge.

RIDGINGLY, rij'éhg, pp. Forming into a ridge.

RIDGINGLY, rij'éh, a. Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rid'é-ku'l, n. Laughter; ridiculousness.

RIDICULE, rid'é-ku'l, a. Ridiculous.

RIDICULE, rîd'ê-ku'l, a. Ridiculous.
RIDICULE, rîd'ê-ku'l, vt. To expose to laughter.
RIDICULED, rîd'ê-ku'l-d, pp. Treated with laughter.
RIDICULER, rîd'ê-ku'l-dîr, n. One that ridicules.

RIDICULING, rid-ë-ku'l-ing, ppr. Laughing at. RIDICULOUS, rid-ik-u-lås, a. Worthy of laughter. RIDICULOUSLY, rid-ik-u-lås-lê, ad. In a manner

worthy of laughter. RIDICULOUSNESS, rid-ik-u-lus-nes, n. The qua-

lity of being ridiculous.

RYDING, ri'd-ing, n. A road cut in a wood, or through rounds. A district visited by an officer. One of the divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from trithing. rounds. ri'd-ing, part. a. Employed to travel on any alua."

ROCKUL '-ing, pp. Passing or traveling on a beast variety rele.

RIDINGCLERK, ri'd-ing-kla'rk, n. One of the six clerks in chancery. [out weather. RIDINGCOAT, ri'd-ing-kô't, n. A coat made to keep RIDINGHABIT, ri'd-ing-håb-ît, a. A dress worn by

women when they ride on horseback.

RIDINGHOOD, ri'd-ling-hôd', n. A hood used bywomen. RIDINGHOUSE, ri'd-ling-hôds', n. } A place in which RIDINGSCHOOL, ri'd-ling-skô'l, n. } the art of riding is taught.

RIDOTTO, rid-dt-o, n. A publick assembly.

RIE, ri', n. An esculent grain.
RIFE, ri'f, a. Prevalent: it is now only used of epidemical distempers.

RIFELY, rif-lé, ad. Ahundantly. RIFENESS, rif-nés, n. Prevalence. RIFFRAFF, rif-råf, n. The refuse of any thing. RIFLE, ri'fl, n. A sort of gun, having, within its barrel, indented lines.

RIFLE, ri'fl, vt. To rob; to pillage.

RIFLED, ri'fld, pp. Seized and carried away by violence. RIFLEMAN, ri'fl-mån, n. One armed with a rifle. RIFLER, ri'f-lür, n. Robber; pillager.

RIFLER, rit-lur, n. Rodder; philager, RIFLING, rif-ling, ppr. Plundering. RIFT, rift', n. A cleft; a breach. RIFT, rift', vt. To cleave; to split. RIFT, rift', vt. To burst; to open. RIFTED, rift-éd, pp. Split; rent; cleft.

RIFTING, rift-ling, ppr. Splitting.
RIG, rig', n. A ridge; the top of a hill. Bluster. A
wanton; a strumpet. To run the rig upon: to

practise a joke upon.
RIG, rig', vi. To play the wanton.
RIG, rig', vt. To dress. To fit with tackling.
RIGADOON, rig-å-do'n, n. A brisk dance, said to be brought from Provence.

RIGATION, ri-gå'shån, n. The act of watering. RIGGED, rigd', pp. Dressed. Furnished with shrouds and stays, as a ship.
RIGGER, rig-ur, n. One that rigs.
RIGGING, rig-ing, n. The sails or tackling of a ship

RIGGING, rig-ling, ppr. Dressing; fitting with shrouds, RIGGISH, rig-lish, a. Wanton. [braces, &c. RIGGLE, rig-l, vi. To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT, ri't, a. Fit; proper; suitable. Just. Straight; direct.

RIGHT, ri't, interj. An expression of approbation.
RIGHT, ri't, ad. Properly; justly; exactly. In a straight line. In a great degree; very.
RIGHT, ri't, n. Justice. Just claim. Property, in

terest. Privilege. RIGHT, ri't, vt. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong. To restore a ship to her upright position. RIGHT, ri't, vi. A ship is said to right at sea, when she rises with her masts erected. [upright.

RIGHTED, ri't-èd, pp. Relieved from injustice; set RIGHTEN, ri'tn, vt. To do justice.

RIGHTEOUS, ri't-yas, a. Just; uncorrupt. Equitable. RIGHTEOUSED, ri't-yasd, a. Made righteous. RIGHTEOUSLY, ri't-yas-lê, ad. Honestly; virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, ri't-ŷås-nès, n. Justice; virtue; RIGHTER, ri't-år, n. A redresser. [goodness. RIGHTFUL, ri't-föl, a. Having the right. Honest;

just.
RIGHTFULLY, ri't-fôl-ê, ad. According to right.
RIGHTFULNESS, ri't-fôl-nès, n. Moral rectitude.
RIGHTHAND, ri't-hànd, n. Not the left. [upright.
RIGHTING, ri't-hèa, ppr. Doing justice to; setting
RIGHTLY, ri't-lè, ad. Properly; suitably. Honestly.
RIGHTNESS, ri't-nès, n. Rectitude. Straitness.
RIGID, rji'ld, a. Stiff. Severe; inflexible. Cruel.
RIGIDITY, rji'ld-lt-ê, n. Stiffness. Severity; inflexibling.

ibility RIGIDLY, rij²ld-lė, ad. Stiffly. Severely; inflexibly. RIGIDNESS, rij²ld-nės, n. Stiffness; severity. RIGLET, rig²lėt, n. A flat thin square piece of wood. RIGMAROLE, rig²mā-röl, n. A succession of long DIGOL right a. A circle.

RIGOL, ri'gôl, n. A circle.
RIGOROUS, rig'dr-ås, a. Severe. Exact,
RIGOROUSLY, rig'dr-ås-lè, ad. Severely. Exactly.

Nicely.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 s/ll, a/rt, a/ce, e/ve, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

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RIPPING, rip'lng, ppr. Cutting or tearing open.
RIPPLE, rip'l, n. Agitation of water on the surface.
A large comb, through which flax is dressed.
RIPPLING, rip'ling, n. The ripple dashing on the shore. Method of cleaning flax.
  RIGOROUSNESS, rig'ur-us-nes, n. Severity.
  RIGOUR, rig'ur, n. A convulsive shuddering with
         sense of cold. Severity; sternness. Rage; cruelty;
 sense of cold. Severity; sternness. Rage; crueity; RILL, ril', n. A small brook.
RILL, ril', vi. To run in small streams.
RILLET, ril'et, n. A small stream.
RIM, rim', n. A border; a margin.
RIME, ri'm, n. Hoar frost. A chink. A step of a ladder.
RIME, ri'm, vi. To freeze with hoar frost.
RIME, ri'm, sense a property.
                                                                                                                                                                                 shore. Method of cleaning flax.
RIPPLING, rip-ling, ppr. Fretting on the surface.
RIPTOWEL, rip-to-cl, n. A gratuity or reward given
to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.
RISE, ri'z, n. The act of rising. Elevated place. Ori-
RIME, ri'm, vi. To freeze with hoar frost.

RIME, ri'm, vi. To freeze with hoar frost.

RIME, ri'm, See Rhyme.

RIMPLE, rimp'l, n. A fold.

RIMPLE, rimp'l, vt. To pucker.

RIMPLED, rimp'ld, pp. Wrinkled.

RIMPLING, rimp-ling, ppr. Wrinkling.

RIMPLING, rimp-ling, n. Uneven motion.

RIMY, ri'm-ê, a. Full of frozen mist.

RIND, ri'nd, vt. To bark; to husk.

RIND, ri'nd, vt. To bark; to husk.

RINDED, ri'nd-ëd, pp. Barked; husked.

RINDING, ri'nd-ing, ppr. Barking; husking.

RINDLE, rind'l, n. A small watercourse or gutter.

RING, ring', n. A circle. A circle of gold. A circular course. A circle of persons. The sound of bells.

RING, ring', vt. To strike bells. To encircle. To fit with rings. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

RING, ring', vt. To form a circle. To utter as a bell.

RINGBOLT, ring'sbit, n. An iron bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring of iron.
                                                                                                                                                                                        ginal. Elevation.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RISE, riz, vi. To get up from rest. To grow up. To swell. To ascend. To take beginning. To begin to act. To appear in view. To increase in price. To
                                                                                                                                                                                        be elevated in situation.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RISEN, ri'zn, pp. of Rise.
RISER, ri'z-år, n. One that rises.
RISIBILITY, riz-åb-ål-åt-å, n. The quality of laughing.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RISIBLE, rlz-ibl, a. Ridiculous. Exciting laughter.
RISING, ri'z-ing, n. Appearance of the sun, of a star,
or other luminary, above the horizon. Insurrection.
                                                                                                                                                                                         Resurrection.
                                                                                                                                                                                RISING, ri'z-ing, ppr. Getting up. Ascending. Proceeding from. Swelling. Reviving from death.
RISK, risk', n. Hazard. Danger.
RISK, risk', vt. To hazard. To endanger.
RISKED, riskd', pp. Hazarded.
RISKER, rist'dr, n. He who risks.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RISKING, risk-ing, ppr. Exposing to injury or loss. RISSE, riz'. The obsolete pret of Rise.
         which is fitted a ring of iron.
 RINGBONE, ring-bon, n. A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RITE, ri't, n. A solemn act of religion.
RITORNELLO, r"t-ur-nel-6, n. The refrain, repeat,
  RINGDOVE, ring'duv, n. A kind of pigeon.
                                                                                                                                                                                 or burden, of an air or song.
RITUAL, rīt-u-āl, n. A book in which the rites and
  RINGER, ring'ur, n. He who rings.
  RINGING, ring'ing, n. Act of making music with bells.
AINGING, ring'ing, ppr. Causing to sound as a bell.
                                                                                                                                                                                        observances of religion are set down.
                                                                                                                                                                                 observances or reigion are set down.

RITUAL, rit'd-al, a. Solemnly ceremonious.

RITUALIST, rit'u-al-ist, n. One skilled in the ritual.

RITUALLY, rit'u-al-ist, a. With some particular cere-

RIVAGE, ri'v-al, a. A competitor.

RIVAL, ri'v-al, a. Standing in competition.

RIVAL, ri'v-al, vi. To oppose. To endeavour to equal

RIVAL, ri'v-al, vi. To oppose. To endeavour to equal

RIVAL, ri'v-al, vi. To oppose. To endeavour to equal

RIVAL, ri'v-al, vi. To oppose. To endeavour to equal with the competitions. [or excel.
        Fitting with rings.
 RINGLEAD, ring-le'd, vt. To conduct. [body. RINGLEADER, ring-le'd-dr, n. The head of a riotous
 RINGLEADER, ring-1e'd-ing, n. The head of a ribbous RINGLEADING, ring-1e'd-ing, ppr. Conducting. RINGLED, ring-1e'd, pp. Conducted. RINGLET, ring-1e't, n. A curl. RINGOUSEL, rin-0-ze'l, n. A bird of the genus Turdus, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of
                                                                                                                                                                                 RIVALS, ri-val, vi. 10 De competitors. [or excet. RIVALED, ri-vald, pp. Emulated. [with. RIVALING, ri-val-ing, ppr. Standing in competition RIVALITY, ri-val-it-e, n. Competition. Rivalry. RIVALRY, ri-val-it-e, n. Competition. Emulation. RIVALSHIP, ri-val-ship, n. The state of a rival. RIVE, ri'v, vt. To split. To cleave.
         Great Britain.
  RINGSTREAKED.ring'strê'kd,a. Circularly streaked.
 RINGTAIL, ring-tail, n. A kind of kite with a whitish RINGWORM, ring-boarm, n. A circular tetter. [tail. RINSE, rins', vt. To wash the soap out of clothes.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RIVE, ri'v, vt. To split. To cleave.
RIVE, ri'v, vt. To be split.
RIVEL, riv'l, vi. To be split.
RIVEL, riv'l, n.
RIVELING, riv'ling, n.
RIVELING, riv'ling, n.
RIVEL, riv'l, vt. To contract into wrinkles.
 RINSE, rins', vi. 10 wasn the soap out of cronles. RINSER, rins', vi. 10 wasn the soap out of cronles. RINSER, rins', vi. 0 ne that rinses. RINSING, rins'ing, ppr. Cleansing with a second water. RIOT, ri'dt, vi. Wild festivity. An uproar. RIOT, ri'dt, vi. To revel. To raise an uproar. RIOTER, ri'dt', vi. 70 revel. To raise an uproar. RIOTER, ri'dt', vi. 70 revel. To raise an uproar. RIOTER, ri'dt', vi. 0 a veryling.
                                                                                                                                                                                  RIVELED, rivid, pp. Contracted into wrinkles.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RIVELIN, rivia, pp. Contracted in a trial RIVELING, riving ppr. Contracting into wrinkles. RIVEN, rivin, part. of Rive. RIVEN, rivin, pp. of Rive. Split. Burst asunder. RIVER, riviur, n. A land current of water bigger than
 RIOTING, ri'át-ing, n. A reveling.
RIOTING, ri'át-ing, n. A reveling.
RIOTING, ri'át-i'z, n. Dissoluteness. Luxury.
RIOTOUS, ri'át-i'z, n. Dissoluteness. Luxury.
RIOTOUS, ri'át-i's, a. Seditious. Turbulent.
RIOTOUSLY, ri'át-ås-lé, ad. Luxuriously.
                                                                                                                                                                                        a brook.
                                                                                                                                                     Sediti-
                                                                                                                                                                                  RIVER, ri'v-ur, n. One who splits or cleaves.
                                                                                                                                                 [riotous.
                                                                                                                                                                                  RIVERDRAGON, riv-ur-drag-un, n. A crocodile.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RIVERET, rīv-tr-ēt, n. A small stream.
RIVERGOD, rīv-tr-ētod, n. Tutelary deity of a river.
RIVERHORSE, rīv-tr-hā'rs, n. Hippopotamus.
  RIOTOUSNESS, ri-ut-us-nes, n. The state of being RIP, rip', n. A laceration. A wicker basket to carry
        fish in.
  RIP, rip', vt. To lacerate. To cut asunder. To tear up. RIPE, ri'p, a. Brought to the point of taking effect.
                                                                                                                                                                                  RIVERWATER, rîv'ar-ôa'tur, n. The water of a river.
                                                                                                                                                                                 RIVER, riv-ar-oà-tur, n. The water of a river. RIVET, riv-êt, n. A fastening-pin elenched at both RIVET, riv-êt, vt. To fasten with both ends. [ends. RIVETED, riv-êt-êd, pp. Clinched; made fast. RIVETING, riv-êt-fng, ppr. Clinching. RIVING, riv-ing, ppr. Bursting asunder. RIVULET, riv-u-lêt, n. A small brook. RIXATION, riks-â-shûn, n. A brawl; a quarrel. RIXDOLIAR riks-âd-shûn, n. A German coin, worth
         Fully matured.
 Fully matured.

RIPE, ri'p, vi. To ripen. To be matured.

RIPE, ri'p, vt. To mature.

RIPELY, ri'p-lê, ad. At the fit time.

RIPEN, ri'pn, vi. to be matured.

RIPEN, ri'pn, vt. To mature. To make ripe.

RIPENED, ri'pnd, pp. Made ripe. [fection.

RIPENESS, ri'p-nés, n. Maturity. Full growth. Per-

RIPENING, ri'p-ning, ppr. Maturing.

RIPHEAN, ri-fê'an, a. An epithet given to mountains in the north of Asia, signifying snowy mountains.
                                                                                                                                                                                  RIXDOLLAR, riks-dol-ur, n. A German coin, worth
                                                                                                                                                                                         about four shillings and six-pence sterling.
                                                                                                                                                                                 ROACH, rô'tsh, n. A fish.
ROAD, rô'd, n. Large way. Ground where ships may anchor. The act of travelling.
  in the north of Asia, signifying snowy mountains. RIPIER, rlp'yer, n. One who brings fish from the sea-
                                                                                                                                                                                 ROADER, rô'd-ûr, n. Among scamen: a veset ROADER, rô'd-stûr, n. Friding at anchor in away. ROADSTEAD, rô'd-stêd, n. A place fit for sips to ROADWAY, rô'd-ôd', n. A highway. Inchor in. ROAM, rô'm, vi. To ramble; to play the varant.
         coast to the inner parts of the land.
  RIPPED, ripd', pp. Cut or torn.
RIPPER, ript'ar, n. One who rips.
RIPPING, ripting, n. Cutting. Discovery.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u.

ROAM, rô'm, vt. To wander over.

ROAM, rô'm, n.

ROAMING, rô'm-ing, n.

ROAMED, rô'm-ing, n. A rover; a wanderer.

ROAMING, rô'm-ing, ppr. Ranging over. ROAN, ro'n, a. Bay, sorrel, or black colour, with gray

or white spots, interspersed very thick.

ROANTREE, ro'n-trê', n. The mountain ash. [noise.

ROAR, rô'r, vi. To cry in distress. To make a loud

ROAR, ro'r, n. An outcry of distress. A clamour of merriment.

ROARER, rô'r-ur, n. A noisy brutal man.

ROARING, rô'r-lug, n. Cry of the lion or other beast, ROARING, rô'r-lug, ppr. Crying like a bull or a lion. ROARY, rô'r-ê, a. Dewy.

ROAST, ros't,vt. To dress at the fire without the water.

To jeer or banter.
ROAST, rö'st, for roasted.
ROAST, rö'st, n. That which is roasted.
ROASTED, rö'st-èd, pp. Dressed on a spit.
ROASTER, rö'st-år, n. A gridiron.

ROASTING, ro'st-ing, ppr. Dressing on a spit, by exposure to fire.

ROB, ròb', n. Inspissated juices. ROB, ròb', vt. Toplunder: to take away unlawfully. ROBALTO, rò-bàl'tò, n. A fish found in Mexico, which affords a most delicate food.

ROBBED, rob'd, pp. Plundered by violence.

ROBBER, rob'ar, n. A plunderer; a thief. ROBBERY, rob'ar-ê, n. Theft by force or with privacy. ROBBING, rob-ing, ppr. Feloniously taking property

from a person.

ROBBINS, rob-inz, n. Small ropes which fasten sails

ROBE, rô'th, n. A gown of state.

ROBE, rô'th, n. A gown of state.

ROBE, rô'th, n. To dress pompously.

ROBED, rô'th, n. P. Dressed with a robe.

ROBERDSMAN, ròb-ûrdz-mån, n. } Bold and stout

ROBERTSMAN, ròb-ûrts-mån, n. } thieves, said to

be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

ROBERT, rob-art, n. An herb; stork-bill.

ROBERTINE, rob-ur-tin, n. An order of monks, from one Robert Flower, who got institution of an order about the year 1137, which after his own name he called Robertins.

ROBIN, rob-in, n. A bird so ROBIN, rob-in, n.
ROBINREDBREAST, rob-in-red-brest, n.

from his red breast.

ROBING, rô'b-îng, ppr. Dressing with a robe. ROBINGOODFELLOW, rôb-în-gôd-fêl-ô, n. One of

our old domestic goblins. ROBORANT, 10b-0-rånt, a. Strengthening. ROBORANTS, rob-6-rånts, n. Medicmesthat strengthen. ROBORATION, rôb-tô-râ-shůn, n. A strengthening. ROBOREAN, rô-bở-r-yần, a. Partaking of the nature of ROBOREOUS, rồ-bở-r-yầs, a. Made of oak. [oak.

ROBUST, ró-bůst', a.

ROBUSTIOUS, ró-bůst', ûs., a.

Strong; sinewy.

ROBUSTIOUSLY, rô-bůst', ûs-lê, ad. With violence.

ROBUSTIOUSNESS, ro-bust-yus-nes, n. Quality of

being vigorous.

ROBUSTNESS, rô-bủst-nês, n. Strength.

ROCAMBOLE, rô-kâm-bôl, n. A sort of wild garlick. ROCHEALUM, ròk-al-um, n. A purer kind of alum. ROCHET, ròtsh-et, n. A linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere. A fish. Usually written rotchet.

ROCK, rok', n. A vast mass of stone. A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twisting a ball below.

ROCK, rok', vt. To move backwards and forwards. To move the cradle. ROCK, rok', vi. To reel to and fro.

ROCKBASIN, rok-ba-sin, n. A cavity, or artificial basin, cut in a rock, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew, or rain, for ablutions, and purifi-cations, prescribed by the druidical religion. ROCKBUTTER, rok-but-ur, n. A sub-sulphite of

alumin, oozing from aluminous rocks.

ROCKCRYSTAL, rok-kris-tal, n. The most perfect variety of siliceous earth or quartz; limpid quartz.

ROCKDOE, rok4do, n. A species of deer.
ROCKED, rok4, pp. Moved backwards and forwards.
ROCKER, rok4dr, n. One who rocks the cradle.
ROCKET, rok4et, n. An artificial firework.
ROCKET, rok4fish, n. A species of gobins.
ROCKISH, rok4fish, n. A species of gobins.
ROCKINESS, rok4ends, n. State of being rocky.
ROCKINESS, rok4ends, n. State of being rocky.

ROCKING, rok-ing, n. State of being shaken. ROCKING, rok-ing, ppr. Moving backwards and

forwards.
ROCKLESS, ròk-lès, a. Being without rocks.
ROCKOIL, ròk-lès, n. Another name for petrol or [in rocks.

petroleum. [In rocks. ROCKPIGEON, ròk-pij-un, n. A pigeon which builds ROCKROSE, ròk-rò's, n. A plant. ROCKRUBY, ròk-rô-be, n. A name given to the garnet. ROCKSALT, ròk-sà'lt, n. Mineral salt. ROCKWOOD, ròk-sòbd, n. Ligniform asbestus.

ROCKWORK, rok-burk, n. Stones fixed in mortar, in

imitation of the asperities of rocks.

ROCKY, rok'e, a. Full of rocks. Hard; stony. ROD, rod', n. A kind of sceptre. An instrument for

measuring. An instrument of correction.

RODDY, rod'é, a. Full of rods.

RODE, rô'd, n. The cross. See Rood.

RODE, rô'd, pret. of ride.

RODOMONT, rôd'ô-mônt, n. A van boaster. See RODOMONTADE.

RODOMONT, ròd-6-mònt, a. Bragging.
RODOMONTADE, ròd-6-mòn-tâ'd, n. An empty RODOMONTADO, rod-ô-mon-ta'd-ô. n. I noisy bluster or boast.

RODOMONTADE, rod-o-mon-ta'd, vt. To brag; to boast.

RODOMONTADIST, rod-o-mon-ta/d-ist,n. One who RODOMONTADOR, ròd-å-mòn-tå'd-år, u. brags. ROE, ro, n. A species of deer, yet found in the high-lands of Scotland. The eggs of fish.

ROESTONE, rô-stô'n, n. Called also oolite: which see.

ROGAL, rô-gâl, a.

ROGALIAN, rô-gâl-ŷân, a.

Pertaining to a funeral.

ROGATION, rô-gâl-ŷân, a. Litany; supplication.

ROGATIONWEEK, rô-gâl-ŷân, r. Litany; fine second

week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday.

Thursday.

ROGUE, rô'g, n. A knave; a villain; a thief. A wag.

ROGUE, rô'g, vi. To play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, rô'g-ûr-ê, n. Knavish tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rô'g-shîp, n. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rô'g-lsh, a. Knavish; fraudulent.

ROGUISHLY, rô'g-lsh-lê, ad. Like a rogue.

ROGUISHNESS, rô'g-lsh-nês, n. The qualities of a

ROGUY, rô'g-ê, a. Knavish. [rogue. ROIL, râe'l, vt. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment: as, to roil wine, cider, or other

liquor, in casks or bottles. ROILED, råe'ld, pp. Rendered turbid; angered slightly. ROILING, råe'l-ing, ppr. Rendering turbid; exciting

[anger.

ROIN, rae'n, n. A scab; a scurf. ROIN, rae'n, vi. See ROYNE.

ROINSI, råé'n-ish, a. See Roynish.
ROINSI, råé'nt, ad. Aroynt; be gone; stand off.
ROYNT, råé'nt, ad. See Aroynt.

ROIST, råé'st, vt.
ROISTER, råé'st-űr, vt.
ROISTER, råé'st-űr, vt.
ROISTER, råé'st-űr, n. A turbulent fellow
ROKY, rő'k-ê, a. Misty; cloudy.
ROLL, rő'l, n. The state of being rolled. Mass made

round. A volume. A round body rolled along; a cylinder. Public writing. A register.
ROLL, roll, vi. To run on wheels. To perform a peri-

To float in rough water. To reodical revolution. volve on an axis.

ROLL, rôl, vt. To move any thing round upon its axis.
To enwrap. To form by rolling into round masses. ROLLED, rold, pp. Moved by turns; formed into a round or cylindrical body.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e're, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ROLLER, roll-ur, n. A heavy stone to level walks. Bandage; fillet.

ROLLING, rolling, ppr. Turning er; forming into a cylinder or round mass; levelling.

ROLLINGPIN, rolling-pin, n. A round piece of wood

with which paste is moulded.
ROLLINGPRESS, rô'l-ing-prés, n. A eylinder rolling

upon another cylinder by which engravers print their

plates upon paper.
ROLLYPOOLY, rô/1-ê-pb/1-ê, n. A sort of game.
ROMAGE, rům'-éj, n. An active search for any thing.
ROMAGE, rům'-éj, vt. To search.

ROMAL, ro-mål, n. A species of silk handkerchief.

ROMAN, ro-man, n. A native of Rome. One of the Christian church at Rome. A catholic; a romanist. ROMAN, rô-man, a. Relating to the people of Rome. Professing the religion of the church of Rome.

ROMANCE, rô-mans', n. A tale of wild adventures in war and love. A fiction.
ROMANCE, rô-mảns', vi. To lie; to forge.
ROMANCER, rô-mảns', vi. A writer of romances.

A forger of tales.

ROMANCING, rô-màns-ar, r. A writer of foliances.

ROMANCING, rô-màns-ar, ppr. Inventing tales.

ROMANCY, rô-màn-be, a. Romantic.

ROMANISM, rô-màn-lzm, n. Tenets of the church of

ROMANIST, rô-màn-îst, n. A papist. [Rome. ROMANIZE, rô-màn-i/z, vi. To follow a Romish cus-

tom or mode of speech.

ROMANIZE, rô-mân-i'z, vt. To convert to Romish
opinions. To latinize.

ROMANIZED, rô'mān-i'zd, pp. Latinized. ROMANIZING, rô'mān-i'z-ing, ppr. Latinizing. ROMANSH, ro-mansh', n. The language of the Grisons

in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

ROMANTIC, rô-mån-tîk, a. Wild, False. Fan-ROMANTICAL, rô-mån-tîk-ål, ciful; full of wild ciful; full of wild

seenery. ROMANTICALLY, rô-mản-tik-ảl-é, ad. Wildly. ROMANTICNESS, rô-mản-tik-nés, n. State of being romantie

ROMANZOVITE, ro-man'zô-vi't, n. A recently discovered mineral of the garnet kind, named from Count Romanzoff.

ROMEPENNY, rô'm-pên-ê, n. Peter-pence: which ROMESCOT, rô'm-skôt, n. Peter-pence: which ROMESCOT, rô'm-ssh, a. Respecting the people of Rome. ROMIST, ro'm-ist, n. A catholic.
ROMP, romp', n. A rude, untaught girl. Bo
ROMP, romp', vi. To play rudely.
ROMPING, romp'fing, ppr. Playing rudely.
ROMPISH, romp'fish, n. Inclined to rude play.
ROMPISHNESS - Amountain to proposition

Boisterous

ROMPISHNESS, romp'ish-nes, n. Disposition to rude

sport.

RONDEAU, ron-do', n. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. A kind of jig, or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.

RONDLE. rond'l, n. A round mass.

RONDURE, ron'du'r, n. A circle; a round. RONG, rong', the old pret. and part. of Ring. RONION, ron-yan, n. A fat, bulky woman.

RONT, runt', n. An animal stinted in the growth. ROOD, rod', n. The fourth part of an aere in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square

vards. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. The cross; an image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it.

ROODLOFT, rô'd-là'ft, n. A gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already men-[palate. tioned, was set to view.

tioned, was set to view. palate. ROOF, rbft, n. The cover of a house or vault. The ROOF, rbft, n. To cover with a roof. ROOFED, rbfth, pp. Covered with a roof. ROOFING, rbft-lng, n. The materials for a roof. ROOFING, rbft-lng, ppr. Covering with a roof. ROOFLESS, rbft-lies, a. Wanting a roof. ROOFLY, rbft-b, a. Having roofs.

ROOK, rolk, n. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on earrion, but grain. One of the pieces used at the game of chess. A cheat.

the game of chess. A cheat.
ROOK, rö'k, vi. To rob; to cheat.
ROOK, rö'k. See Ruck.
ROOKED, rö'kd, pp. Cheated.
ROOKERY, rö'k-ür-ê, n. A nursery of rooks.
ROOKING, rö'k-ling, pp. Cheating.
ROOKY, rök-e, a. Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, r8'm, n. Space or place unoccupied. Way unobstructed. An apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, rô'm-éj, n. Space; place.

ROOMFUL, rô'm-fôl, a. Abounding with rooms.

ROOMINESS, rô'm-ê-nés, n. Space.

ROOMINESS, ro'm-e-nes, n. Space.
ROOMTHY, ro'mth, n. Space; place.
ROOMTHY, ro'mth-e, a. Spacious.
ROOMY, ro'm-e, a. Wide; large.
ROOP, ro'p, n. A hoarseness.
ROOST, ro'st, n. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
ROOST, ro'st, vi. To sleep as a bird.
ROOSTER, ro'st-or, n. The male of the domestic fowl.
ROOSTER, ro'st-or, n. The male of the domestic fowl.

ROOSTING, rost-ing, ppr. Sitting for rest at night. ROOT, rô't, n. That part of the plant which rests in the ground. The first cause. The first ancestor.

ROOT, rô't, vi. To strike far into the earth. To search

in the earth. ROOT, rô't, vt. To fix deep in the earth. To extirpate; ROOTBOUND, rô't-bàb'nd, a. Fixed to the earth by a ROOTBUILT, rô't-bilt, a. Built of roots. [root.

ROOTHOUSE, rô't-habôs', n. An edifice of roots.
ROOTED, rô't-èd, a. Fixed; deep. [earth.
ROOTED, rô't-èd, pp. Having the roots fixed in the
ROOTEDLY, rô't-èd-lè, ad. Deeply.
ROOTER, rô't-àr, n. One who tears up by the roots.

ROOTING, rot-ing, ppr. Taking root; turning up with the spont.

ROOTLEAF, rô't-lê'f, n. A leaf growing immediately from the root. ROOTLET, rô't-lêt, n. A radic ROOTY, rô't-ê, a. Full of roots. A radicle; the fibrous part of

ROPALIC, rô-pål-ik, a. Club formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

ROPE, ro'p, n. A cord; a halter; a cable; a haulser. A rope of onions. The intestines of birds: as, the

ropes of a woodcock.
ROPE, rô'p, vi. To draw out into viscosities.
ROPEDANCER, rô'p-dâns'ůr, n. An al An artist who dances on a rope.

ROPELADDER, rô'p-làd-âr, n. A portable ladder ROPEMAKER, rô'p-må'k-år, n. One who makes ropes to sell.

ROPER, rô'p-ůr, n.
ROPEMAKING, rô'p-måk-ing, n. The business of manufacturing ropes.

ROPERY, rô'p-ủr-ê, n. Place where ropes are made. ROPETRICK, rô'p-trik, n. A trick that deserves the halter. [made.

ROPEWALK, rô'p-ôa'k, n. Walk where ropes are ROPEYARN, rô'p-ŷarn, n. Yarn for ropes. ROPINESS, rô'p-ô-nès, n. Glutinousness.

ROPY, rô'p-ê, a. Viscous; glutinous. ROQUELAURE, rôk'lô'r, n. A cloak for men. RORAL, rô'r-âl, a.

} Dewy. RORID, ro'r-id, a. ROSCID, ròs-id, a.

RORATION, rổr-ễ/shủn, n. A falling dew. RORIFEROUS, rồ-rỗf/ủr-ủs, a. Producing dew. RORIFLUENT, rô-rif-lu-ent, a. Flowing with dew. ROSACEOUS, rô-sā-shus, a. Roselike.

ROSARY, rô-zer-ê, n. A bunch of beads on which the

Romanists number their prayers. A bed of roses. [ehaplet. ROSE, rô'z, n. A flower. ROSE, 70'z, pret. of Rise. [colour. ROSEAL, rô'zê-âl, a. Rosy; like a rose in smell or ROSEATE, rô'zê-â't, a. Blooming; fragrant. ROSEBAY, rô'z-bā', n. A plant: the nerium oleander. The dwarf rosebay is the rhododendron. ROSEBUD, rô'z-būd, n. An unblown rose.

ROSEBUSH, rô/z-bůsh, n. The rosetree. ROSED, rô/zd, a. Flushed.

ROSEGALL, rô'z-gà'l, n. An excrescence on the dog-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, c've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ROSEMALLOW, rô'z-mål'-ô, n. A plant larger than the common mallow.

ROSEMARY, rô'z-mer-ê, n. A verticillate plant. ROSENOBLE, rô'z-nô'bl, n. An English gold coin, in

value anciently sixteen shillings. ROSEQUARTZ, rô'z-kôà'rtz, n. A subspecies of

quartz, rose red or milk white.

ROSEROOT, rô'z-rô't, n. A plant of the genus rhodiola. ROSET, rô'z-êt, n. A red colour for painters. large ternate bat.

ROSETTE, rô-zêt', n. A material made up in the form of a rose.

ROSEWATER, rô'z-ôà'tůr, n. Water distilled from ROSEWOOD, ro'z-86d', n. A plant or tree of the genus aspalathus, growing in warm climates, from which is obtained the oleum rhodii, an agreeable perfume used in scenting pomatum and liniments.

ROSICRUCIAN, ro-ze-krô'shan, n. One of those philosophers who by the assistance of the dew seek for light, or, in other words, the substance called the philosopher's stone.

ROSICRUCIAN, rò-zê-krô-shan, a. Of the Rosicru-

ROSIER, rô'z-yer, n. A rosebush. ROSIN, rôz-în, n. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.

ROSIN, roz-in, rt. To rub with rosin.

ROSINED, roz-ind, pp. Rubbed with rosin. ROSINESS, roz-e-nes, n. State or quality of being rosy. ROSINING, roz-fu-ing, ppr. Rubbing with rosin.

ROSINY, 10z-in-ê, a. Resembling rosin.
ROSLAND, ros-lând, n. Healthy land; moorish land.

ROSPO, ros'pò, n. A fish of Mexico, perfectly round, without seales, and good for food.

ROSS, ros', n. The rough scaly matter on the surface of

the bark of certain trees. ROSSEL, ros-él, n. Light land.

ROSSELLY, rós-él-é, a. Losse; light. ROSSIGNOL, ró's-ê-nêỏ'l, n The nightingale. ROSTEL, rós-tél, n. In botany: the descending plain

part of the corcle, or heart, in the first vegetation of

ROSTER, ros-tår, n. In military affairs: a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated. ROSTRAL, ros'tral, a. Having some resemblance to

the beak of a ship, or rostrum. ROSTRATED, ros-tra-ted, a. Adorned with the

beaks of ships.

ROSTRUM, ros-trom, n. The beak of a bird. The beak of a ship. The scaffold whence orators harangued. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics; a crooked scissors, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds.

ROSY, rô'z-ê, n. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

ROSYBOSOMED, rô'z-ê-bôz'ůmd, n. Embosomed among the roses. ROSYČROWNED, rô'z-ê-kràb'nd, a. Crowned with ROT, rot', n. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.

ROT, rot', vi. To make putrid. ROT, rot', vi. To putrify. ROTA, rotia, n. A particular court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors. A club of politicians, in the history of this country, who, when the government so often wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation.
ROTALITE, ro'ta-li't, n. A genus of fossil shells.

ROTATION AND A Renus or rossi sneis.

ROTATION rô't-tr-ĉ, a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rô't-tr-ĉd, a. Whirled round. [cession ROTATION, rô-t-tr-ch, a. Whirled round. [cession ROTATION], rô-t-tr-ch, a. Turning as a wheel. Whirl. Vicissitude of suc-

ROTATOPLANE, rô-tả-tô-plản, a. Wheel-shaped and flat. motion. ROTATOR, ro-tå-tår, n. That which gives a circular ROTATORY, ro-ta-tur, n. Whirling.
ROTATORY, ro-ta-tur-e, a. Whirling.
Words uttered

by mere memory without meaning. ROTE, rot, vt. To fix in the memory.

ROTE, ro't, vi. To go out by rotation.
ROTED, ro't-éd, pp. Fixed in the memory without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, rôt/gắt, n. Bad beer. ROTHERBEASTS, rôth/ắr-bê/sts, n. Black cattle. ROTHERNAILS, roth-ur-na'ls, n. Among ship wrights: nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

BOTHOFFITE, roth-of-i'd, n. A variety of grenate, brown or black, found in Sweden

ROTING, rô't-îng, ppr. Fixing in the memory. ROTOCO, rô'tô-kô, n. An eastern weight of five ROTTED, rôt'ed, pp. Made putrid. [pounds. ROTTEN, rôt'n, n. Putrid. Not trusty. N ROTTENNESS, rôt'n-nês, n. Putrefaction. Not sound.

ROTTENSTONE, rôt'n-stô'n, n. A soft stone or mineral, called also tripoli, terra tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. rottenstone of Derbyshire, in England, is a tripoli

mixed with calcareous earth.

ROTTING, rôt-lng, ppr. Bringing to corruption. ROTUND, rôt-tnnl, a. Round; circular. ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rôt-tnnl-ĉ-fô'l-ŷûs, a. Having round leaves

ROTUNDITY, rô-tủnd/st-ê, n. Roundness. ROTUNDO, rô-tủnd/ô, n. A building formed round, both in the inside and outside, as the Pantheon at Rome. same as anotta. ROUCOU, ro-ko, n. A substance used in dyeing, the

ROUGE, rô'zh, n. Red paint. ROUGE, rô'zh, a. Red.

ROUGE, rô'zh, vt. To have the face coloured with ROUGE, rô'zh, vt. To lay rouge upon the face.

ROUGE, rözhd, pp. Painted with red paint. ROUGH, råf, n. Not calm weather. ROUGH, råf, a. Rugged. Harsb. Not civil Harsh. Not civil. Not

polished. Dreadful. Stormy.
ROUGHCAST, růf'kåst, n. A kind of plaster mixed

with pebbles, very uneven on the surface. ROUGHCAST, ruf'kast, vt. To form with asperities and inequalities. sketch. ROUGHDRAUGHT, ruf-draft, n. A first, or rough

ROUGHDRAW, rdf-drd, vt. To trace coarsely. ROUGHDRAWING, rdf-drd-ing, ppr. D

ROUGHEN, růf'drà'n, pp. Coarsely drawn. ROUGHEN, růf'n, vt. To make rough. ROUGHEN, růf'n, vt. To grow rough.

ROUGHENED, råf'nd, pp. Made rough.
ROUGHENING, råf'ning, ppr. Making rough.
ROUGHFOOTED, råf'fôt'éd, a. Feather-footed.
ROUGHHEW, råf'hôō, rt. To give to anything the

first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWING, råf-hu-ang, ppr. Hewing coarsely. ROUGHHEWN, råf-heon, part. a. Rugged; unpo-Unrefined reaping. lished. ROUGHINGS, råf'lngz, n. Grass after mowing or ROUGHLY, råf'le, ad. With uneven surface. Unci-

villy. Boisterously. ROUGHNESS, růf-nes, n. Unevenness of surface. Taste of astringency. Absence of delicacy. Severity. Unfinished state. Storminess. Coarseness of features.

ROUGHSHOD, ruf-shod, a. Having the fect fitted with a roughened shoe: used of horses.

ROUGHT, ra't, old pret. of reach. Reached. ROUGHWORK, raf-bark, vt. To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROUGHWROUGHT, ruf-ra/t, a. Wrought coarsely. ROUGHWROUGHT, rdt-ra't, a. Wrought coarsely.

ROUGING, rô'zh-ling, ppr. Laying rouge upon the face. [vereigns made up in a paper.

ROULEAU, rô2lô', n. A little roll; a roll of so-ROUN, råôn', vt. To address in a whisper.

ROUNCE, råô'ns, n. The handle of a printing-press.

ROUNCEVAL, råô'n-sê-vâl, vt. A species of pea.

ROUND råônd' n. A circle; an orb, Rundle Stan

ROUND, raond', n. A circle: an orb. Rundle. Step

of a ladder. A revolution.

ROUND, råönd', a. Orbicular. Smooth.

ROUND, råönd', ad. Every way; on all sides.

ROUND, råönd', prep. Circularly about.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 5 8 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ROUND, raond', vt. To make spherical. To mould into smoothness. To address in a whisper: a corruption of roun. ROUND, ràônd', vi. To go round, as a guard. ROUNDABOUT, ràônd'à-bàô't, a. Indirect. Loose. ROUNDED, råond'ed, pp. Made round.

ROUNDEL, råð'nd-ål, n. A rondeau. A round ROUNDELAY, råð'nd-å-lå', n. form or figure. ROUNDER, råðnd-år. See RONDURE.

ROUNDHEAD, råond-håd, n. A puritan. [top. ROUNDHEADED, råond-håd-åd, a. Having a round

ROUNDHOUSE, rhond habs, n. The constable's prison.
ROUNDING, rhond ing, n. Old ropes wound about
the part of the cable which lies in the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing. ROUNDING, raonding, a. Nearly round.

ROUNDING, råönd-ing, ppr. Making circular. ROUNDISH, råönd-ish, a. Somewhat round. ROUNDISHNESS, råönd-ish-nes, n. The state of

being round.

ROUNDLET, råånd-lêt, n. A little circle. ROUNDLY, råånd-lê, a. Like a circle. ROUNDLY, råånd-lê ad. In a round form. Plainly;

without reserve.

ROUNDNESS, råondines, n. Circularity. Honesty. ROUNDRIDGE, raond-rij, vt. Te form round ridges

by ploughing.
ROUNDROBIN, råönd4rðb4in, n. A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle.

ROUNED, rå8'nd, pp. Addressed in a whisper.

ROUNING, råô'n-ing, ppr. Addressing in a whisper. ROUSE, råô'z, n. A large glass filled to the utmost, in honour of a health proposed. [action. ROUSE, råőz, vt. To wake from rest. To put into ROUSE, råőz, vi. To excite to thought or action. ROUSED, råőzd, pp. Awakened from sleep. Excited to thought or action.

ROUSER, roo'z-ur, n. One who rouses.

ROUSING, rab'z-ing, ppr. Awakening from sleep. Exciting. Calling into action.

ROUT, rast', n. A tumultuous crowd. A select com-Confusion of an army defeated.

ROUT, råðt', vt. To put into confusion by defeat. ROUT, råðt', vi. To assemble in clamorous crowds. ROUT, rðt', or råðt', vi. To search in the ground: as, a swine.

a swine.

ROUT, or ROWT, rô't, or råô't, vi. To snore in sleep.

ROUTE, rô't, n. Road; way.

ROUTED, råô't-ēd, pp. Dissipated and put into confusion by defeat. Searched in the ground.

ROUTINE, rô-te'n, n. Custom; practice.

ROUTING, rab't-ing, ppr. Dissipating and putting into confusion by defeat. Turning up the ground

with the snout.
ROVE, rô'v, vt. To wander over. To draw a thread, string, or cord through an eye or apperture.

ROVE, rô'v, vi. To ramble; to wander. ROVED, rô'vd, pp. Wandered over.

ROVER, rô'v-ur, n. A fickle inconstant man. A pi-A kind of arrow. rate.

ROVING, ro'v-ing, n. The act of wandering.

ROVING, rov-ing, ppr. Wandering.

ROW, rô', n. A number of things ranged in a line. ROW, råb', n. A riotous noise. ROW, rb', vt. To drive or help forward by oars. ROW, rb', vi. To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

ROWABLE, rô'ābl, a. Capable of being rowed upon. ROWED, rô'd, pp. Driven by oars. ROWEL, rô'd, pp. Driven by oars. ROWEL, rô'd, n. A little flat ring, or wheel of plate or iron, in horses' bits. The point of a spur turning on an axis. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

ROWEL, ro'él, vt. To pierce through the skin, and

keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWELED, rd-2d d, pp. Having the skin pierced and the wound kept open by a rowel.

ROWELING, rd-2d-ing, ppr. Inserting a rowel; piercing the skin and keeping the wound open by a rowel.

ROWEN, ro'en, n. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

ROWER, rô'dr, n. One that manages an oar.

ROWING, rô-ling, ppr. Impelling by oars. ROWLOCK, rô-lok, n. That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.

on which the oar rests in rowing.

ROWPORT, rô-pôrt, n. A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.

ROYAL, râ-c'-yâl, n. One of the shoots of a stag's head. The highest sail of a ship. In artillery: a kind of small mortar. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*, and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in

ROYAL, rae-yal, a. Kingly; becoming a king. ROYALISM, raê-yal-izm, n. Attachment to the

cause of royalty ROYALIZE, råé-ýål-izt, n. Adherent to a king.
ROYALIZE, råé-ýål-iz, vt. To make royal.
ROYALIZED, råé-ýål-izd, pp. Made royal.
ROYALIZING, råé-ýål-izd, pp. Making royal.

ROYALLY, råć-ýàl-è, a. As becomes a king. ROYALTY, råć-ýàl-tê, n. State of a king. ROYNE, råć-n. vi. To gnaw; to bite. ROYNED, råć-nd, pp. Bitten; gnawed.

ROYNED, råe'nd, pp. Bitten; gnawed.
ROYNING, råe'n-ing, ppr. Biting; gnawing.
ROYNISH, råe'n-ish, a. Paltry. Sorry. Rude.
ROYTELET, råe'-te'l-e't, n. A little or petty king.
ROYTISH, råe'-tsh, a. Wild. (uneasiness.
RUB, råb', n. Act of rubbing. Obstruction. Cause of
RUB, råb', vt. To move one body upon another. To
polish. To remove by friction. To refresh.
RUB, råb', vt. To get through difficulties.
RUB, råb', vt. To get through difficulties.
RUBRAGE, råb', vt. Ruber of building. Apything

RUBBAGE, rdb.²ej, n. \ Ruins of building. Any thing RUBBISH, rdb.²ish, n. \ worthless. RUBBED, rdb.⁴v, pp. Moved along the surface of

body with pressure. Polished. RUBBER, rub-u, ...
games out of three.
RÜBBIDGE, růb'j, n.
Rubbish. RUBBER, růb'ůr, n. A coarse file. A game. Two

RUBBING, růb'ing, ppr. Cleaning anything by mov-

ing one body upon another.

RUBBLESTONE, rub'l-stô'n, n. Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge

RUBEFACIENT, rô-bê-få-shent, n. An external application which excites redness of the skin. RÜBEFACIENT, rå-bê-få'shent, a. Making red.

RUBESCENT, rô-bes'ent, a. Growing or becoming red. RUBICAN, ro-bê-kan, a. Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. RUBICEL, rô-bê-sêl, n. A gem or mineral; a variety

of ruby, of a reddish colour, from Brazil.
RUBICUND, rô-bê-kûnd, a. Inclining to redness.
RUBICUNDITY, rô-bê-kûnd-ît-ê, n. Redness.

RUBIED, rő-biéd, pp. Made red. RUBIED, rő-biéd, a. Red as a ruby. RUBIFICATION, rő-bif-ik-ä-shûn, n. Act of making RUBIFICK, rő-bif-ik, a. Making red.

RUBIFIED, rô'bê-fi'd, pp. Made red. RUBIFORM, rô-bê-farm, a. Red.

RUBIFUNA, ro-be-tarm, a. Reu.
RUBIFY, rô-bê-fi, vt. To make red.
RUBIFYING, rô-bê-fi-fing, ppr. Making red.
RUBIGINOUS, rô-bîj²în-ôs, a. Rusty; mildewed.
RUBIOUS, rô-bê-ås, a. Ruddy; red.
RUBLE, rô'bl, n. A silver coin of Russia, of the value

of about two shillings and sevenpence sterling; in Russia, a hundred kopecks; originally, the fourth part of a grivna or pound, which was cut into four

equal parts.

RUBRICAL, rô-brîk-ål, a. Red. Placed in rubricks.

RUBRICATE, rô-brîk-åt, vt. To mark with red.

RUBRICATE, rô-brîk-åt, vt. Marked with red.

RUBRICATE, rô-brîk-å't, part. a. Marked with red. RUBRICATED, rô-brîk-å't-êd, pp. Marked with red. RUBRICATING, rô'brik-a't-ing, ppr. Marking with red.

RUBRICK, r8-brik, n. Directions in books of law and prayer books; so termed because they were in red ink.

RUBRICK, rô²brîk, a. Red. RUBRICK, rô²brîk, vt. To adorn with red. RUBRICKED, rô²brîkd, pp. Adorned with red. RUBRICKING, rô²brîk-ing, ppr. Adorning with red. RUBSTONE, rûb²stô'n, n. A tone used to sharpen and

RUBY, rô-bê, n. A precious stone of a red colour. A

RUBY, rô-bê, n. A precious stone of a red colour. A blain; a botch; a carbuncle.
RUBY, rô-bê, a. Of a red colour.
RUBY, rô-bê, v. To make red.
RUBY, rô-bê-fing, ppr. Making red.
RUCK, rôk', v.t. To cower; to sit close.
RUCK, rôk', v.t. To cower; to sit close.
RUCK, rôk', v.t. A part of silk or linen folded over.
RUCKED, rôk'd', pp. Bent down.
RUCKING, rôk-fing, ppr. Covering close.
RUCTATION, rôk-fix-ba-ba-fix-ba-fix-fix-fix-frequent eructation.
RUCTUOSITY, rôk-tu-ba-fix-fix-fix-frequent eructation.
RUD, rôk'd', a. Red: rody'.

RUD, råd', a. Red; ruddy; rosy.
RUD, råd', n. Redness; blush. Ruddle; red ochre
RUD, råd', vt. To make red.
RUDDED, råd'éd, pp. Made red.
RUDDER, råd'dr, n. The instrument at the stern of a

vessel, by which its course is governed.
RUDDINESS, råd'ĉ-nčs, n. The quality of redness.
RUDDING, råd'lng, ppr. Making red.
RUDDLE, råd'ln, Red earth. [digging ruddle.
RUDDLEMAN, råd'l-mån, n. One who is employed in RUDDOCK, růd'ůk, n. A redbreast.

RUDDY, růd-tê, a. Pale red.
RUDE, rô'd, a. Untaught; coarse of manners; brutal; inclement. Ignorant; raw. Rugged.
RUDELY, rô'd-lê, ad. In a rude manner; coarsely.

Unskilfully.

RUDENESS, rô'd-nês, n. Incivility. Boisterousness. RUDENTURE, rô'den-tŷûr, n. The figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, where-

with the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. RUDERARY, rdd-dr-er-e, a. Belonging to rubbish. RUDERATION, rdd-dr-a-s-shan, n. In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. RUDESBY, rb'dz-bê, n. An uncivil turbulent fellow.

RUDIMENT, rå-de-ment, n. The first principles; the first elements of a science. The first part of education. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or

original of any thing.
RUDIMENT, rô-dê-mênt, vt. To ground; to settle in rudiments of any science. first principles. RUDIMENTAL, rô-dê-mênt-âl, n. Initial; relating to RUDIMENTED, rô-dê-mênt-êd, pp. Settled in first

principles; grounded. RUDIMENTING, rô-dê-mênt-ing, ppr. Grounding in first principles.

RUE, ro', vt. To grieve for; to regret; to lament.
RUE, ro', vt. To have compassion.
RUE, ro', n. Sorrow; repentance.
RUE, ro', n. An herb, called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

RUED, ro-fol, pp. Lamented. RUEFUL, ro-fol, a. Mournful; woeful; sorrowful. RUEFULLY, ro-fol-e, ad. Mournfully; sorrowfully. RUEFULNESS, ro-fol-nes, n. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUEING, ro-ing, n. Lamentation.

RUEING, 76-ing, np. Regretting. [house. RUEILE, r5-64], n. Acircle; an assembly at a private RUFESCENT, r5-f6s-fent, a. Reddish. RUFF, r5f, n. A puckered linen ornament, formerly

worn about the neck. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. A small river fish. A state of roughness. New state: a cant word. A bird of the tringa species. A particular kind of pigeon. At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping cards of another suit.

RUFF, rdf', vt. To ruffle; to disorder. To trump any

other suit of the cards at whist.

RUFFED, rôfd, pp. Ruffled RUFFIAN, rôf-yan, n. A brutal, boisterous, mischie-

vous fellow; a cutthroat; a robber; a murderer. RUFFIAN, růf-ýån, a. Brutal; savagely boisterous. RUFFIAN, růf-ýån, vi. To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian.

RUFFIANLIKE, růf-ýan-li'k, a. Like a ruffian ; dis RUFFIANLY, růf-ýan-lê, a. solute ; licentious

Bruffing, råfing, ppr. Disordering.
RUffing, råfing, ppr. Disordering.
RUffing, råfing, tr. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. To put out of order; to surprise. To throw disorderly together. To contract prise. To

RUFFLE, rufl, vi. To grow rough or turbulent. To be in loose motion; to flutter. To be rough; to jar;

to be in contention.

RUFFLE, rufl, n. Plaited linen used as an ornament. Disturbance; contention; tumult. A kind of flourish upon a drum: a military token of respect.

RUFFLE, rufl, vt. To beat the roll of the drum. RUFFLED, rufld, pp. Disturbed. [terous fellow.

RUFFLED, rurid, pp. Disturbed. [terous sellow. RUFFLER, rurider, n. A swaggerer; a bully: a bois-RUFFLING, rurider, n. Commotion; disturbance. RUFFLING, ruriding, ppr. Agitating; furnishing with ruffles; beating a roll of the drum.

RUFFLING, ruf-ling, n. A particular roll of the drum used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RUFOUS, rỗ-fủs, a. Reddish. RUFTERHOOD, rủf-tủr-hỗd, n. In falconry: a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rug', n. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. A rough woolly

RUGGED, rug-ed, a. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. Not neat; not regular; uneven. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. Rough or harsh to

the ear. Sour; surly; discomposed. Violent; rude; boisterous. Rough; shaggy.

RUGGEDLY, růg-éd-lê, ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, růg-éd-nés, n. The state or quality of being rugged. Roughness; asperity. Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.

UGGOWNED, råg-gåb'nd, a. Wearing a coarse or

rough gown. RUGIN, rô-gin, or rug-in, n. A nappy cloth. A sur-

geon's rasp.

RUGOSE, rō-gô's, a. Full of wrinkles.

RUGOSITY, rō-gô-s'lt-è, n. State of being wrinkled.

RUIN, rō-s'in, n. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices. The remains of building demolished. Destruc-tion. Loss of happiness or fortune. Overthrow. Mischief; bane.

RUIN, ro-in, vt. To subvert; to demolish. To destroy. To deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

RUIN, r84n, vi. To fall in ruins. To run to ruin; to

dilapidate. To be brought to poverty or misery. UINATE, ro-in-a't, vt. To subvert. To demolish. To

bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. UINATION, rô-în-â-shun, n. Subversion; demolition: overthrow.

RUINED, rô-ind, pp. Destroyed. Reduced to poverty. RUINER, rô-in-ôr, n. One that ruins. RUINIFORM, rô-in-ê-fàrm, a. Having the appearance

of the ruins of houses.

RUINING, rô-în-îng, ppr. Destroying. RUINOUS, rô-în-ûs, a. Falling to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; de-

RUINOUSLY, ro-in-us-le, n. In a ruinous manner. Mischievously; destructively. RUINOUSNESS, ro-in-us-nes, n. A ruinous state.

RULE, rol, n. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn.

Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.

RULE, rol, vt. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. To manage; to conduct. with power and authority. To manage; to conduct.
To settle: as, by a rule. To mark with lines: as, ruled paper, ruled parchment.
RULE, r8'l, vi. To have power or command.
RULED. r8'ld, pp. Governed; controlled.

RULER roll-dr, n. Governor; one that has the supreme command. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RULING, rolling, ppr. Governing; controlling. RULY, rollie, a. Moderate; quiet; orderly. RUM, rum', n. A country parson. A queer, old-fashioned

person. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses. RUM, num', a. Old-fashioned; odd; queer: a cant term. RUMBLE, rům'hl, vi. To make a hoarse, low, conti-

rumbles. nued noise.

RUMBLER, rům'blůr, n. The person or thing that RUMBLING, rům'bling, n. A hoarse, low, continued continued noise.

RUMBLING, rům²bling, ppr. To make a hoarse, low, RUMBUDGE, rům²bůd, n. A grog blossom, the popular

name of a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rumbuds usually appear first on the nose, and gradually extend over the face.
RUMEN, ro-men, n. The paunch or upper stomach of
those animals that chew the cud.

RUMINANT, rő-min-ant, n. An animal that chews the cud. chewing the cud. RUMINANT, rôśmin-ånt, a. Having the property of RUMINATE, rôśmin-åt, vi. To chew the cud. To muse; to think again and again.
RUMINATE, rôśmin-åt, vt. To chew over again. To

muse on; to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATED, ro-min-a/t-ed, pp. Chewed again; mused on. musing on. RUMINATING, co-min-a/t-ing, ppr. Chewing again; RUMINATION, ro-min-a'shun, n. The property or

act of chewing the cud. Meditation. Reflection. RUMINATOR, rö'min-å't-ur, n. One that considers

or thinks of, deliberates or pauses on, a matter. RUMMAGE, rům'ej, n. Search. Act of tumbling

things about.

RUMMAGE, rům'ěj, vt. To search. To evacuate. RUMMAGE, rům'ěj, vi. To search places. RUMMAGED, rům'ějd, pp. Searched in every corner. RUMMAGING, rům'ěj-ing, ppr. Searching in every

RUMMER, rům'ůr, n. A glass; a drinking cup. RUMOROUS, rô'unăr-ûs, a. Famous; notorious. RUMOUR, roumur, n. Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

RUMOUR, ro-mar, vt. To report abroad; to bruit. RUMOURED, ro-murd, pp. Reported among the people. RUMOURER, 76-mar.-år, n. Reporter; spreader of news. RUMOURING, 76-mar-ång, ppr. Reporting. RUMP, råmp', n. The end of the backbone: used vulgarly of beasts. The buttocks. RUMPER, råmp'år, n. One who had favoured the

rump parliament; one who had been a member of it. RUMPLE, rump/l, n. Pucker; rude plait. RUMPLE, rump/l, vt. To crush or contract into ine-

qualities and corrugations. To crush together out of shape.

RUMPLED, rump'ld, pp. Formed into wrinkles.

RUMPLING, rump-ling, ppr. Making uneven.
RUN, run', vi. To move swiftly; to pass with very quick pace. To take a course at sea. To flee; not to stand. To flow; to have a current. To fuse; to to stand. To flow; to have a current. To fuse; to melt. To have reception, success, or continuance. To pass. To be generally received. To grow exuberantly. To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune. To proceed as on a ground or principle. To go on with violence. Without deliberation. To run in with. RUN, rdn', vt. To pierce; to stab. To drive with violence. To melt; to fuse. To incur. To venture; to hazard. To import or export without duty.

RUN, rdn', n. Course; motion. Flow; process. Con-

RUN, run, n. Course; motion. Flow, process tinued success.
RUN, rün', pp. Driven; forced.
RUNAGATE, rün'â-gă't, n.
RUNAWAY, rün'â-gă't, n.
RUNCINATE, rün'â-sō't, n.
Act of clearing away
RUNCINATE, rün'sé-nä't, a. A runcinate leaf is a
sort of pinnatified leaf, with the lobes convex before,
and straight hehind, like the teeth of a double saw, and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion.

RUNDLE, rånd'l, n. A round; a step of a ladder. RUNDLET, rånd'let, n. A small barrel.

RUNE, rố'n, n. The Runick character. RUNER, rỗ'nur, n. A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

RUNES, rô'nz, n. pl. Gothic poetry or rhymes.

RUNG, rung', pret. and part. pass. of Ring. RUNG, rung', pret. and part. pass. of Ring. RUNG, rung', pp. of Ring. Sounded. RUNG, rung', n. A spar; a step of a ladder. Those timbers in a ship which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel.

RUNICK, ro-nik, a. The letters and language of the ancient northern nations. See RUNE.

RUNNEL, růn-²el, n. A small brook.
RUNNER, růn-ůr, n. A racer; a messenger. A shoot-

ing sprig. One of the stones of a mill. A bird. RUNNET, run-ét, n. A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese: sometimes written reunet. RUNNING, run-ing, a. Kept for the race.

RUNNING, run-ing, n. Moving with celerity. Discharge of a sore.

RUNNING, rån-lng, ppr. Moving or going with ra-

pidity; flowing.
RUNNINGRIGGING, růn'ing-rig'ing, n. That part of a ship's rigging, or ropes, which passes through the

blocks, &c. in distinction from the standing rigging. RUNNINGTITLE, run-ing-ti'tl, n. In printing: the title of a book that is continued from page to page on

the upper margin. RUNNION, růn-ýůn, n. A paltry scurvy wretch. See RONION.

RUNT, runt', n. Any animal small below the natural

growth of the kind.
RUPEE, rô-pê', n. An East Indian silver coin worth about two shillings and four-pence.

RUPTION, růp'shůn, n. A breach. RUPTURE, růp'týůr, n. Open hostility. Burstenness;

RUPTURE, růp-týůr, n. Open hostility. Burstenness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.
RUPTURE, růp-týůr, vt. To break; to burst.
RUPTURED, růp-týůrd, pp. Broken; burst.
RUPTUREWOŘT, růp-týůr-důrt, n. A plant.
RUPTURING, růp-týůr-löng, ppr. Breaking; bursting.
RURAL, rő-rål, a. Country.
RURALIST, rő-rål-lst, n. One who leads a rural life.
RURALITY, rő-rål-lst, n. The quality of being
RURALNESS, rő-rål-nés, n. Tural.
RURALLY, rő-rål-å, ad. As in the country.
RURICOLIST, rő-rål-å, ad. As in the country.

RURIGENOUS, ro-rij'în-us, a. Born in the country.

RUSH, råsh', n. Artifice; trick; wile; fraud.
RUSH, råsh', n. A plant.
RUSHCANDLE, råsh'kån'dl, n. A rush dipped in tallor.
RUSHLIKE, råsh'lik, a. Weak; impotent.
RUSH, råsh', vi. To move with violence.
RUSH, råsh', vi. To push forward violently.
RUSH, råsh'd, a. Abounding with rushes.
RUSHED, råsh'd, a. Abounding with rushes.

RUSHED, růshď, pp. Pushed forward with violence. RUSHER, růsh' ůr, n. One who strewed rushee on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors.

RUSHINESS,rush-cenes,n. State of being full of rushes. RUSHING, rush-fing, n. A violent course.

RUSHING, rush-ing, ppr. Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSHY, růsh'ê, a. Made of rushes. RUSK, růsk', n. Hard bread for stores.

RUSMA, růs'må, n. A brown and light iron substance. with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women made their psilothron, to take off their hair.

RUSS, rő's, a. Pertaining to the Russ, or Russians. RUSS, rő's n. The language of the Russ, or Russians. RUSSET .ds-ét, a. The colour of apples called rus-

setings. Rustick. RUSSET, růs'ét, n. Country-dress.

brown colour. RUSSET, rås-ét, vt. To give to any thing a reddishly RUSSET, rås-ét, n. A name given to several RUSSETING, rås-ét-ing, n. Sorts of pears and ap-

ples from their colour. RUSSETY, rås-ét-é, a. Ot a russet colour. RUSSIAN, rð'sh-ån, a. Pertaining to Russia.

RUSSIAN, rô'sh-un, n. A native of Russia.

RUSSIAN, rö'sh-din, n. A native of Russia.
RUST, råst', n. The tarnished or corrupted surface of any metal. Loss of power by inactivity.
RUST, råst', vi. To gather rust.
RUST, råst', vi. To make rusty.
RUSTED, råst'ed, pp. Affected with rust.
RUSTICAL, rås'tfk-ål, a. Rough; rude.
RUSTICALLY, rås'tfk-ål-å, ad. Rudely.
RUSTICALLY, rås'tfk-ål-å, ad. Rudely.
RUSTICALLYES, råst'fk ål-å, lake, n. Rudeness

RUSTICALNESS, růs'tik-ål-nes, n Rudeness.

RUSTICATE, růs'tik-å't, vi. To reside in the country. RUSTICATE, rus-tik-a't, vt. To banish into the country. RUSTICATED, rås-tik-å't-ed, pp. Compelled to reside

in the country

RUSTICATING, rus-tik-a't-ing, ppr. Compelling to reside in the country.

RUSTICATION, růs-tlk-å-shůn, n. A dwelling in the country. [Rural appearance.] RUSTICK, růs-tis-ti-tê, n. Simplicity; rudeness. RUSTICK, růs-tik, a. Rural; inelegant. Artless; honest; simple. Plain. RUSTICK, růs-tik n. A clown; a swain. Rude sort of

masonry, in imitation of simple nature. RUSTILY, rust-il-è, ad. In a rusty state.

RUSTING, rusting, pp. Contracting rust.

RUSTINESS, rust-e-nes, n. The state of being rusty. RUSTLE, rust'l, vi. To make a quick succession of noises. small noises.

RUSTLING, rust-ling, n. A quick succession of small RUSTLING, rust-ling, ppr. Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.

RUSTY, rust-e, a. Covered with rust. Surly; morose. | RYTH, rith', n. A ford.

RUT, rut', n. Copulation of deer. The track of a eart-RUT, rnt, vi. To desire to come together. [wh RUTABAGA, ro-ta-bag-a, n. The Swedish turnip. RUTH, roth, n. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for

the misery of another. RUTHENUS, roth-e-nus, n. A fish of the genus acci-

RUTHENUS, ro'th-e-nus, n. A usu of the genus at RUTHFULLY, ro'th-fôl, a. Merciful; compassionate. RUTHFULLY, ro'th-fôl-è, ad. Wofully; sadly. RUTHLESS, ro'th-lès, a. Cruel; pitiless. RUTHLESSLY, ro'th-lès-lè, ad. Cruelly. RUTHLESSNESS, ro'th-lès-nès, n. Want of pity.

RUTILANT, rottl-årt, a. Shining. RUTILATE, rottl-årt, vi. To shine. RUTILATING, rottl-å't, vi. To shine. rays of light.

RUTTER, růt-år, n. A rider; a trooper. RUTTERKIN, růt-år-kin, n. An old crafty fox; notable beguiler.

RUTTIER, rot-tyer, n. A direction of the road, or of the course at sea. An old traveller. An experienced RUTTISH, rut-lsh, a. Wanton. [soldier.

RUTTLE, růt'l, n. Rattle in the throat. RYAL, ri'al, n. A coin.

ment. RYDER, ri'dår, n. A clause added to a bill in parlia-RYE, ri', n. A coarse kind of bread corn. A disease in a hawk.

RYEGRASS, ri'gras, n. A kind of strong grass. RYOT, ri'at, n. In Hindoostan: a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at the rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations.

S.

S, es'. Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like z; as rose, roseute, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as loose, designation. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in this: and sometimes z, as in as, has; and generally where es stands in verbs for eth, as gives.—Walker. The above assertion of a "continued sibilation" is a very great mistake, arising from the grossest ignorance of the actual pronunciation of our words, and of pronunciation in general, as a part of every language; and the absolute fact is, that the English language does not abound so much in the sound of s, as either the Greek or Roman; and that, in hundreds of syllables, in which foreigners suppose it to be sounded s, it is really sounded z. Beside this, in the third person singular, of every verb, it is sounded z; and in the double s, in great numbers of syllables it is sounded ezh, or esh, and the single s also, as in vision, decision, sulesman, vîzh-un, de-sîzh-un, să/lzmăn, and in the plurals of almost all nouns, it is sounded z. Reader, try thousands of plurals. It is contrary to all harmony, and the rules of accent; it is in fact barbarous in articulation, to dwell upon the sound of any consonant, when it commences a word, for this simple reason, that no consonant, nor union of consonants, as in strength', stri've, grind, ground', at the commencement of a syllable, can be dwelt on without disgusting a nice, and judicious musical car; because it, or they. cannot be accented; the consonant, invariably, throughout our nervous, beautifully constructed language, always ending the syllable. However, therefore, the admirers of a late celebrated actor may have been pleased with his invariably grinding out such consonants, I hesitate not to say, in the very teeth of ignorance of verbal criticism, that the custom was barbarous in the extreme; and that a Greek, or Roman audience, would lave hissed him off the stage, as Demosthenes was hased till he reformed his

The s, therefore, or any other conpronunciation. sonant, or combination of consonants, is never dwelt on by good English speakers when it begins a word: and, when it is followed by any vowel, or diphthong, it flows sweetly into that vowel, or diphthong, as if it were itself a vowel, as in sa'lt, sweet', swing', swim', swê'ep, swâ'rm, &c.—J. K. SABAOTH, så-bå'oth, n. An army.

SABBATARIAN, såb-å-tå/r-ŷån, n. One who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first. SABBATARIAN, såb-å-tå'r-yån, a. Belonging to sabbatarians.

SABBATARIANISM, såb-å-tå'r-yan-izm, n. The SABBATH, såb'åth, n. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. SABBATHBREAKER, såb'åth-brå/k-år, n. Violator

of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. SABBATHBREAKING, såb-åth-brå/k-ing, profanation of the sabbath. [sion of labour. SABBATHLESS, sab'ath-les, a. Without intermis-SABBATICAL, såb-båt'ik-ål, a. Belonging to the SABBATICK, såb-båt'ik, a. Belonging to the sabbath. SABBATICK, såb-båt-ik, a. SABBATISM, såb-å-tizm, n. Rest.

SABEISM, så bê-lzm, n. The same as sabianism. SABELLIAN, så-bèl'ýan, n. A follower of Sabellius who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead. SABELLIAN, så-běl-yun, a. Relating to the heresy of

Sabellius. Sabellins. SABELLIANISM, så-bel-yan-izm, n. The tenets of SABER, så-bår, n. A sword or cimeter with a broad SABRE, så-bår, n. A sword or cimeter with a broad sabre, så-bår, n. back, and a little falcated and hooked at the point; a

faulchion.

SABIAN, så'b-ýån, n. A worshiper of the sun.
SABIAN, så'b-ýån, a. Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia,
SABEAN, så-bĉ-an, a. celebrated for producing aro-

matic plants. SABIAN, så'b-ýån, a. The sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SABIANISM, så'b-yan-izm, n. That species of idolatry which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon, and 569

This idolatry existed in Chaldea, or Persia, at an early period of the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants, who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors, until they embraced the Christian religion.

SABINE, så'bi'n, n. A plant. SABLE, så'bl, n. Fur. SABLE, så/bl, a. Black.

SABLIERE, såb'lŷå'r, n. A sandpit. In carpentry: a piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. SABOT, så-bö, n. A sort of wooden shoe.

SABRE, så'bår, n. A cimeter; a short sword with a

convex edge; a faulchion.

SABRE, så-bår, vt. To strike with a sabre. SABRED, så-bård, pp. Cut or struck with a sabre. SABRING, så'bring, ppr. Cutting or striking with a

SABULOSITY, såb-u-lòs-it-ê, n. Grittiness.

SABULOUS, såb'u-lůs, a. Gritty; sandy.

SAC, såk', n. One of the ancient privileges of the lord See Soc. of a manor.

SACCADE, såk-kå'd, or såk-kå'd, n. A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly; a correction used when the horse bears heavily on the hand. [sugar. SACCHARIFEROUS, såk-å-rif-år-ås, a. Producing

SACCHARINE, såk'å-ri'n, a. Having the taste of

SACCHOLACTIC, såk-ô-låk-tik, a. A term in new chymistry denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called mucic acid.

SACCHOLATE, såk'ô-lå't, n. A salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.

SACERDOTAL, så-sér-dô-tål, a. Priestly.

SACHEL, såtsh'él, n. A small bag. SACHEM, så'kem, n. In America: a chief among

some of the native Indian tribes. SACK, såk', n. A bag; a pouch. Storm of a town; pillage. A kind of sweet wine.

SACK, såk', vt. To put in bags. To take by storm. SACK, såk', vt. To put in bags. To take by storm. SACKAGE, såk'-båt, n. A kind of trumpet.

SACKCLOTH, såk'klå'th, n. Coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKCLOTHED, såk'klå'thd, a. Wearing sackcloth. SACKED, såk'd, pp. Put into a sack. Pillaged.

SACKER, såk'år, n. One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, såk-fol, n. A full bag.

SACKING, såk-ing, n. Act of plundering a town. Coarse cloth. [by assault. SACKING, såk'lng, ppr. Putting into a sack. Taking SACKLESS, såk'los, a. Innocent; simple. [sack, &c. SACKPOSSET, såk'posét, n. A posset made of milk, SACRAMENT, såk'rå-ment, n. The eucharist; the holy communion.

SACRAMENT, såk rå-ment, vt. To bind by an oath. SACRAMENTAL, såk-rå-ment al, a. Constituting a sacrament. [lates to a sacrament. SACRAMENTAL, såk-rå-ment/ål, n. That which re-SACRAMENTALLY, såk-rå-ment/ål-ê, ad. After the

manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIAN, såk-rå-men-tå/r-yån, n. One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Romish church; a name reproachfully applied by

papists to protestants.
SACRAMENTARY, såk'rå-měnt'ér-ê, n. An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments.
SACRAMENTARY, såk'rå-měnt'er-ê, a. Belonging to sacramentarians.

SACRAMENTED, såk-rå-ment-ed, pp. Bound by an SACRAMENTING, s. k'ra-ment-ing. ppr. Binding by [Devoted to religious uses; holy.

an oath.

SACRED, så-krèd, a. Immediately relating to God.

SACREDLY, så-krèd-lê, ad. Religiously.

SACREDNESS, så-krèd-nès, n. Holiness; sanctity.

SACRIFICABLE, så-krif-ik-abl, a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICAL, så-krif-ik-ål, a. Employed in sacri-SACRIFICK, så-krif-ik, a. fice.

SACRIFICANT, så-krif-ik-ant, n. One who offers a sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, såk-rif-ik-a-t-ur, n. A sacrificer. SACRIFICATORY, såk-rif-ik-å/t-ur-e, a. Offering sacrifice

SACRIFICE, såk'rê-fi'z, vt. To offer to Heaven. give up for the sake of something else. SACRIFICE, sak-re-fi/z, vi. To offer sacrifice. SACRIFICE, sak-re-fi/z, n. The act of offering to Hea-

ven. The thing offered to heaven. SACRIFICED, såk'rê-fi'zd, pp. Offered to God upon

Destroyed. an altar.

SACRIFICER, såk-rê-fiz-ur, n. One who offers sacrifice. SACRIFICIAL, såk-rê-fîsh-al, a. Performing sacrifice. SACRIFICING, sak-re-filz-ing, ppr. Offering to God upon an altar. Destroying. SACRILEGE, sak-ril-ej, n. The crime of appropriating

what is devoted to religion. SACRILEGIOUS, såk-rîl-ê-jûs, a. Violating things

SACRILEGIOUSLY, såk-ril-ê'jus-le, ad. With sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, såk-ril-ê-jus-nes, n. Sacrilege. SACRILEGIST, såk'rîl-å'; jist, n. One who commits SACRING, så'kring, part. a. Consecrating. [sacrilege. SACRINGBELL, så'kring-bål', n. A bell rung before the host.

SACRIST, sak-rist, n. SACRIST, såk-rist, n. He that has the care of SACRISTAN, såk-ris-tån, n. the utensils of the

SACRISTY, såk'-rlst-ê, n. An apartment where the consecrated vessels are reposited.
SACROSANCT, så'-krô-sångkt, a. Inviolable; sacred.

SAD, såd', a. Sorrowful; full of grief. SADDEN, såd'n, vt. To make sad. SADDEN, såd'n, vi. To become sad.

SADDENED, såd'nd, pp. Made sad.

SADDENING, såd'ning, ppr. Making sad. SADDLE, såd'l, n. The seat which is put upon the

horse for the accommodation of the rider.

SADDLE, såd'l, vt. To cover with a saddle. SADDLEBACKED, såd'l-båkd, n. Horses, saddle-

backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. SADDLEBOW, såd'l-bô', n. Two pieces of wood laid

archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. SADDLED, såd'ld, pp. Furnished with a saddle; burdened.

SADDLEMAKER, såd'l-må'k-år, n. One SADDLER, såd-lår, n. trade is to make saddles.

SADDLING, såd'ling, ppr. Putting on a saddle; burdening.

SADDÚCEAN, såd'u-sê'an, a. Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, or future state, and the existence of angels.

SADDUCEE, såd'u-sê, n. One of the most ancient sects among the Jews. They are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, the being of angels, and all existence of the spirits or souls of men departed.

SADDUCISM, såd-u-zizm, n. The tenets of the Sadducees. [ing clothes. SADIRON, såd'i'r-ån, n. An instrument for smooth-SADLY, såd'lê, ad. Mournfully; miserably.

SADNESS, såd'nės, n. Sorrowfulness.

SAFE, så'f, a. Free from danger.

SAFE, såt, n. A moveable larder.
SAFE, såt, vt. To render safe.
SAFECONDUCT, såt, kon-dukt, n. Pass; warrant to SAFEGUARD, så'f-gård, n. Defence; protection;

security. Pass; warrant to pass.
SAFEGUARD, så'f-gård, et. To guard; to protect.
SAFEGUARDED, så'f-gård-ed, pp. Guarded; pro-[protecting. Guarding;

SAFFLOW, såf²16, n. SAFFLOWER, såf²fflåð²år, n. A plant. SAFFRON, såf²rån, n. A plant. SAFFRON Bastard, såf²rån, n. A plant.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 0 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, n—y, e, or i—i, u.

SAFFRON, saff-ran, a. Yellow; having the colour of

saffron.
SAFFRON, såf-rån, vt. To tinge with saffron.
SAFFRONED, såf-rånd, pp. Tinged with saffron.
SAFFRONING, såf-rån-ing, ppr. Making yellow.
SAG, såg', vi. To hang heavy.
SAG, såg', vt. To load; to burthen. [veries.
SAGACIOUSLY, så-gå-shås-lå, ad. With penetration.
SAGACIOUSLY, så-gå-shås-lå, ad. With penetration. SAGACIOUSNESS, så-gå-shus-nes, n. The quality of

SAGACIOUSNESS, så-gå'shůs-nés, n. The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, så-gås'ît-ê, n. Acuteness of discovery.

SAGAMORE, såg'å-mö'r, n. A king or supreme ruler.

SAGAPEN, såg'å-pën, n. \ In pharmacy: a SAGAPEN, såg'å-pè'nům, n. \ gum resin brought from Persia, and the East Indies, in granules or in masses. It is an attenuant, aperient and discutient.

SAGATHY, såg'å-thè, n. A kind of serge.

SAGE, så'j, n. A plant. A philosopher.

SAGE, så'j, a. Wise; grave; prudent.

SAGELY, så'j-lè, ad. Wisely; prudently.

SAGENE, så'jè'n, n. A Russian measure of about seven English feet.

English feet.

English feet.
SAGENESS, så'j nes, n. Prudence.
SAGGED, sågd', pp. Caused to bend, or give way;
[burdening. loaded; burdened.

SAGING, shg. Int. Caused to bend or give way;

SAGITTAL, sh. It. Lat., a. Belonging to an arrow. A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow. SAGITTARIUS, shj. It. Lat., you sail the sail that ship is sail to be ship in the sail that ship is ship in the sail that ship is ship in the sail that you ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship in the ship is ship in the ship is ship in the ship in the ship is ship in the ship in the ship is ship in the ship in the ship in the ship in the ship is ship in the s

archer; one of the signs of the zodiac.

SAGITTARY, såj-st-er-e, a. A centaur; an animal half man and half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. SAGITTARY, såj-st-dr-c, n. Belonging to an arrow. SAGITTATE, såj-st-d't, a. Shaped like the head of [Indian plant. an arrow.

SAGO, så'gó, n. The granulated juice of an East SAGY, så'j-é, a. Ful. of sage.
SAICK, så'lk, n. A Turkish vessel. [showed.

SAID, sed, preterit. and part. pass. of Say. Declared; SAIL, sell, n. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. A ship; sails.

SAIL, så7, vt. To pass by sea. To ss by means of SAILABLE, så7-åbl, a. Navigable. SAILBORNE, så7-bô/rn, a. Borne or conveyed by sails.

SAILBROAD, så'l-brà'd, a. Expanding like a sail. SAILED, så'ld, pp. Passed in ships or other water craft.

SAILER, sål-år, n. A seaman who practises navi-SAILOR, sål-år, n. f gation. SAILING, sål-ång, n. The act of moving on water.

SAILING, så'l-ing, ppr. Moving on water or in air;

passing in a ship or other vessel. SAILLOFT, så/l-là'ft, n. A loft or apartment where sails are made.

SAILMAKER, så'l-må'k'-ur, n. One whose occupation is to make sails. making sails. SAILMAKING, så'l-må'k-ing, n. The business of

SAILY, så'l-ê, n. Like a sail. SAILYARD, så'l-ŷard, n. The pole on which the sail

is extended. SAIM, så'm, n. Lard.

SAIN, Sa'n. Used for say. Said.
SAINFOIN, sā'n-faè'n, n.
SAINTFOIN, sā'nt-faè'n, n.
} A kind of herb.

SAINT, sa'nt, n. A person eminent for piety and virtue. SAINT, sa'nt, vt. To number among saints. SAINT, sa'nt, vi. To act with a show of piety. SAINTED, sa'nt-èd, a. Holy; pious.

SAINTED, sa'nt-èd, pp. Canonized. SAINTESS, sa'nt-ès, n. A female saint.

SAINTING, så'nt-sng, ppr. Canonizing.
SAINTI John's Wort, så'nt-jon's-wårt, n. A plant.
SAINT John's Braud, så'nt-jon's-bred, n. A plant of

the genus Ceratonia. SAINTLIKE, så/nt-li/k, a. Suiting a saint. SAINTLY, så/nt-lê, ad. Like a saint.

SAINT Peter's Wort, sa'nt-pê'tur'z-ourt, n. A plant of the genus Ascyrum, and another of the genus Hype-

SAINTSBELL, sa'nts-bel, n. The small bell in many

churches, so called, because formerly it was rung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, Sancte, Sancte, Saucte, Deus Sabaoth, that all persons, who were absent, might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church

SAINTSEEMING, så'nt-sê'm-ing, a. Having the ap-

pearance of a saint. SAINTSHIP, så'nt-ship, n. The character of a saint.

SAKE, såk, n. Cause; end; purpose. SAKER, såk-år, n. A hawk. A piece of artillery. SAKERET, såk-år-ėt, n. The male of a sakerhawk.

SAL, sål', n. A word often used in pharmacy.
SALACIOUS, så-lå-shås, a. Lustful.
SALACIOUSLY, så-lå-shås, lè, ad. Lecherously.

SALACIOUSLI, sa-ia-snus-ie, aa. Lecherousiy.
SALACITY, så-lås-st-ĉ, n. Lust; lechery.
SALAD, sål-ĉd, n. Food of raw herbs.
SALADING, sål-ĉd-lng, n. Vegetables for salads.
SALALEMBROTH, sål-å-lčm-brå'th, a. A compound muriate of mercury, and ammonia. SALAM, så-låm', n. A compliment of ceremony or SALAMANDER, sål-å-mån-dår, n. An animal sup-

posed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDER'S Hair, sål-å-mån'dår'z, n. A kind
SALAMANDER'S Wool, sål-å-mån'dår'z, n. of assalamander.

bestos, or mineral flax. [salamander. SALAMANDRINE, sål-å-mån'drin, a. Resembling a

SALAMANDRINE, sål-å-mån-drin, a. Resembling a SALARIED, sål-ér-éd, a. Enjoying a salary. SALARY, sål-å-ré, n. Stated hire. SALE, sål, n. The act of selling. Auction. Pricc. SALEABLE, sål-åbl, a. Fit for sale. [saleable. SALEABLENESS, sål-åbl-nés, n. The state of being SALEABLY, sål-åb-lé, ad. In a saleable manner. SALEBROSITY, sål-åb-lé, ad. Rough; uneven. SALEBROUS, sål-åb-brås, a. Rough; uneven. SALEBROSISS, sål-åb-brås, a. Rough; uneven.

SALEBROUS, sai-e-orus, a. Rougn; uneven.
SALEP, sal'ép. See SALOOP. [ready made.
SALESMAN, sal'z-man, n. One who sells clothes
SALET, sal'ét. See SALLET.
SALEWORK, sal'l-ôurk, n. Work for sale.
SALIANT, sal'-ŷent, a. In heraldry: denotes a liou in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.

SALIENT, så'l-yènt, a. Leaping; bounding. [salt. SALIFEROUS, så-lif-dr-ds, a. Producing or bearing SALIFIABLE, sål'ff-i-åbl, a. Capable of becoming salt. SALIFICATION, sal-lift & a-shun, n. The act of salifying, SALIFIED, sal-lif-i'd, pp. Formed into a neutral salt. SALIFY, sal-lif-i, vt. To form into a neutral salt. SALIFYING, sal-lif-i-lng, ppr. Forming into a salt, by combination with an acid.

SALIGOT, sål-å-got, n. Water thistle.
SALICK, sål-å, a. \tag{The French law, by virtue of SALIQUE, så-le'k, a. \tag{which males only inherit.} SALINATION, sål-ån-å-shån, n. Act of washing with

water is collected in the earth.
SALINENESS, så-li'n-nes, n. Saltness.
SALINIFEROUS, sål-in-if-år-ås, a. Producing salt.
SALINIFORM, sål-in-ê-fàrm, a. Having theformof salt.

SALINTROUS, šāl-in-i-i-trūs, a. Consisting of saltpetre. SALINOTERRENE, sāl-i-nô-t-er-r-e'n, n. Denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SALITE, sål-i't, vt. To season with salt. SALITED, sål-i't-ed, pp. Seasoned with salt.

SALITAD, sal-it-lng, ppr. Impregnating with salt. SALIVA, så-livå, n. Every thing that is spit up. SALIVAL, så-livål, a. SALIVAT, sål-ivål, a. Relating to spittle. SALIVATE, sål-iv-år-å, a. Relating to spittle. SALIVATE, sål-iv-år-å, a. SALIVATE, sål-iv-år-å, a. SALIVATED, sål-iv åt, såt-åt.

SALIVATED, sali-lv-åt-åd, pp. Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SALIVATING, sål-lv-å't-ång, ppr. Exciting increased

secretion of saliva

SALIVATION, sal-iv-a-snun, ...
by promoting a secretion of spittle.
SALIVOUS, så-li-vås, a. Consisting of spittle.
571 SALIVATION, sål-iv-å-shun, n. A method of cure

SALLET, sål'ét, n. A helmet. SALLET, sål'ét, n. SALLETING, sål'ét-ing, n. Corruptea from Salad. SALLIANCE, sål'é-åns, n. A sally.

SALLOW, sål-ô, a. A tree of the genus of willow.
SALLOW, sål-ô, a. Sickly; yellow.
SALLOWNESS, sål-ô-nes, n. Sickly paleness.
SALLY, sål-ê, n. Issue from a place besieged; quick

egress. Flight; escape. Levity.
SALLY, sål-e, vi. To issue out.
SALLYING, sål-e-fng, ppr. Rushing out. [made.
SALLYPORT, sål-e-port, n. Gate at which sallies are SALMAGUNDI, sål-må-gån'de, n. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. SALMON, såm-dån, n. A fish.

SALMONTROUT, sam'un-traôt', n. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

SALOON, så-l&n, n. A spacious hall or room. SALOOP, så-lô'p, n. A preparation from the root of a

species of orchis.

SALPETROUS, sål-pê-trůs, a. Impregnated with SALPICON, sål-pê-kůn, n. A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. SALSAMENTARIOUS, sål-så-men-tá/r-ýus, a. Be-

longing to salt things.

SALSIPY, sål'sif-i, n. A plant.

SALSOACID, sål'sô-ås-fid, a. Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, sål-ső-jín-űs, a. Saltish. SALT, sá'lt, n. An incombustible substance, preserves from corruption, and occasions all the va-

riety of tastes. Act of leaping or jumping. SALT, sa'lt, a. Having the taste of salt. SALT, sa'lt, vt. To season with salt.

SALTANT, sål-tånt, a. Jumping; dancing. SALTATION, sål-tå'shån, n. The act of jumping.

Beat; palpitation. SALTCAT, så/lt-kåt/, n. A lump of salt, made at the salterns, which makes pigeons much frequent the place. SALTCELLAR, sa'lt-sel-ur, n. Vessel of salt set on the table.

SALTED, sål't-åd, pp. Seasoned with salt. SALTER, sål't-år, n. One who salts. SALTERN, sål't-årn, n. A salt-work. SALTIER, sål'tå'r, n. Term of headry. SALTINBANCO, sålt'ån, hångk'då

SALTINBANCO, sål'tin-bångk'ô, n.

A quack or mountebank.

SALTING, så'lt-ing, ppr. Seasoning with salt. SALTISH, så'lt-ish, a. Somewhat salt. SALTISHLY, så'lt-ish-lt, ad. With a moderate de-

gree of saltness. of saltness. SALTISHNESS, så'lt-ish-nes, n. A moderate degree

SALTLESS, sål't-lés, a. Insipid.
SALTLESS, sål't-lés, ad. In a salt manner.
SALTMINE,så'lt-mi'n,n. A mine where salt is obtained.
SALTNESS, sål't-nés, n. Taste of salt.

SALTPAN, så'lt-pån, n. Peit where salt is got.
SALTPIT, så'lt-påt, n.
SALTPETER, så'lt-på'tår, n. A neutral salt, formed
SALTPETRE, så'lt-på'tår, n. by the nitric acid in
combination with potash, and hence denominated nitrate of potash. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples, and other places. It is also found on walls sheltered from the rain, and is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables, and barns. the skin.

SALTRHEUM, rålt-ru'm, n. Herpes, an affection of SALTS, så'ltz, n. The salt water of rivers entering

from the ocean.

SALTWATER, så'lt-ðå'tår, n. Sea water.
SALTWORK, så'lt-ðå'rk, n. A place where salt is made.
SALTWORT, så'lt-ðå'rt, n. Jointed glasswort.
SALTY, så'lt-å, a. Somewhat salt.

SALUBRIOUS, så-lu-bré-ås, n. Healthful.

SALUBRIOUSLY, så-lu-brê-us-lê', ad. So as to promote health.

SALUBRITY, så-lu'brit-e, n. Healthfulness.

SALUTARINESS, sål'u-ter-ê-nes, n. Wholesomeness. SALUTARY, sål-u-ter-e, a. Healthful; safe.

SALUTATION, sål-u-tå-shun, n. The act of greeting.

SALUTATORY, så-lu't-å-tůr-ê, n. Place of greeting. SALUTE, så-lu't, n. Salutation. A kiss.
SALUTE, så-lu't, vt. To greet. To kiss.
SALUTED, så-lu't-èd, pp. Hailed; greeted.
SALUTER, så-lu't-år, n. He who salutes.
SALUTIFEROUS, sål-u-tif-år-ås, a. Healthy. SALUTING, så-lu't-ing, ppr. Hailing; greeting. SALVABILITY, sål vå-bil-it-ĉ, n. Possibility of being

received to everlasting life. SALVABLE, sålv-åtl, a. Possible to be saved. SALVAGE, sålv-åj, n. Wild; cruel: now spoken and

written savage. SALVAGE, salv-ij, n. Recompence allowed by the

law for saving goods from a wreek. SALVATION, sål-vå'shun, n. Preservation from eter-

nal death

SALVATORY, sål'vå-tůr-ê, n. A place where any thing is preserved. SALVE, sa'v, n. An emplaster; remedy.

SALVE, sa'v, vt. To cure with medicaments. To help by reservation. To salute.

SALVED, så'vd, pp. Healed by medicaments.

SALVER, sål'vår, n. A plate on which any thing is presented.

presented.
SALVIFIC, sål-viſſ'ik, a. Tending to save.
SALVING, så'v-ing, ppr. Healing by medicaments.
SALVO, sål'vô, n. An excuse.

SALVOR, sål'vur, n. One who saves a ship or goods at sea. SAMARITAN, så-mår'it-ån, n. One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant under the same name.

SAMARITAN, så-mår-tt-ån, a. Pertaining to the SAMARRA, så-mår-å. See Simar. [Samaritans. SAMBO, såm'bå, n. The offspring of a black person and a mulatto. before.

SAME, så'm, a. Identical. That which was mentioned SAME, så'm, ad. Together. SAMENESS, så'm-nés, n. Identity.

SAMIEL, så/m-ýèl, n. \ A not and destructive wind, that SIMOON, såm-mô/n, \ blows sometimes in Arabia SAMITE, såm-í/t, n. A sort of silk stuff. SAMLET, såm-í/t, n. A little salmon.

SAMPHIRE, såm'fê'r, n. A plant preserved in pickle. SAMPLE, samp'l, n. A specimen. SAMPLE, samp'l, vt. To examine.

SAMPLED, samp'ld, pp. Shown as a specimen. SAMPLER, samp'lur, n. A piece worked by youngirls for improvement. SAMPLING, sam'-pling, ppr. Showing something si-

SAMPSON'S-POST, samp'sun'z-pô'st, n. In ships. a notched post used instead of a ladder; also, a piece of timber that forms a return for a tackle-fall. SANABLE, sån'åbl, a. Curable.

SANATION, så-nå-shūn, n. The act of curing. SANATIVE, sån-å-tiv, n. Healing. SANATIVENESS, sån-å-tiv-nés, n. Power to cure.

SANCEBELL, sans'bel, n. A corruption of saintsbell. See SAINTSBELL.

SANCTIFICATE, sångk-tiffik-å't, vt. To sanctify. SANCTIFICATION, sångk-tiff-ik-å-shun, n. The act of making holy.

SANCTIFIED, sångk-tif-i'd, pp. Made holy. SANCTIFIER, sångk-tif-i-dr, n. He that sanctifies. SANCTIFY, sångk-tif-i, vt. To make holy. To fr To free from guilt. [a holy use. SANCTIFYING, sångk-tlf-i-lng, ppr. Separating for SANCTILOQUENT, sångk-tll-o-ködut, a. Convers-

ing of sacred things. SANCTIMONIOUS, sångk-tim-ô'n-ŷůs, a. Having

the appearance of sanctity. SANCTIMONIOUSLY, sangk-tim-ô'n-yus-lê, ad. With sanctimony

SANCTIMÓNIOUSNESS, sångk-tim-ő'n-ýůs-nés, n. The quality of being sanctimonious. SANCTIMONY, saugk-tim-un-ê, n. Holiness. Ap-

pearance of holiness

SANCTION, sångk'shån, n. A ratification. A law. SANCTION, sångk'shån, vt. To give a sanction to. SANCTIONED, sångk'shånd, pp. Authorized.

SANCTIONING, sångk-shun-ing, ppr. Authorizing. SANCTITUDE, sångk-tit-u'd, n. Holiness.

SANCTITY, sångk'ttt-ê, n. Goodness; purity; godliness. [means of sacred privileges. SANCTUARIZE, sångk'tu-å-ri'z, vt. To shelter by SANCTUARIZED, sångk'tu-å-ri'zd, pp. Sheltered

by sacred privileges. SANCTUARIZING, sångk'tu-å-ri'z-ing, ppr. Shelter-

ing by means of a sanctuary. SANCTUARY, sångk'tu-ër ê, n. A sacred asylum.

SAND, sånd', u. Stone broken to powder. SAND, sånd', vt. To drive upon the sands.

SANDAL, sån'del, n. A loose shoc.

SANDALWOOD, sån'-děl-ôôd', n. A kind of wood which grows in the East Indias on some of the Isles of the Pacific.

SANDARACH, sånd-å-råk. n. A mineral, not much unlike to red arsenick. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. [eyes. SANDBAG, sånd-båg, n. A hag filled with sand, used

in fortifications.

SANDBATH, sånd'bå'th, n. A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped. [eyes. SANDBLIND, sånd'bli'nd, a. Having a defect in the

SANDBOX Tree, sånd'bòx-trê, n. A plant. SANDED, sånd'èd, a. Covered with sand. Of a sandy

colour. SANDED, sånd'ed, pp. Sprinkled with sand.

SANDEEL, sand'ê'l, n. A kind of eel commonly found under the sand.

SANDERLING, sånd'år-ling, n. A bird.

SANDERS, sånd'uz, n. A precious kind of Indian wood. SANDEVER, sånd'ev-år,n. The recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixed lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. SANDFLOOD, sånd'flůd, n. A vast body of sand mov-

ing or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

SANDHEAT, sånd-hê't, n. Warmth of hot sand in

chymical operations.

SANDINESS, sånd'c-nes, n. The state of being sandy. SANDING, sånd-ing, ppr. Sprinkling with sand. SANDISH, sånd-ish, a. Approaching to the nature of

sand. SANDIX, sånd-iks, n. A kind of minium, or red led,

made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium. SANDPIPER, sånd'pi'p-år, n. A bird of the genus Tringa. [into sand.

SANDSTONE, sånd'stô'n, n. That easily crumbles SANDWICH, sånd'ôftsh, n. Meat cut thin and placed between bread and butter.

SANDWORT, sånd²ónt, n. A plant.
SANDY, sånd²ó, a. Full of sand.
SANE, sån'n, a. Sound; healthy.
SANG, sång'. The pret. of Sing.
SANG-FROID, så'ng-frôå', n. Freedom from agitation.
SANGAC, sån²jô-åk, n. A Turkish governor of a pro-

SANGUIFEROUS, sång-göif-år-ås, a. Conveying blood. SANGUIFICATION, sång-göff-ik-å-shån, n. The conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, sång-göå-fi-år, n. Producer of blood.

SANGUIFLUOUS, sång-goif-lu-us, a. Floating or runing with blood.

SANGUIFY, sång-gôé-fi, vi. To produce blood. SANGUIFYING, sång-gôé-fi-ing, ppr. Producing [cruel. SANGUINARINESS, sång-goin-er-e-nes, n. Being

SANGUINARY, sång-göin-ér-é, n. An herb.
SANGUINARY, sång-göin-ér-é, a. Bloody.
SANGUINE, sång-göin- år- é, a. Bloody.

stone with which cutlers sanguine their hilts. SANGUINE, sång göin, a. Warm; ardent; confident. SANGUINED, sång göind, pp. Stained with blood. SANGUINELY, sång göin le, ad. Ardently; confidently.

SANGUINENESS, sång-göin-nés, n. Ardour; con-SANGUINITY, sång-göin-ít-é, n. fidence. SANGUINEOUS, sang-goin-ŷus, a. Abounding with

· blood. [blood. SANGUINING, sång'go'in-ing, ppr Staining with SANGUINLESS, sång gön-lås, a. Destitute of blood. SANGUISUGE, sång gön-sö j, n. The blood-sucker. The horseleech.

SANHEDRIM, sån'hê-drîm, n. The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over

whom the high priest presided. SANICLE, sån'ikl, n. A plant.

SANIES, sa'n-ŷès, n. A serous excretion. SANIOUS, sa'n-ŷůs, a. Running a thin serous matter. SANITARY, san-st-år-år a. Promoting health.

SANITY, sån-it-ê, n. Soundness of mind.

SANK, sångk'. The pret. of Sink. SANNAH, sån'å, n. The name of certain kinds of India muslin.

SANS, så'nz, prep. Without. SANSCRIT, sån'skrit, n. The learned language of the Brahmins of India The parent of all the Indian lan-

SANTER, så'n-tår, n. See SAUNTER.

SANTON, sån'tun, n. A dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint.

gar as a same.
SAP, sap', n. The vital juice of plants. A sort of mine.
SAP, sap', vi. To proceed by mine.
SAP, sap', vt. To undermine.
SAPCOLOUR, sap'khl'år, n. An expressed vegetable

SAPCOLOUR, sāp-kūl-dr, n. An expressed vegetable juice, inspissated for the use of painters, as sau SAPHIRE, sāf-dr, n. See SAPPHIRE. [green, &c. SAPID, sāp-ld, a. Tasteful; palatable. SAPIDITY, sā-pld-lt-dr, n.] Tastefulness. SAPIDNESS, sāp-ld-nds, n. Tastefulness. SAPIENCE, sā'p-yōnt, a. Wisdom. SAPIENTIAL, sā-pd-dn-shāl, a. Affording lessons of SAPLENS, sāp-ldes, a. Wanting vital juice. SAPLING sāp-lling n. A voyag tree. [green, &c.

SAPLING, såp-ling, n. . A young tree.

SAPONACEÓUS, sắp-ô-nỗ-shủs, a. Having the qua-SAPONARY, sắp-ô-nỗr-ê, a. Hities of soap. SAPONIFICATION, sắp-ô-n็f-lk-ỗ-shủn, n. Conversion into soap.

SAPONIFIED, så-pon-ff-i'd, pp. Converted into soap by combination with an alkali.

SAPONIFY, så-pon-ff-i, vt. To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

SAPONIFYING, så-pon-ff-i-ing, ppr. Converting into soap by combination of an alkali.

SAPONULE, såp'o-nu'l, n. A combination of volatile, or essential oil with some base.

SAPOR, så-pnr, n. Taste; power of affecting the palate. SAPORIFICK, såp-ô-rif-ik, a. Having the power to produce tastes.

SÁPOROSITY, sã-pô-ròs-it-ê, n. The quality of a body, by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAPOROUS, sắp'ur-us, a. Savoury.

SAPPADILLOTREE, såp-å-dil-o-trê, n. A tree of the genus sloanea.
SAPPARE, sap-a-rê, n Amineral, or species of earth,

the kyanite; called by Haüy, disthenc. SAPPED, såpd', pp. Undermined.

SAPPER, såp²n, n. A miner. SAPPHICK, såf²lk, a. Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins, consisting of eleven sylla-bles or five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, which closes with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and spondec.

SAPPHIRE, såf'år, n. A precious stone.
SAPPHIRINE, såf'år-i'n, a. Resembling sapphire.
SAPPINESS, såp'å-nås, n. Succulence; juiciness.
SAPPING, såp'ång, ppr. Undermining.
SAPPING, såp'ång, Abenyding in san

SAPPY, sắp-ce, a. Abounding in sap.
SARABAND, sắp-ce-bắnd, n. A Spanish dance.

SARACENICAL, sår-å-sén-îk, a. Denoting the of the Saracera and architecture

SARACENICAL, sår-å-sèn-îk-àl, a. J arennecture of the Saracens, or the modern Gothick.

SARAGOY, sår-å-gåć, n. The opossum of the Moluc-SARCASM, sår-kåzm, n. A taunt; a gibe. [ca isles. SARCASTICAL, sår-kåst-îk-ål, a.] Keen; taunting, carcastick, sår-kåst-åk, a.

SARCASTICK, sår-kåst²lk, a. Keen; taunting. SARCASTICALLY, sår-kåst²lk-ål-ê, ad. Tauntingly. SARCENET, sårs²nėt, n. Fine thin woven silk.

SARCLE, sår'kl, vt. To weed corn.

SARCOCELE, så'r-kô-sê'l, n. A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size.

SARCOCOL, sår-kô-kôl, n. A semitransparent SARCOCOLLA, sår-kô-kôl-å, n. solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light red or yellow colour. It is sometimes called a gum resin, as it partakes of the qualities of both gum and resin. It has its name from its use in healing wounds and ulcers.

SARCOLITE, sår'kô-li't, n. A substance of a vitreous nature, and of a rose flesh colour, found near Vesuvius.

The French call it hydrolite, water stone. SARCOLOGICAL, sår-kô-lôj-fik-ål, a. Pertaining to

SARCOLOGY, sår-kôl-ô-jê, n. That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the

muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.
SARCOMA, sår-kô-må, n. A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the of twigs. SARCOMATOUS, sår-kom'å-tus, a. Covered, or full

SARCOPHAGOUS, sår-kof-å-gås, a. Feeding on flesh. SARCOPHAGUS, sår-kof-å-gås, n. A stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients laid those bodies which were not to be burned.

were not to be burned. [111] nest. SARCOPHAGY, sår-kôf-å-jê, n. The practice of eat-SARCOTICK, sår-kôt-îk, n. A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh. SARCULATION, sår-ku-lå-shån, n. The act of weeding. SARDACHATE, så/r-då-kå/t, n. The clouded and spot-

ted agate.

SARDAN, så'r-dån, n. A fish resembling the herring. SARDE, så'rd, n. A mineral, a variety of coi-SARDE, så'rd, n. A mineral, a variety of cor-SARDOIN, så'r-dåê'n, n. nelian.

SARDOIN, sar-daern, n.)
SARDLIS, så'r-del, n.

SARDINS, så'r-del, n.
SARDINS, så'r-din, n. A fish on the coast of Brazil, having gold coloured scales, crossed by black lines.

SARDONIAN, sår-do'n-yan, a. } Forced or feigned, SARDONICK, sår-do'n-yan, a. } sa applied to laughten spille or geined.

ter, smiles, or grins.
SARDONYX, sa'r-dô-niks, n. A precious stone.
SARGUS, sa'r-gùs, n. A fish of the Mediterranean,

whose body is variegated with brown transverse rings, SARK, så'rk, n. A word, in our nothern counties, for a shirt or shift.

SARLAC, så'r-låk, n. The grunting ox of Tartary.
SARMATIAN, sår-må'shån, a. Pertaining to Sar-SARMATICK, sår-måt'ik, a. matia and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

SARN, sá'ru, n. A British word for pavement. SARONIC, sår-on'îk, a. Denoting a gulf of Greece be-

tween Attica and Sparta.

SARPLAR, så/r-pler, n. A sarplar of wool is a sack containing eighty tods; a tod contains two stone of fourteen pounds each.

fourteen pounds each.

SARPLIER, så'rp-lê-år, n. A packing-cloth.

SARRASINE, sår'å-sê'n, n. Å kind of birth-wort.

SARSA, så'r-så, n.

SARSAPARILLA, sår-så-på-rîl'å, n. Å an herb.

SARSE, så'rs, n. Å sort of fine lawn sieve.

SARSE, så'rs, vê. To sift through a sarse or searse.

SARSED, så'rsd, pp. Passed through a sasse of searse. SARSED, så'rsd, pp. Passed through a sieve. SARSING, så'rs-ing, ppr. Sifting through a sieve. SART, så'rt, n. A piece of woodland turned into arable. SARTORIUS, sår-tôr-'ýðis, n. The muscle which serves

to throw one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle. SASH, såsh', n. A belt or silken band worn by officers,

and the clergy; a riband worn by ladies. A window which lets up and down by pullies. SASH, sash, vt. To furnish with sash windows.

SASHED, såshd', pp. Dressed with a sash. Furnished with sash windows. SASHING, såsh-ing, ppr. Dressing with a sash. Fur-

nishing with sash windows. SASHOON, såsh-on, n. A stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

SASSAFRAS, sås-å-frås, n. A tree.

SASSAROLLA, sås-å-ròl-å, n. A species of pigeon,

SASSE, sås', n. A sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers.
SASSOLIN, sås'ô-lin, n. Native boracic acid, found
SASSOLINE, sås'ô-li'n, n. in saline incrustations, on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.

SASTRA, sås'trå, n. Among the Hindoos: a sacred book containing sacred ordinances. The six great

sastras, in the opinion of the mindles, knowledge, human and divine.
SAT, såt'. The preterite of sit.
SATAN, såt'dan, n. The devil.
SATANICAL, så-tån'lk-ål, a.
Evil; false; malicious.

SATANICK, så-tån-ik, a. SATANICALLY, så-tån-ik-ål ê, ad. With wickedness suiting the devil.
SATANISM, så-tån-izm, n. A diabolical disposition.

SATANISH, sa-tan-12m, n. A disclored disposition.

SATANIST, sâ-tân-1st, n. A wicked person. [boys.

SATCHEL, sâtsh-ĉêl, n. A little bag used by school
SATE, sât-t, vt. To glut; to pall.

SATELESS, sât-t-lês, a. Insatiable.

SATELLITE, såt'él-i't, n. A small planet revolving round a larger. SATELLITIOUS, såt-el-ish'us, a. Consisting of satel-

SATIATE, să'shê-â't, or să'shâ't, a. Glutted; full to satiety. satiety.
SATIATE, så'shê-å't, or så'shå't, vt. To fill beyond

SATIATED, så'shê-å't-èd, pp. Satisfied in appetite or desire. SATIATING, så'shê-å't-ing, ppr. Satisfying the appe-

SATIATION, sā'she-ā'shun, or sā-se-ā'shun, n. state of being filled. [palled or glutted. SATIETY, så-ti-et-et, or så-ti-et-et, n. State of being

SATING, såt-ing, ppr. Filling; satiating. SATIN, såt-in, n. A soft shining silk. SATINET, såt-in-et, n. A sort of slight satin.

SATINFLOWER, såt-in-flå8-år, n. A plant of the genus Lunaria. stone. SATINSPAR, såt'in-spå'r, n. A mineral fibrous lime-SATION, så'shun, n. The act of saving.

SATIRE, sat'ir, n. A poem in which wickedness or

folly is censured.

SATIRICAL, så-thr'ik-ål, a. Censorious; severe in SATIRICK, så-thr'ik, a. language. SATIRICALLY, så-thr'ik-ål-å, ad. With intention to vilify.

Niny.
SATIRIST, såt-Ir-Ist, n. One who writes satires.
SATIRISE, såt-Ir-I/z, vt. To censure.
SATIRISED, såt-Ir-I/zd, pp. Severely censured.
SATIRISING, såt-Ir-I/z-ing, ppr. Censuring with se-SATIŠFACTION, såt-is-fåk shun, n. The act of pleasing

to the full. Amends; atonement for a crime. [tion, SATISFACTIVE, såt-is-fåk-tiv, a. Giving satisfac-SATISFACTORILY, såt-is-fåk-tiv-il-é, ad. So as to content er of satisfying. SATISFACTORINESS, såt-is-fåk-tur-e-nes, n. Pow-SATISFACTORY, såt-is-fåk-tår-ê, a. Giving satis-SATISFIED, såt-is-fåk-d, pp. Made content. [faction. SATISFIER, såt-is-fi-dr, n. One who makes satisfac-

tion. SATISFY, såt'is-fi, vt. To content. To recompense, To convince.

SATISFY, sat-is-fi, vt. To give content. To make pay-SATISFYING, sat-is-fi-ing, ppr. Giving content.

SATIVE, såt-tiv, a. Sown in gardens.
SATRAP, såt-tråp, n. A governor of a district.
SATRAPAL, såt-rå-pål, a. Pertaining to a satrap.
SATRAPESS, såt-rå-pės', n. A female satrap.
SATRAPY, såt-rå-pė, n. The government assigned to a satrap.
[thing till it will receive no more. SATURABLE, sat'u-rabl, a. Impregnable with any

SATURANT, sat-tu-rant, a. Impregnative with any SATURANT, sat-tu-rant, a. Impregnate to the full. SATURATE, sat-tu-rant, v.t. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURATED, såt'u-rå't-èd, pp. Supplied to fulness. SATURATION, såt-u-rå'shån, n. In chymistry: the impregnation of an acid with an alkali, and vice versa,

till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral. SATURATING, såt'u-rå't-ing, ppr. Supplying to ful-SATURDAY, såt'ur-då', n. From Sater, a Saxon idol, or more likely from Saturn, dies Saturni: the

last day of the week SATURITY, så-tu-rit-é, n. Fulness.

SATURN, så'tårn, or så'tårn, n. A remote planet of

the solar system. SATURNALIAN, såt-år-nå/l-ŷån, a. Sportive; loose. SATURNIAN, så-tår-nyan, a. Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of Saturn. [lancholy. SATURNINE, såt'dr-ni'n, a. Gloomy; grave; me-SATURNIST, såt'dr-nist, n. One of a gloomy dispo-

SATURNITE. såt'dr-ni't, n. A metallic substance of recent discovery separated from lead in torrefaction.

SATYR. så'tir, or så'tur, n. A sylvan god. SATYRIASIS, så-tir-e-å'sis, n. An abundance of seminal lymphas.

SATYRÍON, så-tir-'ŷůn, n. A plant.

SAUCE, sa's, n. Something eaten with food to improve [of higher relish. its taste. SAUCE, sa's, vi. To accompany meat with something SAUCE, sa's, vt. To accompany meat with something

to give it a higher relish. SAUCEBOX, sa's-boks, n. An impertinent fellow.

SAUCED, sá'sd, pp. Furnished with sauce. SAUCEPAN, sá's-pån, n. A small skillet. SAUCER, sá's-år, n. A piece of china, into which a

teacup is set.
SAUCILY, så's-îl-ê, ad. In a saucy manner.
SAUCINESS, så's-ê-ucs, n. Impudence.

SAUCING, sa's-ing, ppr. Accompanying meat with something to give it a higher relish.

SAUCISSE, sá-sis, n. In gunnery: a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches in diameter, in order to fire a bombchest.

SAUCISSON, sa'-sis-un, n. In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound SAUCY, sá'sé, a. Pert; petulant. [together SAUL, sá'l, n. The soul: so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written. SAUNCING-BELL, sa'n-sing-bel. See SANCEBELL.

SAUNTER, så'n-tår, n. SAUNTERER, så'n-tår-år, n. Rambler; idler.

SAUNTER, sa'n-tūr, vi. To wander about idly. SAUNTERING, sa'n-tūr-ing, ppr. Wander about idly. Wandering

about lazily.
SAURIAN, sá'r ýan, a. Pertaining to lizards.
SAUSAGE, sôs-éj, n. A roll of ball of pork, veal, or

beef, minced very small, stuffed into skins.

SAUSSURITE, sos'u-ri't, n. A mineral so named from Saussure, the discoverer.

SAVABLE, så'v-åbl, a. Capable of being saved. SAVABLENESS, så'v-åbl-nés, n. Capability of being

SAVAGE, såv-ij, a. Wild. Cruel. Brutal. SAVAGE, såv-ij, n. A barbarian. SAVAGE, såv-ij, vt. To make wild or cruel. SAVAGED, såv-ijd, pp. Made wild. SAVAGELY, såv-ijd, pp. Made wild.

SAVAGENESS, sav-lj-nes, n. Cruelty. SAVAGERY, såv-ij-dr-e, n. Barbarity.

SAVAGING, sav-ij-ing, ppr. Making wild and cruel. SAVAGISM, sav-ij-izm, n. The state of uncivilized

SAVANNA, så-vån-å, n. An open meadow without wood-SAVE, så'v, vi. To be cheap. [tion. SAVE, så'v, vii. To be cheap. [tion. SAVE, så'v, vii. To be cheap. [tion. SAVE, så'v. à'l, n. A small pan inserted into a small spain

candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVED, så'vd, pp. Preserved from evil. SAVELIN, så'v-lin, n. A fish of the trout kind, having ver. small scales, and a black back. SAVER, så'v-ur, n. Preserver; rescuer.

SAVING, så'v-ing, ppr. Preserving from evil, waste, loss, &c.
SAVING, så'v-lng, n. Escape of expense. Ex
SAVINGLY, så'v-lng-lè, ad. With parsimony.
SAVINGNESS, så'v-lng-nès, n. Parsimony. in favour. Exception

SAVINGSBANK, så'v-ingz-bångk, n. A bank in which the savings and earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit. SAVIOUR, så'v-ŷūr, n. Redcemer: He that has gra-

ciously saved mankind from eternal death. SAVOROUS, så'vůr-ůs, a. Sweet; pleasant. SAVORY, så'vůr-ê, n. A plant.

SAVOUR, sa'vur, n. A scent; odour. Particular taste or smell.

SAVOUR, så/v-ård, pp. Tasted or smell with delight. SAVOURED, så/v-ård, pp. Tasted or smelt with pleasure.

SAVOURILY, så'vur-il-e, ad. With a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, så'vår-ê-nés, n. Pleasing smell. SAVOURING, så'v-år-ing, ppr. Liking, tasting, or smelling with pleasure.

SAVOURLESS, så vår-les, a. Wanting savour. SAVOURLY, så vår-le, a. Well scasoocd. SAVOURLY, så vår-le, ad. With a pleasing relish.

SAVOURY, så'vůr-ê, a. Piquant to the taste.

SAVOY, såv-åd, n. A sort of colewort.
SAW, så, n. A dentated instrument by which wood or metal is cut. A proverb.

SAW, sk', vt. To cut with a saw
SAW, sk', pret. of See.
SAWDUST, sk'ddst, n. Dust made by the saw.
SAWED, sk'd, pp. Cut with a saw.
SAWFISH, sk'fish, n. A sort of fish with a dentated [rated sting.

SAWFLY, så-fli, n. A genus of flies; having a ser-SAWING, så-flig, ppr. Cutting with a saw. SAWPIT, så-plt, n. Pit over which timber is laid to

be sawn. [taury. SAWWORT, sa'-bûrt, n. A plant like the greater con-SAWWREST, sa'-rest, n. A sort of tool with which they set the teeth of the saw.

SAWER, så'dr, n. One whose trade is to saw SAWYER, så'dr, n. timber into boards or beams. SAXATILE, såks'å-ti'l, a. Pertaining to rocks;

living among rocks.
SAXIFRAGE, fåks-'lf-rå'j, n. A plant.
SAXIFRAGE Meadow, såks-'lf-rå'j, n. A plant. [stone. SAXIFRAGOUS, såks-if-rå-gås, a. Dissolvent of the SAXON, såks'un, n. One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island. SAXON, såks-un, a. Belonging to the Saxons.

SAXONISM, såks'un-izm, n. An idiom of the Saxon

language. SAXONIST, såks-ån-lst, n. One who is acquainted with the Saxon language or manners.

SAY, så', vi. To utter in words. SAY, så', vi. To utter in words. SAY, så', vi. To utter in words.

SAYING, så-ing, ppr. Speaking; relating. SCAB, skåb', n. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. SCABBARD, skåb'ård, n. The sheath of a sword. SCABBARD, skåb'ård, vt. To put into a sheath.

SCABBARDED, skåb'-urd-ed, pp. Put into a sheath. SCABBARDING, skåb-ård-ing, ppr. Putting into a

sheath. SCABBED, skåb'd, a. Covered with scabs.

SCABBEDNESS, skåb-ed-nes, n. The state of being [scabbed. scabbed.

scabbed. [scabbed.]
SCABBINESS, skåb'ê-nès, n. The quality of being SCABBY, skåb'ê, a. Diseased with scabs.
SCABIOUS, skå'b-yòs, n. A plant.
SCABIOUS, skå'b-yòs, a. Itchy; leprous.
SCABREDITY, skåb-rèd'êt-ê, n. Unevenness.
SCABROUS, skå'b-rås, a. Rough; rugged.
SCABROUSNESS, skå'b-rås-nès, n. Roughness; rugSCABROUST skåb'hådet n. A plant [gradness]

SAVIN, såv-in, n. A plant: a species of juniper.
SAVING, såv-ing, a. Frugal.
SAVING, såv-ing, prep. With exception in favour of.

SCABROUSNESS, skå'b-fůs-n. A SCABWORT, skå'b-fůrt, n. A SCAD, skåd', n. A kind of fish. SCABWORT, skå'b-öurt, n. A plant. gedness.

SCAFFOLD, skåf'åld, n. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. The gallery rised for the execution of great malefactors. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. SCAFFOLD, skåff'åld, vt. To furnish with frames of SCAFFOLDAGE, skåff'åld-ēj, n. Gallery; hollow floor. SCAFFOLDED, skåff'åld-ēd, pp. Furnished with a scaffold. SCAFFOLDING, skåf'åld-ing, ppr. Furnished with a SCAFFOLDING, skåf'åld-ing, n. Building slightly marble. erected.

SCAGIOLA, skål-ê-ô-lå, n. Plaster that resembles

SCALABLE, skå'l-åbl, a. That may be scaled.

SCALADE, skå'l-å'd,n. \ Astorm given to a place by rais
SCALADO, skå'l-å'dô, \ ing ladders against the walls.

SCALARY, skå'l-è-ê, a. Proceeding by steps like

those of a ladder.

SCALD, skå'ld, n. Scurf on the head. A burn.

SCALD, skå'ld, n. Scurf or the head. A burn. SCALD, or SCALDER, skåld', or skåld'år, n. One of the poets of the northern nations. SCALD, skåld, vt. To burn with hot liquor. SCALD, skåld, vt. To burn with hot liquor. SCALDED, skåld, a. Paltry; sorry; scurvy. SCALDED, skåld-åd, pp. Injured by a hot liquor. SCALDHEAD, skåld-åd, n. A loathsome disease. SCALDICK, skål'dik, a. Relating to the poets called SCALDING, skå'ld-ing, ppr. Burning or injuring by hot liquor. [scald the skin. SCALDINGHOT, skå'ld-ing-hot', a. So hot as to SCALE, skå'l, n. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel. The sign Libra in the Zodiac. The small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes. The act of storming by ladders. Regular gradation. The series of musical proportions. Any thing marked at equal distances. SCALE, skå'l, vt. To climb as by ladders. To strip of scales, or lamina. To pare off.

SCALE, skå'l, vi. To peel off. To separate.

SCALED, skå'ld, a. Squamous; having scales like fishes. SCALED, skårld, pp. Ascended by; cleared of scales. SCALELESS, skårl-lés, a. Wanting scales. SCALENE, skå-lé'nê, n. In geometry: a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other, SCALINESS, skå'l-ê-nes, n. The state of being scaly. SCALING, skå'l-ing, ppr. Ascending by steps; storming. SCALINGLADDER, skå'l-ing-låd'dr, n. A ladder for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCALL, skå'l, n. Leprosy.

SCALLED, skå'ld, a. Scabby.

SCALLION, skål'tyån, n. A kind of onion. SCALLOP, skól'úp, n. A fish with a hollow shell. SCALLOP, skól'úp, vt. To mark on the edge with segments of circles. SCALLOPED, skol'upd, pp. Cut at the edge into segments of circles. SCALLOPING, skol-up-ing, ppr. Cutting the edge nto segments of circles. SCALP, skålp', n. The skull; the integuments of the head.

SCALP, skålp', vt. To deprive the skull of its integu-SCALPED, skålp'd, pp. Deprived of the skin of the head. SCALPEL, skal-pel, n. An instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.
SCALPER, skålp'dr, n.
SCALPINGIRON, skålp'lng-i'růn, n.
of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. SCALPING, skålp'ing, ppr. Depriving of the skin of the top of the head. SCALPINGKNIFE, skålp'ing-ni'f, n. A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners. SCALY, skā-le, a. Covered with scales. SCAMBLE, skåm'bl, vi. To scramble. SCAMBLE, skåm'bl, vt. To mangle. SCAMBLED, skåm'bld, pp. Mangled; mauled. SCAMBLER, skåm'blår, n. A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCAMBLING, skåm-bling, ppr. Scrambling.

SCAMBLINGLY, skåm-bling-le, ad. With intrusive SCAMBLI, skåm-èl, n. A bird. [audaciousness.]

SCA 61 SCAMMONIATE, skåm-mo'n-vå't, a. Made with scammony SCAMMONY, skåm'å-në, n. A resinous juice, light, tender, friable, and of disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that messon of the root of a kind of convolvings, that grows in many parts of Asia.

SCAMPER, skåm-pår, vi. To fiy with speed. [speed. SCAMPERING, skåm-pår-fing, ppr. Running with SCAN, skåm', vi. To examine a verse by counting the feet. To examine nicely. [others. SCANDAL, skån-děl, n. Offence given by the faults of SCANDAL, skån'del, vt. To charge falsely with faults. SCANDALIZE, skån'del-i'z, vt. To disgrace; to defame. SCANDALIZED, skån'del-i'zd, pp. Defamed; disgraced. SCANDALIZING, skån'-del-i'z-ing, ppr. Disgracing. SCANDALOUS, skån'del-us, a. Giving public offence. Censoriously. SCANDALOUSLY, skån-del-ås-le, ad. Shamefully. SCANDALOUSNESS, skån-del-ås-nes, n. The quality of giving public offence. SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, skån-då-löm måg-nåtům, or skån'då-lům-måg'nå-tům. Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, pre-lates, judges, or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise.

SCANDENT, skån'ddent, a. Climbing.

SCANNED, skån'd, pp. Critically examined. Resolved into feet in recital. SCANNING, skån-ing, n. Counting a verse to find its number of feet.

SCANNING, skån'sling, ppr. Critically examining.
Resolving into feet, as verse.

SCANSION, skån'shån, n. The act of scanning a verse. SCANSION, skånt'shån, n. The act of scanning a vers SCANT, skånt', vt. To limit, to straiten. SCANT, skånt', vi. To fail: a naval term. SCANT, skånt', v. Scarcity. SCANT, skånt', a. Less than what is competent. SCANT, skånt', d. Scarcely. SCANTED, skånt'dd, pp. Straitened. SCANTILY, skånt'ål-ê, ad. Sparingly; niggardly. SCANTINESS, skånt'ê-něs, n. Narrowness. SCANTINES, skånt'np, ppr. Limiting. SCANTLE, skånt'l, vi. To fall. SCANTLE, skånt'l, vi. To fall. SCANTLE, skånt'l, vt. To shiver. SCANTLE, skånt'l, nt. To shiver.
SCANTLED, skånt'ld, pp. Divided into little pieces.
SCANTLET, skånt'lét, n. A little piece.
SCANTLING, skånt'ling, n. A small quantity.
SCANTLING, skånt'ling, ppr. Dividing into little pieces.
SCANTLY, skånt'ling, ppr. Dividing into little pieces.
SCANTLY, skånt'lé, ad. Searcely.
SCANTNESS, skånt'nés, n. Meanness; smallness.
SCANTY, skånt'lé, a. Narrow; small. Niggardly.
SCAPAISM ekd'n'lå, tym n. A mong the Persians; a SCAPAISM, skä/p²ä-izm, n. Among the Persians: a barbarous punishment inflicted on eriminals, by confining them in a hollow tree till they died. SCAPE, skå'p, vt. To escape; to miss; to fly. SCAPE, skå'p, vi. To get away from danger. SCAPE, skå'p, n. Escape. In botany: a stem, bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth. SCAPEGOAT, skå'p-gb't, n. The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation. SCAPEGRACE, skå/p-grå/s, n. An idle worthless SCAPELESS, skå/p-les, a. Destitute of a scape. SCAPEMENT, ska'p-ment, n. In clockwork: a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum. SCAPHITE, skåf'it, n. Fossil remains of the scapha. SCAPULA, skåp'u-lå, n. The shoulder-blade.
SCAPULAR, skåp'u-lår, a. Relating or belonging
SCAPULARY, skåp'u-lår-å, a. to the shoulders.
SCAPULARY, skåp'u-lår-å, n. Part of the habit of a

the back and the breast. [cicatrix. SCAR, skå'r, n. A mark made by a hurt or fire; a SCAR, skå'r, vt. To mark: as, with a wound. SCARAB, skår-åb, n. SCARABEE, skår-å-bê, n. A beetle.

friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth, covering

SCH

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SCARAMOUCH, skår-å-môtsh, or skår-å-måô'tsh, n.

A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, skå'rs, a. Not pleutiful. Rare.

SCARCE, skå'rs, ad.

SCARCELY, skå'rs-lė, ad.

SCARCELY, skå'rs-lė, ad.

SCARCENESS, skå'rs-učs, n. Smallness of quantity.

SCARCITY, skå'rs-ît-ê, n. Smanness of quan-SCARCITY, skå'rs-ît-ê, n. ScARD, skå'rd, n. Used for shard. A fragment of any SCARE, skå'r, vt. To fright. ScARECROW, skå'r-krå', n. An image set up to frighten birds.

SCARED, skå'rd, pp. Suddenly terrified. SCAREFIRE, skå'r-fi'r, n. A fright by fire.

SCARF, skå'rf, n. Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders.

SCARF, skå/rf, rt. To dress in any loose vesture. To unite two pieces of timber together by the extremities. SCARFED, skå'rfd, pp. Dressed in a loose vesture.

Joined; pieced.
SCARFING, skå'rf-"ing, ppr. Throwing loosely on.
Uniting two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by laying the ends together and fastening a third piece to both. CARFSKIN, skå'rf-skin, n. The cuticle. The epi-SCARFSKIN, skå'rf-skin, n.

dermis.

SCARIFICATION, skår-if-ik-å-shun, n. Incision of the skin with a lancet: it is most practised in cupping. SCARIFICATOR, skår-if-ik-å't år, n. One who sca-An instrument with which scarifications are rifies. made. the skin.

SCARIFIED, skar'ff-i'd, pp. Let blood by incisions of SCARIFIER, skar'ff-i-ar, n. One who scarifies. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCARIFY, skår-fif-i, vt. To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping

glasses. SCARIFYING, skår'ê-fi'lng, ppr. Making small incisions on the skin with an instrument. SCARING. skil'r-ing, ppr. Frightening.

SCARLATINA, skir-lå-té'nå, n. The scarlet fever: called in popular language, the canker rash. SCARLATINOUS, skår-låté'in-ås, a. Pertaining to

he scarlet fever. SCARLET, skå'r-let, n. A colour compounded of red and yellow. Cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. and yellow.

SCARLET, skå/r-let, a. Of the colour of scarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, skå'r-let-be'n, n. A plant. SCARLETOAK, skå'r-let-o'k, n The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE, skå/r-mėj, n. See Skirmish.

SCARMOGE, skar-moj, n. j SCARN, skårn, n. Cow-dung. SCARN-BEE, skårn-be', n. A beetle. SCARP, skårp, n. The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCARRED, skå/rd, pp. Marked with a sear.
SCARRING, skå/r-ing, ppr. Marking with a sear.
SCARUS, skå/r-ås, or skå/rås, n. A sea-fish.
SCARY, skå/r-å, or skå/r-å, n. Barren land, which has

a poor coat of grass upon it.

SCATCH, skåtsh', n. A kind of horse-bit for bridles. SCATCHES, skåtsh'éz, n. Stilts to put the feet in, to

walk in dirty places.

SCATE, ska't, n. A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. A fish of the species of thornback. SCATEBROUS, skåt²ê-brås, a. Abounding with springs.

SCATH, skå'th, n. Waste; damage. SCATH, skå'th, vt. To waste. To damage. SCATHED, skå'thd, pp. Damaged; destroyed. SCATHFUL, skå'th-föl, a. Destructive.

SCATHING, skå'th-lng, ppr. Damaging; wasting. SCATHLESS, skå'th-les, a. Without harm or damage. SCATTER, skåt'år, vt. To throw loosely about. SCATTER, skåt'år, vi. To be dispersed.

SCATTERED, skåt-ård, pp. Dispersed.
SCATTEREDLY, skåt-år-åd-lè, ad. Dispersedly.
SCATTERING, skåt-år-ång, n. Act of dispersing.
SCATTERING, skåt-år-ång, ppr. Dispersing.
SCATTERINGLY, skåt-år-ång-lè, ad. Loosely.

SCATTERLING, skåt'år-ling, n. A vagabond. SCATURIENT skå-tu'r-yent, a. Springing as 3 fountain.

SCATURIGINOUS, skåt-u-rij-in-ås,a. Full of springs. SCAUP, skå'p, n. A fowl of the duck kind. SCAVENGER, skåv-en-jer, n. The labourer emp.oyed

in removing filth.

SCELERAT, sėl'ėr-åt, or sėl'ėr-å, n. A wicked wretch. SCENARY. sė'n-ůr-ê, n. The appearances of place or things. The disposition and consecution of the scenes

of a play.

SCENE, se'n, n. The stage. The theatre of dramatick poetry. Part of a play. The place represented by the stage. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. SCENERY, se'n-ur-e, n. See Scenary: this is the usual word.

SCENICAL, sen-ik-al, a. Pramatick; theatrical. SCENICK, sen-ik, a.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sé-nő-gráf-ik-ál, a. Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sê-nô-grāf-"k-āl-ê, ad. In SCENOGRAPHY, sê-nôg-rā-fê, n. The art of perspective.

[Odour, good or bad.

SCENT, sent', n. The power of smelling. The smell. SCENT, sent', vt. To smell. To perfume. SCENTED, sent-éd, pp. Smelt; perceived by the ol-

factory organs.

SCENTFUL, sent'fol, a. Odorous.

SCENTING, senting, ppr. Smelling; perceiving; perfuming. SCENTLESS, sent'les, a. Having no smell.

SCEPTERED, sep-turd, pp. Invested with royal au-

thority. [ensigns of royalty. SCEPTERING, sep-tur-ing, ppr. Investing with the SCEPTICALL, skep-tik-al, a. Doubting. [thing. SCEPTICALLY, skep-tik-al-e, ad. Doubting every SCEPTICISM, skep-tis-ism, n. The doctrines or opinions of the Purphonists or acceptable 12.

nions of the Pyrrhonists, or sceptical philosophers. Universal doubt. The scheme of philosophy, which denics the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature.

SCEPTICIZE, skėp-tis-i/z, vi To doubt. SCEPTICK, skėp-tik. See Skeptick. SCEPTRE, sėp-tru, n. The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRE. sépétür, vt. To invest with the ensign of SCEPTRED, sépétürd, a. Bearing a sceptre. SCHEDULE, shédéu'l, n. A small scroll. SCHEMATISM, ské'm-å-tizm, n. Combination of the

aspects of heavenly bodies. SCHEMATIST, ske'm-å-tist, n. A projector. SCHEMATIST, ské'm. å. tist, n. A projector.
SCHEME, ské'm, n. A plan; a design. A project
A representation. Any mathematical diagram.
SCHEME, ské'm, vt. To plan.
SCHEMED, ské'm, vt. To contrive.
SCHEMED, ské'm, pp. Planned; contrived.
SCHEMER, ské'm-år, n. A projector.
SCHEMING, ské'm-årg, ppr. Planning; contrivingSCHEMIST, ské'm-ist, n. A schematist.
SCHENE, ské'n, n. An Egyptian measure of length,
cought to sixty stadia, or about seven and half miles.

equal to sixty stadia, or about seven and half miles. SCHESIS, ské-sis, n. An habitude.

SCHILLERSPAR, shil'ar-spar, n. A mineral containing two sub-species, bronzite and common shiller-SCHIRRHUS, skir-us, n. See Schungs. [spar. SCHISM, siz'm, n. A separation or division in the church of God.

SCHISMATICAL, siz-māt-īk-āl, a. Implying schism. SCHISMATICALLY, siz-māt-īk-āl-ē, ad. In a schismatical manner. [of being schismatical. SCHISMATICALNESS, siz-mat-ik-al-nes, n. State

SCHISMATICK, sîz'măt'ik, n. One who separates from the true church.

SCHISMATICK, siz-māt'āk, a. Practising schism. SCHISMATISE, sīz'mā-ti'z, vi. To make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHISMLESS, siz'm-les, a. Without schism.

SCHOLAR, skól-ár, n. A disciple. A man of letters.
One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

SCI SCHOLARITY, skô-làr-'ît-ê, n. Scholarship. SCHOLARLIKE. skôl-'ûr-li'k. a. Becoming a scholar. SCHOLARSHIP, skôl-'ûr-shîp, n. Literature. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. SCHOLASTICAL, skô-lås'tîk-âl, a. Belonging to a scholar or school. SCHOLASTICALLY, skô-lås-tik-ål-ê, ad. According [of the schools. to the method of the schools. [of the schools. SCHOLASTICISM, skô-lås-tis-izm, n. The niceties SCHOLASTICK, skô-lås-tik, a. Practised in schools. Suitable to the school. SCHOLASTICK, skô-lås'tik, n. One who adneres to the method of the schools. SCHOLIAST, skô'l-ýåst, or skô'lê-åst, n. A writer of explanatory notes. [scholiast. SCHOLIASTICK, skô-'lê-å'st-¹k, a. Pertaining to a SCHOLIAZE, skô-'lê-å'z, vi. To write notes. SCHOLICAL, skôl-'lk-ål, a. Scholastick. SCHOLION, skô'l-yun, n. A note; an explanatory SCHOLIUM, skô'l-yun, n. SCHOLY, skô-lê, n. An explanatory note. SCHOLY, skô-lê, vi. To write expositions. SCHOLY, skô-le, vz. To write expositions.
SCHOOL, skô'l, n. A place of literary education. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.
SCHOOL, skô'l, vt. To instruct; to train.
SCHOOLBOY, skô'l-båë', n. A boy that is in his rudiments at school. SCHOOLDAME, skő'l-då'm, n. A schoolmistress. SCHOOLDAY, skő'l-då', n. Age in which youth is sent to school. SCHOOLED, skő'ld, pp. Trained; educated.
SCHOOLERY, skő'l-űr-é, n. Precepts. [same school.
SCHOOLFELLOW, skő'l-fél'é, n. One bred at the
SCHOOLHOUSE, skő'l-háð's, n. House of instruction.
SCHOOLING, skő'l-lng, n. Learning at school. School-A lecture. SCHOOLING, skő'l-ing, ppr. Instructing; reproving. SCHOOLMAID, skő'l-mä'd, n. A girl at school. SCHOOLMAN, skő'l-män, n. A writer of scholastiek divinity. [sides and teaches in a school. SCHOOLMASTER, skő'l-må's-tůr, n. One who pre-SCHOOLMISTRESS, skő'l-mås'-trés, n. A woman who governs a school. [masts. SCHOONER, skön-år, n. A small vessel with two SCHORL, shå'rl, n. See Short. SCHREIGHT, skré't, n. A fish. [sciagraphy. SCIAGRAPHICAL, si-å-gråf'ik-ål, a. Pertaining to SCIAGRAPHICAL, si-å-gråf'ik-ål, a. Pertaining to

SCIAGRAPHY, si-åg-rå-fe, n. Art of sketching. The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

SCIATHERICAL, si-å-ther'ik-ål, a. Relonging to SCIATHERICK, si-å-ther'ik, a. a sundial. SCIATHERICK, si-å-ther-ik, a. a sundial. SCIATHERICALLY, si-å-ther-ik-ål-e, ad. After the manner of a sundial.

SCIATICA, si-åt-'lk-å, n. SCIATICA, si-åt-'lk-å, a. Afflicting the hip. SCIENCE, si-åt-'lk-ål, a. Afflicting the hip. liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logic, arithmetic,

liberal arts, grammat, talestanding music, geometry, astronomy.

SCIENT, si-é-in, a. Skilful.

SCIENTIAL, si-én-shâl, a. Producing science.

SCIENTIFICAL, si-én-tîf-îk, a.

Producing demonstrative

knowledge SCIENTIFICALLY, si-en-tiffik-al-e, ad. In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCILLITIN, sil-it-in, n. A white transparent acrid substance extracted from quills by Vogel.

SCIMITAR, sim-it-er, n. A short sword with a con-

vex edge. See Cimeter. n. A short sword with a convex edge. See Cimeter. [led slink. SCINK, skink', or slink', n. A cast calf, commonly calsCINTILLANT, sln'tll-ånt, a. Emitting sparks. SCINTILLATE, sin'tll-å't, vi. To sparkle. SCINTILLATION, sln-tll-å't-ing, ppr. Emitting sparks. SCINTILLATION, sln-tll-å'shun, a. The act of spark-SCIOLISM, si'd-lizm, n. Superficial knowledge. [ling. SCIOLIST, si'd-list, n One who knows many things superficially. superficially.

SCIOLOUS, si²ô-lůs, a. Superficially knowing.

SCIOMACHY, si-òm'å-ke, n. Battle with a shadow. SCIOMANCY, si'ô-mans-é. n. Divination by shadows. SCION, si'dn, n. A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another. SCIOPTIC, si-op-tik, a. The camera obscura; grart

of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room.

SCIOPTIC, si-op-tik, n. A sphere, or globe, made with a lens, to turn like the eye: used in experiments with the camera obscura.

SCIOPTICS, si-op-tiks, n. The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double

convex glass into a darkened room. SCIRE FACIAS, si-rê-fâ-shê-âs, n. A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to show cause unto the court, whence it is sent, why execution of judgment passed should not be made. SCIRRHOSITY, skir-òs-it-è, n. An induration of the

glands. SCIRRHOUS, skir-us, a. Having a gland indurated. SCIRRHUS, skir-us, n. An indurated gland. SCISCITATION, sis-it-a-shun, n. Inquiry.

SCISSIBLE, sistibl, a. Capable of being divided smoothly. smoothly.

smoothly.

SCISSILE, sîs'î, a. Capable of being cut or divided
SCISSION, sîzh'ûn, n. The act of cutting.
SCISSOR, sîz-l'ûr, n. A small pair of shears.
SCISSURE, sîzh'ûr, n. A crack; a reut.
SCLAVONIAN, sklâ-vô'n-ŷûn, a. Relating to the
SCLAVONICK, sklâ-vô'n-îk, a. language or manners of the people of Sclavonia. SCLEROTICK, sklê-ròt-ik, a. Hard; an epithet of

one of the coats of the eye. SCLEROTICKS, sklé-rot-lks, n. I harden the parts they are applied to. Medicines which

SCOAT, skôt, vt. SCOTCH, skôtsh', vt. To stop a wheel.
SCOBIFORM, skôtsh', vt. Having the form of sawdust, or raspings.

sawdust, or raspings.

SCOBS, skóbz', n. Raspings of ivory, &c. &c.

SCOFF, skóf', n. Contemptuous ridicule.

SCOFF, skóf', vt. To treat with scoffs.

SCOFF, skóf', vi. To treat with ridicule.

SCOFFED, skóf', pp. Treated with derision.

SCOFFER, skóf'dir, n. Saucy scorner.

SCOFFING, skóf'ing, ppr. Deriding or mocking.

SCOFFINGLY, skóf'ing-lè, wt. In contempt.

SCOLD. skóf'd. n. 'A clamorous woman.

SCOLD, skô'ld, v. A clamorous woman. SCOLD, skô'ld, vi. To rate. SCOLD, skô'ld, vi. To quarrel rudely. SCOLDED, skô'ld-èd, pp. Chid with rudeness. SCOLDER, skô'ld-èdr, n. One who scolds.

SCOLDING, skô'ld-lng, n. Rude language.
SCOLDING, skô'ld-lng, ppr. Railing with clamour.
SCOLDINGLY, skô'ld-lng-lê, ad. Like a scold.
SCOLLOP, skôl'-åp, n. A pectinated shell-fish.
SCOLOPENDRA, skôl-ô-pèn-drå, n. A venomons

serpent. An herb.
SCOMM, skóm', n. A buffoon.
SCONCE, skóns', n. A fort. The head. A pensile

candlestick, with a lookingglass. A fixed seat. mulct, or fine. SCONCE, skons', vt. To mulct; to fine.

SCONCED, skönsd', pp. Mulcted; fined.
SCONCING, skönsd'ng, ppr. Mulcting; fining.
SCOOP, skö'p, n. A kind of ladle. A surgeon's instrument. A stroke.

strument. A stroke.

SCOOP, skő'p, vt. To lade out. To cut into hollowness.

SCOOPED, skő'pd, pp. Taken out as with a scoop.

SCOOPER, skő'p-ing, ppr. Making hollow.

SCOOPING, skő'p-net, n. One who skoops.

SCOOPING, skő'p-net, n. A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. [Liberty. Sally.

SCOPE, skő'p, n. Thing aimed at. Room; space.

SCOPIFORM, skô'pê-fârm, a. Having the form of a SCOPPET, skôp'êt, vt. To lade out. [broom.

SCOPPETID, skôp'êt-ted, pp. Laden out.

SCOPPETING, skôp'êt-trug, ppr. Lading out.

SCOPPETING, skop-tet-ing, ppr. Lading out. SCOPTICAL, skop-tek-ål, a. Scoffing. SCOPULOUS, skop-u-lüs, a. Full of rocks. SCORBUT, skor-bu't, n. The scurvy.

t 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'— w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SCORBUTICAL, skor-bu't-ik-al, a. Diseased with SCORBUTICK, skor-bu't-ik, a. the scurvy. SCORBUTICALLY, skor-bu't-ik, a. the scurvy. SCORBUTICALLY, skor-bu't-ik-ål-ê, ad. With ten-

dency to the scurry.
SCORCE, skå'rs, n. Exchange.
SCORCH, skå'rtsh, vt. To burn.
SCORCH, skå'rtsh, vi. To be burnt superficially.

SCORCHED, skå/rtshd, pp. Burned on the surface. SCORCHING, skå/rtsh-ing, ppr. Burning on the

SCORCHING Fennel, ska'rtsh'ing, n. A plant.

SCORDIUM, skå'r-dýům, n. A herb.

SCORE, skởr, n. A notch. An account on tallies, or by chalk. Debt imputed. Account. Twenty. SCORE, skởr, vt. To set down as a debt. SCORED, skởrd, pp. Notched. Set down. SCORIA, skởr-43, n. Dross; recrement. SCORIACEOUS, skởr-ê-â-shůs, a. Like dross. SCORIFICATION, skở-rif-ik-â-sbůn, n. Reducing a baltista caris.

body into scoria.

SCORIFIED, skô'r-ê-fi'd, pp. Reduced to dross. SCORIFORM, sko'r-e-farm, a. In the form of dross. SCORIFY, skor-e-fi, vt. To reduce to scoria or dross. SCORIFY, skó'r-é-fi, vt. To reduce to scoria or cross. SCORIFYING, rkó'r-é-fi-fing, ppr. Reducing to dross. SCORING, skó'r-ìng, ppr. Notching. Setting down. SCORIOUS, skó'r-ŷ'ūs, a. Drossy. SCORN, ská'rn, v. To despise; to sleight. SCORN, ská'rn, vi. To despise; to sleight.

SCORNED, skå'rnd, pp. Contemned; despised. SCORNER, skå'rn-år, n. Despiser; ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, ská'rn-fől, a. Disdainful. SCORNFULLY, ská'rn-fől-é, ad. Insolently. SCORNING, ská'r-ning, n. Sign of disdain.

SCORNING, ská'r-ning, ppr. Despising; disdaining. SCORPION, ská'rp-yan, n. A reptile with a venomous sting. One of the signs of the zodiack. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

so caned from its creative.

SCORPION Grass, skå'rp-ŷûn,
SCORPION Senna, skå'rp-ŷûn,
SCORPION Wort, skå'rp-ŷûn,
SCORPIONFLY, skå'rp-ŷûn-fii, n. An insect of the genus panorna, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCORPION'S-THORN, ská/rp-vůn's-thá/rn, n. A plant of the genus ulex.

plant of the genus mex. SCORPION'S-TAIL, skd'rp-ŷůn's, n. A plant. SCORSE, skd'rs, vi. Exchange. SCORSE, skd'rs, vi. To exchange. To chase. SCORSE, skd'rs, vi. To deal for the purchase of a horse. SCORSED, skå'rsd, pp. Bartered; exchanged. SCORSING, skå'rs-ing, ppr. Bartering; exchanging. SCORTATORY, skårt-å-tår-ĉ, a. Consisting in

Lewdness. SCORZA, skár-zå, n. In mineralogy: a variety of

epidote. SCOT, skot', n. Shot; payment. Parish payment. A native of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. SCOT, skôt', vt. To support as a wheel, by plac-SCOTCH, skôtsh', vt. To support as a wheel, by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a wheel by plac-scott operation of the support as a support

its rolling.
SCOTAL, skot-al, n. SCOTAL, skôt-ål, n. In law: formerly the keep-SCOTALE, skôt-ål, n. ing of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, skotsh', n. A hollow incision.
SCOTCH, skotsh', vt. To cut with shallow incisions.
SCOTCH, skotsh', a.

SCOTTISH, skôt-'lsh, a. Relating to Scotland.

SCOTTISH, skôt-ish, a.)
SCOTCH Collops, or SCOTCHED Collops, skôtsh', or skôtshd', n. Veal cut into small pieces.
SCOTCH Hoppers, skôtshd', n. A play.
SCOTCHED, skôtshd', pp. Cut with shallow incisions. Supported as a wheel.
SCOTCHING, skôtshd'ng, ppr. Cutting with shallow incinaisions. Supporting as a wheel

incisions. Supporting as a wheel. SCOTER, sko-tur, n. The black diver, or duck; a

species of anas.

SCOTFREE, skôt-srê', a. Without payment. SCOTIA, skôt-shâ, n. In architecture: a semicircular

cavity or channel between the tores in the bases of columns.

SCOTIST, sko-tist, n. A schoolman, following the opinions of Scotus on several abstruse questions, in opposition to those of Thomas Aquinas. See Thomist. SCOTOGRAPH, sko-to-graf, n. An instrument en-

abling persons to write in the dark. SCOTOMY, skot-o-me, n. A dizziness in the head. SCOTTERING, skôt-ûr-îng, n. In Herefordshire: a custom among the boys of burning a wad of peasestraw at the end of harvest.

SCOTTICISM, skot'is-izm, n. A Scottish idiom. SCOUNDREL, skåôn-drel, n. A low petty villain. SCOUNDREL, skåôn-drel, a. Base; disgraceful. SCOUNDRELISM, skaon-drel-izm, n.

Tascany, skåör', vt. To rub hard with any thing rough. To purge. To cleanse. To range about. SCOUR, skåör', vi. To clean. To be ρurged. To rove. SCOURED, skåör'd, pp. Rubbed with something rough. SCOURER, skao'r-ur, n. One that cleans by rubbing. SCOURGE, skůrj', n. A whip; a lash. One that SCOURGE, skůrj', vt. To lash with a whip. [afflicts. SCOURGED, skůrj'd, np. Whipped. SCOURGER, skůrj'd, np. One of the sect called fla-

gellants, who scourged themselves. [scourge. SCOURGING, skårjing, n. Punishment by the SCOURGING, skårjing, ppr. Lashing.

SCOURING, skad-ring, n. A looseness.

SCOURING, skåő-ring, ppr. Rubbing with some-[another. See Scorse. thing rough. another. See Scorre.

SCOURSE, skô'rs, vt. To exchange one thing for SCOUT, skâôt', n. One who is sent to observe the motions of the enemy. A high rock.

SCOUT, skåôt', vt. To treat with contempt.
SCOUT, skåôt', vi. To observe the motions of an enemy. To sneer. SCOUTED, skaot-ed, pp. Treated with contempt

SCOUTING, skååting, ppr. Treating contemptuously. SCOVEL, skåviel, n. A mop for sweeping an oven a maulkin. SCOW, skåô', n. A large flat-bottomed-boat, used as

a ferry-boat, or for unloading vessels. SCOW, skåb', vt. To transport into a scow.

SCOW, skåó', vt. To transport into a scow.
SCOWED, skåó'd, pp. Transported into a scow.
SCOWING, skåó'lng, ppr. Transporting into a scow.
SCOWL, skåó'l, n. Look of sullenness.
SCOWL, skáó'l, vt. To look frowningly.
SCOWL, skáó'l, vt. To frown.
SCOWLED, skáó'l, pp. Frowned at.

SCRAGGY, skråg-e, a. Lean; marcid. Uneven. SCRAMBLE, skråm'bl, n. Eager contest. Climbing

by the hands. SCRAMBLE, skram'bl, v. To catch with the hands.

To climb by the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skråmb-lår, n. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLING, skråm-bling, n. The act of climb-

ing by the help of the hands. SCRAMBLING, skråm'bling, ppr. Climbing by the

help of the hands.
SCRANCH, skrantsh', vt. To grind between the teeth.
SCRANCHED, skrantshd', pp. Ground with the teeth.
SCRANCHING, skrantshd'ing, ppr. Grinding with the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skrån'-čl, a. Slight; poor. SCRAP, skråp', n. A small particle. A scri SCRAPE, skråp', n. Difficulty; perplexity. A scrip. A bow. SCRAPE, skrå'p, vi. To take away by scraping. erase. To gather with diligence.
SCRAPE, skrå'p, vi. To make a liarsh noise.

SCU

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SCRIPTORY, skrip²tůr-ê, a. Written.
SCRIPTURAL, skrip²tŷůr-ål, n. Contained in the Bible.
SCRIPTURALIST, skrip²tŷůr-ål-îst, n. One who adheres literally to the Scriptures.
SCRIPTURE, skrip²tŷůr, n. Sacred writing; the Bible.
SCRIPTURIST, skrip²tŷůr-îst, n. One who thematik understade he acceptable understade he play ill on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow. To curry favour.
SCRAPED, skrå/pd, pp. Cleared by rubbing. SCRAPING, skrå'p-ing, n. An instrument with which any thing is scraped. A miser. A fiddle.

SCRAPING, skrå'p-ing, ppr. Rubbing the surface with something sharp. roughly understands the sacred writings. SCRIVENER, skriv-en-ür, n. One who draws conwith something sharp.

SCRAT, skråt', n. An hermaphrodite.

SCRAT, skråt', vt. To scratch.

SCRAT, skråt', vi. To rake; to search.

SCRATCH, skråtsh', n. A slight wound.

SCRATCH, skråtsh', vt. To hurt with any thing pointed. To write awkwardly.

SCRATCHED, skråtsh'd, pp. Torn by something sharp.

SCRATCHER, skråtsh'dr, n. He that scratches.

SCRATCHES, skråtsh'ez, n. Cracked ulcers or scabs in a hors's foot. tracts or places money at interest. SCROFULA, skrôf'u-lå, n. The king's evil. [fula. SCROFULOUS, skrôf'u-lås, n. Diseased with the scro-SCROG, skróg', n. A stunted shrub. SCROTUM, skró-tům, n. The bag which contains the SCROLL, skrol, n. A writing wrapped up. [testicles. SCROYLE, skråë'l, n. A mean fellow. SCRUB, skråb', n. A mean fellow. A worn-out brooms SCRUB, skråb', vt. To rub hard. in a horse's foot. face. SCRUBBED, skrůb²čd, a. SCRUBBY, skrůb²č, a. SCRUBBED, skrůb²č, a. SCRUBBED, skrůb²d, pp. Rubbed hard. SCRATCHING, skråtsh'ing, ppr. Tearing the sur-SCRATCHINGLY, skråtsh'ing-lê, ad. With the action of scratching. tion of scratching.

SCRAWI, skrå', n. Surface or scurf.

SCRAWI, skrå'l, vi. To draw irregularly.

SCRAWI, skrå'l, vi. To write unskilfully.

SCRAWI, skrå'l, vi. To write unskilfully.

SCRAWIED, skrå'ld, pp. Written badly.

SCRAWIER, skrå'l-ür, n. A clumsy writer.

SCRAWING, skrå'l-ing, ppr. Writing badly.

SCRAY, skrå'l, n. A bird called a sea-swallow.

SCREABLE, skrå'l-äll, a. That may be spit out.

SCREAK, skrå'l, n. A screech. SCRUBBING, skråbfing, ppr. Rubbing hard. SCRUF, skråf, n. The same with Scurf. SCRUPLE, skråpl,n. Doubt. The third part of a drachm. SCRUPLE, skrő'pl, n. Doubt. The third part of a drachm. SCRUPLE, skrő'pl, vi. To doubt. To hesitate. SCRUPLE, skrő'pl, vi. To doubt. SCRUPLED, skrő'pld, pp. Doubted. SCRUPLED, skrő'pld, pp. Doubted. SCRUPLING, skrő'pling, pp. Doubting. SCRUPLING, skrő'pling, pp. Doubting. SCRUPULIZE, skrő'pu-li'z, vi. To perplex with scruples. SCRUPULOSITY, skrő-pu-los'ti-ĉ, n. Doubt. Ten-SCRUPULOUS, skrő'pou-lis. a. Nicely doubt'ul. SCREAK, skré'k, n. A screech.
SCREAK, skré'k, vi. To make a shrill noise.
SCREAM, skré'm, n. A shrill, quick, loud cry.
SCREAM, skré'm, vi. To cry out shrilly. SCRUPULOUS, skrő-pu-lús-ne, n. Doubtful. Captious. Careful; Cautious. SCRUPULOUSLY, skrő-pu-lůs-lê, ad. Carefully. SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrő-pu-lůs-nes, n. The state SCREAMER, skrê'm-år, n. A bird. SCREAMING, skrê'm-ång, n. The act of crying out. of being scrupulous.
SCRUTABLE, skrő/t-åbl, a. Discoverable by inquiry.
SCRUTATION, skrő-tä-shůn, n. Search; inquiry. SCREAMING, skrê'm-ing, ppr. Crying with a shrill voice. SCREECH, skré'tsh, n. Harsh horrid cry. [guish. SCREECH, skré'tsh, vi. To cry out as in terror or an-SCREECHING, skré'tsh-fing, ppr. Uttering a shrill cry. SCREECHOWL, skré'tsh-åö'l, n. An owl that hoots in the right. SCRUTATOR, skrő-tä't-ür, n. Examiner. SCRUTINEER, skrő-tin-è'r, n. An examiner. SCRUTINOUS, skrő-tin-üs, a. Full of inquiries. SCRUTINIZE, skrôtin-i'z, vt. \ To search; to ex-SCRUTINY, skrôtin-e, vt. \ amine. SCRUTINIZED, skrôtin-i'zd, pp. Examined closely. [behind a cornice. in the night. SCREED, skre'd, n. With plasterers: the floated work SCREEN, skrê'n, n. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. A riddle to sift sand. SCRUTINIZING, skro-tin-i'z-ing, ppr. Examining concealment. A riddle to sitt sand.

SCREEN, skre'n, vt. To shelter; to conceal. To riddle.

SCREENED, skre'nd, pp. Sheltered from injury.

SCREENING, skre'n-ing, ppr. Protecting from injury.

SCREW, skre'n, n. One of the mechanical powers, or instruments, by which things are fastened.

SCREW, skre'n, vt. To turn or move by a screw.

SCREW Tree, skre'tre', n. A plant of the East and West Ledies. closely. SCRUTINY, skrô-tin-ê, n. Inquiry; search. SCRUTOIRE, skro-toa'r, n. A case of drawers for writing.

SCRUZE, skrőz', vt. To squeeze; to compress.

SCRUZED, skrőz', pp. Squeezed.

SCRUZING, skrő'z-ing, ppr. Squeezing.

SCUD, skůd', vt. To be carried precipitately before a SCUD, skůd', vt. To be carried precipitately before a SCUD, skůd', vt. To pass over quickly

[tempest. SCUDDED střádžád, nn. Passed over quickly. West Indies. SCREWED, skrå'd, pp. Fastened with screws. SCREWER, skrå'dr, n. That which screws. SCREWING, skró'ing, ppr. Fastening with a screw. SCRIBATIOUS, skri'b-å'shås, a. Skilful in, or fond SCUDDED, skud'ed, pp. Passed over quickly. SCUDDING, skůd-ing, ppr. Driving before a tempest. SCUDDLE, skůd'l, vi. To run with precipitation. of writing.
SCRIBBLE, skrib'l, n. Worthless writing.
SCRIBBLE, skrib'l, vt. To write without use or elegance. SCUDDLE, skåd'l, vi. To run with precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skåd'l, vi. A confused quarrel.

SCUFFLE, skåd'l, vi. To fight confusedly.

SCUFFLING, skåd'lång, ppr. Striving for superiority

SCUG, skåg', vt. To hide. [with close embrace.

SCUGGED, skågd', pp. Hidden.

SCUGGING, skåd'ling, ppr. Hiding.

SCULK, skålk', vi. To lurk in hiding-places.

SCULKER, skålk'ån, n. A lurker.

SCULKING, skålk'ång, ppr. Withdrawing into a place of concealment. To comb wool. SCRIBBLE, skrib'l, vi. To write without care.
SCRIBBLER, skrib'lūr, n. A petty author.
SCRIBBLED, skrib'lūt, pp. Written without care.
SCRIBBLING, skrib'līng, ppr. Writing without care.
SCRIBE, skrib, n. A publick notary. A Jewish doctor of the law. SCRIBE, skri'b, vt. To mark by rule. of concealment. of conceatment.

SCULL, skůl', n. The bone which incases and defends the brain. A small boat. See Sculler. A shoal SCULL, skůl', vt. To impel a boat by an oar. [of fish. SCULLCAP, skůl'-kāp, n. A headpiece. SCULLED, skůl'-kāp, n. A headpiece. SCULLER, skůl'-ůr, n. A cuckboat.

SCULLER, skůl'-ůr-è, n. The place where kettles or dishes are cleaned. SCRIBED, skri'bd, pp. Marked by rule.
SCRIBING, skri'b-lng, ppr. Marking by rule.
SCRIBING, skri'b-lng, n. A term in carpentry applied to the fitting of the edge of one board to the surface SCRIMER, skri'm-år, n. A gladiator. [of another. SCRIMP, skrimp', a. Short; scanty. SCRINE, skri'n, n. A place in which writings or curiosties are reposited. dishes are cleaned. SCULLING, skůl-ing, ppr. Impelling a boat by an oar. SCULLION, skůl-ýůn, n. The servant that washes the kettles and the dishes. SCRINIUM, skrin-yum, n. A box or small chest made

tained in SCULLIONLY, skul-yun-le, a. Low; base. fa scrip. SCULP, skulp', vt. To carve; to engrave.

to contain valuable articles.

SCRIPT, skript', n. A small writing 580

SCRIP, skrip', n. A small bag. A schedule. SCRIPPAGE, skrip'ej, n. That which is contained in

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit'. but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—v, e, or i—i, u.

SCULPED, skulpd', pp. Carved; engraved. SCULPING, skulpd'ing, ppr. Carving. SCULPTILE, skulpdtil, a. Made by carving.

SCULPTOR, skulp-tur, n. One who cuts wood or stone into images

SCULPTURE, skůlp-týůr, n. Carved work. SCULPTURE, skůlp-týůr, vt. To cut; to engrave. SCULPTURED, skůlp-týůrd, pp. Carved; engraved. SCULPTURING, skůlp-týůr-ing, ppr. Carving; en-

graving. [liquor. SCUM, skům', n. That which rises to the top of any SCUM, skům', vt. To clear off the scum.

SCUMBER, skům'bůr, n. The dung of a fox. SCUMMED, skůmd', pp. Skimmed. scummed. SCUMMER, skům'ůr, n. A vessel with which liquor is SCUMMING, skuming, ppr. Skimming.

SCUMMINGS, skum-ingz, n. pl. The matter scummed from the boiling liquor of the cane juice.

SCUPPER Holes, skup'ur, n Small holes on the deck,

through which water is carried into the sea. SCUPPERHOSE, skåp-år-hô'z, n. A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scupper of the lower deck

of a ship to prevent the water from entering. SCUPPERNAIL, skup'ur-na'l, n. A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.

SCUPPERPLUG, skůp-dr-plug', n. A plug to stop a scupper.
SCURF, skurf', n. A dry miliary scab. [scurfy.
SCURFINESS, skurf'é-ne's, n. The state of being

SCURFINESS, SKUT-e-nes, n. The state of being SCURFY, skůrf²ê, a. Having scabs.
SCURRILE, skůr²ll, a. Low; mean.
SCURRILITY, skůr²ll²lt²e, n. Mean buffoonery.
SCURRILOUS, skůr²ll²us, a. Grossly opprobrious.
SCURRILOUSLY, skůr²ll²us-le, ad. With gross re-

proach. SCURRILOUSNESS, skår'il-ås-nês, n. Scurrility.

SCURVILY, skůr´vůl-ê, ad. Vilely; basely. SCURVINESS, skůr´vê-nes, n. State of being scurvy. SCURVOGEL, skur-vô-gel, n. A Brazilian fowl of the

stork kind, the jabiruguacu. SCURVY, skůr-ve, n. A disease of the inhabitants of cold countries. [worthless. SCURVY, skůr'vé, a. Diseased with the scurvy. Vile;

SCURVY, skur-ve, a. Diseased with the scurvy. Vile; SCURVYGRASS, skår-ve-grås, n. The plant spoon-'SCUSES, sku-se'z. For excuses. [wort. SCUT, skåt', n. The tail of those animals whose tails

are very short, as the hare. SCUTAGE, sku⁴tėj, n. Escuage. See Escuage. SCUTCHEON, skutsh⁴un, n. The ensigns armorial of a family. See Escurcheon.

SCUTE, sku't, n. A French gold coin of three shillings and four pence sterling. [surfaces. SCUTELLATED, skůt-čl-å/t-čd, a. Divided into small SCUTIFORM, sku'tô-farm, a. Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, skůt'l, n. A wide shallow basket. A hole in the deck to let down into the ship. A quick pace. SCUTTLE, skut'l, vi. To run with precipitation.

SCUTTLE, skutl, vt. To cut holes in the deck of a ship, when stranded or overset, and continuing to float on the surface.

SCUTTLED, skåt'ld, pp. Sunk by cutting holes in the in the bottom. bottom. SCYTALE, skắt-lầng, ppr. Sinking by cutting holes SCYTALE, skắt-lầ-lầ, n. A species of serpent. SCYTHE, si'th, n. See SITHE. SCYTHE, si'th, v. See SITHE. SCYTHIAN, sith-lýần, n. A native of Scythia. SCYTHIAN, sith-lýần, a. Pertaining to Scythia.

SDAIN, sda'n, n. Disdain.

'SDAIN, sda'n, vt. } To disdain.
'SDEIN, sdâ'n, vt. } To disdain.
'SDEINFUL, sdâ'n-fôl, a. Disdainful.
SEA, sê', n. The ocean.
SEA, sê', is often used in composition. [wnich see.
SEA ANEMONY, sê-ån-êm²ô-nê, n. The animal flower: SEAAPE, sê-a'p, n. The name given to a marine animal, which plays tricks like an ape.

SEABANK, sé'bangk', n. A fence to keep the sea within bounds.

SEABAR, sê'bar, n. The sea-swallow. SEABAT, sê'båt', n. A sort of flying fish.

SEABATHED, sê'-bâ'thd, a. Bathed in the sea. SEABEAR, sé'ba'r, n. The white or polar bear; also the ursine seal.

SEABEAST, sé'bé'st, n. A large animal of the sea. SEABEAT, sê-bê't, a. Dashed by the waves of SEABEATEN, sê-bê'tn, a. the sea. SEABOARD, sê-bô'rd, ad. Towards the sea. SEABOAT, sê-bô'rt, n. Vessel capable to bear the sea.

SEABORD, sé-ba'rd, a. Bordering on the sea.

SEABORN, sê'bà'rn, a. Born of the sea. SEABOUND, sê'bàô'nd, a. Bou

SEABOUND, sé'bhô'nd, a. Born of the sea.

SEABOUNDED, sé'bhô'nd, a. Bounded by the SEABOUNDED, sé'bhô'nd-èd, a. Sea.

SEABOY, sé'bhê'c, n. Boy employed on shipboard.

SEABREACH, sé'brê'tsh, n. Irruption of the sea.

SEABREEZE, sé'brê'z, n. Wind blowing from the sea.

SEACABBAGE, sé'khô'c, a. Built for the sea.

SEACABEAGE, sé'khô'c, n. Seacolewort: a plant.

SEACALF, sé'khô', n. The seal.

SEACAP, sé'khô', n. Cap made to be

SEACAP, sê-kap', n. Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

SEACARD, sê-kh'rd, n. The mariner's card. SEACARP, sê-khrp, n. A spotted fish that lives among rocks.

SEACHANGE, sê-tshā/nj, n. Change affected by the SEACHART, sê-tshārt', n. Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

SEACIRCLED, sê'sêrkld, a. Surrounded by the sea. SEACOAL, se-kô'l, n. Coal, so called, because brought

to London by sea; pitcoal.

SEACOAST, sê-kô'st, n. Edge of the sea.

SEACOBS, sê-kôb, n. A seagull.

SEACOLEWORT, sê-kô'l-bûrt, n. Seacale, which see.

SEACOMPASS, sê-kûm-pûs, n. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOOT, sê-kôt, n. Seafowl, like the moor-hen. SEACORMORANT, or Seudrake, sê-kà/r-mur-ant, n. A seacrow.

SEACOW, sê'kâô', n. The manatee of the cetaceous SEACROW, sê'kô', n. The scagull. SEADOG, sê'dôg', n. Perhaps the shark. SEADRAGON, sê'drâg'ûn, n. A seaûsh, the viver

SEAEAR, sé-ér, n. A sealant.
SEAEAR, sé-érl, n. The conger.
SEAERL, sê-érl, n. The conger.
SEAENCIRCLED, sé-én-sérk'ld, a. Surrounded by
SEAFARER, sé-fâ'r-ûr, n. A mariner.
SEAFARING, sé-fâ'r-ûr, n. A mariner.
SEAFARING, sé-fâ'r-ing, a. Travelling by sea
SEAFENNEL, sê-fên-éèl, n. SAMPHIRE.

SEAFIGHT, se'f'st, n. Battle of ships.
SEAFISH, se'f'sh', n. Fish that live in the sea.
SEAFOWL, se'fa'o'l, n. Birds that live at sea.

SEAFOX, sê-fòks', n. A species of squalus, having a tail longer than the body. [in the water, in the water. SEAGAGE, sé-gå/j, n. The depth that a vessel sinks SEAGARLAND, sé-går-lånd, n. An herb.

SEAGIRDLES, sê'gerd'lz, n. A sea mushroom.

SEAGIRT, se'-ge'rt, a. Girded by the sea. SEAGOD, se'-god', n. One of the fabulous deities of SEAGOWN, sê-gab'n, n. A mariner's short-sleeved

SEAGRASS, sê-gras, n. An herb growing on the seasea; cerulcan.

SEAGREEN, sé'gré'n, a. Resembling the colour of the SEAGREEN, sé'gré'n, n. Saxifrage; a plant. SEAGULL, sé'gril, n. The seacrow. SEAHARE, sé'hâ'r, n. A marine animal of the genus

laplysia, whose body is covered with membranes reflected; it has a lateral pore on the right side, and four feelers resembling ears. The body is nearly oval, soft, gelatinous and punctuated. Its juice is poisonous, and it is so fetid as to cause nausea.

ous, and it is so tend as to cause nausea.

SEAHEDGEHOG, sê-hêj-hôg, n. A sea shellfish.

SEAHOG, sê-hôg', n. The porpoise.

SEAHOLLY, sê-hôl-ê, n. A plant.

SEAHOLM, sê-hô'm, n. Seaholly.

SEAHORSE, sê-hâ'rs, n. The morse. By the seahorse

Dryden means the hippopotamus. SEALEGS, sê'lêgz', n. The ability to walk on a ship's

deck, when pitching or rolling. SEALEMON, sè-lèm-un, n. A marine animal of the

SEB

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 s'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at —good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

gen's doris, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon colour. SEALIKE, sê-li'k, a. Resembling the sea. SEALION, sê-li-an, n. An animal of the genus phoca fierceness and ravenousness. It grows sometimes to the length of four, and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceous animals and shellfish. SEAWORMWOOD, sê-courme-country with the SEAWORMWOOD, sê-courme country with the search of the search or seal, which has a mane like a lion. grows in the sea. SEAMAID, sé-ma'd, n. A mermaid. SEAMALL, sé-ma'l, n. A seagull. SEAWORTHY, sê'ôår'thê, a. Fit to go to sea. SEAL, sê'l, n. The seacalf.

SEAL, sê'l, vt. A stamp. The impression made in wax.

SEAL, sê'l, vi. To fasten with a seal. To confirm by

SEAL, sê'l, n. To fasten with a seal [a seal. SEAMAN, sê'man, n. A sailor. Merman; the male of the mermaid. SEAMANSHIP, sê'mån-ship, n. Naval skill. SEAMARK, sê'mårk', n. Point serving the mariners SEALED, sê'ld. pp. Fastened with a seal; confirmed. SEALER, sê'l-dr, n. One that seals. as directions of their course. SEAMEW, sê'mu, n. A fowl that frequents the sea. SEALING, se'l-ing, n. Act of sealing. SEALING, se'l-ing, n. Act of seating. Inrining. SEALING, se'l-ing, ppr. Fastening with a seal; con-SEALINGWAX, se'l-ing-6åks, n. Wax to seal letters. SEAM, se'm, n. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together. The juncture of planks. A cicatrix; a sear. Eight bushels of corn. A quantity [firming. SEAMONSTER, sê'mons'tur, n. Strange animal of SEAMOSS, sê'-mòs', n. Coral. the sea. SEAMOUSE, sê'måô's, n. A marine animal of the genus aphrodita. SEANAVELWORT, sê'nā'vl-ðårt, n. An herb growof glass, weighing 120 pounds. SEAM, se'm, vt. To join together. To mark; to scar. ing in Syria. SEANEEDLE, sé'né'dl, n. A name of the garfish, of the genus esox. Its back is of a fine green colour, and when in the water, its colours are extremely SEAMED, sê'md, pp. Marked with seams.
SEAMING, sê'm-îng, ppr. Marking with scars.
SEAMLESS, sê'm-îes, a. Having no seam.
SEAMRENT, sê'm-rênt, n. A breach of the stitches. beautiful. of stiff jelly. SEANURSED, sê'nûrsd, a. Nursed by the sea. SEAMSTRESS, sê'm-strès, n. A woman whose trade SEAMY, sê'm-ê, a. Having a seam. SEAN, sê'n, n. A net. SEANYMPH, se'nimf, n. Goddess of the sea. is to sew. SEAONION, sê-du-ŷdu, n. An herb. SEAOOSE, sê-8'z, n. The mud on the shore. SEAR, sê'n, a. A net. SEAR, sê'r, a. Dry. See Sere. SEAR, sê'r, vt. To cauterize. To wither SEAOTTER, sê-ot-ur, n. A species of otter that has hind feet like those of a seal. hind feet like those of a seal.

SEAPAU, sê-tôd, n. Another name of the lumpfish.

SEAPAU, sê-pôd, n. The starfish.

SEAPAUTHER, sê-pôn-thủr, n. A fish like a lampry.

SEAPHEASANT, sê-fêz-ant, n. The pintailed duck.

SEAPIE, sê-pi, n. A fowl of the genus hæmatopus,

SEAPYE, sê-pi, n. and grallic order, called also the oyster-catcher, from its thrusting its beak into SEARCLOTH, sê'r-kla'th, n. A plaster. SEARCE, sê'rs, n. A sieve. A bolter. SEARCE, sê'rs, vt. To sift finely. SEARCED, se'rs'd, pp. Sifted; separated. SEARCER, se'rs-år, n. One who sifts corn. SEARCH, sertsh', n. Inquiry. Examination. SEARCH, sertsh', vt. To examine; to try. To seek SEARCH, sertsu, v. 10 casa.

for. To probe.

SEARCH, sertsh', vi. To make a search.

SEARCHABLE, sertsh'abl, a. That may be explored.

SEARCHED, sertsh'd, pp. Explored; examined.

SEARCHER, sertsh'ar, n. Examine; trier. An officient of the service of the oysters when open, and taking out the animal. SEAPIECE, sê'pê's, n. A picture representing any SEAPIECE, se-pe's, n. A pleture representing any thing at sea.

SEAPLANT, sê-plânt, n. A plant that grows in salt SEAPOOL, sê-pô'l, n. A lake of salt water.

SEAPORT, sê-pô'rt, n. A harbour.

SEARESEMBLING, sê-rê-pd-blîng, u. Sea-like.

SEARISK, sê-rîsk, n. Hazard at sea.

SEAROBBER, sê-rôb-ûr, n. A pirate.

SEAROOKET, sê-rôb-ûr, n. A plant.

SEAROOM, sê-rôv-n, n. Open sea.

SEAROVER, sê-rôv-ûr, n. A pirate. cer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. SEARCHING, sertshing, n. Examination. SEARCHING, sertshing, ppr. Looking into; exploring; seeking. SEARCHLESS, sertsh-les, a. Escaping search. SEARCING, sers-ing, ppr. Sifting; separating the SEAROVER, sé-rô'y-år, n. A pirate. SEARUFF, sé-råf, n. A kind of seafish. SEASCORPION, sé-skå'rp-yun, n. Another name for fine part of meal. [surface, SEARED, se'rd, pp. Dried; withered. Burnt on the SEAREDNESS, se'r-ed-nes, n. State of being seared the fatherlasher. the fatherlasher.

SEASERPENT, sé-sér-éris, n. Naval war.

SEASERVICE, sé-sér-éris, n. Naval war.

[adde SEASHARK, sé-shà'rk, n. A ravenous seafish.

SEASHELL, sé-shà'rk, n. A ravenous seafish.

SEASHORE, sé-sih'r, n. The coast of the sea.

SEASICK, sé-sik, a. Sick on the sea.

SEASIDE, sé-sik, a. The edge of the sea

SEASIDE, sé-sik, n. The starfish.

SEASURGEON. sé-sik, n. The starfish. A water serpent; an or cauterized. SEARING, se'r-ing, ppr. Drying; withering. SEASON, se'z-ûn, n. One of the four parts of the year. [adder. A fit time. SEASON, sê'z-ûn, vt. To give a relish to. To mature. SEASON, sê'z-ûn, vi. To savour. SEASONABLE, sê'z-ûn-åbl, a. Proper: as to time. SEASONABLENESS, sê'z-ûn-åbl-nês, ad. Oppor-SEASURGEON, sé-sår-jån, n. A surgeon employed tuneness of time. on shipboard. SEASONABLY, sê'z-un-ab-lê, ad. Properly in time. SEASURROUNDED, sê-sùr-rāônd-éd, a. Encircled by SEATERM, sê-têrm', n. Word of art used by the seamen. SEASONAGE, sê'z-ůn-ěj, n. Sauce. SEASONED, sê'z-und, pp. Mixed with something that SEATHIEF, sê-thê'f, n. A pirate. gives a relish. SEATOAD, sé-tôd, n. A seafish so named. SEATORN, sé-tôrn, a. Torn by the sea. SEATOSSED, sé-tôst', a. Tossed by the sea. SEAURCHIN, sê-tôrtsh-tîn, n. The echinus. SEASONER, sé'zůn-ůr, n. He who seasons any thing. SEASONING, sé'zůn-îng, n. That which gives a relish by SEASONING, sé'z-ůn-îng, ppr. Giving a relish by The body mansion. something added. SEAT, sê't, v. Any thing on which one may sit.

SEAT, sê't, vt. To fix; to place firm.

SEAT, sê't, vi. To rest; to lie down.

SEATED, sê't-èd, pp. Placed on a chair. is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often set with moveable prickles. with moveable prickies. SEAWALLED, số-¢ỗử/d, a. Snrrounded by the sea. SEAWARD, số-¢ỗử/d, a. Directed towards the sea. SEAWARD, số-¢ỗử/d, a. Towards the sea. SEAWATER, số-¢ỗử/dr, n. The water of the sea. SEAWEED, số-¢ỗử/d, n. A marine plant of the genus SEATING, sé't-ing, ppr. Placing on a seat. SEAVES, sé'vz, n. Itushos. SEAVY, sé'v-é, a. Overgrown with rushes. SEBACEOUS, sé-bā'shūs, a. Made of tallow. fucus, used as manure, and for making glass and soap. SEBACIC, sé-bås-îk, a. Made of fat, or tallow. SEBATE, sé-bå't, n. A salt formed by the sebacic acid A common name for the marine algæ, and some other plants growing in salt water. SEAWITHWIND, sè-bîth-bînd, n. Bindweed.

and a base

SEAWOLF, se-bolf, n. This fish is so named from its

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species of jujube.

SEBESTEN, sé-bésétén, n. The Assyrian plum : a

SFCANT, schkant, n. In geometry: the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

SECANT sé'kånt, a. Cutting into two parts.
SECEDE, sé-sé'd, vi. To withdraw from fellowship.
SECEDER, sé-sé'd-år, n. One who withdraws himself.

SECEDING, sê-sê'd-ing, ppr. Withdrawing from fellowship. [matter. SECERN, sé-sérn', vt. To separate finer from grosser SECERNED, sé-sérnd', pp. Separated. SECERNING, sé-sérding, ppr. Separating. SECESS, sé-sés', n. Retirement. SECESS, sé-sés', n. Retirement. SECESION, sé-sésh-ån, n. The act of withdrawing.

SECLES Si'kl, n. A century.
SECLUDE, sê'kl, n. A century.
SECLUDED, sê-klu'd, vt. To exclude.
SECLUDED, sê-klu'd-ěd, pp. Shut out.

SECLUDING, se-klu'd-ing, ppr. Shutting out. Withdrawing.

SECLUSION, sê-klu'zhůn, n. A shutting ouc. SECLUSIVE, sê-klu'sıv, a. That secludes.

SECOND, sek-und, n. One who supports. The sixtieth

part of a minute. SECOND, sek-and, a. The ordinal of two. SECOND, sek-and, vt. To support; to assist. To follow in the next place.

SECOND Sight, sek'dnd-si't, n. The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish Highlanders.

SECOND Sighted, sek'and-si't-ed, a. Having the se-

cond sight. SECONDARILY, sek-und-er-fl-e, ad. In the second degree. of being secondary.

degree. Of being secondary. SECONDARINESS, sêk-'ûnd-êr-ê-nês, n. The state SECONDARY, sêk-'ûnd-êr-ê, n. A delegate SECONDARY, sêk-'ûnd-êr-ê, a. Not primary. SECONDED, sêk-'ûnd-êd, pp. Supported; aided. SECONDER, sêk-'ûnd-ûr, n. One who supports ano-

SECOND-HAND sék'und-hand, n. Possession re-

ceived from the first possessor. SECOND-HAND, sek-ånd-hånd, a. Not original. SECOND-HAND, sex-und-nand, a. Not original, SECOND-HAND, sex-und-nand, ad. Not originally. SECONDING, sex-und-nand, ad. Not originally. SECONDING, sex-und-land-nand, ad. In the second place. SECONDRATE, sex-und-rath, n. Of the second order.

SECRECY, sé'krés-é, n. Privacy. Concealment. Fidelity to a secret.

SECRET, sé-krét, a. Concealed. Private. Not appaSECRET, sé-krét, n. Something studiously hidden.

Not discovered.

SECRET, sé-kré't, vt. To keep private. SECRETARY, sêk'rê-têr-ê. n. One who writes for SECRETARYSHIP, sêk'rê-têr-ê-shîp, n. The office SECRETE, sê-krê't, vt. To hide. [of a secretary. SECRETE, sê-krê't, vt. To hide. [o SECRETED, sê-krê't-êd, pp. Concealed.

SECRETING, se-kré't-îng, ppr. Concealing; hiding. SECRETION, se-kré'shûn, n. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the fluids of the body. The fluid secreted.

SECRETIST, sé-kret-ist, n. A dealer in secrets.

SECRETITIOUS, sek-ré-tish'us, a. Parted by animal SECRETLY, sé-krét-lé, ad. Privately. secretion. SECRETNESS, sê'krêt-nês, n. Privacy; concealment. SECRETORY, sê-krê'tûr-ê, a. Performing the office of secretion. tenets.

SECT, sěkť, n. A body of men united in some settled SECTARIAN, sěk-tå'r-ýån, a. Belonging to a sect. SECTARIAN, sék-tå'r-ýån, n. A member of any sect. SECTARIANISM, sék-tå'r-ýån-fzm, n. Sectarism.

SECTARISM, sck-te-1zm, n. Disposition to sects.
SECTARIST, sck-ta-rist, n. A sectary who separates from public establishment. A dissenter.

SECTARY, sekt'er-e, n. A follower; a pupil. SECTATOR, sekt-å-tur, n. An imitator; a disciple. SECTILE, sekt-îl, a. A sectile mineral, is one that is midway between the brittle, and the malleable, as

soapstone and plumbago. SECTION, sék'shûn, n. A part divided from the rest. SECTIONAL, sék'shûn-âl, a. Pertaining to a distinct

part of a larger body. SECTOR, sék²tår, n. In geometry: an instrument of

wood or metal, with a joint, and a piece to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids.

SECULAR, sek-u-ler, a. Not spiritual; worldly. the church of Rome: not bound by monastick rules.

Happening or coming once in a secle or century.

SECULAR, sék-u-lår, n. A layman. An ecclesiastick.

SECULARITY, sék-u-lår-st-é, n. Worldliness.

SECULARIZATION, sék-u-lér-iz-å-shån, n. Act of

secularizing.

SECULARIZE, sėk-u-lėr-i'z, vt. To make worldly.

SECULARIZED, sėk-u-lėr-i'z, vt. To make worldly.

SECULARIZED, sėk-u-lėr-i'z, vt. To make worldly.

SECULARIZED, sėk-u-lėr-i'z, vt. To make worldly.

SECULARIZING, sek-u-ler-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting SECULARIY, sék-u-lèr-lè, ad. In a worldly manner. SECULARNESS, sék-u-lèr-nés, n. Worldliness. SECUNDATION, sék-ûn-då-shûn, n. Prosperity. SECUNDINE, sék-ûn-din, n. The membrane in which

the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth. ECURE, sê-ku'r, a. Confident. Sure Free from danger; safe. Sure. Careless.

Free from danger; saie.

SECURE, sê-ku'r, vt. To protect; to make safe.

SECURED, sê-ku'rd, pp. Effectually guarded; made certain; confined; made fast.

SECURELY, sê-ku'r-lê, ad, Without danger; safely.

SECUREMENT, sê-ku'r-lê, ad, Cardeonese

SECURENESS, sé-ku'r-nés, n. Carelessness. SECURER, se-ku'r dr, n. He or that which secures.

SECURING, sê-ku'r-ing, ppr. Guarding; confining; making fast.

SECURITY, sê-ku'r-st-ê, n. Confidence. Protection.

Defence. A pledge or caution. Safety. SEDAN, sê-dân', n. A chair: first made at Sedan. SEDATE, sê-dâ't, a. Calm; quiet; still. SEDATELY, sê-dâ't-lê, ad. Calmly.

SEDATENESS, sé-då't-nés, n. Tranquillity.
SEDATION, sé-då'-shån, n. Act of composing.
SEDATIVE, séd'-å-tiv, a. Composing.
SEDATIVE, séd'-å-tiv, n. A medicine that moderates

muscular action. SEDENT, sê-dênt, a. Inactive; quiet. [much action. SEDENTARILY, sêd-ên-têr-îl-ê, ad. Living without SEDENTARINESS, sêd-ên-têr-ê-nês, n. Inactivity.

SEDENTARY, séd-én-tér-é, a. Passed in sitting still;
SEDGE, sèj', n. A narrow fiag. [inactive.
SEDGED, sèjd', a. Composed of flags.
SEDGY, séjd', a. Overgrown with flags. [hottom.
SEDIMENT, séd-é-mént, n. That which settles at the
SEDITION, sé-dish-ûn, n. A popular commotion.
SEDITIONARY, sé-dish-ûn-ér-é, n. An inciter to sedision.

SEDITIOUS, sê-dîsh'ās, a. Factious; turbulent. SEDITIOUSLY, sê-dîsh'ûs-lê, ad. With factious turbulence

SEDITIOUSNESS, sê-dîsh'ûs-nês, n. Turbulence. SEDUCE, sê-du's, vt. To draw aside from the right.

SEDUCED, sé-du'sd, pp. Corrupted. Ition. SEDUCEMENT, sé-du's-ment, n. Practice of seduc-SEDUCER, se-du's-ur, n. A tempter; a corruptor. SEDUCIBLE, se-du's-ibl, a. Corruptible. [of virtue

SEDUCIBLE, se-du's-101, a. Corruptible. for virtue SEDUCING, sê-du'k'-s'ng, ppr. Enticing from the path SEDUCTION, sê-du'k'-shân, n. The art of seducing. SEDULTY, sê-du'k'-tê, n. Diligent assiduity. SEDULOUS, sê-du-l'ît-ê, n. Diligent assiduity. SEDULOUSLY, sê-du'-l'ûs, a. Assiduous. SEDULOUSLY, sê-du'-l'ûs-lê, ad. Assiduously. SEDULOUSNESS, sê-du'-l'ûs-nês, n. Diligence. SEE sê' n. The diocese of a bishon.

SEE, sê', n. The diocese of a bishop. SEE, sê', vt. To perceive by the eye. To discover. Tc behold; to look at. SEE, se', vi. To have the power of sight. To discern

without deception.

without deception.
SEE, se', interj. Lo! Look! Observe!
SEED, se'd, n. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. Progeny; offspring.
SEED, se'd, vi. To shed the seed.
SEEDED, se'd, vt. To sow with seed.
SEEDED, se'd-ed, pp. Sprinkled with seed.
SEEDED, se'd-ed, a. Covered with seeds.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'M, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was' at', good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

others.

Italians.

See SIGNIOR.

SEGREGATING, ség-re-gå/t-ing, ppr. Separating. SEGREGATION, ség-re-gå-shûn, n. Separation from SEEDBUD, sê'd-båd, n. The germ of the fruit in em-SEEDCAKE, sê'd-kâ'k, n. A sweet eake. [bry SEEDCOAT, sê'd-kô't, n. The outer coat of a seed. bryo. SEIGNEURIAL, sé-nu'r-ŷål, a. Invested with powers. SEIGNIOR, sé-néô'r, n. The title of honour given by SEEDER, sé'd-ur, u. One who sows. SEEDING, sê'd-lêrg, ppr. Sowing with seed.
SEEDLAF, sê'd-lêrf, n. The primary leaf. [seed.
SEEDLING, sê'd-lêrg, n. A plant just risen from the
SEEDLIP, sê'd-lôp, n.
SEEDLOP, sê'd-lôp, n.
SEEDLOP, sê'd-lôp, n.
SEEDLOP, sê'd-lôp, n. SEEDNESS, sé'd-pèrl, n. Small grains of pearl.
SEEDPLARL, sé'd-pèrl, n. Small grains of pearl.
SEEDPLOT, sé'd-plot, n. The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. seed. SEEDSMAN, sê'dz-mân, n. The sower. One that sells SEEDTIME, sê'd-ti'm, n. The season of sowing. SEEDVESSEL, sê'd-ves'êl, n. The pericarp which contains the seeds. SEEDY, se'd-e, a. Abounding with secd. SEEING, se'ing, n. Sight; vision. SEEING, se'ing, ppr. Beholding. SEEING, seeing, ppr. Benolding.
SEEING, seeing, ad. Since; sith; it being so
SEEING that, seeing, ad. that.
SEEK, sek, vi. To lock for. To solicit.
SEEK, sek, vi. To make search.
SEEK, sek, ad. To be at a loss.
SEEKER, sek, ad. An inquirer. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.
SEEKING, sc'k-ing, ppr. Looking for; desiring.
SEEKSORROW, sc'k-sor2ô, n. One who contrives to give himself vexation. SEEL, se'l, vt. To close the eye: a term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed. SEEL, sê'l, vi. To lean on one side. SEEL, sê'l, n. Season; time. SEEL, or SEELING, se'l, or se'l ing, n. The agitation of a ship in foul weather.

SEELED, sê'ld, pp. Closed for a time: used in speaking of the eyes of a wild hawk. [hawk.

SEELING, sê'l-îng, ppr. Closing the eyes of a wild SEELY, sê'l-ê, a. Lucky; happy. Silly.

SEEM, sê'm, vt. To have semblance.

SEEM, sê'm, vt. To become like.

SEEMED, sê'md, pp. Befitted.

SEEMER, sê'm-år, n. One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING sô'm-ång, v. Fair appearance. tion of a ship in foul weather. SEEMING, se'm-ing, n. Fair appearance. SEEMING, sê'm-îng, ppr. Appearing. SEEMINGLY, sê'm-îng-lê, ad. In appearance. SEEMINGNESS, sê'm-îng nes, n. Fair appearance. SEEMLESS, sê'm-les, a. Unseemly; indecorous. SEEMLILY, sê'm-lîl-ê, ad. Decently. SEEMLINESS, sê'm-lê-nês, n. Decency; grace. SEEMLY, sê'm-lê, a. Proper; fit.
SEEMLY, sêm-lê, ad. Iu a proper manner.
SEEMLYHED, sê'm-lê-hêd, n. Comely appearance.
SEEN, sê'n, a. Skilled; versed. SEEN, sê'n, pp. Discovered. SEER, sê'r, or sê'dr, n. One who sees. A prophet. SEER, sê'r, a. Several. SEERWOOD, sê'r-ööd'. See SEAR and SERE. SEESAW, sê'sâ, vi. A reciprocating motion. [tion. SEESAW, sê'sâ, vi. To meet with a reciprocating mo-SEETHE, sê'th, vt. To boil; to decoct. SEETHE, sê'th, vi. To be hot. SEETHED, se'thd, pp. Boiled; decocted. SEETHER, se'th-ur, n. A boiler; a pot. SEETHING, se'th-ing, ppr. Boiling; decocting. SEG, seg, n. Sedge. SEGAR, sê-går', n. A little roll of tobacco. SEGHOL, ség'hôl, n. A Hebrew vowel point, or short vowel, thus ..., indicating the sound of the English e. in men. SEGHOLATE, seg-hô-la't, a. Marked with a seghol. SEGMENT, seg'ment, n. A figure contained between

circle as is cut off by that chord.

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Italians. See Signior.

SEIGNIORY, số'n-yu-c, n. A lordship.

SEIGNORAGE, số'n-yu-c, n. Authority.

SEIGNORIZE, số'n-yu-c, n. To lord over.

SEIGNORIZED, số'n-yu-i'z, vt. To lord over.

SEIGNORIZED, số'n-yu-i'z-i'g, pp. Lording over.

SEIGNORIZED, số'n-yu-i'g-i'g-pp. Lording over. SEINE, sê'n, n. A net used in fishing. See SEAN. SEINER, se'n-ur, n. A fisher with nets. SEITZH, sen-ur, n. A nsner with nets. SEITZH, se'ft-ê, n. Something peculiar to man's self. SEIZABLE, sê'z âbl, a. That may be seized. SEIZE, sê'z, vt. To grasp. To take possession by force. SEIZED, sê'zd, pp. Suddenly caught. SEIZER, se'z-ur, n. One who seizes. SEIZIN, sé-zin, n. Is of two sorts: seisin, in fact, and seisin, in law. Seisin, in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken : seisin, in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a sessin, as, an inrolment. The things possessed.
SEIZING, sê'z-îng, n. The act of grasping suddenly. SEIZING, sê'z-îng, ppr. Laying hold on. Taking pos-· seized. session by warrant. SEIZURE, sé'z-ůr, n. The act of seizing. The thing SEJANT, sé'jânt, a. In heraldry: sitting. SEJUNGIBLE, sé-jůng'gibl, a. Capable of being separated. SEJUNCTION, sê-jûngk shûn, n. The act of disjointing. SEJUNG 1101, se-jungar-strain, SEKE, sé'k, a. Sick.
SEKOS, sé'kòs, n. The place in a temple where the heathens inclosed the images of their deities.
SELAGRAPH, sél'á-gráf, n. The section of a building to show the inside thereof. SELCOUTH, sél-kô/th. a. Rarely known; uncommon. SELDOM, sél-dům, ad. Rarely; not often.
SELDOM, sél-dům, a. Rare; not frequent.
SELDOMNESS, sél-dům-něs, n. Rareness.
SELDSHOWN, séld-shő'n, a. Seldom exhibited. SELECT, sê-lêkt, a. To chuse in preference.
SELECT, sê-lêkt, vt. Nicely choscn.
SELECTED, sê-lêkt-êd, pp. Taken by preference.
SELECTEDLY, sê-lêkt-êd-lê, ad. With care and selection. SELECTION, sé-lek'shun, n. The act of chusing; choice. SELECTIVE, sê-lêkt'îv, a. Selecting. SELECTIVE, so-lekt-iv, a. Selecting.
SELECTNES, sô-lèkt-dɛ, n. The state of being select.
SELECTOR, sô-lèkt-dɛ, n. One who selects.
SELENITE, sêl-d-ni't, n.
SELENITES, sêl-d-ni't, n.
SELENITICK, sôl-d-ni'ts, n. A sort of fossil.
SELENITICK, sôl-d-ni'ts, n. Pertaining to selenites.
SELENOGRAPHICAL, sôl-d-n-ô-grāf'ſk-āl, a. Belonging to selengraphy. longing to selenography. [the moon. SELENOGRAPHY, sel-en-eg-rå-fe,n. A description of SELF, self', pron. It signifies the individual as subject to his own contemplation or action. It is much used in composition: as, self-love, self-evident, &c. SELFABASED, self-a-ba/sd, a. Humbled by conscious guilt. SELFABASEMENT, sélf'å-bå's-mént, n. Humiliation, proceeding from a consciousness of guilt. SELFABASING, sělí a bassing, a. Humiliation, the consciousness of guilt or of shame. SELFABUSE, self-a-bu's, n. The abuse of one's own person or powers.

SELFACCUSING, sělf-åk-ku's-ing, a. Accu
SELFACTIVITY, sélf-åk-tív-ít-ê, n. Selfmotion.
SELFADMIRATION, sélf-åd-mir-å-shûn, n. Accu Lone's self. Accusing ration of one's self. SELFADMIRING, sélf-åd-mi-ring, a. Admiring one's SELFAFFAIRS, sélf-åf-få'rz, n. pl. One's own private a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the business SELFAF FRIGHT, self-af-fri't, n. Fear of one's self. SEGNITUDE, ség-én-étu'd, n. Sluggishness; inac-SEGNITY, ség-ént-ét, n. Sluggishness; inac-SEGREGATE, ség-ér-é-gä't, vt. To separate from others. SEGREGATE, ség-ér-é-gä't, part. a. Select. SEGREGATED, ség-ér-gä't-éd, pp. Separated. SELFAFFRIGHTED, self-af-fri't-ed, a. Frightened at one's self. SELFAPPLAUSE, self-ap-plaz, n. Applause of one's SELFAPPROVING, self-ap-prov-lng, a. That approves of one's own conduct.

Admi-

self.

1 2 5 4 3 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w. o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SELFASSUMED, self-ås-su'md, a. Assumed by one's own act, or without authority.

SELFBANISHED, self-ban-ishd, a. Exiled voluntarily. SELFBEGOTTEN, self-be-got'n, a. Begotten by one's

own powers. [self. SELFBORN, sělf-bà'rn, a. Born or produced by one's SELFCENTERED, sělf-sělf-sěn-tůrd, a. Centered in itself. SELFCHARITY, self'tshar'it e, n. Love of one's self. SELFCOMMUNICATIVE, self-kům-mu/n-e-kå/t-iv,a. Imparted or communicated by its own powers.

SELFCONCEIT, sêlf²kûn-sê't, n. Vanity. [self. SELFCONCEITED, sêlf²kûn-sê't-êd, a. Vain of one's SELFCONCEITEDNESS, self-kun-se't-ed-nes, Vanity.

An overweening opinion of one's self. SELFCONFIDENCE, self-kon-fid-ens, n. Reliance

on one's own opinions or powers. SELFCONFIDENT, self-kon-fid-ent, a. Confident of

one's own strength or powers. SELFCONFIDING, self-kun-fi'd-ing, a. Confiding in one's own powers. one's self. SELFCONSCIOUS, self'kon'shus, a. Conscious in SELFCONSCIOUSNESS, self ken'shus-nes, n. Con-

sciousness within one's self. [liberating. SELFCONSIDERING, sélf-kůn-sïd-ůr-ing, a. De-SELFCONSUMING, sélf-kůn-su'm-ing, a. That con-

sumes itself.

SELFCONTRADICTION, self-kon trå-dik-shun, n. Repugnancy in terms. Contradicting itself. SELFCONTRADICTORY, self-kon-tra-dîk-tur-e, a. SELFCONVICTED, self'kůn-vîkt'ed, a. Convicted by one's own cousciousness

SELFCONVICTION, silf-kůn-vík-shun, n. Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness.

SELFCREATED, self'krê-å't-ed, a. Created by one's one's self. colf SELFDECEIT, self'de-se't, n. Deception concerning SELFDECEIVED, self-de-se'vd, α. Misled by one's own mistake. [one's self. SELFDECEIVING, sélf-dê-sê/v-îng, a. SELFDECEPTION, sélf-dê-sêp-shûn, n. Deceiving Deception

concerning one's self. [one's self. SELFDEFENCE, self'-de-fens', n. Act of defending SELFDELUSION, self'-de-lu-zhun, n. Delusion of

one's self.

SELFDENIAL, self-de-ni-al, n. Denial of one's self. SELFDENYING, sělřdě-m'Ing, a. Denying one's self. SELFDEPENDENT, sělřdě-pěnd-ěnt, a. Depending SELFDEPENDING, sělřdê-pěnd-íng, a.) on one's self. SELFDESTRUCTION, sělřdě-strůk'shůn, n. Destruction of one's self

SELFDESTRUCTIVE, sélf-dê-strůk-tîv, a. Leading

to destruction of one's self.

SELFDETERMINATION, self-de-ter-min-a-shun, n. Determination by one's own mind. SELFDETERMINING, self-de-ter-min-ing, a. De-

termining by or of itself. SELFDEVOTED, self-de-vo't-ed, a. Devoted in person. SELFDEVOTEMENT, sélf'dé-vô't-mênt, Devoting SELFDEVOTION, sélf-dê-vô'shůn, n. of one's person and services voluntarily to any hazardous or forlorn enterprise. [one's self.

SELFDEVOTING, self'de-vo't-ing, a. Devoting to SELFDEVOURING, self-de-vao-ring, a. . Devouring one's self or itself. SELFDIFFUSIVE, self'dif-fu's-iv, a. Having power to SELFENJOYMENT, self-en-jae-ment, n. Internal

satisfaction. SELFESTEEM, self'es-te m, n. Esteem SELFESTIMATION, self-es-tim-å-shun, n.) or good

epinion of one's self. SELFEVIDENCE, self-ev-id-ens, n. Evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.

SELFEVIDENT, self'ev'id-ent, a. Commanding immediate assent.

SELFEVIDENTLY, self-ev-fd-ent-le, ad. By means of selfevidence. SELFEXALTATION, self'eks-al-ta'shun, n. Exal-

self. tation of one's self. SELFEXALTING, self-eks-alt-ing, a. Exalting one's SELFEXAMINATION, self-eks-am-in-a-shun, Examining into one's own conduct and motives.

SELFEXCUSING, self-eks-ku's-ing, a. Excusing one's self.

SELFEXISTENCE, self-eks-ist-ens, n. Inherent existence. The existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being An attribute peculiar to God only. or eause.

SLEFEXISTENT, self'eks-ist-ent, a. Existing without dependence on any thing

SELFFLATTERING, self-flåt-ur-ing, a. Flattering one's self.

SELFFLATTERY, sélf-flåt-år-ê, n. Flattery of one's SELFGLORIOUS, sélf-glo'r-y'ds, a. Vain-boasting. SELFHARMING, sélf-ha'r-ming, a. Injuring or hurt-

ing one's self or itself.

SELFHEAL, self-he'l, n. A plant.

SELFHEALING, self-he'l-ing, a. Having the power of healing itself. The self-healing power lands as it or property of healing itself. The self healing power of living animals and vegetables is as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness.

SELFHOMICIDE, sčlíť-hôm/é-si/d, n. Killing one's self. SELFIDOLIZED, sčlíť-idňl-i/zd, a. Idolized by one's self. [by its own powers and will.

SELFIMPARTING, self-im-på/rt-ing, a. Imparting SELFIMPOSTURE, self-im-pos-tyår, n. Imposture practised on one's self.

SELFINTEREST, sélf-în-ter-est, n. A regard to self. SELFINTERESTED, self-in-ter-est-ed, a. Selfishly attentive to one's individual interest.

SELFISH, self-ish, a. Attentive to one's own interest. Void of regard for others.

SELFISHLY, self-ish le, ud. Without love of others.
With regard only to one's own interest.

SELFISHNESS, sélf"lsh-nés, n. Self-love. SELFJUSTIFIER, sélf"jűs-té-fi-űr, n. One who ex-

cuses or justifies himself.

SELFKINDLED, self-kin/dld, a. Kindled of itself.

SELFKNOWING, self-nôl-ej, a. Knowing of itself.

SELFKNOWLEDGE, self-nôl-ej, n. The knowledge of one's own real character. happiness.

of one's own real character.

SELFLOVE, sêlf'lûv, n. Love of one's own person or
SELFLOVING, sêlf'lûv-îng, a. Loving one's self.
SELFMETAL, sêlf'mêt'âl, n. The same metal.
SELFMOTION, sêlf'mêt'âl, n. Motion given by

inherent powers. SELFMOVED, self-movd,a. Moved by inherent power.

SELFMOVING, self-mov-ing, a. Moving to action by inherent power. SELFMURDER, self-mår-dår, n. Suicide.

SELFMURDERER, self-mar-dar-ar, n. One who voluntarily destroys his own life. SELFNEGLECTING, self-ne-glekt-ing, n. A neg-

lecting of one's self.

SELFNESS, sélf-nés. n. Self-love; selfishness. SELFOPINION, sélf-ô-pin-ý-dn, n. One's own opinion. SELFOPINIONED, sélf-ô-pin-ý-dnd, a. Valuing one's

own opinion highly. SELFPARTIALITY, self-pår-shål-it-ê, n. A leaning

or bias in overrating one's own work.

SELFPLEASING, sélf-plê'z-îng, a. Pleasing one's self.

SELFPRAISE, sélf²praz, n. Self applause.

SELFPREFERENCE, sélf²préf-ûr-éns, n. Preference

of one's self to others. [Selfsafety.

SELFRESERVATION, sělf-préz-år-va-shůn, n. SELFREPELLENCY, sělf-rê-pěl-éns-ê, n. The inherent power of repulsion in a body. SELFREPELLING, sělf-rê-pěl-ing, a. Repelling by

its own inherent power.
SELFREPROVED, self-re-provd, a. R
consciousness of one's own sense of guilt. Reproved by

SELFREPROVING, sélf-ré-prov-ing, n. Repelling by its own inherent power.

SELFREPROVING, self-re-prov-ing, a. The act of reproving by an active sense of guilt.
SELFRESTRAINED, self-rê-strand, a. Restrained

by itself, or by one's own power or will. SELFRESTRAINING, self-res-tra-ing, a. Restrain-

ing or controlling itself. SELFSAME, self'sa'm, a. Numerically the same. The

very same. Identicat SELFSEEKING, self-sek-ing, a. Seeking one's own interest or happiness.

SELFSLAUGHTER, self-sla-tur, n. The slaughter of one's self.

SELFSUBDUED, self-sub-du'd, a. Subdued by one's

own power or means. SELFSUBVERSIVE, sělf-sůb-věrs-ív, a. Overturning

or subverting itself.
SELFSUFFICIENCY, sélf-sůf-fish-éns-ê, n. An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth. Excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

SELFSUFFICIENT, self-suf-ish-ent, u. Having confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endow-

ments: whence, haughty, overhearing.
SELFTORMENTING, self-tor-ment-ing, a.

menting one's self. [torments himself. SELFTORMENTOR, self-tor-ment-dr, n. One who SELFVALUING, self-val-u-ing, a. Esteeming one's self.

SELFWILL, sělf-26ll', n. Obstinacy. One's own will. SELFWILLED, sělf-8ll', a. Governed by one's own [son to himself.

will. Obstinate.

will. Obstinate. [son to himsen. SELFWRONG, sélf-rong, n. Injustice done by a per-SELION, sél'ýūn, n. A ridge of land. SELL, sél', pronoun for self. SELL, sél', n. A saddle. A royal seat; a throne. A sill. See Sill.

SELL, sėl', vt. To give for a price.
SELL, sėl', vi. To have traffick with one.
SELLANDER, sėl'an-dår, n. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. SELLER, sel'ur, n. The vender.

SELLING, sel-ing, ppr. Selling for a price.
SELVAGE, sėl-vėj, n. The edge of cloth where it
SELVEDGED, sėl-vėj, n. is closed.
SELVEDGED, sėl-vijd, a. Hemmed; bordered.

SELVES, sélvz. The plural of self.

SEMAPHORE, sém²å-fö'r, n. A telegraph. [phically.

SEMAPHORICALLY, sém-å-för-ík-ål-è, ad. Telegra-

SEMBLABLE, sêm-blåbl, a. Like; resembling. SEMBLABLY, sēm-blå-blê, ad. With resemblance.

SEMBLABLY, sėmėblà-blė, ad. With resemblance. SEMBLANCE, sėmėblàns, n. Likeness. SEMBLANT, sėmėblànt, a. Resembling. SEMBLANT, sėmėblànt, n. Show; figure. SEMBLATIVE, sėmėblà-tlv, a. Suitable; fit. SEMBLE, sėmėbl, vi. To represent. SEMEQUINTIL, sėm-ė-köin-tll, n. An aspect of the planets when at the distance of 36 degrees from one SEMI, sėmė¢, n. Half: as, half a circle. [another. SEMIANNUAL, sėm-ė-an-u-āl, a. Half vearly. SEMIANNUALLY, sėm-ė-ān-u-āl, a. Every half

SEMIANNULAR, sėm-ė-ån'u-lėr, a. Half round. SEMIBREVE, sėm'ė-brė'v, n. A note of half the SEMIBRIEF, sėm'ė-brè'f, n. quantity of a breve,

containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. SEMICIRCLE, sem-e-serkl, n. A half round.

SEMICIRCLED, sém-é-sérkld, a.
SEMICIRCULAR, sém-é-sérkld, a.
SEMICIRCULAR, sém-é-sér-ku-lér, n.
} Half round. SEMICOLON, sem-ê-kô-lun, n. Half a colon; a point

made thus [;] SEMICOLUMNAR, sém-é-kô-lům-ner, n. Like a half

column; flat on one side. SEMICYLINDRIC, sém-ê-sîl-în-drîk, a. Half SEMICYLINDRICAL, sém-ê-sîl-în-drîk-âl, a. Cylindrical.

SEMIDEISTICAL, sém'é-dé-ist-ik-ål, a. Bordering on deism.

SEMIDIAMETER, sêm-ê-di-âm'êt-ûr, n. A straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

SEMIDIAPASON, sem'e-di-a-pa'zun, n. In music: an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

SEMIDIAPENTE, sém-é-di-å-pen-te, n. An imperfect SEMIDIAPHANEITY, sém-é-di-åf-å-nê-(it-ê, n. Half

transparency. [transparent. SEMIDIAPHANOUS, sém-é-di-âf-fan-ûs, n. Half SEMIDIATESSARON, sém-é-di-â-t-é-di-ân-ûs, n. In music: an imperfect or defective fourth. SEMIDITONE, sém-é-di-ô-nê, n. In music: a lesser he miditone.

third, having its terms, as six to five; a hemiditone. SEMIDOUBLE, sem-é-dubl, n. In the Romish bre-

viary: such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more

than the single ones. SEMIFLORET, sem-e-flo-ret, n. Among florists: an half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a

tongue. SEMIFLOSCULOUS, sém-é-flòs'ku-lůs, a. Having a semifloret

SEMIFLUID, sem-e-flu-id, a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILAPIDIFIED, sêm'ê-lå-pid'ê-fi'd, a. Imperfectly changed into stone.

SEMILENTICULAR, sem'e-len-tik'u-ler, a. Halflen-

ticular or convex.

SEMILUNAR, sėm-ė-lu'n-ėr, a. Resembling a SEMILUNARY, sėm-ė-lun-ėr-ė, a. half moon.

SEMIMETAL, sėm-ė-mėt-ål, n. Imperfect metal.

SEMIMETALLIC, sem'c-me-tal'ik, a. Pertaining to a semimetal.

SEMINAL, sem-in-al, a. Belonging to seed. Contained in the seed; radical. SEMIINDURATED, sem'ê-în'du-ră't-ed, a. Imper-

feetly hardened.

SEMINAL, sem-in-ål-it-e, n. The nature of seed.

SEMINALITY, sem-in-ål-it-e, n. A Romish priest

SEMINARIST, sem-in-trace, educated in a seminary, seminary. SEMINARIZE, sėm-in-ėr-i'z, vt. To sow or plant. SEMINARIZED, sėm-in-ėr-i'zd, pp. Sown or planted. SEMINARIZING, sėm-in-ėr-i'z-ing, ppr. Sowing or for education.

SEMINARY, sém'în-êr-ê, n. Breeding-place; place SEMINARY, sém'în-êr-ê, a. Seminal. SEMINATE, sêm'în-â't, vt. To sow; to spread.

SEMINATED, sém'în-å't-éd, pp. Sown; propagated. SEMINATING, sem-in-a/t-ing, ppr. Sowing; propa-

gating. SEMINATION, sem-in-å-shun, n. The act of sowing SEMINED, sê'mînd, a. Thick covered, as with seeds. SEMINIFEROUS, sem-in-if-ur-us, a. Seedbearing.

SEMINIFICAL, sem-in-if-ik-ål, a. Productive of SEMINIFICK, sem-in-if-ik, a. SEMINIFICK, sém-ľn-ťf-ľk, a. seed. SEMINIFICATION, sém-ľn-ťf-ľk-å-shůn, n. The pro-

pagation from the seed. SEMIOPACOUS, sem-ê-ô-pa-kus, a. Half dark.

SEMIORBICULAR, sem-e-ar-bik-u-ler, a. Having the shape of a half orb.

SEMIORDINATE, sém'é-år-din-å't, n. In conick sections: a line drawn at right angles to and bissected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the semior-dinute, but is now called the ordinate.

SEMIOSSEUS, sém-é-ős-ýðs, a. Half as hard as bonc. SEMIOVATE, sém-é-ős-vát, a. Half egg-shaped. SEMIOXYGENATED, sém-é-őks-íj-in-á't-éd, a. Half

saturated with oxygen.
SEMIPALMATE, sem'é-pål'-må't, a. } Half palSEMIPALMATED, sem'e-pål'-må't-èd, a. } mated or

webbed.

SEMIPED, sẻm'ê-pê'd, n. A half foot in poetry.
SEMIPEDAL, sẻm'ê-pê'dảl, α. Containing half a foot.
SEMIPELAGIAN, sẻm'ê-pê-lả'j-γån, n. Persons who retain some tincture of the doctrines of Pelagius.

SEMIPELAGIAN, sem-é-pê-lá'j-ŷan, a. Pertaining to the doctrines of the Semipelagians.
SEMIPELAGIANISM, sem-é-pe-lá'j ŷan-lzm, n. The

doctrines or tenets of the Semipelagians, supra. SEMIPELLUCID, sém-é-pél-lu-síd, a. Half clear. SEMIPELLUCIDITY, sém-é-pél-lu-síd-ít-é, n. The

quality of being imperfectly transparent. SEMIPERSPICUOUS, sem-e-per-splk-u-us, α. Half transparent. SEMIPHLOGISTICATED,sém-é-flő-jis-té-kä/t-éd,a.

Partially impregnated with phlogiston. SEMIPROOF, sem-e-proff, n. The proof of a single evidence.

SEMIQUADRATE, sem-é-köád-rā't, n. An aspect of SEMIQUARTILE, sem-é-köá'r-tīl, n. the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sem-é-kôa-vur, n. In music: a note

SEN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of a semibreve. [in semiquavers. SEMIQUAVER, sém'é-kôå'-vůr, vt. To sound or sing

SEMISAVAGE, sem-é-save-é, a. Half barbarian.
SEMISEXTILE, sem-é-sèks-til, n. A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. SEMISPHERICAL, sem-e-sfer-ik-al, a. Belonging to

half a sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, sēm'é-sfê-râê'd-ål, a. Formed

like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sêm'é-ter'shan, n. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. SEMITONE, semée-tô'n, n. One of the degrees of con-

cinnous intervals of concords. traosept. SEMITRANSEPT, sém-é-trån'sépt, n. The half of a SEMITRANSPARENCY, sém'é-trans-pa'-rens-é, n.

SEMIVOWEL, sêm'ê-vàô-êl, n. A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. - Walker. Avery great mistake, evincing a total ignorance of the very nature and powers of the simple sounds, and letters as their signs, and of the actual reason for calling some semivowels, some mutes, &c. The simple fact is, that the semivowels are so called, in contradistinction to the mutes, because the organs can be kept together, almost at pleasure, in pronouncing them, as, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ez, esh, ezh, ing, esh, eth; whereas, in pronouncing the mutes, as ob, ed, eg, ek, ep, et, the organs cannot be kept together, at pleasure; and in pronouncing three of them, ek, ep, et, they cannot be kept together for the smallest space of time; and the attempt to prolong their sounds by keeping the organs together, produces absolute silence. The semivowels are therefore so called, as comparing them with the long vowels, a', a', a', b', b'.—J. K.

SEMPERVIRENT, sem'per-vi'rent, a. Always fresh;

evergreen.

SEMPERVIVE, sémípér-vív, n. A plant. [rity. SEMPITERNAL, sémípér-térinál, a. Eternal in futusEMPITERNITY, sém-pér-térinít-é, n. Future duration without end.

SEMSTER, sems-ter, n. One who sews; a tailor.

SEMSTRESS, sems-tres, n. A woman whose business art of sewing. SEMSTRESY, sem'stres-e, n. The act, occupation, or

SEN, sėn', ad. Since. See Since.

SENARY, sen'ar-e, α. Containing six.

SENATE, sen'et, n. An assembly of counsellors. SENATEHOUSE, sen'et-hao3, n. Place of public

SENATOR, sén-á-tůr, n. A public counsellor.
SENATORIAL, sén-á-tô/r-ŷāl, a. } Belonging to seSENATORIAN, sén-á-tô/r-ŷāl, a. } nators.
SENATORIALLY, sén-á-tô/r-ŷāl-è, ad. In a way be-

coming a senator. senator. SENATORSHIP, sėn²ā-tūr-ship, n. The office of a SEND, sėnď, vt. To commission by authority. SEND, sėnď, vi. To despatch a message.

SENDAL, sen'dal, n. A sort of thin silk.

SENDER, send'ar, n. He that sends. SENDING, sending, ppr. Despatched.

SENEGA, sén-és-gå, n. \ A plant called rattlesnake-SENEKA, sén-és-kå, n. \ root, of the genus polygala. SENESCENCE, sé-nés-éns, n. The state of growing

SENESCHAL, sén'és-shal, n. One who had in great houses the care of domestic ceremonies.

SENGREEN, sén'grê'n, n. A plant.

SENILE, se-ni'l, a. Belonging to old age.

SENILITY, sê-nîl-ît-ê, n. Old age.
SENIORITY, sê-nîl-ît-ê, n. Old age.
SENIORITY, sên-ŷòr-ît-ê, n. Eldership.
SENIORITY, sên-ŷòr-ê, n. Seniority.

SENNA, sén-a, n. A physical tree. SENNIGHT, sén-ît, n. A week.

SENOCCULAR, sé-nők-u-lűr, a. Having six eyes.

SENSATED, sens'a't-d, part, a. Perceived by the SENSATION, sens-å'shun, n. Perception by the

SENSE, sens, n. Faculty by which external objects are perceived; the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste; sensation. Reason. Moral perception. Meaning; import.

SENSED, sensed, part. a. Perceived by the senses. SENSEFUL, sens-fol, a. Reasonable; judicious.

SENSELESS, séns-lés, a. Wanting sense; wanting life. Stupid. Contrary to reason. Unconscious. SENSELESSLY, séns-lés-lê, ad. Stupidly. SENSELESSNESS, séns-lés-nés, n. Folly.

SENSIBILITY, sens-īb-īl-ît-ê, n. Quickness of sensation; delicacy.

SENSIBLE, sens-ibl, a. Perceiving by either mind or

senses. Having quick intellectual feeling. SENSIBLE, senseibl, n. Sensation. Whatever is perceptible around us.

SENSIBLENESS, sens-fibl-nes, n. Quickness of per-

ception; sensibility. SENSIBLY, sensibile, ad. With perception of either mind or body. Externally: by impression on the senses. Judiciously.

SENSITIVE, sens-it-iv, a. Having sense or perception, but not reason. SENSITIVELY, sens-ît-iv-le, ad. In a sensitive

SENSITIVE Plant, sens'it-iv-plant, n. A plant. The humble plants are a species, so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the sensitive plant are only contracted.

SENSORIAL, sen-so'r-val, a. Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.

SENSORIUM, sên-số'r-ŷâm, n. \ The part where the SENSORY, sens'dr-e, n. senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. Organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, sens'u-al, a. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. [poral pleasures. SENSUALIST, séns-u-ål-ist, n. One devoted to cor-SENSUALITY, séns-u-ål-it-é, n. Addiction to brutal

and corporal pleasures. SENSUALIZE, sens-u-al-i'z, vt. To degrade the mind

into subjection to the senses. SENSUALIZED, sens-u-al-i'zd, pp. Debased by car-

nal gratification. [sual. SENSUALIZING, sens-u-āl-i'z-ing, ppr. Making sen-SENSUALLY, séns-u-àl-è, ad. In a sensual manner. SENSUOSITY, sèns-u-òs-it-è, n. Passionateness. SENSUOUS, sèns-'u-ùs, a. Sensual. SENT, sènt', The pp. of send, SENT, sènt', The pp. of send, SENTENCE, sèn-'t-èns, n. Decision, as of a judge civil

and criminal. A maxim; an axiom; a period in

writing.
SENTENCE, sen-tens, vt. To doom to punishment. SENTENCED, sen'tensd, pp. Condemned to punishpunishment. ment.

SENTENCING, sén-téns-ing, ppr. Condemning to SENTENTIAL, sén-tén-shàl, a. Comprising sentences. SENTENTIOSITY, sén-tén-sé-ós-ît-è, a. Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sen-ten-shus, a. Abounding with

sentences, axioms, and maxims. SENTENTIOUSLY, sen-ten-shas le, ad. In short [of sentences. sentences. SENTENTIOUSNESS, sen-ten-shûs-nes, n. Pithiness SENTERY, sen-ter-e, n. One who is set to watch in

a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. SENTIENT, sens-yent, a. Perceiving; having per-

ception.
SENTIENT, séns-yènt, n. He that has perception.
SENTIMENT, séns-té-mênt, n. Thought; notion;

opinion. Sensibility; feeling. SENTIMENTAL, sên-tê-mênt'êl, a. Expressing ouick intellectual feeling.

SENTIMENTALISM, sen-te-ment-el-izm, ppr. Expressing quick intellectual feeling. SENTIMENTALITY, sen-tê-ment-âl-ît-ê, n. Affec-

tation of fine feeling. SENTINEL, sen-tin-el, n. Watch; guard.

SEPTUM, sép'tům, n. A membrane that serves as

SEPTOM, sep-tum, n. A memorane that serves as division in any organ.

SEPTUPLE, sep-tu'pl, a. Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sep-tul-kral, a. Relating to burial.

SEPULCHRE, sep-tul-kral, pp. Entombed.

SEPULCHERED, sep-tuk-tu'r, n. A grave; a tomb.

SEQUACIOUS, se-kôā'-shūs, a. State of being sequacious.

cious. [being sequacious SEQUACIOUSNESS, sċ-kỏå'shůs-nės, n. State SEQUACITY, sċ-kỏå'ft-ĉ, n. Ductility. Act of fol

SEQUEL, sê²kôēl, n. Conclusion. Consequence inferred SEQUENCE, sê²kôēns, n. Series; arrangement. SEQUENT, sê²kôēnt, n. A follower. SEQUENT, sê²kôēnt, a. Following; consequential. SEQUENTIALLY, sê-köên²shāl-ē, ad. In succession SEQUENTIALLY, sê-köên²shāl-ē, ad. In succession SEQUESTER, sê²kô²shāl-ē, ad. In succession sequential sequent

others; to set aside from the use of the owner to the

of others.

SEQUESTER, sê-kôĕs²tůr, vt. To retire.

SEQUESTERED, sê-kôĕs²tůrd, pp. Detained for time. Secluded.

SEQUESTERING, sê-kôĕs²tůrd, np. Detained for [detaining SEQUESTERING, sê-kôĕs²tůrd, np. ppr. Secluding SEQUESTERING a kôĕs²tůrd, a Subject to privation security.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

of others.

SENTRY, sén'trê, n. A watch; a sentinel. SENTRYBOX, sén'trê-boks, n. A box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

SEPAL, sê-pâl, n. A small leaf or part of a calyx.

SEPARABILITY, sêp-êr-â-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality of admitting disunion. SEPARABLE, sép-ér-åbl, a. Possible to be disjoined FORMALE, sep-er-adi, a. Possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, sep-er-adi, a. Logableness of SEPARATE, sep-er-adi, vt. To divide into parts. To disunite. To set apart; to withdraw.

SEPARATE, sep-er-adt, a. Disjoined; withdrawn.

SEPARATED, sep-er-adt, a. Disjoined; withdrawn.

SEPARATELY, sep-er-adt, a. Disjoined; singly.

SEPARATELY, sep-er-adi, a. Apart; singly.

SEPARATENESS, sep-er-adi, a. The state of being separate. being separate.

SEPARATING, sếp-ễr-ẫ/t-ĩng,ppr. Dividing; parting.

SEPARATION, sép-ễr-ẫ/shūn, n. The state of being separate. The chymical operation of disuniting things mingled. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, sép-ễr-ã-tist, n. A schismatick; a seceder.

SEPARATOR, sép²ér-å't-år, n. A divider.

SEPARATORY, sép²ér-å't-år-å, a. Used in separation.

SEPAWN, sê-pà'n, n. \ A species of food, consisting of SEPON, sê-pò'n, n. \ meal of maize boiled in water.

SEPLIBLE, sép²il-îbl, a. That may be buried.

SEPIMENT, sép²ê-mênt, n. A hedge; a fence.

SEPOSE, sê-pò'z, vt. To set apart.

SEPOSED, sê-pò'z-İng, ppr. Setting apart.

SEPOSING, sê-pò'z-İng, ppr. Setting apart.

SEPOSITION, sê-pò-z-İng, ppr. The act of setting apart.

SEPOY, sê-pàé', n. An Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East India Company. seceder. in the infantry of the East India Company.

SEPS, séps', n. A kind of venomous est.

SEPT, sépt', n. A clan; a race.

SEPTANGULAR, sép-tång gu-lér, a. Having seven corners or sides. SEPTEMBER, sép-tém-bůr, n. The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.
SEPTEMPARTITE, sép-tém-pér-ti't, a. Divided into seven parts.
SEPTENARY, sép-tén'á-ré, a. Consisting of seven,
SEPTENARY, sép-tén'á-ré, a. The number seven.
SEPTENNIAL, sép-tén'ýål, a. Happening once in seven years. [tend northerly. SEPTENTREONATE, sep-tén-trê-ûn-â't, vi. Ťo SEPTENTRION, sép-tén-trê-ûn, n. The north. SEPTENTRION, sép-tén-trê-ûn, a.] Northern. SEPTENTRIONAL. sép-tén-trê-ûn-âl.] Northern. SEPTENTRIONALITY, sép-tén-trê-ûn-âl-ît-ê, n. [erly. Northerliness. SEPTENTRIONALLY, sep-tén-trê-ûn-âl-ê, ad. North-SEPTFOIL, sept-fâel, n. A plant of the genus tormentilla. [putrefaction of bodies. SEPTICAL, sépétik, n. A substance that promotes the SEPTICAL, sépétik, a. } Having power to promote SEPTICK, sépétik, a. } putrefaction. SEPTICITY, sépétik, a. Tendency to putrefaction. SEPTICITY, sépétik, sépét SEPTIFARIOUS, sep-te-fa'r-ŷus, a. Having seven SEPTIFLUOUS, sep-tif-lu-us, a. Flowing in seven separate streams.

SEPTIFOLIOUS, sép-us-fô'l-yūs, a. Furnished with
SEPTIFORM, sép-tê-fârm, a. Possessing seven forms.

SEPTILATERAL, sép-tê-lât-'ūr-āl, a Having seven sides. [isles. SEPTINSULAR, sépt-în'su-lêr, a. Consisting of seven SEPTON, sép'-tôn, n. That which promotes putretaction. SEPTUAGENARY, sép-tu-âj'én-êr-ê, n. A person

SEQUESTRATION, sék-őés-trát, vi. To separate. SEQUESTRATION, sék-őés-trát-shûn, n. Retirement Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. SEQUESTRATOR, sek-bes-tra/t-ur, n. One wh takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

SEQUIN, sé-kôin, n. A gold coin of Venice an Turkey of different value in different places. A Venice its value is about 9s. 2d. sterling. In othe parts of Italy, it is stated to be of 9s. value. SERAGLIO, sè-rål-ýô, n. A house of women kept fo debauchery. SERAI, se-ra-1, n. In India: a place of accommoda tion for travellers. SERAPH, ser'af, n. One of the orders of angels. SERAPHICAL, sê-râf²[k-āl, a. } Angelick; pure. SERAPHICK, sê-râf²[k, a. SERAPHIM, sêr²ā-fīm, n. Angels of one of the nea venly orders. SERASKIER, sê-rås-kê'r, n. A Turkish general. SERASS, sé-rás', n. A fowl of the East Indies of th SERE, sé'r, n. Claw; talon. [crane kind SERE, sé'r, a. Dry; withered; no longer green. SERENA Gutta, sér-é'nā, n. An obstruction in the optick nerve. SERENADE, sér-én-å'd, n. Music with which ladie are entertained by their lovers in the night.
SERENADE, ser-en-a'd, w. To entertain with noe turnal music. SERENADE, sér-én-å'd, vi. To perform a serenade. SERENADED, ser'en-a'd-ed, pp. Entertained with nocturnal music. SERENADING, ser-en-a'd-ing, ppr. Entertaining with nocturnal music. SERENE, sê-rê'n, a. A calm, damp evening.
SERENE, sê-rê'n, a. Calm; placid; quiet; unruffled
SERENE, sê-rê'n, vt. To calm; to quiet.
SERENED, sê-rê'nd, pp. Made calm.
SERENING, sê-rê'n-Îng, ppr. Making clear and calm
SERENING, sê-rê'n-Îng, ppr. Making clear and calm SERENENESS, sê-rê'n-nés, n. Serenity.
SERENELY, sê-rê'n-lê, ad. Calmly; quietly.
SERENITUDE, sê-rên-ll-u'd, n. Coolness of mind. SERENTTUDE, se-ren-it-wid, n. Coolness of mind.

SERENITY, sê-rên-ît-ê, n. Calmness; peace. Even ness of temper; coolness of mind.

SERF, sêrf, n. A slave.

SERGE, sêrf, u. A kind of woollen cloth.

SERGEANT, sêr-jânt, or sâr-jânt, n. A petty officer in the army. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge SERGEANTRY, sêr-jânt-rê, n. A kind of temper by service of land from the king. seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGENARY, sép-tu-åj-én-ér-é, a. \ Consisting SEPTUAGESIMAL, sép-tu-å-jés-ím-ål, a. \ f of seventy. SEPTUAGESIMA, sép-tu-å-jés-ím-å, n. The third SERGEANTSHIP, se'r-jant-ship, n. The office of a of serges sergeant. SERGEMAKER, sérj²må²k-ür, n. A manufacturer SERIATIM, sér-é-å²tim, ad. In order. SERICEOUS, sé-rish²üs, a. Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In botany: coverd with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a sericeous leaf

Sunday before Lent.

SEPTUAGINT, séptu-å-jint, n. The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUARY, séptu-ér-é, n. Something composed of seven; a week.

SERIES, sê'r-ŷê'z, n. Sequence; order. SERIN, sêr-în, n. A singing bird of England and

Germany.
SERIOUS, sê'r-ŷis, a. Grave; important.
SERIOUSLY, sê'r-ŷis-lê, ad. Gravely.
SERIOUSNESS, sê'r-ŷis-nês, n. Gravity.
SERMOCINATION, sêr-môs-în-ā-shūn, n.

e prac-

tice of making speeches. SERMOCINATOR, ser-mos-in-a't-ur, n. A speechmaker.

SERMON, ser'mun, n. A discourse of instruction

pronounced by a divine. SERMON, sér-mån, vt. To tutor; to lesson. SERMON, sér-mån, vi. To deliver a sermon.

SERMONED, ser'mund, pp. Discoursed as in a sermon; tutored. [toring. SERMONING, sér-mun-ing, ppr. Discoursing; tu-

SERMONING, ser-mun-ing, pp. Discousing, ser-mun-ing, pp. Discousing, advice-SERMONIZE, ser-mun-irg, vi. To preach.
SERMONIZE, ser-mun-irg, vi. To preach.
SERMOUNTAING, ser-mun-irg, ppr Preaching.
SERMOUNTAIN, ser-mun-irg, n. } A plant.

SEROON, sê-rô'n, n. A seroon of almonds is the quantity of two hundred pounds; of aniseseed from three to four hundred weight; of castile soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters. SEROSITY, sê-rôs-ît-ê, n. Watery part of the blood. SEROTINE, sêr-ô ti'n, n. A species of bat. SEROUS, rê-růs, a. Thin; watery. Adapted to the

serum. SERPENT, ser pent, n. An animal that moves by undulation without legs. Two kinds: the viper, which

brings young; and the snake, that lays eggs.
SERPENTARIA, ser-pen-tar-a, n. A plant called also enake root; a species of Aristolochia.

SERPENTARIUS, ser-pen-tå'r-ŷůs, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere containing seventy-four

SERPENTCUCUMBER, ser-pent-ku-kum-bur, n. A

plant of the genus Tricosanthes. SERPENTEATER, ser'pent-ê't-ûr, n. A fowl of

Africa that devours serpents.

SERPENTFISH, sérépént-ffsh, n. A fish of the genus tænia, resembling a snake, but of a red colour. SERPENTIGINOUS, sér-pént-ljén-űs, a. Bred of a

serpent.
SERPENTINE, sér'pént-i'n, n. An herb.
SERPENTINE, sér'pént-i'n, a. Winding like a serpent.
SERPENTINE, sér'pént-i'n, vi. To meander.
SERPENTINE Stone, sér'pént-i'n, n. A stone known

by the ancients.

SERPENTIZE, sérépént-i'z, ni. To meander, SERPENTS' Tongue, sérépént's, n. A plant. SERPET, sérépét, n. A basket.

SERPIGINOUS, sér-pijéln-űs, a. Diseased with a ser-SERPIGO, sér-pê-gő, n. A kind of tetter. SERPULITE, sér-pu-li't, n. Petrified shells or fossil re-

SERROLLIE, ser-pu-ir, n. Petrined sneis or iossi remains of the genus serpula.

SERR, sér', vt. To drive hard together.

SERRATE, sér'â't, a.

SERRATED, sêr'â't-čd, a.

SERRATION, sér-â'-shûn, n. In the shape of a saw

SERRATURE, sêr'â-tr'ir, n. Indenture like teeth of SERRED, ser'd, pp. Crowded. SERRIED, ser'ed, pp. Dressed close. saws.

SERRING, ser'ing, ppr. Pressing together. SERROUS, ser'ds, a. Like the teeth of a saw.

SERRULATE, ser-u-lat, a. Having very minute teeth or notches.

SERRY, sérée, vt. To press close. SERRYING, sérée-ing, n. The act of driving close. SERRYING, sér-é îng, ppr. Driving hard together. SERUM, sér-rûm, n. The thin transparent part of the blood. The thin and watery part in any liquor. The

part of the blood which separates from the grume. SERVAL, ser-val, n. An animal of the feline genus, resembling the lynx in form and size, and the panther

in spots; a native of Malabar. SERVANT, sérv-ánt, n. One who attends another. SERVANT, sérv-ánt, vt. To subject.

SERVANTED, serv'ant-ed, pp. Subjected.

SERVANTING, serv'ant-ing, ppr. Subjecting.
SERVE, serv', vi. To be in subjection. To attend; to wait. To suit. To officiate or minister.
SERVE, serv', vt. To work for. To obey. To be subservient to. To help by good offices. To requite.
To worship the Supreme Being.

SERVED, servel, rp. Attended; waited on; worshipped; levied.
SERVICE, servels, n. Office of a servant. Obedience;

submission. Actual duty; office. Military duty. Purpose; nse. Advantage conferred. Favour. Public office of devotion. A tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, ser-vis-abl, a. Uscful; beneficial. SERVICEABLENESS, ser'vis-abl-nes, n. Usefulness.

SERVILENESS, ser-vil-nes, n. Subjection.
SERVILITY, ser-vil-it-ê, n. subjection. SERVILITY, sér-vil'ît-ê, n. from fear. Slavery. ness. Submission

SERVING, serving, ppr. Working for; yielding obedience to; worshipping. SERVINGMAID, serv-ing-ma'd. n. A female servant.

SERVINGMAN, serv-ing man, n. A menial servant. SERVITOR, ser'vit-ar, n. Servant; attendant. One of the lowest order of students in the university of

Oxford; similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge. SERVITORSHIP, ser'vit-dr-ship, n. Office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, sér-vît-u'd, n. Slavery; dependance. SESAME, sés-å-mê, n. A white grain or corn growing in India, of which an oil is made.

SESBAN, ses'ban, n. A plant; a species of bastard

sensitive plant.

SESELI, sés-éèl-è, n. Meadow saxifrage; hartwort.

SESQUIALTER, sés-kőé-ål-tűr, a. } In geomeSESQUIALTERAL, sés-kőé-ål-tűr-ål, a. } try, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another

once and a half as much more, as 6 and 9. SESQUIDUPLICATE, ses-kôê-du-plê ka't, a. Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

SESQUIPEDAL, sés-kőé-pé-dál, a. SESQUIPEDALIAN, sés-kőé-pé-dál-ŷan, Containfoot and a half.

SESQUIPLICATE, ses-köip-lê-kå't, a. In mathematicks: is the proportion of one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESQUITERTIAN, sés-kôê-têr'shån, a. In mathematics: having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. [third.

SESQUITONE, sés-kőé-tő'n, n. In music: a minor SESS, sés', n. Rate; cess charged; tax. SESSILE, sés-'îl, a. In botany: sitting on the stem. A

sessile leaf issues directly from the stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk. A sessile flower has no peduncle. Sessile pappus or down has no stipe, but is placed immediately on the seed.

SESSION, sesh'an, n. A stated assembly of senators. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess. A meeting of justices.

SESTERCE, sesters, n. Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$; or, as some reckon, about 7l. 16s. 3d. of our money. A Roman silver and also copper coin. SESTINE, ses'tin, v. A stanza of six lines.

SET, set', n. A number of things suited to each other.

SET, set', part. a. Regular; not lax.
SET, set', vi. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. To be fixed. To fit music to words. To become not fluid; to concrete. To begin to do any To put one's self into any state, or posture of , or of doing any thing. To plant, not sow. removal, or of doing any thing. To plan To apply one's self. To fall to; to begin.

SET, set', vt. To place; to put in any situation or place.

To put into any condition, state, or posture. SET, set', pp. Placed; fixed; regulated. SETACEOUS, se ta shus, a. Bristly.

SETFOIL, sét-fàél, n. An herb. SETOFF, sét-à'f, n. In law: when the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. Any counterbalance. A recommendation; a decoration.

SETON, sê4tůn, n. A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent them-[bristles: as, a setous leaf. selves

selves. SETOUS, séttis, a. Having the surface set with SETTEE, sét-té', n. A large long seat with a back to it. A vessel, very common in the Mediterranean, with one deck, and a very long and sharp prow. SETTER, sét-ür, n. One who sets. A proclaimer. A

dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

SETTERWORT, sét-dr-burt, n. A species of hellebore. SETTIFORM, sét-é-farm, a. Having the form of a

SETTING, setting, n. The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing. Apparent fall of the sun, or other heaveny bodies, below the horizon.

SETTING, set ing, ppr. Studding; placing; fixing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SETTING Dog, set-ing-dog, n. A dog taught to find

game, and point it out to the sportsman.

SETTLE, set'l, n. A seat; a bench.

SETTLE, set'l, vi. To deposit faces at the bottom. To establish a residence. To become fixed so as not to establish a residence. change. To contract.

SETTLE, set 1, vt. To fix in any place. To establish; to confirm. To make certain or unchangeable. To make close or compact. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. To compose.

SETTLED, sétld, pp. Placed; established.
SETTLEDNESS, sét'ld-nés, n. Confirmed state.
SETTLEMENT, sét'l-mènt, n. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. A jointure granted to a

wife. Dregs. A colony.
SETTI.ER, set-lår, n. One who fixes in a colony.
SETTLING, set-lång, ppr. Placing; fixing. Colonizing, Subsiding, n. Settlement; dregs.
SETTLING, sét-ling, n. An herb.
SEVEN, sét-n, n. Four and three.
SEVENFOLD, sév-n-föld, a. Repeated seven times.

SEVENFOLD, sev'n-fô'ld, ad. Seven to one.

SEVENNIGHT, sén²lt, n. A week. SEVENSCORE, sév'n-skô'r, a. Seven times twenty. SEVENTEEN, sév'n-tè'n, a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sev'n-te'nth, a. The ordinal of seventeen.

SEVENTH, sev'enth, a. The ordinal of seven.

SEVENTHLY, sév-énth-lê, ad. In the seventh place. SEVENTIETH, sév'n-tê-éth, a. The ordinal of se-SEVENTY, sév'n-té, a. Seven times ten. | venty. SEVENTY, sév'n-té, n. The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greck

SEVER, sev-ur, vt. To part by violence.

To keep distinct; to keep apart.

SEVER, sév-år, v. To make a separation.

SEVERAL, sév-år-ål, n. Each particular singly taken.

SEVERAL, sév-űr-ál, a. Divers many. Distinct. SEVERALITY, sév-űr-ál-ít-é, n. Each particular singly taken.

SEVERALIZE, sev-ur-ai-12, pp. Distinguished ing separately. Distinguished separately. [ing separately. SEVERALIZING, sév-ár-ål-i/z-ing, ppr. Distinguish-SEVERALLY, sév-ár-ål-é, ad. Apart from others. SEVERALTY, sév-ár-ål-té, n. State of separation

from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sév'ûr âns, n. Separation.
SEVERANCE, sév'ûr, a. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious. Cruel; inexorable.
SEVERED, sév'ûrd, pp. Parted by violence.
SEVERELY, sê-vê'r-lê, ad. Painfully; afflictively.

Strictly.

SEVERING, sev-ur-ing, ppr. Parting by violence. SEVERITE, sev-ur-it, u. A mineral found near St Sever, in France, white without lustre.

SEVERITY, sê-vêr-ît-ê, n. Cruel treatment. Rigour

Austerity. [aside SEVO(ATION, sev-ô-kā'shūn, n. The act of calling SEVRUGA, sev-ro-gå, n. A fish, the accipenser stell

latus.
SEW, số, vt. To join by threads. To drain a pond.
SEW, số, vi. To join by the needle.
SEW, số, vi. For Sue. To follow; to pursue.
SEW Up, số, vt. To enclose in anything.
SEWED, số, up. United by stitches.
SEWEL, số, a. Among huntsmen: something hung to prevent deer from entering a place.

up to prevent deer from entering a place.

SEWER, sô'dr, n. One who uses the needle.

SEWER, sô'dr, n. An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes. A drain or passage to conver off water underground, corruptly pronounced Shor or Soer.

or Soer. SEWING, sô'sing, ppr. Joining by stitches. SEWSTER, sô's-túr, n. A woman that sews. SEX, sêks', n. The property by which any animal is male or female.

SEXAGENARIAN, séks-åj-én-år-yån, n. A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years. SEXAGENARY, séks åj-én-år-é, a. Threescore. SEXAGESIMA, séks-å-jés-ím-å, n. The second Sun-day hefer Leytday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, séks-å-jés²lm-ål, a. Sixtieth.
SEXANGLED, séks-ång'ld, a. Having six anSEXANGULAR, séks-ång'gu-lér, a. gles.
SEXANGULARLY, séks-ång'gu-lér-lé, ad. With six

angles.
SEXDECIMAL, séks-dés-îm-ål, a. Having sıx angles.
SEXDUODECIMAL, séks-du-ô-dés-îm-ål, a. Desig-

nating a crystal when the prism or middle part has nating a crystal when the prism or induce part accisive faces and two summits, having together twelve SEXENNIAL, séks-én-ýàl, a. Lasting six years. [faces SEXENNIALLY, séks-én-ýàl-é, ad. Once in six years SEXFID, séks-fid, a. Six cleft: as, a sexfid calyx or nectary. [seeds: as, a sexhocular pericary of the court of

SEXLOCULAR, séks-lòk'u-lér, a. Having six cells for SEXTAIN, séks-tàn, n. A stanza of six lines. SEXTANT, séks-tånt, n. The sixth part of a circle An astronomical instrument made in that form.

SEXTARY, séks-tér-é, n. A pint and a half.
SEXTRY, séks-tér-é, n. The same with sacristy. SEXTRY, séks-trê, n. The same with sacristy. SEXTILE, séks-tril, a. Such a position or aspect o

two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is markdistance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *.

SEXTON, sėks-tūn, n. An under officer of the church. SEXTONSHIP, sėks-tūn, shīp, n. The office of a sexton. SEXTUPLE, sėks-tūpl, a. Sixfold.

SEXUAL, sėks-u-āl, a. Distinguishing the sexes. SHAB, shāb-, vi. To play mean tricks.

SHABBILY, shāb-tīl-ţi, ad. Meanly; paltrily.

SHABBINESS, shāb-tō-tō, n. Meanness.

SHABBY, shāb-tō, n. Mean; paltry.

SHACK, shāk-, n. Stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest are said to he at shach.

SHACK, shak', n. Stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at shack.
SHACK, shak', vi. To shed. To feed in the stubble.
SHACKLE, shak'l, n. Stubble.
SHACKLE, shak'l, nt. To chain; to fetter.
SHACKLED, shak'ld, pp. Chained; fettered.
SHACKLES, shak'lz, n. Wanting the singular. Fetters:

ters; gyves. SHACKLING, shåk-ling, ppr. Chaining; fettering. SHAD, shåd', n. A kind of fish.

SHADDOCK, shåddåk, n. A variety of the orange.
SHADE, shå'd, n. Darkness; obscurity. An obscure
place. Screen. Umbrage. Protection; shelter. The
parts of a picture not deeply coloured. The shadow. A spirit; a ghost; manes. SHADE, shad, vt. To cover from the light or heat.

To protect; to cover; to screen. To paint in obscure colours. [the sun.

SHADED, shå'd-èd, pp. Defended from the rays c SHADER, shå'd år, n. Whatever obscures.

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—1, u.

SHADINESS, shå'd-ê-nċs, n. The state of being shady. [colours in paintings and drawings. SHADING, shå'd-lng, n. The different gradations of SHADING, sha'd-ing, ppr. Sheltering from the sun's

rays.
SHADOW, shåd'å, n. Opacity; darkness; shade.
Shelter made by anything that intercepts the light,
heat, or influence of the air. Dark part of a picture.
SHADOW, shåd'å, vt. To cloud; to darken. To hide. SHADOW, shåd-6, vt. To cloud; to darken. To hide.
To protect. To paint in obscure colours. To repre-

sent typically.
SHADOWED, shåd-6'd, pp. Represented typically.
6HADOWGRASS, shåd-6-grås, n. A kind of grass. SHADOWING, shåd-ô-ing, n. Shade in a picture. SHADOWING, shåd-ô-ing, ppr. Representing by

SHADOWING, shad-6-ing, ppr. Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.
SHADOWY, shād-6-ê, n. Typical. Unsubstantial; unreal. Dark; opake.
SHADY, shād-6-a. Full of shade.
SHAFFLE, shāt-1, ni. To hobble.

SHAFFLER, shåf-ldr, n. One who limps.
SHAFT, shå'ft, n. An arrow. A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. Handle of a weapon.
SHAFTED, shå'ft-èd, a. Having a handle.
SHAFTMENT, shå'ft-ment, n. Measure of about six

inches with the hand; a span.

inches with the hand; a span.
SHAG, shåg', n. Rough woolly hair. A sea-bird.
SHAG, shåg', n. Hairy; shaggy.
SHAG, shåg', n. To make shaggy or rough.
SHAGGED, shåg'-éd, np. Made rough or hairy.
SHAGGED, shåg'-éd, n. Rugged; roughly; hairy.
SHAGGEDNESS, shåg'-éd-n-és, n. State of being

shagged.

snagged.
SHAGGING, shåg-ging, ppr. Making rough or hairy.
SHAGGREEN, shå-gre'n, n. The skin of a kind of fish.
SHAGREEN, shå-gre'n. See Снадаги.
SHAH, shå', or sha', n. A Persian word, signifying
SHALL, shå'l, vi. To walk sideways. HAIK, sha'k, n. Among the Arabians and Moors: HEICH, she'k, n. an old man, and hence a chief,

an old man, and hence a chief, a lord, a man of eminence

SHAKE, shå'k, n. Concussion suffered. Vibratory motion. In musick: a graceful close of a song or air. SHAKE, shå'k, vt. To make to totter or tremble. To weaken. To depress. terror.

SHAKE, shā'k, vi. To totter. To tremhle. To be in SHAKEFORK, shā'k-fark, n. A fork to toss hay about.

HAKEFORK, sha'k-sark, n. A fork to toss nay about. HAKEN, sha'kh, pp. Agitated.
HAKER, sha'k-ar, n. The person or thing that shakes. HAKING, sha'k-ing, n. Vibratory motion. SHAKING, sha'k-e, a. A term for timber, which is cracked either with the heat of the sun or the drought of the wind.

drought of the wind.

SHALE, shå'l, n. A. husk; the case of seeds in plants.

SHALE, shå'l, vt. To peel.

SHALING, shå'l-Ing, ppr. Peeling.

SHALING, shå'l-Ing, ppr. Peeling.

SHALL, shå'l, v. defective. It has no tenses but shall future, and should imperfect.

SHALLOT shå loft, n. An eschalot which see

SHALLOT, shå-löt', n. An eschalot: which see.
SHALOON, shål-lö'n, n. A slight woollen stuff.
SHALLOW, shål-å, a. The bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge. Not intellectually deep.

from the surface or edge. Not intellectually deep. Empty; trifling; futile; silly. SHALLOW, shål-ô, n. A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal. SHALLOW, shål-ô, vt. To make shallow. [empty. SHALLOWBRAINED, shål-ô-brå'nd, a. Trifling; SHALLOWED, shål-ôd, pp. Made shallow. SHALLOWING, shål-ô-lig, ppr. Making shallow. SHALLOWLY, shål-ô-lie, ad. Simply; foolishly. SHALLOWNESS, shål-ô-nes, n. Want of depth. Want of the property of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the state of the property of

of thought.

SHALM, shá'm, n. A kind of musical pipe.
SHALSTONE, shál'stô'n, n. A mineral found only in
the Bannet of Temeswar.
SHALT, shált', Second person of shall.

HAM, sham', vt. To trick; to cheat. HAM, sham', vt. To make mocks. HAM, sham', n. Fraud; trick; delusion.

SHAM, shåm', a. False; counterfeit. SHAMAN, shå'-mån, n. In Russia, a wizard or conjurer.

SHAMBLES, shāmb'lz, n. A butchery.
SHAMBLING, shām'bling, n. Act of moving awk-wardly. See SCAMBLING.

SHAMBLING, sham-bling, a. Moving irregularly. SHAME, sha'm, n. The passion expressed sometimes by

blusnes. Disgrace; ignominy.
SHAME, shå/m, vt. To make ashamed.
SHAME. shå/m, vi. To be ashamed.

SHAMED, sha'md, pp. Made ashamed.
SHAMEFACED, sha'm-fa'sd, a. Modest; bashful.
SHAMEFACEDLY, sha'm-fa'sd-lê, ad., Modestly;

bashfulness. SHAMEFACEDNESS, sha'm-fa'sd-nes, n. Modesty;

SHAMEFUL, shā'm-föl, a. Disgraceful; infamous. SHAMEFULLY, shā'm-föl-c, ad. Disgracefully. SHAMEFULNESS, shā'm-föl-nes, n. Disgracefulness. SHAMELESS, sham-les, a. Wanting modesty; im-

pudent; audacious.
SHAMELESSLY, shā'm-lēs-lē, ad. Without shame.
SHAMELESSNESS, shā'm-lēs-nēs, n. Immodesty.
SHAMER, shā'm-ūr, n. Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

SHAMING, shå'm-ing, ppr. Making ashamed.

SHAMMED, shām'd, pp. Feigned.
SHAMMER, shām'dr, n. A cheat; an impostor.
SHAMMING, shām'ing, ppr. Deceiving with false pre-

SHAMOIS, sham-aê', n. A kind of wild goat. SHAMPOO, sham-pb', vt. To rub and press the limbs

after taking a warm bath.

SHAMPOOING, shåm-pô-lng, ppr. The operation of rubbing the limbs after warm bathing.

SHAMROCK, shåm-rök, n. The Irish name for three-

leaved grass.

SHANK, shångk', n. The middle joint of the leg. The long part of any instrument. An herb.
SHANKED, shångk'd, a. Having a shank
SHANKER, shångk'dr, n. A venereal excrescence. SHANKPAINTER, shangk'pa'nt-ur, n. With seamen a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper

fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head. SHANSCRIT, shan-skrit, n. The sanscrit or ancient

SHANSCRIT, shān-skrīt; n. The sanscrit or ancient language of Hindoostan.
SHANTY, shān-tē, a. Showy; gay.
SHAPE, shā'p, vī. To sourt; to mould; to cast.
SHAPE, shā'p, vī. To suit.
SHAPE, shā'p, vī. To suit.
SHAPED, shā'pd, pp.
SHAPED, shā'pd, pp.
SHAPELSS, shā'p-lēs, a. Wanting form. [form. SHAPELESS, Shā'p-lēs, a. Wenting form. [form. SHAPELESS, Shā'p-lē-nēs, n. Proportion of form. SHAPELY, shā'p-lē, a. Well formed.
SHAPELY, shā'p-lē, a. Well formed.
SHAPING, shā'p-lia, ppr. Moulding; giving form.
SHAPD, shā'rd, n. A fragment. The shell of an egg or a snail. A plant. A frith. A fish.
SHARDBORNE, shā'rd-bō'rn, a. Borne along the air by sheathed wings.

by sheathed wings.

SHARDED, shå'r, vt. To partake with others. To separate. SHARE, shå'r, vi. To have part. SHARE, shå'r, vi. To have part. SHARE, shå'r, vi. Part; allotment. The blade of the

plow that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, sha'r-bô'n, n. The os pubis: the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARED, shå'rd, pp. Divided, distributed in shares. SHAREHOLDER, shå'r-ho'dd-år, n. One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund.

or owns a share in a joint fund.

SHARER, shå'r-år, n. A divider. A partaker.

SHARING, shå'r-ång, n. Participation.

SHARING, shå'r-ång, ppr. Having a part with others.

SHARK, shå'rk, n. A voracious sea-fish. A greedy

SHARK, shå'rk, vt. To pick up slily. jartful fellow.

SHARK, shå'rk, vt. To live by fraud; to beg.

SHARKED, shå'rk-år, n. An artful fellow.

SHARKER, shå'rk-år, n. An artful fellow.

SHARKING, shå'rk-ång, n. Petty rapine; trick.

SHARKING, shå'rk-ång, ppr Living by petty rapine.

SHARP, shå'rp, a. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge. Acute in mind. Acid. Shrill. Eager; hungry. Painful. Fierce. Acrid; biting; pinching. SHARP, shå'rp, n. A sharp or acute sound. A rapier. SHARP, sh'Arp, vt. To make keen. SHARPED, shå'rpd, pp. Made keen. SHARPEN, shå'rpn, vt. To make keen; to edge; to point. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. To make sour.

SHARPEN, shårpn, vi. To grow sharp. SHARPENED, shårpnd, pp. Made sharp.

SHARPENING, sha'rp-ning, ppr. Making sharp. SHARPENI, sha'rp-ning, ppr. Making sharp. SHARPING, sha'rp-ng, ppr. Making keen. SHARPIX, sha'rp-lê, ad. Severely. Keenly; acutely;

SHARPNESS, shå'rp-nos, n. Keenness of edge. Satirical sarcasm. Ingenuity. Quickness of senses. SHARPSET, shå'rp-set. a. Hungry; ravenous. SHARPSHOOTER, shå'rp-shô't-ur, n. One skilled in

the use of the rifle.

SHARPSIGHTED, shå'rp-si't-èd, a. Having quick SHARPVISAGED, shå'rp-v"z'-čjd, a. Having a sharp SHARPWITTED, shå'rp-o"t-cd, a. Having an acute

SHASH, såsh'. See SASH. SHASTER, shås'tår, n. The Gentoo scriptures.

SHATTER, shåt'dr, vt. To break so as to scatter

the parts.
SHATTER, shåt'år, vi. To fall into fragments.
SHATTER, shåt'år, n. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once

any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shắt-cắr-prắt-cɨd, a. } InattenSHATTERPATED, shắt-cắr-prắt-cɨd, a. } tive.

SHATTERED, shắt-cắrd, pp. Broken or dashed to pieces.
SHATTERING, shắt-cắr-ing, ppr. Dashing to pieces.
SHATTERS, shắt-cắrz, n. The fragments of any thing

forcibly rent.

SHATTERY, shåt'år-å, a. Disunited; loose of texture.

SHAVE, shå'v, vt. To pare off with a razor. To pare

close to the surface. fleeced.

SHAVED, shå'vd, pp. Made smooth with a razor, SHAVED, shå'v-ling, n. Afriar, or religious person. SHAVELING, shå'v-ling, n. A friar, or religious person. SHAVER, shå'v-ur, n. A man that practises shaving. A plunderer. SHAVING, sha'v-ing, n. A thin slice pared off from

SHAVING, sha'v-ing, ppr. Paring; making smooth; fleecing.

SHAW, shå', n. A small shady wood in a valley. SHAWFOUL, shå'fåål, n. An artificial fowl made by

fowlers to shoot at. SHAWL, sha'l, n. A kind of cleak. shalm.

SHAWM, sha'm, n. A hautboy; a cornet. written SHE, she', pr. The woman; the woman before-men-tioned. The female; not the male.

SHEADING, shê'd-ling, n. In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheadings. SHEAF, shê'f, n. A bundle of corn bound together,

that the ears may dry.

SHEAF, shê'f, vi. To make sheaves.

SHEAI, shê'l, vt. To shell. See SHALE.

SHEAR, shê'l, vt. 10 make sneaves.

SHEAL, shê'l, vt. To shell. See Shale.

SHEALED, shê'ld, pp. Shelled.

SHEALING, shê'l-ing, ppr. Shelling.

SHEAR, shê'r, vt. To cut down as by the sickle; to reap. To pierce. To cut or clip something.

SHEAR, shê'r, n. } It is seldom used in the singular.

SHEARS, shê'rz, n. } An instrument to cut. Shears are always and exercise was a smaller instrument of the are a larger, and scissars a smaller instrument of the

SHEARD, shê'rd, n. A fragment; a shard. SHEARED, shê'rd, pp. Clipped; deprived of woot, hair, or nap.

SHEARER, shê'r-år, n. One that fleeces sheep. A SHEARHULK, shê'r-hûlk, n. An old ship of war, fitted with shears or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships.

SHEARING, she'r-ling, ppr. Clipping. [once shorn. SHEARLING, she'r-ling, n. A sheep that has been but

SHEARMAN, shê'r-man, n. He that shears.

SHEARWATER, shé'r-bà-tūr, n. A fowl.
SHEATFISH, shé't-fish, n.A fish; a species of Silurus having a long slimy body, destitute of scales, and the back dusky like that of the eel.

back dusky like that of the eet.

SHEATH, shê'th, n. The case of any thing.

SHEATH, shê'th, vt. To inclose in any case. To fi

SHEATHED, shê'th, vt. with a sheath.

SHEATHED, shê'th-ing, ppr. Putting into a sheath.

SHEATHING, shê'th-ing, ppr. Putting into a sheath.

inclosing in a case.
SHEATHING, she'th-ing, n. The casing or covering

of a ship's bottom and sides.

SHEATHLESS, shê'th-lês, a. Without a sheath. SHEATHWINGED, shê'th-bingd, a. Having hard case. which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, she'th-e, a. Forming a sheath. SHEAVE, she'v, vt. To collect. SHEAVE, she'v, vt. In seaman's language, the whee

on which the rope works in a block.
SHEAVED, she'vd, vt. Made of straw.
SHEAVED, she'vd, pp. Brought together; collected.
SHEAVEHOLE, she'v-ho'l, n. A channel cut in a

mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave SHEAVING, she'v-ing, ppr. Bringing together; collecting.

lecting.
SHECKLATON, shék'lå-tån, n. Gilded leather.
SHED, shéd', vt. To spill; tu scatter; to let fall.
SHED, shéd', vi. To let fall its parts.
SHED, shéd', n. A slight temporary covering; effusion.
SHED, shéd', pp. Effused; let fall; scattered.
SHEDDER, shéd'år, n. One who sheds.
SHEDDING, shéd'årg, ppr. Effusing; letting fall; scatting out. sending out.

sending out.

SHEEN, she'n, a.

SHEEN, she'n, a.

SHEEN, she'n, n. Brightness; splendour.

SHEEP, she'p, n. The animal that bears wool. The

people, considered as under the direction of God. SHEEPBITE, she'p-bi't, vi. To use petty thefts. SHEEPBITER, she'p-bi't-år, n. A petty thief. SHEEPCOT, she'p-kôt, n. A little enclosure for sheep. SHEEPFOLD, she'p-fô'ld, n. The place where sheep. are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, she'p-hô'k, n. A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.
SHEEPISH, she'p-ish, a. Bashful; over-modest; ti-

morously diffident.

SHEEPISHLY, she'p-Ish-lê, ad. Timorously.

SHEEPISHNESS, she'p-Ish-nês, n. Bashfulness.

SHEEPMARKET, she'p-mā'r-kêt, n. A place where

sheep are sold. SHEEPMASTER, shê'p-mås-tůr, n. A fecder of sheep. SHEEPSEYE, shê'ps-i', n. A wishful glance.

SHEEPSHANK, she'p-shangk', n. A mong scamen: a knot in a rope, made to shorten it, as on a runner or tie. SHEEPSHEAD, she'ps-hed, n. A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. SHEEPSHEARER, shê'p-shê'r-ůr, n. One who shears

SHEEPSHEARING, she'p-she'r-ing, n. The feast made when sheep are shorn. SHEEPSKIN, sheep skin, n. The skin of a sheep, or

SHEEPSTEALER, she'p-ste'l-år, n. A thief who steals SHEEPWALK, she'p-åa'k, n. Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shê'r, a. Pure; clear; unmingled. SHEER, shê'r, ad. Quick; at once.

SHEER, shê'r, vt. See SHEAR.
SHEER Off, shê'r-lê, vt. To steal away.
SHEERLY, shê'r-lê, ad. At once; quiet.
SHEERS, shê'rz, n. See SHEARS.
SHEET, shê't, n. The linen of a bed. In a ship, are

ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but, in topsails, they draw the sail close to the As much paper as is made in one body. yard arms. A single complication or fold of paper in a book. Any thing expanded.

SHEET, she't, vt. To furnish with sheets. To cover, as with a sheet.

SHEETANCHOR, she't angk-ar, n. The largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners' last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. SHEETCOPPER, shê't-kôp'dr, n. Copper in broad

thin plates.
SHEETED, she't-ed, pp. Furnished with sheets. SHEETING, she't-ing, n. Cloth for making sheets. SHEETING, she't-ing, ppr. Furnishing with sheeting. SHEETIRON, she't-i-run, n. Iron in broad thin plates.

SHEETLEAD, shê't-lêd', n. Lead in sheets.
SHEIK, shê'k, n. In Egypt: a person who has the care of a mosk. A kind of priest.

SHEKEL, shek'l, n. An ancient Jewish coin, equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii: in value, four Attick dracings, about 2s. 6d. sterling.

SHELDAFLE, shėl-dafl, n. A chaffinch.

SHELDRAKE, shėl-dak, n.

A kind of wild duck.

SHELDUCK, shél'-důk, n. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed npon it. A sand-bank

SHELFY, shelf-e, a. Full of hidden rocks or banks.
SHELL, shelf, n. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. The covering of the seeds of plants The covering of the seeds of plants and of kernels. The covering of an egg, &c. The outer part of a house. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry: the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. The superficial part. A bomb.

SHELL, shêl', vi. To take out of the shell.
SHELL, shêl', vi. To cast the shell.
SHELLDUCK, shêl'důk. See SHELDUCK.
SHELLED, shêld', pp. Deprived of the shell.
SHELLFISH, shêl'fîsh, n. Fish, either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLING, shêl-îng, ppr. Taking off the shell. [fish. SHELLMEAT, shêl-înê't, n. Food consisting of shell-SHELLWORK, skêl,ôûrk, n. Work made with shells.

SHELLY, shél-è, a. Abounding with shells.
SHELLY, shél-è, a. A cover from any external injury. A protector. Security.
SHELTER, shél-tår, rt. To defend; to protect; to harbour. To cover from notice.

SHELTER, shelltur, vi. To take shelter. To give shelter.

SHELTERED, shěl'tůrd, pp. Defended; protected. SHELTERING, shěl'tůr-lng, ppr. Protecting. SHELTERLESS, shěl'tůr-lès, a. Without homê. SHELTERY, shěl'tůr-è, a. Affording shelter. [lan. SHELTERY]

SHELTERY, shel-tur-e, a. Alfording shelter. [land. SHELTIE, shel'té, n. A small horse, so called in Scot-SHELVE, shel'v'd, rt. To place on both shelves. SHELVED, shel'v'd, rp. Placed on a shelf. SHELVING, shel'v'ang, ppr. Inclining; sloping. SHELVY, shel'v'e, a. Shallow; rocky. SHEND, shend', rt. To ruin; to spoil. To disgrace; to blame. To crush.

SHENDING, shend-fing, ppr. Injuring.
SHENT, shent, pp. Ruined; spoiled; disgraced.
SHEPHERD, shep-fird, n. One who tends sheep.

swain. A pastor. SHEPHERDESS, shép'drd-és, n. A woman that tends

sheep. SIIEPHERDISH, shep-ard-ish, a. Suiting a shepherd. SHEPHERDIZM, shép'ûrd-lê, a. Pastoral; rustic. SHEPHERDLY, shép'ûrd-lê, a. Pastoral; rustic. SHEPHERD'S Needle, shép'ûrd'z-nê'dl, n. Venus comb:

an herb. SHEPHERD'S Purse, or Pouch, shep'ard'z-pars, or

phốch, n. A common weed. SHEPHERD'S Rod, shẻd'ard'2-ròd, n. Teasel: a plant. SHEPHERD'S Staff, shẻp'ard'2-stắt', n. A plant of the genus dipsacus.

SHERBET, sher-bet, n. A drink in Persia: the composition is cool water, into which they infuse syrup of lemons and rose-water.

SHERD, sherd', n. A fragment of earthenware. SHERIFF, sher'if, n. An officer to whom is entrusted, in each county, the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, sher-'ff-di-te, n. SHERIFFDOM, sher-'ff-dum, n. SHERIFFSHIP, sher-'ff-dik, n. SHERIFFSHIP, sher-'ff-dik, n. SHERIFFWICK, sher-'ff, dik, n. SHERIFFE, sher-if, n. The title of a descendant of Mohammed, by Hassan Ibn Ali.

SHERRIS, sher-is, n. SHERRIS Sack, shér-is-sak, n. A kind of Spanish SHERRY, shér-is, n. SHERRY, shêr-2ê, n.
SHEW, shô'. See Show.
SHEWER, shô'-ûr, n. See Shower.

SHIBBOLETH, shib'd-leth, n. A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing s for sh . hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party. SHIDE, shi'd, n. A piece split off. A billet; not a slip

or splinter.

SHIELD, shé'ld, n. A buckler. A defence. Protection. SIHELD, shé'ld, vt. To cover with a shield. To defend. SHIELDED, she'ld ed. pp. Covered: as, with a shield. SHIELDING, she'ld-ing, ppr. Defending; protecting.
SHIFT, shift', n. Difficult means. Indirect expedient.
Last resource. Stratagein. Evasion. A woman's

under-linen.

SHIFT, shift', vi. To change place. To change clothes.
To practise indirect methods.
SHIFT, shift', vt. To transfer from place to place. To

another.

SHIFTED, shift-ed, pp. Changed from one place to SHIFTER, shift-ed, n. A scene-shifter. One who plays tricks

SHIFTING, shift-ing, n. Act of changing. Evasion; SHIFTING, shift-ing, ppr. Changing from one place

expedient, or position, to another.
SHIFTINGLY, shift-ing-lê, ad. Deceitfully.
SHIFTLESS, shift-ies, a. Wanting expedients.

SHILL, shil', vt. To put under cover: more properly sheal: as, shilling sheep. To shell. See Shull.

SHILLED, shil'd, pp. Put under cover. SHILLING, shilling, n. A coin, now twelve pence.

SHILLING, shil-ing, ppr. Putting under cover. SHILLISHALLI, shil'é-shal'é. A corruption of shall To stand shill-I-shall I, is to continue hesitating. SHILY, shi'le, ad. Not frankly.

SHILY, shi²lē, ad. Not frankly.

SHIMMER, shi^m-ūr, vi. To gleam.

SHIN, shiⁿ, n. The fore part of the leg.

SHINE, shiⁿn, vi. To glitter; to glisten. To be glossy, to be gay. To be eminent.

SHINE, shiⁿn, vi. To cause to shine.

SHINED, shiⁿnd, pp. Caused to shine.

SHINESS, shiⁿes, n. Unwillingness.

SHINGLE, shiⁿgy¹, n. A thin poord to cover houses.

SHINGLE, shingg'l, n. A thin board to cover houses SHINGLE, shingg'l, vt. To cover with tiles

SHINGLED, shingg'ld, pp. Covered with shingles SHINGLES, shingg'lz, n. A tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINGLING, shingg'ling, ppr. Covering with shingles SHINING, shi'n-ing, n. Effusion of light; brightness.

SHINING, shi'n-ing, ppr. Emitting light. SHININGNESS, shi'n-ing-nes, n. Brighti Brightness; splen-

SHININGNESS, shín-Ing-nés, n. Brightness; splendid.
SHIN, shi'n-ê, a. Bright; splendid.
SHIP, ship', n. A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails. [ship. SHIP, ship', rt. To put into a ship; to transport in a SHIP, ship'. A termination noting quality or adjunct, as lordship; or office, as stewardship.
SHIPBOARD, ship-bởrd, n. On shipboard, in a ship.
SHIPBOY, ship-bảd', n. Boy that serves in a ship.
SHIPBUILDER, ship-bild-âr, n. A naval architect;

a shipwright. SHIPBUILDING, ship'bild'ing, n. Naval architecture. SHIPCARPENTER, shîp-kar-pen-tur, n. A carpen-

ter that works at ship-building. SHIPCHANDLER, ship-tshand-lur, n. One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.
SHIPHOLDER, ship-hô'ld-år, n. The owner of a

ship or shipping.
SHIPLESS, ship-les, a. Without ships.
SHIPMAN, ship-man, n. Sailor; seaman.

SHIPMASTER, ship-mas-tur, n. Master of a ship

SHIPMATE, ship-ma't, n. One who has served in the same ship.
SHIPMENT, ship-ment, n. The act of putting any

thing on board of a ship.

SHIPMONEY, ship-mun-ê, n. An imposition formerly levied on port towns for fitting out ships; revived in King Charles the First's time, and abolished in the same reign

SHIPOWNER, ship-d'n-ur, n. The proprietor of ships. SHIPPED, ship'd, pp. Put on board of a ship. SHIPPEN, ship'n, n. A stable; a cowhouse. SHIPPING, ship'ing, n. Vessels of navigation.

SHIPPING, ship-ing, ppr. Putting on board of a ship. SHIPSHAPE, ship-shap, ad. In a scamanlike manner. SHIPWRECK, ship-rek, n. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. Miscarriage.

SHIPWRECK, ship-rek, vt. To destroy by dashing

on rocks or shallows

SHIPWRECKED, ship'rekd, pp. Dashed upon rocks or hanks.

SHIPWRECKING, ship'rék-ing, ppr. Casting on SHIPWRIGHT, ship'ri't, n. A builder of ships. SHIRE, shi'r, n. A county: so much as is under one

sheriff. SHIREMOTE, shi'r-mô't, n. A county court.

SHIRK, shêrk', vi. To practise artful tricks.
SHIRK, shêrk', vi. To steal. To avoid.
SHIRKED, shêrkd', pp. Procured by means of tricks.
SHIRKING, shêrk'ing, ppr. Procuring by tricks;

stealing.
SHIRIL, shirl', a. Shrill. See Shrill.
SHIRIT, shirt', n. The under-linen of a man.
SHIRT, short', vt. To clothe in a shirt.
SHIRTED, short-èd, pp. Covered with a shirt. SHIRTING, shurt'ing, n. Cloth fit to be made into shirts.

SHIRTING, shurt-ing, ppr. Covering with a shirt. SHIRTLESS, shurt-les, a. Wanting a shirt.

SHISTIC, shis-tik, a SHISTOUS, shis-tus, a. Pertaining to shist.

SHISTUS, shis-tus, a.)

SHISTUS, shis-tus, n.) A species of argillaceous earth

SHIST, shist', u.

SHITTAH, shit'a, a. A sort of precious wood, of

SHITTIM, shit'am, n.) which Moses made the

greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle.

SHITTLE, shirl, a. Wavering; unsettled. SHITTLECOCK, shirl-kòk', n. A cork stuck with feathers to play with.
SHITTLENESS, shitl-nes, n. Inconstancy.

SHIVE, shi'v, n. A slice of bread.

SHIVER, shiv'-ur, n. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. A thin slice. A tremor. A wheel fixed in a channel or block.

SHIVER, shiv'ur, vi. To fall at once into many parts To tremble, as with cold or fear. or shives.

or sinves. 10 tremote, as with a SHIVER, shiv-år, vt. To break; to shatter. SHIVERED, shiv-ård, pp. Broken into small pieces. SHIVERING, shiv-år-ing, n. Act of trembling. Division.

SHIVERING, shiv'år-ing, ppr. Dashing into small, SHIVERSPAR, shiv'år-spå'r, n. A carbonate of lime so called from its slaty structure.

SHIVERY, shiv-ur-e, a. Incompact.

SHOAD, sho'd, n. Among miners: a train of metallic stones which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines

SHOADSTONE, shô'd stô'n, n. A small stone: it is a fragment broke off an iron vein.

SHOAL, shô'l, n. A crowd. A shallow; a sandbank. SHOAL, shô'l, vi. To throng. To grow shallow. SHOAL, shô'l, a. Incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shởl-ê-nẻs, n. Shallowness. SHOALY, shởl-ê, α. Full of shoals.

SHOCK, shok', n. Conflict. External violence. Impression of disgust. A pile of sheaves of corn. rough dog SHOCK, shok', vt. To meet force with force; to of-

fend; to disgust.

SHOCK, shok', vi. To meet with hostile violence.

SHOCK, shok', vi. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOCKED, shokd', pp. Stru:k with horror.

SHOCKING, shok'ing, ppr. Shaking with sudden violence. Disgusting.
SHOCKINGLY, shok-ing-lc, ad. Offensively.
SHOD, shod, For shoed, the preterite and participle

passive of To shoe.

SHOD, shod', pp. Furnished with shoes.
SHOE, sho', n. Plural shoes, anciently shoon. The cover of the foot : of horses as well as men.

SHOE, shb', vt. Preterite, I shod; participle passive, shod. To fit the foot with a shoe.

SHOEBLACK, shô'blåk, n. One who cleans shoes. SHOEBOY, shô'blâc', n. A boy that cleans shoes. SHOEBUCKLE, shô'bůk'l, n. A buckle for fastening

the shoe.

SHOEING, shô'lng, ppr. Fitting with shoes.
SHOEINGHORN, shô'lng-hà'rn, n. A horn used to
facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. SHOELEATHER, shô-lèth-tur, n. Leather for shoes. SHOELESS, shô-lès, a. Destitute of shoes.

SHOEMAKER, shô'ma'k-ur, n. One whose trade is

to make shoes. SHOER, sho'dr, n. One who fits the foot with a shoe. SHOESTRING, sh6'-string', n. A string with which

the shoe is tied. SHOETYE, shô'ti', n. The riband with which women tie their shoes

SHOG, shog', n. Violent concussion. SHOG, shog', vt. To shake. SHOG, shog', vi. To move off.

SHOGGED, shogd', pp. Shaken; agitated. SHOGGING, shog-ing, n. Concussion.

SHOGGING, shôg-ing, pp. Concussion.
SHOGGING, shôg-ing, ppr. Shaking; agitating.
SHOGGLE, shôgl, vt. To joggle.
SHOGGLED, shôgld, pp. Joggled; shaken.
SHOGGLING, shôg-ing, ppr. Joggling; shaking.
SHONE, shô'n, or shôn'. The preterite of shine.
SHOOK, shôk'. The preterite, and in poetry participle
SHOON, shô'n. See SHOE.
SHOOT, shôk't st. To discharge as foundation.

SHOOT, sho't, vt. To discharge as from a bow or gun.
To emit new parts, as a vegetable. To dart or thrust forth. To pass through with swiftness.

SHOOT, sho't, vi. To perform the act of shooting. To germinate. To jet out. To move swiftly along. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shb't, n. Branches issuing from the main stock.

A young swine; a grice.
SHOOTER, shb't-år, n. An archer; a gunner.
SHOOTING, shb't-årg, n. Act of emiting as from a

gun or bow. Sensation of quick pain. SHOOTING, sho't-ing, ppr. Discharging as fire-arms; protuberating; germinating; branching; striking: as pain.

SHOP, shop', n. A place where any thing is sold.
SHOP, shop', vi. To frequent shops. [work is done.
SHOPBOARD, shop-bô'rd, n. Bench on which any
SHOPBOOK, shop-bôk, n. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPE, sho'p. Old pret. of shape. Shaped. SHOPKEEPER, shop'kê'p-ůr, n. A trader who sells

in a shop.
SHOPLIFTER, shop-lift-år, n. One who under pretence of buying steals goods out of a shop. SHOPLIFTING, shop-lift-ing, n. The crime of a shop-

SHOPLIKE, shôp-li'k, a. Low; vulgar. SHOPMAN, shôp-mẫn, n. One who serves in a shop. SHOPPING, shop-ing, ppr. Visiting shops. SHOPWOMAN, shop-bom-un, n. A female employed

to serve in a shop.

SHORE, sho'r. The preterite of shear. SHORE, sho'r, n. The coast of the sea.

a river. A drain: properly sewer. A buttress. SHORE, shô'r, vt. To prop; to support. SHORED, shô'rd, a. Having a bank or shore.

SHORED, shord, a. Having a bank or shore.
SHORED, shord, pp. Propped; supported.
SHORELESS, shor-les, a. Having no coast.
SHORING, shor-ling, ppr. Propping; supporting.
SHORL, shar, n. A mineral usually of a black colour.
SHORLACEOUS, shar-la-shas, a. Partaking of the

nature of shorl. SHORLING, shô'r-ling, n. The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORLITE, sha'r-li't, n. A mineral of a greenish white colour, sometimes yellowish.

SHORN, shô'rn. The participle passive of shear.
SHORT, shâ'rt, a. Not long in space or extent. Time
or duration. Defective; imperfect; not reaching the intended point. Scanty; wanting. Defective as

to quantity. Brittle. Brief.

SHORT, shá'rt, n. A summary account.

SHORT, shá'rt, vi. To fail.

SHORT, shá'rt, vi. To abbreviate.

SHORT, shá'rt, vt. To abbreviate.

SHORTDATED, shá'rt-dá't-éd, a. Having little time SHORTEN, sha'rtn, vt. To make short.

SHORTENED, sha'rtnd, pp. Made short.
SHORTENED, sha'rtnd, pp. Made short.
SHORTENING, sha'rt-ning, ppr. Making shorter.
SHORTENING, sha'rt-ning, n. Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or

SHORTHAND, sha'rt-hand, n. A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTJOINTED, shá'r-jáênt'éd, a. A horse is said to be short-jointed, when the pastern is too short. SHORTLIVED, sha'rt-li'vd, a. Not living long.

SHORTLIVED, sha'rt-livd, a. Not hving long.
SHORTLY, sha'rt-lôt, ad. Quickly; soon; briefly.
SHORTNER, sha'rt-nôr, n. He or that which shortens.
SHORTNESS, sha'rt-nês, n. The quality of being short, either in time or space. Brevity; conciseness.
SHORTRIBS, sha'rt-rîbs, n. The ribs below the ster-

SHORTS, sha'rtz, n. pl. The bran and coarse part of SHORTSIGHT, sha'rt-si't, n. Shortsightedness, my-

SHORTSIGHTED, shả'rt-si't-êd, a. Unable by the

convexity of the eye to see far. SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, sha'rt-si't-éd-nés, n. Defect

of intellectual sight.

SHORTWAISTED, shart-oa/st-ed, a. Having a short asthmatick.

SHORTWINDED, shả/rt-ốind-éd, a. Shortbreathed; SHORTWINGED, shả/rt-ốingd/, a. Having short wings. SHORTWITTED, sha'rt-ôit-éd, a. Simple.

SHORY, shô'r-ê, a. Lying near the coast.

SHOT, shot, The preterite and participle passive of

SHOT of, shot' of, part. Discharged; quit; freed from. SHOT, shot', n. The flight of a missile weapon. Any thing emitted. A reckoning. [charged.

thing emitted. A reckoning. [charged. SHOT, shôt', pp. Driven with force; let off; dis-SHOTE, shôt', p. A fish.

SHOTE, shôt', n. A fish.

SHOTEN, shôt'n, a. Clear of the reckoning. Un-SHOTEN, shôt'n, a. Having ejected the spawn.

SHOUGH, shôk', n. A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

SHOUGH, shôk', interj. An exclamation used in driving

away fowls: pronounced shoo. SHOULD, shod, vi. An auxiliary verb used in the

conjunctive mood.

SHOULDER, sho'l-dar, n. The joint which connects the arm to the body. A term among artificers.

SHOULDER, shô'l-dùr, vt. To push with violence.
To put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, shô'l-dur-bêlt', n. A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERBLADE, sho'l-dur-bla'd, n. The scapula; the bladebone to which the arm is connected.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shô'l-dùr-klap'ur, n. A bailiff. SHOULDERED, sho'l-dard, pp. Pushed with the shoulder.

SHOULDERING, shô'l-dùr-lng, ppr. Pushing with the SHOULDERKNOT, shô'l-dùr-not, n. An epaulet, SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shô'l-dùr-shôtn', a. Strained

in the shoulder. See SHOTTEN. SHOULDERSLIP sho'l-dur-slip, n. Dislocation of the shoulder.

SHOUT, sháðt', n.A loud and vehement cry of triumph. SHOUT, sháðt', v.i. To cry in triumph. SHOUT, sháðt', vt. To treat with shouts.

SHOUTED, sháốt'cơ, pp. Treated with shouts. SHOUTER, sháốt'cữ, n. He who shouts.

SHOUTING, shaot-ing, n. Loud cry.

SHOUTING, shaoting, ppr. Uttering a sudden and loud outery.

SHOVE, shuv', vt. To push; to rush against SHOVE, shuv', vi. To push forward before one. To

move in a boat by a pole. SHOVE, shuv, n. The act of shoving.

SHOVED, shuvd', pp. Pushed; propelled.
SHOVEL, shuvl, n. An instrument consisting of a bandle and broad blade with raised edges.

SHOVEL, shåv'l, vt. To throw or heap with a shovel. SHOVELBOARD, shåv'l-bô'rd, n. A long board or.

which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. SHOVELED, shūvld, pp. Thrown with a shovel. SHOVELING, shūv-līug, ppr. Throwing with a shovel. SHOVELLER, or SHOVELARD, shūv-l-ūr, shūv-l

lêrd, n. A bird.

SHOVING, shåv-lng, ppr. Pushing; propelling.
SHOW, shỏ', vt. To exhibit to view, as an agent. Fo prove. To publish. To inform; to make known. To

show the way. To offer. To explain.

SHOW, shô' vi. To have appearance.

SHOW, shô', n. A spectacle; exposed to view for money. Superficial appearance. Semblance; plausibility. Pomp.

bility. Pomp. SHOWBREAD, or Shewbread, sho'bred, n. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread, that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt.

SHOWER, shô'-ur, vt. One who shows.

SHOWER, shao'ar, n. Rain either moderate or vio-Any thing falling thick.

SHOWER, shao-ur, vt. To wet with rain. To pour down.

SHOWER, sháð-dr, vi. To be rainy. SHOWERED, sháð-drd, pp. Wet with a snower. SHOWERED, shaô-ard, pp. Wet with a snower. SHOWERING, shaô-àr-ling, ppr. Watering abundantly; bestowing liberally. SHOWERLESS, shaô-àr-lès, a. Without showers. SHOWERY, shaô-âr-â, a. Rainy. SHOWINY, shô-îl-â, ad. In a showy way. SHOWINESS, shô-âng, ppr. Exhibiting; manifesting. SHOWISH, shaô-îng, ppr. Exhibiting; manifesting. SHOWISH, shaô-âr a. Splendid, gandy. [hibited]

SHOWISH, shô-ish, a. Splendid; gaudy. [hibited. SHOWN, shô'n, pret. and part. pass of to Show. Ex-

SHOWN, shô'n, pret. and part. pass of to Show. E SHOWN, shô'n, pp. Exhibited to the view; proved. SHOWY, shô'-é, a. Ostentatious. SHRAG, shråg', vt. To lop; to trim. SHRAG, shråg', n. A twig of a tree cut off. SHRAGGED, shrågd', pp. Lopped. SHRAGGER, shråg'-år, n. A lopper. SHRAGGING, shråg-år, ppr. Lopping. SHRANK, shrångk'. The pret. of shrink. SHRAP or SHRAPE, shrån', or shrån', n. A pla.

SHRAP, or SHRAPE, shrap', or shra'p, n. A place baited with chaff to entice birds.

SHRED, shred', v. To cut into small pieces.
SHRED, shred', v. A fragment.
SHREDED, shred'-2d, pp. Cut into small pieces.

SHREDING, shréd-ing, ppr. Cutting into small pieces SHREDING, shréd-ing, ppr. Cutting into small pieces SHREW, shrő, vt. To curse. SHREW, shrő, vt. A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spitcful, vexatious, turbulent woman.

SHREWDLY, shro'd, a. Cunning; more artful than good. SHREWDLY, shro'd-lê, ad. With good guess.

SHREWDNESS, shrold-nes, n. Sly cunning; archness. SHREWED, shrő'd, pp. Acted or behaved as a shrew. SHREWING, shrő'fig, ppr. Beshrewing; cursing, SHREWISH, shrő'fish, a. Froward; petulantly clam-

SHREWISHLY, shro-ish-le, ad. Clamorously; fropetulance. wardly

SHREWISHNESS, shrb4sh-nes, n. Frowardness; SHREWMOUSE, shrb4mab's, n. A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, but is equally harmless with that of any other mouse.

SHRIEK, skrê'k, n. An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror. [anguish or horror. SHRIEK, shrê/k, vi. To cry out inarticulately with

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet'. bit'. but'...ou', was'. at'...good'...w, o...y, e, or i...i, u.

SHUDDER, shud'ur, n. A tremor. SHUDDER, shud'ur, vi. To quake with fear. SHRIEKING, shre'k-ing, pp. Crying out with a shrill sheriff. SHRIEVAL, shrê'v-âl, a. Belonging to the shrieve or SHRIEVALTY, shrîv-âl-tê, n. Sheriffalty. SHRIEVE, shrê'v, n. A corruption of sheriff. SHUDDERING, shad-ur-ing, ppr. Trembling with fear or horror. SHUFFLE, shuffl, n. The act of disordering things. SHRIFT, shrift, n. Confession made to a priest. SHRIGHT, shrift, n. A shriek. SHRIGHT, shrift. For shrieked. A trick; an artifice. SHUFFLE, shuffl, vt. To throw into disorder. To change the position of cards. To get rid of. To form SHRILL, shril', a. Sounding with a piercing sound.
SHRILL, shril', at. To pierce the ear with sharp sounds.
SHRILL, shril', vi. To express in a shrill manner.
SHRILLED, shrild', pp. Caused to make a shrill sound.
SHRILLING, shrilding, ppr. Expressing in a shrill fraudulently. SHUFFLE, shuf'l, vi. To throw the cards into a new order. To play mean tricks; to evade fair questions. To move with an irregular gait. SHUFFLEBOARD, shufl-bord, n. The old name of shovelboard. manner Manner.

SHRILLNESS, shrfl'nês, n. The quality of being shrill.

SHRILLY, shrfl'ê, ad. With a shrill noise.

SHRIMP, shrfmp', n. A small crustaceous fish. A SHUFFLECAP, shuf'l-kap, n. A play at which money is shaken in a hat. SHUFFLED, shufld, pp. Moved by little shoves. Mixed. little wrinkled man. SHUFFLER, shufflar, n. One who shuffles. SHRIMP shrimp!, vt. To contract.
SHRIMPED, shrimpd', pp. Contracted.
SHRIMPING, shrimpe'ing, ppr. Contracting. SHUFFLING, shuffling, n. Act of throwing into disorder. Trick; artifice. SHUFFLING, shuf'ling, ppr. Changing the places of SHRINE, shri'n, n. A case in which something sacards. Prevaricating. SHUFLINGLY, shuf-ling-le, ad. With an irregular SHUN, shun, vt. To avoid; to eschew. SHUN, shun, vt. To avoid to do a thing. cred is reposited. SHRINK, shringk'. n. Contraction into less compass. SHRINK, shringk, vi. To shrivel; to be drawn toge-SHUNLESS, shun'les, a. Inevitable; unavoidable. ther. To withdraw as from danger. To express fear, SHUNLESS, snun-ies, a. Inevitable; unavoidable. SHUNNED, shund', pp. Avoided. SHUNNING, shunding, ppr. Avoiding. Declining. SHUT, shut', n. Close; act of shutting. SHUT, shut', part. a. Rid; clear; free. SHUT, shut', vi. Toclose itself: as, flowers open in the horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body. SHRINK, shringk', vt. To make to shrink. SHRINKAGE, shringk-ej, n. A contraction into a less compass.
SHRINKER, shringk'dr, n. One who shrinks. [fear. day, and shut at night.
SHUT, shut, vt. To close. To inclose; to confine. SHRINKING, shringk-ing. n. Drawing back through Not to keep expanded. To exclude. SHRIVE, shri'v, vt. To hear at confession.
SHRIVE, shri'v, vi. To administer confession.
SHRIVED, shri'vd, pp. Absolved from sin by a Ca-SHUT, shut, pp. Closed. SHUTTER, shut, n. A cover; a door. SHUTTING, shutfing, ppr. Closing; confining. SHUTTLE, shutf, n. The instrument with which the tholic priest.

SHRIVEL, shriv!, vi. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVELED, shriv'd, pp. Contracted into wrinkles.

SHRIVELING, shriv'dling, ppr. Contracting into SHRIVER, shriv-dr, n. A confessor.

[wrinkles. SHRIVER, shriv-dr, n. A confessor. [wrinkles. Shrive.] weaver shoots the cross threads. SHUTTLECOCK, shutl'kok, n. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. SHITTLECOCK. [near acquaintance. SHY, shi', a. Wary. Suspicious; unwilling to suffer SHYLY, shi'le, ad. Not familiarly. SHRIVING, shri'v-ing, n. Shrift. absolving. SHRIVING, shri'v-ing, ppr. Receiving the confession; SHROFF, shròf', n. The name for a banker in the SHYNESS, shi'nes, n. Reservedness. SIALOGOGUE, si-ål-å-gòg, n. A medicine that pro-East Indies. SHROUD, shraod', n. A shelter; a cover. A windingmotes the salivary discharge. SIB, slb', a. A related by blood.
SIBERIAN, slb-ê'r-ŷàn, or si-bê'r-ŷàn, a. Pertaining sheet. The sail-ropes. The branch of a tree.
SHROUD, shrååd', vt. To shelter. To dress for the
grave. To cover. To defend. To lop the top branches SHROUDED, shråðd', vi. To take shelter. [of tre SHROUDED, shråðd'-êd, pp. Covered; concealed. to Siberia in the north of Asia. SIBERITE, sib'ur-i't, n Red tourmalin. of trees. SHROUDING, shråöd'dng, ppr. Covering; concealing. SHROUDS, shråödz', n. pl. Ropes which support the masts of aship, and enable them to carry sail; they SIBILANT, sib'il-ant, n. A letter that is uttered by the hissing of the voice: as, s and z. The hissing of the breath only.—Walker. The voice cannot hiss.—J.K. SIBILANT, sib'il-ant, a. Hissing. extend from the masthead to the sides of a ship. SHROUDY, shrådd'ê, a. Affording shelter. SHROVE, shråv', vi. To join in the processions, SIBILATION, sīb'il-a'shun, n. A hissing sound. SIBYL, sib-'ll, n. A prophetess among the pagans. SIBYLLINE, sib-'ll-in, a. Of or belonging to a sibyl. SICAMORE, sik-'a-mô'r, n. A tree. See Sycamor. SICCATE, sik-'a't, vt. To dry. SICCATED, sik-'a't-èd, pp. Dried. sports, and feastings, anciently observed at shrovetide. SHROVETIDE, shrov-tid, n.

SHROVETUESDAY, shrov-tu'z-dā, n.

of concession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on See SYCAMORE. which, anciently, they went to confession.

SHROVING, shråv-ing, n. The festivity of shrovetide.

SHRUB, shråb', n. A bush. Spirit, acid, and sugar

SHRUB, shråb', vi. To rid from bushes. [mixed. SICCATING, slk-4t-ting, ppr. Drying.
SICCATION, slk-4-ting, ppr. Drying.
SICCATIVE, slk-4-tiv, n. That which promotes the process of drying.
SICCATIVE, sîk-â-tîv, a. Causing to dry.
SICCIFICK, sîk-sît-îk, a. Causing dryness. SHRUBBED, shrub'd', pp. Cleared of shrubs.
SHRUBBED, shrüb'd', pp. Cleared of shrubs.
SHRUBBING, shrüb'ür-ê, n. A plantation of shrubs.
SHRUBBING, shrüb'ür, ppr. Clearing of shrubs.
SHRUBBY, shrüb'ê, a. Consisting of shrubs.
SHRUFF, shrüf', n. Dross; the refuse of metal tried SICCITY, sïk-sit-ê, n. Dryness. SICE, si'z, n. The number six at dice. SICH, sitsh', a. Such. SICH, sitsh, a. Such.
SICK, sik', a. Afflicted with disease. Ill in the stomach.
SICK, sik', vi. To sicken.
SICKEN, sikn', vi. To grow sick. To be filled to disgust.
SICKEN, sikn', vt. To make sick.
SICKENED, sik'nd, pp. Made sick; diseased.
SICKENING, sik'nd, pp. Making sick; diseasing.
SICKER, sik'år, a. Sure; certain; firm.
SICKER, sik'år, a. Sure; certain; firm. by the fire. SHRUG, shrug', n. A motion of the shoulders expressing dislike or aversion.
SHRUG, shrug', vi. To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. SHRUG, shrug', vt. To contract or draw up. SHRUGGING, shråg-ing, ppr. Drawing up the shoulders.
SHRUNK, shrungk'. The pret. and pp. of Shrink.
SHRUNKEN, shrungk'. The pp. of Shrink. SICKER, sîk'or, ad. Surely; certainly. SICKERLY, sîk'or-lê, ad. Surely. SICKERNESS, sik'ůr-nes, n. Security.

SICKISH, sikish, a. Somewhat sick.

SICKLE, sk'l, n. A reaping-hook.
SICKLED, sk'ld, a. Supplied with a sickle.

SICKLEMAN, sik'l-mån, n. A reaper.
SICKLEWORT, sik'l-öårt, n. A plant of the genus

SICKLINESS, sik-lê-nês, n. Disposition to sickness. SICKLINGSS, sik4le-nes, n. Disposition to sickness SICKLIST, sik4le, n. The names of the sick. SICKLY, sik4le, a. Not healthy. SICKLY, sik4le, ad. Not in health. SICKLY, sik4le, vt. To taint with the hue of disease. SICKNESS, sik4nes, n. Disease; malady.

SIDE, si'd, n. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. The right or left. Margin; edge; verge. Party: SIDE, si'd, a. Oblique; indirect. [faction; sect.

SIDE, si'd, vi. To take a party.
SIDE, si'd, vt. To stand at the side of.
SIDEBOARD, si'd-bô'rd, n. The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other the theatre.

SIDEBOX, si'd-boks, n. Enclosed seat on the side of SIDED, si'd-ed, pp. Defended. SIDEFLY, si'd-fli', n. An insect.

SIDELONG, si'd-long, a. Oblique; not direct.
SIDELONG, si'd-long, ad. Laterally. On the side.

SIDER, si'dur, n. One who joins a party.

SIDER, si'dur, n. See CIDER.

SIDERA, sid-dr-ål, a. Starry; astral.
SIDERATED, sid-dr-ål-t-éd, a. Planet struck.
SIDERATION, sid-dr-ål-shun, n. A blast as the common people call it; a sudden deprivation of sense, as

in an apoplexy.

SIDEREAL, si-dé'r-ýål, a. Astral; starry.

SIDERITE, såd-år-i't, n. A loadstone.

SIDEROCALCITE, sîd-år ô-kål'si't, n. Brown spar. SIDEROCLEPTE, sîd-år-ô-klep'tê, n. A mineral of a

yellowish green colour.
SIDEROGRAPHIC, sid-år-ô-gråf-ik, a. \ Pertain-SIDEROGRAPHICAL, sid-år-ô-gråf-ik-ål\ ing to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel. SIDEROGRAPHIST, sid-dr-og'rå-f ist, n. One who

engraves steel plates. SIDEROGRAPHY, sid-år-òg'råf-ê, n. The art or practice of engraving on steel, by means of which im-pressions may be transferred from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction.

SIDEROSCOPE, sid-år-os-kô'p, n. An instrument lately invented in France for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable, or

back. SIDESADDLE, si'd-såd'l, n. A woman's seat on horse-SIDESADDLEFLOWER, si'd-såd'l-flåô-ur, n. A species of sarracenia. warden.

SIDESMAN, si'dz-man, n. An assistant to the church-SIDETAKING, si'd-ta'k-ing, n. Engagement in a

faction.

SIDEWAYS, si'd-sā'z, ad. On one side. SIDEWISE, si'd-si'z, ad. SIDING, si'd-Ing, n. Engagement in a faction.

SIDING, si'd-lng, n. Engagement in a faction.

SIDING, si'd-lng, ppr. Joining one side or party.

SIDLE, si'dl, vi. To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIEGE, sê'j, n. The act of besetting a fortified place.

SIEGES, sê'j, vt. To besiege.

SIEGED, sê'j-lng, ppr. Besieged.

SIEGING, sê'j-lng, ppr. Besieging.

SIENITE, si'en-i't, n. A compound granular rock companyed of quarts been lond, and folderar, of a granish

posed of quartz, hornblend, and feldspar, of a grayish colour; so called because there are many ancient monuments consisting of this rock, brought from

Syene, in Upper Egypt. SIESTA, sê-es-tâ, n. A short sleep taken by the inhabitants of hot countries in the afternoon.

SIEUR, seu'r, n. A title of respect used by the French. SIEVE, siv', n. A boulter; a searce.

SIFT, sift', vt. To separate by a sieve. To examine. SIFTED, sift'-éd, pp. Separated by a sieve. Critically SIFTER, sift-édr, n One who sifts. [examined. SIFTING, sift²ing, ppr. Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve. Critically examining.

SIG, sig', was used by the Saxons for victory Sigward. victorious preserver.

SIGH, si', vi. To emit the breath as in grief. SIGH, si', vt. To lament; to mourn. SIGH, si', v. An audible emission of the breath.

SIGHED, si'd, pp. Lamented; mourned.

SIGHER, si'dr, n. One who sighs. [as in grief. SIGHING, si'lng, n. The act of emitting the breath,

SIGHING, si'ling, ppr. Suffering a deep respiration. SIGHT, si't, n. The sense of seeing. Open view. SIGHTED, si't-ed, a. Seeing in a particular manner:

as, quicksighted, shortsighted. SIGHTFULNESS, si't-föl-nés, n. Clearness of sight. SIGHTLESS, si't-lés, a. Blind. Invisible. SIGHTLINESS, si't-lé-nés, n. Appearance pleasing

SIGHTLY, si't-lê, a. Pleasing to the eye. to the eye. SIGHTSMAN, si'ts-man, n. Among musicians: one who reads music readily at first sight.

SIGIL, sij'il, n. Seal; signature. [composed of wax. SIGILLATIVE, sij'il-a't-iv, n. Belonging to a seal;

SIGMA, sig'ma, n. The Greek letter , s.

SIGMOIDAL, sig-måe'd-ål, a. Curved, like the Greek letter just named: a medical term. The sigmoidal flexure, in anatomy, is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum.

SIGN, si'n, n. A token by which any thing is shown. A wonder; a miracle. A picture or token hung at a door. A constellation in the zodiack. Token given without words. Symbol. A subscription of one's name. for seal.

name.

SIGN, si'n, vt. To mark. To show. To ratify by hand SIGN, si'n, vt. To be a sign, or omen.

SIGNAL, sig-ńėl, n. Notice given by a sign.

SIGNAL, sig-ńėl, a. Eminent; remarkabie.

SIGNALITY, sig-nėl-fit-ė, n. Quality of something

remarkable.

SIGNALIZE, sig-nél-i'z, vt. To make eminent. SIGNALIZED, sig-nél-i'zd, pp. Made eminent. [able. SIGNALIZING, sig-nél-i'z-ing, ppr. Making remark-

SIGNALLY, sigʻnėl-ė, ad. Eminently.
SIGNATION, sig-nå-shun, n. Sign given.
SIGNATORY, sigʻnå-tůr-ė, a. Relating to a seal.
SIGNATURE, sigʻnà-tỷr, n. A stamp; a mark. Among printers: some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNATURE, sig-nā-tỷūr, vt. To mark.
SIGNATURED, sig-nā-tỷūrd, pp. Marked.
SIGNATURING, sig-nā-tỷūr-ing, ppr. Marking.
SIGNATURIST, sig-nā-tỷūr-ist, n. One who holds the

doctrine of signatures.

doctrine of signatures.

SIGNED, si'nd, pp. Marked with one's name; signified.

SIGNER, si'n-\hat{n}, pp. Marked with one's name; signified.

SIGNER, si'n-\hat{n}, n. One that signs.

SIGNET, sig-\hat{n}, n. The seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-\hat{n}ff^2ik-\hat{n}, n. \text{ Meaning. Force.} \text{SIGNIFICANCY, sig-\hat{n}ff^2ik-\hat{n}, a. \text{ Standing as a sign of something. Important; momentous.} \text{SIGNIFICANT, sig-\hat{n}ff^2ik-\hat{n}, n. A token which stands as a sign of something.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sig-\hat{n}ff^2ik-\hat{n}-\hat{e}, ad. With force \text{SIGNIFICATION, sig-\hat{n}f^2ik-\hat{a}-\hat{e}, ad. Weaning expressed by sign or word. [strongly expressive.]

pressed by sign or word. [strongly expressive. SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nif-ik-å't-iv, a. Foreible; SIGNIFICATIVELY, sig-nif-ik-å't-iv-lè, ad. So as to betoken by an external sign. SIGNIFICATORY, sig-nif-ik-å't-år, n. A significatory. SIGNIFICATORY, sig-nif-ik-å't-år, a. That which

signior or lord.

signifies.
SIGNIFIED, sig'nîf-id, pp. Made known.
SIGNIFY, sig'nîf-i, vt. To declare by some token or sign. To mean. To express. To make known.
SIGNIFY, sig'nîf-i, vi. To express meaning with force.

SIGNIF Y, sig-ini-i, vi. 10 express meaning with force. SIGNIFYING, sig-infi-i-lng, ppr. Marking with characters SIGNING, sin-ing, ppr. Marking with characters SIGNIOR, se'n-y'tr, n. A title of respect among the Italians: with the Turks the grand signior is the em-

SIGNIORIZE, sé'n-ŷūr-i'z, vt. To exercise dominiou SIGNIORIZE, sé'n-ŷūr-i'z, vt. To have dominion. SIGNIORIZED, sé'n-ŷūr-i'zd, pp. Goverued by

SIGNIORIZING, sc'n-vur-i'z-ing, ppr. Exercising

SIGNIORY, sê'n-ŷůr-ê, n. Lordship; dominioo. SIGNMANUAL, si'n-mân-'u-âl, n. The king's signature by his own hand. [hangs.

SIGNPOST, si'n-pô'st, n. That upon which a sign

SIK, sik', a. SIKE, si'k, a. Such.

SIKE, si'k, n. A small stream or rill.

SIKER, sik'er, a, and ad. The old word for sure, or

surely. See SICKER.
SIKERNESS, sik'ér-nés, n. Sureness.
SILE, si'l, vt. To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

SILED, si'ld, pp. Strained.
SILENCE, si'lens, n. Forbearance of speech. Secrecy. SILENCE, si'lens, interj. An authoritative restraint of speech.

SILENCE, si'lens, vt. To forbid to speak.

SILENCED, si-lènsd, pp. Quieted.
SILENCING, si-lèns-ing, ppr. Quieting.
SILENT, si-lènt, a. Not speaking; mute. Still.
SILENTIARY, si-lèn-shèr-è, n. One who is appointed to take care that silence and proper order be kept in

SILENTLY, si'lènt-lè, ad. Without noise. [silent. SILENTNESS, si'lènt-nès, n. State or quality of being SILESIA, sîl-ê'shà, n. A duchy or country now be-

longing to Prussia.

SILEX, si-lèks, n. One of the supposed primitive SILICA, sil-lèks, n. | Carths. When pure, it is perfectly white. The purer sorts are mountain crystal

and quartz. ILICE, sîl²îs, n. SILICLE, sîl²îkl, n. A little pod or bivalvular pericarp, with seeds at-tached to both sutures. SILICULE, sîl'ê-ku'l, n. SILICIOUS, sil-ish'us, a. Made of hair. Flinty; full

SILICULOSE, sîl-îk-u-lô's, a. Husky. [of sto: SILIGINOSE, sîl-ij-în-ô's, a. Made of fine wheat.

SILING, sil-ling, ppr. Straining, as milk.
SILINGDISH, sil-ling-dish, n. A strainer.
SILIQUA, sil-c-kôa, n. With gold finers: a carat of which six make a scruple. The seed-vessel, husk,

cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUOSE, sîl-ê-kôô's, a.

SILIQUOUS, sîl-ê-kôôs, a.

SILK, sîlk',n. The stuff made of the silkworm's thread.

SILKCOTTONTREE, sîlk-kôtn-trê', n. A tree of the genus bombax, growing to an immense size; a native of both the Indies.

SILKEN, silk'n, a. Made of silk. Soft. SILKEN, silk'n, vt. To make smooth. SILKENED, silk'nd, pp. Rendered soft.

SILKENING, silk-ning, ppr. Rendering smooth.

SILKINESS, sīlk-tô-nés, n. Softness; effeminacy.
SILKMESS, sīlk-tô-nés, n. Softness; effeminacy.
SILKMERCER, sīlk-mêrs-år, n. A dealer in silk. SILKWEAVER, silk-bê'v-år, n. One whose trade is to

weave silken manufactures.
SILKWORM, silk-ödrm, n. The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, sîlk-e, a. Made of silk. SILL, sîl', n. The timber or stone at the foot of the door. The bottom piece in a window frame. Shafts of a waggon; thills. SILLABUB, sîl'â-bůb, n. A liquor made of milk and

wine or cider, and sugar.

SILLILY, sîl-îl-ê, ad. Foolishly.

SILLIMANITE, sîl-îm-ân-i't, n. A mineral found at Saybrook, in Connecticut, so named, in honour of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College.

SILLINESS, sīl'ē-nēs, n. Simplicity; folly. SILLY, sīl'ē, a. Weak; foolish; disordered; not in

SILLYHOW, \$114-hab, n. The membrane that covers the head of the foetus.

SILT, silt', n. Mud; slime.

SILURE, sîl'u'r, n. The sheatfish; also, a name SILURUS, sîl'u-růs, n. of the sturgeon.

SILVAN, sīl²vūn, a. Full of woods. SILVER, sīl²vūr, n. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. 593

SILVER, sîl'vůr, a. Made of silver. White like silver

SILVER, sîl'vůr, vt. To cover superficially with silver SILVER Fir, sîl'vůr-fir, n. A species of the fir-trec. SILVERBEATER, sîl'vůr-bê't-ůr, n. One that foliates

SILVERED, sil'vurd, pp. Covered with a thin coat of SILVERFISH, silvir-fish, n. A fish of the size of a of a small carp, having a white colour, striped with

silvery lines. SILVERING, sîl'vůr-ing, ppr. Covering with a thin coat of silver. [any thing with silver.

SILVERING, sîl²vůr-lng, n. The operation of covering SILVERLING, sîl²vůr-lng, n. A silver coin. [silver. SILVERLY, sîl²vůr-lè, ad. With the appearance of SILVERSMITH, sîl²vůr-smith', n. One that works in

SILVERTHISTLE, sil'vůr-thisl, n. A plant. [silver. SILVERTREE, sil'vůr-třé', n. A plant. [SILVERWEED, sîl'vůr-ôé'd, n. A plant.

SILVERY, sil'vůr-ê, a. Resembling silver. SIMAGRE, sim'å-grê, n. Grimace.

SIMAR, sîm-âr', n. A robe. SIMIA, sîm-ŷå, n. Those animals which resemble man, such as the ourang-outang, &c.

SIMILAR, sim'il-èr-è, a. Homogeneous; resem-SIMILARY, sim'il-èr-è, a. bling. SIMILARITY, sim'il-àr-èl-è, n. Likeness.

SIMILARLY, sîm²îl-êr-lè, ad. In the same manner. SIMILE, sîm²îl-ê, n. A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITIVE, sîm-îl-ît-îv, a. Expressing likeness. SIMILITUDE, sîm-îl-ît-îd, n. Likeness; resemblance. SIMILITUDINARY, sîm-îl-ît-u-dîn-êr-ê, a. Denoting

resemblance. SIMILOR, sîm'îl-or, n. A name given to an alloy of red copper and zink, made in the best proportions to

imitate silver and gold. SIMITAR, sim'it-ur, n. A crooked sword with a con-

vex edge. See Cimeter.
SIMMER, sîm'ur, vi. To boil gently.

SIMMERING, sim'ur-ing. ppr. Boiling gently.

SIMNEL, sim-nėl, n. A cracknell. SIMONIACAL, sim-o-ni-ak-al, a. Guilty of buying SIMONIACK, sim-ő-nê-åk, a. or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

SIMONIACALLY, sîm-ô-ni-âk-âl-ê, ad. With the guilt of simony. SIMONIACK, sim-ô'nê'ak, n. One who buys or sells

preferment in the church.
SIMONIOUS, sim-ô'n-ŷůs, a. Partaking of simony.
SIMONY, sim-ô-nê, n. The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

SIMOOM, sim-8/m, n. A hot suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts, or sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects are to be avoided by falling on the face, and holding the breath.

SIMOUS, si'mus, a. Having a very flat or snub nose,

with the end turned up.
SIMPER, sīm'pūr, vi. To smile foolishly.
SIMPER, sīm'pūr, n. A foolish smile.

SIMPERER, sim'pūr-ūr, n. One who simpers.
SIMPERING, sim'pūr-ing, ppr. Smiling foolishly.
SIMPERINGLY, sim'pūr-ing-lè, ad. With a foolish

[unmingled; only one. Silly. smile. SIMPLE, sim'pl, a. Plain; artless; sincere; harmless;

SIMPLE, slm'pl, v. A drug. An herb.
SIMPLE, slm'pl, vi. To gather simples. [artless mind.
SIMPLEMINDED, slm'pl-mi'nd-éd, a. Having an

SIMPLENESS, sim'pl-nes, n. The quality of being SIMPLER, simp'lur, n. An herbarist. [simple.

SIMPLESS, simplés, n. Simplicity; folly.
SIMPLETON, simpl-tun, n. A foolish fellow.
SIMPLICIAN, sim-plish-an, n. An unskilled person;

opposed to politician, one of deep contrivance.

SIMPLICITY, sim-plis-'it-é, n. Plainness; artlessness.

SIMPLIFICATION, sim-plif-ik-å-'shån, n. Act of re-

ducing to simplicity.
SIMPLIFIED, sim-plê-fi/d, pp. Made simple.
SIMPLIFY, sim-plê-fi, vt. To render plain.

SIMPLIFYING, sîm-plê-fi-îng, ppr. Making simple. SIMPLIST, sîm-plêst, n. One skilled in simples. SIMPLOCE, sîm-plês. See SYMPLOCE. SIMPLY, sîm-plê, ad. Plainly; artlessly. Without addition. Merely. Foolishly.

SIMULACHRE, sim-u-la-kur, n. An image.

SIMULATE, sim-u-lèr, n. One that counterfeits.
SIMULATE, sim-u-lèr, part. a. Feigned; pretended.
SIMULATE, sim-u-lèr-lèr, vt. To feign; to counterfeit.
SIMULATED, sim-u-lèr-lèd, pp. Feigned.

SIMULATING, sim-u-lå't-ing, ppr. Feigning. SIMULATION, sim-u-lå-shun, n. That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEITY, si-mul-ta-ne'it-e, n. The act of one thing happening at the same time as another. SIMULTANEOUS, si-můl-tă/n-yůs, a. Acting to-

gether; existing at the same time. SIMULTANEOUSLY, si-můl-tå'n-ýůs-lê, ad. At the

same time; together. SIMULTANEOUSNESS, si-můl-tď/n-ýůs-nés, n. The

state of being or happening at the same time. SIMULTY, sim'ul-te, n. Private quarrel.

SIN, sin', n. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

SIN, sin', vi. To violate the laws of religion.

SIN, sin', ad. Since.

SIN, sin', ad. Since.

SINAPISM, sîn'â-pîz'm, n. A cataplasm.

SINBORN, sîn'bârn, a. Derived from sin.

SINCE, sîns', conj. Because that. From the time that.

SINCE, sîns', ad. Ago; before this.

SINCE, sîns', prep. After; reckoning from some time past to the time present. [rupt.

SINCERE, sîn-sê'r, a. Pure. Undissembling; uncorSINCERELY, sîn-sê'r-lê, ad. Without hypoerisy; with nurity of heart

with purity of heart.

SINCERENESS, sin-sé'r-nes, n. Honesty of intention.

SINCERITY, sîn-sêr-îtr-ê, n. } tion.
SINCIPUT, sîn-sêr-pût, n. The fore part of the head, from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SINDON, sin'dôn, n. A fold; a wrapper.
SINE, si'n, n. A right sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.

SINECURE, si'nê-ku'r, n. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINECURIST, si-nê-ku'r-ist, n. A person who holds [seed. a sinecure.

SINEPITE, sin'é-pi't, n. A seed resembling mustard SINEW, sin'u, n. A tendon; muscle or nerve. SINEW, sin'u, vt. To knit as by sinews.

SINEWED, sin'u'd, a. Strong; firm; vigorous.

SINEWED, sin'u'd, pp. Kuit by sinews. SINEWING, sin'u-l'ing, ppr. Knitting as by sinews. SINEWLESS, sin'u-l'es, a. Without power or strength.

SINEWSHRUNK, sin'u-shrungk, a. A horse so fatigued that he becomes gaunt bellied. SINEWY, sin'u-e, a. Consisting of sinews; nervous.

Strong. [Wicked. SINFUL, sîn-fől, a. Alien from God; unsanctified. SINFULLY, sîn-fől-é, ad. Wickedly. SINFULNESS, sîn-fől-nés, n. Alienation from God. SING, sîng', vt. To relate. To celebrate in verse. To

utter narmomously.

SING, sing', vi. To form the voice to melody.

SINGE, sinj', n. A slight burn.

SINGE, sinj', vt. To scorch.

SINGED, sinj', pp. Burnt superficially.

SINGEING, sinj'-ing, ppr. Burning the surface.

SINGER, sing'-dr, n. One that sings.

SINGING, sing-ling, n. Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation.

SINGING, sing-ling, ppr. Uttering musical notes.

SINGINGBOOK sing-ling-bök, n. A book of tunes.

SINGINGLY, sing-ling-le, ad. With a kind of tune.

SINGINGMAN, sing-ling-man, n. One who is em-

ployed to sing. SINGINGMASTER, sing'ing-ma's-tur, n. One who

teaches to sing. SINGINGWOMAN, sing'ing-ôdm'dn, n. A woman employed to sing.

SINGLE, sing'gl, a. One. Not compounded. Alone. Unmarried. Pure. Not double-minded. Simple. SINGLE, sing'gl, vt. To choose out from among others.

SINGLED, sing'gld.pp. Selected from among a number. SINGLENESS, sing'gl-nes, n. Simplicity; sincerity. State of being alone.

SINGLING, sing-gling, ppr. Selecting from a number, SINGLY, sing-glè, ad. Individually. Without partners. Honestly. [for bad singing.

SINGSONG, sing-song, n. A contemptuous expression SINGULAR, sing-gu-ler, n. Single instance.
SINGULAR, sing-gu-ler, a. Expressing only one. Unexampled. [singularity.

SINGULARIST, sing-gu-lêr-îst, n. One who affects
SINGULARITY, sing-gu-lâr-ît-ê, n. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity. Character or manners different from those of others.

SINGULARIZE, sîng'gu-lér-i'z, vt. To make single. SINGULARIZED, sing-gu-lèr-i'zd, pp. Made single. SINGULARIZING, sing-gu-lèr-i'z-ing, ppr. Making

[common to others. SINGULARLY, sing-gu-ler-le, ad. In a manner not

SINGULT, sin-gilt, n. A sigh.

SINICAL, sin-fik-ål, a. Pertaining to a sine.

SINISTER, sin-fis-tår, a. Being on the left hand Bad, perverse; corrupt; unfair. [handed. SINISTERHANDED, sîn-îs-tûr-hând-éd, a. Left-SINISTERLY, sîn-îs-tûr-lê, ad. Corruptly; unfairly. SINISTRORSAL, sîn-îs-tror-sâl, a. Rising from left-

to right, as a spiral line or helix. to right, as a spiral line or helix.

SINISTROUS, sîn-15-trůs, a. Perverse; wrongSINISTROUSLY, sîn-15-trůs-lė, ad. Perversely; abSINK, sîngk', n. A drain; a jakes.
SINK, sîngk', vt. To put under water; to disable.
To depress; to degrade. To crush. To suppress.
SINK, sîngk', vi. To fall down. To go to the bottom.
To the single of the degrade of the source.

To enter into any body. To be depressed. To decline.

To decay. [pressing; declining. SINKING, singk-fing, ppr. Falling; subsiding; de-SINKINGFUND, singk-fing-find, n. A sum set apart for the reduction of the national debt of Great Bri-SINLESS, sin-lés, a. Exempt from sin. [tain. SINLESSNESS, sin-lés-nés, n. Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sîn-ûr, n. One at enmity with God.
SINNER, sîn-ûr, vi. To act the part of a sinner.
SINOFFERING, sîn-ôf-ûr-îng, n. An expiation for sin.
SINOPER, or Sinople, sîn-ô-pêr, n. A species of

earth; ruddle.
SINUATE, sîn-u-å/t, vt. To bend in and out.
SINUATED, sîn-u-å/t-éd, a. Formed into bays by

projections and indentations.

SINUATED, sîn'u-a't-èd, pp. Bent in and out. SINUATING, sin-u-å't-ing, ppr. Winding; turning. SINUATION, sin-u-å't-ing, ppr. Winding; turning. SINUATION, sin-u-å'shūn, n. A bending in and out. SINUOSITY, sin-u-òs'it-è, n. The quality of being

sinuous. SINUOUS, sin'u-us, a. Bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sin-u-us, a. Dending in and out.
SINUS, sin-us, a. An opening of the land.
SIP, sip', n. A small draught.
SIP, sip', vt. To drink in small quantities.
SIP, sip', vt. To drink a small quantity
SIPE, sip', vt. To occe out slowly.
SIPHON, siffan, n. A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPID, sîp'id a. Savoury.

SIPID, sip-fid a. Savoury.

SIPPED, sip-fu, pp. Imbibed in small quantities.

SIPPER, sip-fu, n. One that sips.

SIPPER, sip-fu, n. A small sop.

SIPPING, sip-fing, ppr. Imbibing in small quantities.

SIQUIS, si-kôls, n. An advertisement or notification.

The word is still used when a candidate for holy orders causes notice to be given of his intention, to inquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given

accordingly. SIR, sar, n. The word of respect. The title of a knight or baronet. A title given to the loin of beef. which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. Hindoostan.

SIRCAR, sîr'kar, n. An officer of the government of SIRDAR, sîr'dar, n. A native chief in Hindoostan.

SIRE, si'r, n. The word of respect in addressing the SIXTY, siks-te, a. Six times ten. king. A father. SIZE, si'z, n. Bulk. Magnitude. A settled quantity

SIRE, si'r, v. To beget; to produce.
SIRE, si'r, vt. To beget; to produce.
SIRED, si'rd, pp. Begotten; produced.
SIREN, si'rén, n. A fabled goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.
SIREN, si'rén, a. Alluring, like a siren.
SIRENIZE, si'rén i'z, vi. To practise the allurements

of a siren.

SIRIASIS, sīr-i'ā-sīs, n. An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat

SIRING, si'r-îng, ppr. Begetting; producing. SIRIUS, sîr-ŷūs, n. The dogstar. SIRLOIN, sūr-làė'n, n. The loin of beef. See Sir. SIRNAME, sūr-nā'm. See Surname.

SIRNAME, sůr²nã'm. See SURNAME.
SIRO, si⁴rỗ, n. A mite.
SIRO, si⁴rỗ, n. A mite.
SIROCCO, sîr-ôk²ð, n. The south-east or Syrian wind.
SIRRAH, sắr⁴ã, n. A compellation of reproach and
SIRT, sért', or sirt', n. A bog; a quicksand. [insult.
SIROP, sůr⁴åp, n. } The juice of vegetables boiled
SIRUP, sůr⁴åp, n. } with sugar.
SIRUPED, sửr⁴åpd, a. Sweet, like sirup.
SIRUPY, sửr⁴åp-ê, a. Resembling sirup.
SISUPY, sửr⁴åp-ê, a. Resembling sirup.
SISE, si²z, n. Contracted from assize.
SISKIN, s³s²tůn, n. The greenfinch.
SISTER, s⁵s²tůn, n. A wonan born of the same parents. Women of the same faith: a christian.
SISTER. s³s²tůr, vt. To resemble closely.

rents. Women of the same fath: a christian.

SISTER, sis-tur, vi. To resemble closely.

SISTER, sis-tur, vi. To be akin.

SISTER in law, sis-tur, n. A husband or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, sis-tur-hod, n. The duty of a sister.

A number of women of the same order. SISTERLY, sīs'tur-le, a. Like a sister. [ment. SISTRUM, sīs'trum, n. An Egyptian musical instru-

SISTRUM, sis-trum, n. An Egyptian.
SIT, sit', vt. To be settled to do business.
SIT, sit', vi. To rest upon the buttocks. To perch.
To broad; to incubate. To hold a session: as, the To rest.

in any solemn assembly as a member. SITE, si't, n. Situation; local position.

SITED, si't-ed, a. Placed; situated. SITED, street, a. Flaced; student. Sandle. SITFAST, strfast, n. A hard knob growing under the SITH, si'th, conj. Since; seeing that.

SITHE, si'th, n. Time.

SITHE, si'th, n. The instrument of mowing.

SITHE, si'th, n. The instrument of mowing.
SITHE, si'th, vt. To cut down with a sithe.
SITHED, si'thd, a. Armed with sithes.
SITHEMAN, si'th-man, n. A mower.
SITHENCE, sith-tens, ad. Since; in latter times.
SITTER, sit-tens, n. One that sits. A bird that broods.
SITTING, sit-fing, n. The posture and act of sitting on a seat. A meeting of an assembly. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit. Incubation

bation SITTING, sit'ing, ppr. Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls. Incubating. Breeding. Be-

ing in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose. [any thing else. SITUATE, sit-u-a't, part. a. Placed with respect to SITUATION, sit-u-a'shun, n. Condition. Tempo-[any thing else.

rary state.
SIVAN, sīv-šān, n. The third month of the Jewish
ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May,

and part of June.

SIX, siks', n. The number six.

SIX, siks', a. Twice three.

SIX and Seven, siks' and-sevn, ad. To be at Sixes and

Sevens, is to be in a state of confusion.

SIXFOLD, sfks²foʻld, a. Six times told.

SIXPENCE, sfks²pėns², n. A coin. Half a shilling.

SIXPETALED, sfks²pė́rtėld, a. Having six distinct

SIXPETALED, SIKS-pe-tend, a. flower leaves.
SIXSCORE, slks-skôr, a. Six times twenty.
SIXTEEN, slks-tôr, a. Six and ten.
SIXTEENTH, slks-tôr, th, a. The ordinal of sixteen.
SIXTH, slksth, a. A sixth part.
SIXTH, slksth, a. The ordinal of six.
SIXTHLY, slksth-lê, ad. In the sixth place.
SIXTIETH, slks-tôr, a. The ordinal of sixty.

Any glutinous substance. SIZE, si'z, a. To swell. To adjust. To settle. To cove

with glutinous matter. SIZEABLE, si'z-abl, a. Of considerable bulk. Of ju

proportion to others. SIZED, si'zd, pp. Adjusted according to size.
paring with size.
SIZED, si'zd, a. Having a particular magnitude. Adjusted according to size. Pre

SIZEL, siz-el, n. In coining: the residue of bars

silver after pieces are cut out for coins.
SIZER, or Servitor, si'z-dr, n. A certain rank of students in the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. SIZERS, si'z-ůrz, n. See Scissars.

SIZINESS, si'z-e-nes, a. Glutinousness.

SIZING, si'z-ing, ppr. Adjusting according to size

Preparing with size.
SIZY, si'z-è, a. Viscous; glutinous.
SKADDLE, skåd'l, n. Hurt; damage.
SKADDLE, skåd'l, a. Mischievous.

SKADDONS, skåd'dnz, n. The embryos of bees.

SKAIN, skå'n, n. SKEIN, skå'n, n. A knot of thread or silk. SKAINSMATE, skå'nz-må't, n. A messmate.

SKALD, ska'ld, n. An ancient Scandinavian poet or bare SKATE, ska't, n. A sort of shoe armed with iron fo See SCATE.

sliding on the ice. A flat sea-fish. SKATE, skå't, vt. To slide on skates. SKATE, skå't, vi. To slide on skates.

SKATED, skå't-ëd, pp. Slided or moved on with skates SKATER, skå't-år, n. One who skates.

SKATING, skå't-ing, ppr. Sliding or moving on skates SKEAN, ské'n, n. A short sword. [milk or cream SKEEL, skê'l, n. A shallow wooden vessel for holdin SKEET, skê't, n. A long scoop used to wet the side of ships, or the sails.

SKEG, skég', n. A wild plum.
SKEGGER, skég'ůr, n. A little salmon.
SKELETON, skél-ét-ůn, n. In anatomy: The bous of the body preserved together as much as can be i their natural situation.

SKELLUM, skėl'ūm, n. A villain; a scoundrel.
SKEP, skėp', or skip', n. A sort of basket, narrow a
the bottom and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. I Scotland: the repositories where bees lay their honey

SKEPTICAL, skép-tik-ål, a. Pretending to universa doubt.

SKEPTICIZE, skép²tik-ål-å, a. With doubts. SKEPTICISM, skép²tè-sizm, n. Universal doubt. SKEPTICIZE, skép²tè-si'z, vi. To pretend to doub

of every thing. SKEPTICK, skep 2 tik, n. One who doubts, or pretend

SKEPTICK, skėptik, n. One who doubts, or pretend to doubt of every thing.

SKETCH, skėtsh', n. An outline; a first plan.

SKETCH, skėtsh', vt. To draw by tracing the outline SKETCHED, skėtshd', pp. Having the outline drawn SKETCHING, skėtshd', pp. Having the outline SKEW, sku', a. Oblique; distorted.

SKEW, sku', a. Oblique; an oblique way SKEW, sku', vt. To look obliquely upon. To shape r SKEW, sku', vt. To walk obliquely.

SKEWED, sku'd, vm. Looked obliquely upon.

SKEWED, sku'd, pp. Looked obliquely upon. SKEWER, sku'dr, n. A wooden or iron pin, used to

keep meat in form.

SKEWER, sku²år, n. To fasten with skewers.

SKEWERED, sku²ård, pp. Fastened with skewers.

SKEWERING, sku'ur ing, ppr. Fastening with skewers SKEWING, sku'ing, ppr. Looking obliquely upon.

SKEWIKING, skulling, ppr. Fastering that ascending SKEWING, skulling, ppr. Looking obliquely upon. SKIFF, sklf', n. A small light boat. SKIFF, sklf', nt. To pass over in a small light boat. SKIFFED, sklfd', pp. Passed over in a light boat. SKIFFING, sklf'ling, ppr. Passing over in a light boat SKILFULL, skll'fol, a. Knowing; dexterous; able. SKILFULLy, skll'fôl-åc, ad. With skill; dexterously. SKILFULLYSSS skll'fôl-nès, n. Art; ability.

SKILFULNESS, skil'fol-nes, n. Art; ability

SKILL, skil', n. Knowledge of any practice or art. SKILL, skil', vi. To be knowing in. SKILL, skil', vi. To understand. SKILLED, skild', a. Dexterous; acquainted with. SKILLED, skild', pp. Practised in any thing.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', oit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SKILLESS, skålélés, Wanting skill. SKILLET, skåléét, n. A small kettle or boiler.

SKILLING, skiling, n. An isle or bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage.

a sight addition to a cottage. [thing. SKILLING, skill'ing, ppr. Practising one's self in any SKILT, skilt', n. Difference. SKIM, skim', n. Scum; refuse. [the surface. SKIM, skim', vt. To take by skimming. To pass over SKIM, skim', vt. To glide along. [ing; wild. SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skimb'l-skåmb'l, a. Wander-SKIMGULTER, skim'l-skåmb'l, a. Wander-SKIMGULTER, skim'l-skåmb'l, a. Wander-SKIMGULTER, skim'l-skåmb'l, a. Wander-SKIMGULTER, skim'l-skamb'l, a. Wander-SKIMGULTER, skim'l-skamb'l, a. Wander-SKIMGULTER, skim'l-skamb'l-sk SKIMCOULTER, skim-kô/l-tůr, n. A coulter for par-

ing off the surface of land.

SKIMMED, skimd', pp. Brushed slightly over the surface. Taken by skimming.

SKIMMER, skim'ur, n. A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. [has been taken.

SKIMMILK, skim-milk', n. Milk from which the cream SKIMMING, skim-ings, ppr-Clearing off from the surface. SKIMMINGS, skim-ings, n. pl. Matter skimmed from

the surface of liquors.

SKIN, skin', n. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the cuticle, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the cutis, or inner skin, extremely. Hide; pelt. That which makes parchment or leather. A husk.

parchment or leather. A husk.
SKIN, skin', vt. To strip or divest of the skin.
SKINDEEP, skin'dô'p, a. Slight; superficial.
SKINFLINT, skin'dfint, n. A niggardly person.
SKINK, skingk', n. Drink. Anything potable. Pottage.
SKINK, skingk', vi. To serve drink.
SKINKER, skingk'ôr, n. One that serves drink.
SKINES, skingk'ûr, n. One that serves drink.

SKINLESS, skin-les, a. Having a slight skin.

SKINNED, skind, a. Having a signt said.
SKINNED, skind, a. Having skin.
SKINNED, skind, pp. Stripped of the skin.
SKINNER, skind, n. A dealer in skins or pelts.
SKINNESS, skindense, n. The quality of being

SKINNINESS, skin-e-nes, n. The quanty of being skinny.

SKINNING, skin-ing, ppr. Stripping off the skin.

SKINNY, skin-è, a. Wanting flesh.

SKIP, skip', n. A light leap or bound.

SKIP, skip', vi. To bound lightly and joyfully.

SKIP, skip', vi. To miss; to pass.

SKIPJACK, skip-jāk, n. An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, skip-kēn-èl, n. A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPED, skip-dr, pp. Passed over; leaped.

SKIPPER, skip-dr, n. A dancer. A youngling. A shipmaster; a shipboy. The hornfish, so called in some places.

some places.

SKIPPET, skip-let, n. A small boat.

SKIPPING, skip-let, n. A small boat.

SKIPPINGLY, skip-ling, ppr. Passing over; bounding.

SKIPPINGLY, skip-ling-let, ad. By skips and leaps.

SKIRL, skirl, vi. To scream out. See Shrill.

SKIRMISH, skér'-mish, n. A slight fight.
SKIRMISH, skér'-mish, vi. To fight loosely.
SKIRMISHER, skér'-mish-år, n. He who skirmishes.
SKIRMISHING, skér'-mish-år, n. Act of fighting loosely [in detached parties.

SKIRMISHING, skér-mlsh-lng, ppr. Fighting slightly SKIRR, skír', vi. To scour; to scud. SKIRR, skír', vt. To scour over in order to clear. SKIRRED, skírd', pp. Scoured; rambled over in order

to clear. SKIRRET, skir-et, n. A plant.

SKIRRING, skiring, ppr. Scouring; rambling over. SKIRT, skert, n. The loose part of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. Edge; border. SKIRT, skért', vt. To border. SKIRTED, skért'éd, pp. Bordered.

SKIRTING, skerting, ppr. Forming a border. SKIT, skit', n. A light wanton wench. A reflection,

or jibe, cast upon any one. SKIT, skit', vt. To cast reflections on. SKITTED, skit'dd, pp. Reflected on.

SKITTING, skit-ing, ppr. Casting reflections on. SKITTISH skit-ish, a. Shy; easily frighted. Wanton; volatile.

SKITTISHLY, skit-ish-le, ad. Wantonly. SKITTISHNESS, skit-ish-nes, n. Wantonness.

SKITTLES, skit'lz, n. pl. Ninepins. SKOLEZITE, skol'éz-i't, n. A mineral allied to thomsonite, occurring crystalized and massive, colourless and nearly transparent. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm, becomes opake, and is converted into a blebby colourless glass.

SKONCE, skons', n. See Sconce. SKREEN, skrê'n, n. A riddle or coarse sieve. Shelter; concealment.

SKREEN, skrå'n, vt. To riddle; to sift. To keep off light or weather. To protect.

SKREENED, skré'nd, pp. Sifted. Shaded from light or weather. Protected. SKREENING, skré'n-ing, ppr. Sifting. Shading;

sheltering.

sheltering.

SKRINGE, skrinj', vt.

SKRINGE, skrinj', vt.

SKRINGED, skrinj', vp.

SKRUNGED, skrinj', pp.

SKRUNGED, skrinj', pp.

SKRUNGED, skrinj', pp.

SKRUNGING, skrinj', pp.

SKRUNGING, skrinj', pp.

SKUL, sku', a. Oblique; sidelong.

SKUG, skūg', vt. To hide.

SKUGGED, skūg', pp. Hidden.

SKUGGING, skūg', pp. Hidden.

SKUGGING, skūg', pp. Hiding.

SKULK, skūlk', vi. To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULKING, skūlk', ppr. Lurking.

SKULL, skūl', n. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined togemade up of several pieces, which, being joined toge-ther, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the big-

ness of the brain. A shoal.

SKULLCAP, skůl'kåp, n. A headpiece. A plant.

SKUNK, skůngk', n. In America, the popular name of a fetid animal of the weasel kind, the viverra mephitis

of Linnæus. SKUNKCABBAGE, skångk'kåb'dj, n. A plant vul-SKUNKWEED, skångk'de d, n. SKUNKWEED, skungk-bed, n. garly so called, the totodes feetidus, so named fron its smell.

SKUTE, sku't, n. A boat or small vessel. SKY, skėi', n. The heavens. The weather.

SKYCOLOUR, skêi-kul-ur, n. The colour of the sky. SKYCOLOURED, skêi'kůl-ůrd, a. Blue; azure; like

the sky. SKYDYED, skêi'di'd, a. Coloured like the sky.

SKYED, skėi'd, a. Enveloped by the skies.

SKYEN, skéi-lå, a. Ethereal.
SKYISH, skéi-lå/rk, a. Coloured by the ether.
SKYLARK, skéi-lå/rk, n. A lark that mounts and sings. SKYLIGHT, skěi-li't, n. A window placed in a room, in the ceiling. SKYROCKET, skĉi'rôk'et, n. A firework, which

SKI ROCKE I, skel-rok-et, n. A brework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, slab', n. A puddle. A plane of stone. The outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into SLAB, slab', a. Thick; viscous. [boards. SLABBER, slob-ur, vi. To smear with spittle. To

shed; to spill. SLABBER, slób'ár, vt. To let the spittle fall from the SLABBERED, slób'árd, pp. Supped up hastily. SLABBERER, slób'ár-år, n. Oue who slabbers; an

SLABBERING, slåb²år-ång, ppr. Supping up hastily; driveling; letting drink fall on one's clothes.
SLABBY, slåb²å, or slåb²å, a. Thick; viscous.
SLABLINE, slåb²li'n, n. A line or small rope by which

scamen truss up the mainsail and foresail.

SLACK, slåk', n. Small coal. A valley or small shallow dell.

SLACK, slåk', a. Not hard drawn; loose. Relaxed;

weak. Not diligent. Not intense.

SLACK, slåk', ad. Insufficiently dried or baked.

SLACK, slåk', vi. \ To be remiss; to negle.

SLACK, slåk, vi.

SLACK, slåk', vi.

SLACK, slåk', vi.

To be remiss; to neglect. To SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

abate.

SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

SLACKEN, slåk'n, vi.

vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of

metals to prevent their fusion.

SLACKLY, slåk-lê, ad. Loosely. Remissly. Tardily.

SLACKNESS, slåk-nês. n. Looseness. Remissness. Tardiness. moist. SI ADE, slå'd, n. A flat piece of ground lying low and

SI.AG, slåg', n. The dross or recrement of metal.
SLAIE, slå', n. A weaver's reed.
SLAIN, slå'n, pp. of slay.
SLAKE, slå'k, n. See SLACK.
[guished.
SLAKE, slå'k, vt. To grow less tense. To be extinSLAKE, slå'k, vt. To quench; to extinguish.
SLAKED, slå'kd, pp. Mixed with water, and reduced
to a paste. to a paste. [reducing to a paste. SLAKING, slå'k-ing, ppr. Mixing with water, and SLAM, slåm', vt. To slaughter; to crush; to beat a SLAM, slam', n. Applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point. wno nas not reckoned a single point.

SLAMKIN, slåm'kin, n.

A slatterly woSLAMMERKIN, slåm'dr-kin, n.

Man.

SLAMMED, slåm'd, pp. Shut with force and noise.

SLAMMING, slåm'ding, ppr. Shutting with force and SLANDER, slåm'din, n. Talse invective.

SLANDER, slåm'din, n. False invective.

SLANDERED, slåm'dir-n, pp. Defamed.

SLANDERER, slåm'dir-n, n. One who belies another.

SLANDERING, slåm'dir-n, ppr. Defaming.

SLANDEROUS, slåm'dir-n, ppr. Defaming.

SLANDEROUS, slåm'dir-n, sp. ppr. Scandalous. SLANDEROUSLY, slån'dår-ås-lė, ad. Calumniously. SLANDEROUSNESS, slån'dår-ås-nės, n. Quality of being reproachful. SLANG, slång'. The preterite of sling.
SLANG, slångk', n. An herb.
SLANT, slånt', a.
SLANTING, slånt'lng, a.
SCLANTING, slånt', vt. To turn aside.
SLANTED, slånt'ed, pp. Turned from a direct line.
SLANTING, slånt'ing, ppr. Turning from an oblique line SLANTLY, slånt-le, ad. SLANTWISE, slånt-biz, ad. Not perpendicularly. SLAP, slåp', n. A blow.
SLAP, slåp', n. A blow.
SLAP, slåp', n. A blow.
SLAP, slåp', n. To strike with a slap.
SLAPDASH, slåp'dåsh, interj. All at once.
SLAPDASH, slåp'dåsh, interj. smooth. SLAPDASH, slåp'dåsh, interj. All at once.
SLAPE, slåp'e, a. Slippery; smooth.
SLAPPED, slåpe'l, pp. Struck with the open hand.
SLAPPING, slåpe'lng, ppr. Striking with the open
SLASH, slåsh', vt. To cut. To lash. [hand.
SLASH, slåsh', vt. To strike at random.
SLASH, slåsh', n. Cut; wound.
SLASHED, slåshd', pp. Cut at random.
SLASHING, slåsh'lng, ppr. Cutting at random.
SLAT, slåt'. See SLATTER.
SLATCH, slåtsh', n. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. A transitory breeze of wind; that hangs down loose. A transitory breeze of wind; an interval of fair weather. to write upon. SLATE, slå't, n. A gray stone used to cover houses, or SLATE, slå't, v. To cover the roof.
SLATE, slå't, vi. \ To set a dog loose at sheep, swine, SLETE, slå't, vi. \ &c.
SLATED, slå't-år, n. One who covers with slates.
SLATER, slå't-år, n. One who covers with slates. SLATING, slåt-ing, ppr. Covering with slate. SLATTER, slåt-år, vi. To be slovenly and dirty. SLATTERN, slåt-årn, n. A woman negligent. SLATTERN, slåt-årn, vt. To consume negligently. SLATTERNED, slåt-urnd, pp. Consumed carelessly. SLATTERNING, slåt-årr-ning, ppr. Consuming waste-SLATTERNLY, slåt-årr-lê, a. Slovenly. [fully. SLATTERNLY, slåt-årr-lê, ad. Awkwardly. SLATY, slå't-ė, ad. Having the nature of slate. SLAUGHTER, slå'tur, n. Massacre. SLAUGHTER, slå-tår, vt. To massacre. beasts for the butcher. SLAUGHTERED, slå-tård, pp. Butchered. [killing SLAUGHTERER, slå-tår-år, n. One employed in SLAUGHTERHOUSE, slå-tår-hå\deltas, n. House in SLEEVED, slévd, a. Having sleeves. SLEEVED, slévd, pp. Furnished with sleeves. SLEEVELESS, slév-lés, a. Wanting sleeves. which beasts are killed.
SLAUGHTERING, slå-tår-ing, ppr. Butchering.
SLAUGHTERMAN, slå-tår-mån, n. One employed out a cover or pretence.
SLEEVING, sle'v-ing, ppr. Furnishing with sleeves.
SLEID, sle'd, vt. To prepare for use in the weaver. in killing SLAUGHTEROUS, slå'tår-ås, a. Murderous. SLAVE, slå'v, n. One mancipated to a master. SLAVE, slå'v, vt. To enslave.

SLAVE, slå'v, vi. To drudge; to toil.
SLAVEBORN, slå'v-bà'rn, a. Not inheriting liberty.
SLAVED, slå'v-d, pp. Enslaved.
SLAVELIKE, slå'v-li'k, a. Becoming a slave. SLAVELIKE, slåv-li'k, a. Becoming a slave. SLAVER, slåv-år, n. Spittle from the mouth; drivel. SLAVER, slåv-år, vi. To emit spittle. SLAVER, slåv-år, vi. To smear with spittle. SLAVERED, slåv-år-år, pp. Defiled with drivel. SLAVERER, slåv-år-år, n. A driveller; an idiot. SLAVERINGLY, slåv-år-ång-lé, ad. With slaver. SLAVERY, slåv-år-ång, ppr. Defiling with drivel. SLAVERING, slåv-år-ång, ppr. Defiling with drivel. SLAVERING, slåv-år-ång, ppr. Defiling with drivel. SLAVETRADE, slåv-tråd, n. The barbarous and windrad husiness of nurehasing men and women, transwicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country and selling them for slaves. SLAVING, slav-ing, ppr. Enslaving. SLAVISH, slåv-ish, a. Servile; mean. SLAVISHLY, slåv-ish-lê, ad. Serviley; meanly. SLAVISHNESS, slåv-ish-něs, n. Servility; meanless. SLAVISHNESS, slå'v-rish-nės, n. Servility; meanness SLAVONIC, slå-vòn-lk, n. The slavonic language. SLAVONIC, slå-vòn-lk, a. Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia.
SLAY, slå', vt. To kill; to butcher.
SLAY, slå'. See SLEV.
SLAYED, slå'd, or SLEW, slu', pp. Killed; put to SLAYED, slå'd, n. Killer; murderer.
SLAYER, slå'dr, n. Killer; murderer.
SLAYING, slå'dng, ppr. Killing.
SLEAVE, slå'v, n. The knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the kuitter or weaver. gives great trouble to the kuitter or weaver.
SLEAVE, slé'v, vt. To separate into threads; to sleid.
SLEAVED, slé'vd, a. Raw; not spun. SLEAVED, slévd, a. Raw; not spun. SLEAVED, slévd, pp. Separated into threads. SLEAVING, slév-ing, ppr. Separating threads. SLEAZY, slévz-é, a. Wanting substance. SLED, sléd', n. A carriage drawn without wheels. SLED, sléd', vt. To convey or transport on a sled. SLEDDED, sléd'éd, pp. Conveyed on a sled. SLEDDED, sléd'éd, a. Mounted on a sled. SLEDDED, sléd'éd, a. Converige en al. SLEDDED, sléd'éd, a. Mounted on a sled.
SLEDDING, sléd'ing, ppr. Conveying on a sled.
SLEDGE, sléj', n. A large heavy hammer.
SLEEK, slé'k, a. Smooth; glossy.
SLEEK, slé'k, n. Varnish.
SLEEK, slé'k, n. Varnish.
SLEEK, slé'k, tt. To render smooth or glossy.
SLEEKED, slé'k, tt. To render smooth or glossy.
SLEEKING, slé'k, tp. Rendered soft and glossy.
SLEEKING, slé'k-ing, ppr. Making soft and glossy
SLEEKLY, slé'k-lé, ad. Smoothly; glossily.
SLEEKNESONE, slé'k-nés, n. Smoothness.
SLEEKSTONE, slá'k-sté'n, n. A smoothing stone SLEEKSTONE, sle'k-stô'n, n. A smoothing stone. SLEEKY, sle'k-\$, a. Of a sleek appearance. SLEEP, sle'p, vi. To take rest, by suspension of the SLEEP, siep, n. 10 take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers. To rest; to be motion-SLEEP, slê'p, n. Repose; rest; slumber. [less. SLEEPER, slê'p-ûr, n. One who sleeps. A lazy inactive drone. A fish. A strip of solid timber which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor. SLEEPFUL, slê'p-fôl, a. Overpowered by sleep. SLEEPFULNESS, slê'p-fôl-nês, n. Strong desire to sleep. SLEEPFULINESS, sie priorines, n. sleep.

SLEEPILY, slé'p-fl-è, ad. Drowsily; dully; lazily.

SLEEPINESS, slé'p-énes, pp. Reposing in sleep.

SLEEPING, slé'p-fing, pp. The state of resting in sleep.

SLEEPLESS, slé'p-lès, a. Wanting sleep.

SLEEPLESSNESS, slé'p-lès-nès, n. Want of sleep.

SLEEPY, slé'p-è, a. Drowsy; dull; lazy.

SLEET, slé't, n. A smooth small hail or snow, falling in single particles. in single particles.

SLEET, sle't, vt. To snow intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, sle't-ê, a. Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, sle't, n. The part of a garment that covers the arms. A fish. A knot or skein of silk. See SLEAVE. SLEEVE, sle'v, vt. To furnish with sleeves. SLEEVEBUTTON, sle'v-bûtn, n. A button for the

sley or slay.

sleeve. WithSLEIDED, slê'd-êd, pp. Prepared for use in the

weaver's sley, or slay.
SLEIDING, slê'd-îng, ppr. Preparing for use in the

weaver's sley, or slay.

SLEIGH, sla, or sle, n. A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. This word the English write and pronounce sledge, and apply it to what the Americans call a sled.

SLEIGHING, slåding, ppr. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs.
SLEIGHT, sli't, n. Artful trick; the trick of a juggler.
SLEIGHT, sli't, a. Deceitful; artful.

SLEIGHTFUL, sli't-föl, a. Artful; cunning. SLEIGHTILY, sli't-fl-é, ad. Craftily; cunningly. SLEIGHTY, sli't-é, a. Crafty; artful.

SLEIVE, sle'v. See SLEAVE.

SLENDER, slen'dur, a. Small in the waist. Slight; not strong. Small; less than enough. SLENDERLY, slén-důr-lê, ad. Slightly. SLENDERNESS, slén-důr-něs, n. Small of circum-

ference. Slightness. SLEPT, slept, pret. of Sleep.

SLEY, sley, pret. of Stage.
SLEY, sle', n. A weaver's reed.
SLEY, sle', vt. To part or twist into threads; to sleid.
SLICE, sl's, n. A broad piece. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

SLICE, sli's, vt. To cut into flat pieces.

SLICED, sli'sd, pp. Cut into broad thin pieces.
SLICING, sli's-lng, ppr. Cutting into broad thin pieces.
SLICK, slik', a. See SLEEK.

SLID, slid', pret. of Slide.
SLID, slid', pp. Slipped.
SLIDDEN, slid'n, pp. of Slide.
SLIDDER, slid'ar, vt. To slide with interruption.

SLIDE, sli'd, n. Flow; even course. SLIDE, sli'd, vi. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. To fall by error. To

pass with a free and gentle course.

LIDE, sli'd, vt. To put in a word imperceptibly. SLIDER, sli'd-ur, n. One who slides. [sli [sliding. SLIDING, sli'd-ing, n. Transgression: hence buck-SLIDING, sli'd-ling, ppr. Gliding; passing smoothly. SLIDINGRULE, sli'd-ling-rô'l, n. A mathematical instrument used to determine measure or quantity with .

out compasses, by sliding the parts one by another. SLIGHT, sli't, n. Act of scorn; artifice. See Sleight. SLIGHT, sli't, a. Small. Not important; weak. Not

Not strong; thin. done with effort.

SLIGHT, sli't, ad. Slightly.

SLIGHT, sli't, vt. SLIGHTEN, sli'tn, vt. To neglect; to disregard.

SLIGHTER, sli't-år, n. One who disregards

SLIGHTING, slit-lng, ppr. Neglecting.
SLIGHTINGLY, slit-lng-lê, ad. With contempt.
SLIGHTLY, slit-lê, ad. Negligently; scornfully; SLIGHTNESS, sli't-nes, a. Weakness. Want of vehe-

SLIGHTY, sli't-ê, a. Trifling; superficial. SLIKENSIDES, slîk-ên-si'dz, u. A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire. SLILY, sli'lê, ad. With cunning secrecy. SLIM, slim', a. Slender; thin of shape.

SLIME, sli'm, n. Viscous mire. SLIMINESS, sli'm-ê-nes, n. Viscous matter. Gluti-

SLIMEPIT, sli'm-pit, n. A pit of slime. SLIMNESS, slim-nes, n. State of being slim.

SLIMY, sli'mê, a. Viscous; glutinous.

SLINESS, sli'nės, n. Designing artifice.
SLING, sling', n. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained. SLING, sling', vt. To throw by a sling. To move by

means of a rope.

SLINGED, slingd', pp. Hurled by a sling.
SLINGER, sling'år, n. One who uses a sling.
SLINGING, sling'ång, ppr. Throwing by a sling.

SLINK, slingk', vi. To steal out of the way.
SLINK, slingk', vt. To cast; to miscarry of.
SLINK, slingk', a. Produced before its time: app.ed

SLIP, slips, vi. To slide; to glide. To sneak imperceptibly. To escape out of the memory.

SLIP, slip, vi. To convey secretly. To lose by negligence. To leave slily. To let a dog loose. To pass over negligently.

SLIP, slip, n. A false step. Error; mistake; fault.
A twig torn from the main stock. A leash or string

in which a dog is held. An escape. A long narrow piece.

piece.
SLIP, sllp', vt. To put on hastily.
SLIPBOARD, sllp'bô'rd, n. A board sliding in grooves.
SLIPBOARD, sllp'nôt', n. A bowknot untied. [over.
SLIPPED, sllpd', pp. Escaped from; left slily; passed
SLIPPER, or Slipshoe, sllp'ar, n. A shoe into which
the foot slips easily. An herb.
SLIPPER, sllp'dr, a. Slippery; not firm.
SLIPPERED, sllp'drd, a. Wearing slippers.
SLIPPERILY, sllp'ard-êl-ê, ad. In a slippery manner.
SLIPPERILY, sllp'dr-êl-ê, ad. In a slippery glib-

SLIPPERINESS, silp-dr-e-nes, n. Smoothness; glibness. Want of firm footing.

ness. Want of firm tooting.

SLIPPERY, slip-ta-e, a. Smooth; glib. Not affording firm footing. Uncertain; changeable. Not chaste.

SLIPPING, slip-tag, ppr. Conveying secretly.

SLIPPY, slip-tag, a. Slippery; easily sliding.

SLIPSHOD, slip-tag, a. Having the shoes barely

SLIPSTRING, slip'slop, n. Bad liquor.
SLIPSTRING, slip'string, n. A prodigal; a spendslipstring slin'string, n. A prodigal; a spendthrift. slank.

SLIT, slit', vt. To cut in general.

SLIT, slit', vt. To cut in general.

SLIT, slit', n. A long cut.

SLIT, or SLITTED, slit, or slit'êd, pp. Cut into long
SLITTER, slit'ar, n. One who cuts.

SLITTING, slit-ing, ppr. Cutting lengthwise. SLITTINGMILL, slit-ing-mil, n. A mill where iron bars are slit into nailrods.

SLIVE, sli'v, vt. SLIVE, sli'v. vt.
SLIVER, sli'v. vt. To split; to divide longwise.
SLIVE, sli'v. vi. To sneak.
SLIVER, sli'v. vi. A branch torn off..
SLIVERED, sli'v-drd, pp. Cut lengthwise: as, to

shiver wood.

SLIVERING, sli'v-ur-ing, ppr. Cutting into long pieces. SLOATS, slots, n. Of a cart: arc those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBERE, slob-år, vt. To slaver; to spill upon.
SLOBBER, slob-år, n. Liquor spilled.
SLOBBERED, slob-år-år, pp. See Slabber and Slaver.
SLOBBERER, slob-år-år, n. A slovenly farmer.

SLOBBERING, slob-dir-ing, ppr. See SLABBERING.
SLOBBERY, slob-dir-ing, ppr. See SLABBERING.
SLOCK, slok', vi.
SLOCK, slok', vi.
SLOCKEN, slok'n, vi.
To slake; to quench.
[plum.
SLOE, slo', n. The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild SLOOM, or Sloum, slom, n. A gentle sleep or slumber.

SLOOM, or Stoum, sto'm, n. A gentle sleep or slumber. SLOOMY, slô'm-ê, a. Sluggish; slow.
SLOOP, slô'p, n. A small ship.
SLOP, slôp', vt. To soil by letting water or other liquor SLOP, slôp', n. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.
SLOP, slôp', n. Trowsers; ready-made clothes.
SLOPE, slô'p, a. Not perpendicular.
SLOPE, slô'p, a. An oblique direction. Deslivitus

SLOPE, slô'p, a. Not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slô'p, na. An oblique direction. Declivity.

SLOPE, slô'p, va. Not perpendicularly.

SLOPE, slô'p, va. To direct obliquely.

SLOPED, slô'p, vi. To take an oblique direction.

SLOPED, slô'p, vi. To take an oblique direction.

SLOPED, slô'p-nes, n. Declivity.

SLOPENISS, slô'p-nes, n. Declivity.

SLOPING, slô'p-nes, ppr. Directing obliquely.

SLOPING, slô'p-neg, ppr. Directing obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slô'p-nes, ppr. Directing obliquely.

SLOPED, slô'pd, pp. Soiled by letting water or other liquor fall.

liquor fall. SLOPPING, slop-ing, ppr. Soiling by letting any

liquor fall on the place. SLOPSELLER, slop-sel-ur, n. One who sells readymade clothes.

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'-on', was', at', good'-w, o-y, e, or i-i, u. SLOPPY, slóp'ê, a. Miry and wet. SLOPS, slóp's, n. pl. Ready-made clothes, &c. SLOPSHOP, slóp'shóp, n. Place where ready-made SLOPSHOP, slop'shop, n. Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOT, slot', vt. To slam: as, to slot a door.

SLOT, slot', vt. To slam: as, to slot a door.

SLOTH, slot'h, vt. To slug; to lie idle.

SLOTH, slot'h, vi. To slug; to lie idle.

SLOTHFULLY, slot'th-föl, a. Idle; lazy.

SLOTHFULLY, slot'th-föl, a. ldle; lazy.

SLOTTED, slot'ed, pp. Shut with violence.

SLOTTENY, slot'ar-å, a. Dirty. Foul; wet.

SLOTTING, slot'sng, ppr. Slamming.

SLOUCH, slaðtsh', n. An idle fellow. [look.

SLOUCH, slaðtsh', vt. To have a downcast clownish

SLOUCH, slaðtsh', vt. To have a downcast clownish

SLOUCH, slaðtsh', vt. To press down.

SLOUCHED, slaðtsh', vt. To press down.

SLOUCHING, slaðtsh'fing, ppr. Causing to hang down.

SLOUCHING, slaðtsh'fing, a. Walking awkwardly.

SLOUCHING, slaðtsh'fing, a. Walking awkwardly.

SLOUCH, slaft', vi. To part from the sound flesh.

SLOUGH, slaft', vi. To part from the sound flesh.

SLOUGHY, slaft'e, a. Miry; boggy.

SLOVEN, slav'n, n. A man dirtily dressed.

SLOVENLINESS, slav'n-lê-nès, n. Indecent negligence of dress. genee of dress. SLOVENLY, slåv'n-lê, a. In a coarse manner. SLOVENRY, slåv'n-rê, n. Dirtiness. SLOW, slô', n. A moth. SLOW, slô', a. Not ready; not quick. Dull; tardy. Not hasty. Heavy in wit.

SLOW, slô', ad. In composition: Slowly.

SLOW, slô', vt. To delay.

SLOWBACK, slô'bak, n. A lubber. SLOEWORM, sló-barm, n. An insect found on the SLOWWORM, sló-barm, n. leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different which often changes its skin and assumes different colours. The blind worm. A small kind of viper. SLOWLY, slô-lê, ad. Tardily; sluggishly. SLOWNESS, slô-nês, n. Want of promptness; want of readiness. Deliberation; cool delay. Dilatoriness. SLUBBER, slôb-âr, vt. To stain; to daub. SLUBBER, slôb-âr, vi. To move with hurry. SLUBBERDEGULLION, slôb-ârd-ê-gâl-ýân, n. A selve, distre corrections. paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.

SLUBBERED, slub-ard, pp. Done lazily. Daubed.
SLUBBERING, slub-ard, pp. Doing coarsely; SLUBBERINGLY, slůb'ůr-lug-lê, ad. In a slovenly SLUDGE, slůj', n. Mire mixed with water. SLUE, slu', vt. In seamen's language: to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c., about its axis without removing it. SLUED, slu'd, pp. Turned round on its axis, as any thing conical, &e. thing conical, &c.

SLUG, slåg', n. An idler; a drone. A slow-creeping snail. A piece of metal shot fron a gun.

SLUG, slåg', vi. To lie idle.

SLUG, slåg', vi. To make sluggish. [ing in bed. SLUG-A-BED, slåg'á-bėd, n. One who is fond of ly-SLUGGARD, slåg'árd, n. An inactive, lazy fellow.

SLUGGARD, slåg'árd, n. Lazy; sluggish

SLUGGARDIZED, slåg'árd-i'z, vi. To make idle.

SLUGGARDIZED, slåg'árd-i'zd, pp. Made lazy.

SLUGGARDIZED, slåg'árd-i'zd, pp. Made lazy. SLUGGARDIZED, sing-tird-tzd, pp. Made lazy.
SLUGGARDIZING, slåg-drd-iz-lng, ppr. Making lazy.
SLUGGED, slågd, pp. Made sluggish.
SLUGGING, slåg-lng, ppr. Making sluggish.
SLUGGISH, slåg-lsh, a. Lazy; idle; slow.
SLUGGISHLY, slåg-lsh-le, ad. Lazily; idly. SLUGGISHNESS, slůg-îsh-nės, n. Sloth; laziness. SLUGGY, slůg-é, a. Sluggish. SLUGGY, slug-e, a. Sluggish.
SLUGGS, slågz', n. Among miners: half-roasted ore.
SLUICE, slu's, n. A floodgate.
SLUICED, slu'sd, vt. To emit by floodgates.
SLUICED, slu'sd, pp.
SLUSED, slu'sd, pp.
SLUICING, slu's-ling, ppr.

Emitting by floodgates.
SLUICING, slu's-ling, ppr.

Emitting by floodgates. SLUSING, slu's-ing, ppr. Emitting by floodgates. SLUICY, slu's-ing, ppr. SLUICY, slu's-ing, ppr. Turning any thing conical, &c. SLUMBER, slimbur, n. Light sleep.

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SLUMBER, slům'bůr, vi. To sleep lightly. SLUMBER, slům'bůr, vt. To lay to sleep. SLUMBERED, slum'burd, pp. Laid to sleep. SLUMBERER, slům'bůr-ůr, n. One who slumbers. SLUMBERING, slum'bur-ing, n. State of repose SLUMBERING, slům-bůr-ing, ppr. Dozing. SLUMBEROUS, slům-bůr-is, a. Causing sleep SLUMBERY, slům'bůr-ê, a. Sleepy. SLUMP, slump', vi. To fall or sink suddenly into w. ter or mud. SLUNG, slång'. The pret. and part. pas. of Sling. SLUNK, slångk'. The pret. and part. pas. of Slink. SLUNK, slångk', pp. Cast prematurely; miscarrie of; as, the female of a beast. SLUR, slur, n. Slight disgrace. In musick: a mar denoting a connection of one note with another. SLUR. slûr, nt. To sully; to soil. To pass lightly. SLURRED, slûrd', pp. Soiled. SLURRING, slûrding, ppr. Soiling. SLURKING, sur-ing, ppr. Soning.
SLUSH, slush, n. Soft mud.
SLUT, slut, n. A dirty woman.
SLUTTERY, slut-ur-e, n. The qualities of a slut.
SLUTTISH, slut-ur-e, n. Indecently negligent of cleanl
SLUTTISHLY, slut-ur-e, n. Indecently negligent of cleanl
SLUTTISHLY, slut-ur-e, n. Indecently negligent of cleanl SLUTTISHNESS, slut-ish-nes, n. Nastiness; dirtines SLY, sli', a. Meanly artful; cunning. SLYBOOTS, sli'-bo'ts, n. A sly person. SLYLY, sli'le, ad. With secret artifice. SLYNESS, sli'nės, n. See SLINESS. SMACK, småk', n. A pleasing taste. The act of paring the lips audibly: as, after a pleasing taste. loud kiss. A small ship. A blow given with the SMACK, små'k, vi. To have a taste. To kiss with close compression of the lips. SMACK, små'k, vt. To kiss. To make to emit au quick smart noise.

SMACKED, småkd', pp. Kissed. Struck smartly.

SMACKING, småkd', pp. Kissing. Striking smartly.

SMALL, små'l, n. The narrow part of any thing.

SMALL, små'l, a. Little in quantity. Slender; mi nute. Little in importance; petty.

SMALL, små'l, vt. To make less.

SMALLARMS, små'l-å', n. A plant.

SMALLARMS, små'l-å', n. Ap plant.

SMALLARMS, små'l-b'r, n. A species of weak beer.

SMALLBEER, små'l-b'r, n. A species of weak beer.

SMALLCOAL, små'l-kô'l, n. Little wood coals used t light fires. SMACK, sma'k, vt. To kiss. To make to emit at light fires. SMALLCRAFT, små'l-kråft, n. A little vessel. SMALLED, små'ld, pp. Made less. SMALLING, små'l-ing, ppr. Making less. SMALLISH, små'l-ish, a. Somewhat small. SMALLNESS, smål-ness, n. Littleness. Shortness. SMALLPOX. smål-poks, n. An eruptive distemper o great malignity.
SMALLY, small-le, arl. In a little quantity.
SMALT, small-, or small-, n. A beautiful blue substance produced from two parts of zaffre being fused wit three parts common salt, and one part potash. Blu SMARAGD, smår-ågd, n. The emerald. [glass SMARAGDINE, smår-åg-di'n, a. Made of emerald. SMARAGDITE, smår-åg-di't, n. A mineral, called als green diallage.

SMARIS, smar-is, n. A fish of a dark green colour SMART, smar-is, n. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

SMART, smart, n. To feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smart, a. Pungent; sharp. Quick; active Acute; witty. Lively.

SMART, sma'rt, n. A fellow affecting vivacity.

SMARTEN, sma'rt, n. A fellow affecting vivacity.

SMARTENED, sma'rtnd, pp. Made smart. SMARTENING, små'rt-ning, ppr. Making smart. SMARTLE, små'rtl, vi. To waste or melt away. SMARTLY, små'rt-lê, ad. Sharply; briskly. SMARTNESS, små'rt-nes, n. Quickness. Liveliness wittiness. SMASH, småsh', vt. To break in pieces. SMASHED, småsh'd, pp. Dashed to pieces. SMASHING, småsh'ing, ppr. Breaking to pieces. SMATCH, småtsh' or småk', vi 'To have a taste.

SMATCH, småtsh' or småk', n. Taste; tineture; twang.

SMATTER, småt'ur, vi. To talk superficially or ignorantiy. [ledge. SMATTER, småt'år, n. Superficial or slight know-SMATTERER, småt'ur-ur, n. One who has a superficial knowledge.

SMATTERING, småt'år-ing, n. Superficial know-SMEAR, små'r, vt. To besmear. To soil. SMEAR, små'r, n. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEARED, sme'rd, pp. Soiled. SMEARING, sme'r-ing, ppr. Soiling with anything soft and oily.

soft and ony.

SMEARY, sme'r-ê, a. Dawby; adhesive.

SMEATH, smeth, n. A sea-fowl.

SMEETH, or SMUTCII, sme'th, or smutsh', vt. To blacken with smoke.

SMEETHED, sme'th, pp. Smoked.
SMEETHING, sme'th-ing, ppr. Smoking.
SMEGMATICK, sme'g-mat-ik, a. Soapy; detersive.
SMELL, sme'l, vt. To perceive by the nose.
SMELL, sme'l, vi. To strike the nostrils. To have any

particular scent.

SMELL, smel', n. The sense of which the nose is the

SMELLED, smeld', pret. and pp. of smell.

SMELLER, směl'ůr, n. One who smells.

SMELLFEAST, směl-fé'st, n. A parasite. SMELLING, směl-fing, n. The sense by which smells are perceived.

SMELLING, smelding. ppr. Perceiving by the nose.

SMELT, smelt'. The pret. and pp. of smell.
SMELT, smelt', n. A small seatish. [metal.
SMELT, smelt', vt. To melt ore, so as to extract the SMELTED, smelt-ed, pp. Melted for the extraction of

the metal. SMELTER, smělt'ůr, n. One who melts ore.

MELTER, smělt-år, n. One who melts ore.
MELTING, smělt-ång, ppr. Melting, as ore.
MELTING, smělt-ång, n. The operation of melting
ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.
MERK, směrk', vi. To scem highly pleased; to fawn.
MERK, směrk', n. A kind of fawning smile.
MERKY, směrk-é, a. Nice; smart; jaunty.
MERLIN, směr-lån, n. A fish.
MEW, smu', n. An aquatic fowl, the Mergus albellus.
MICKERING. smík-år, vi. To smirk; to look amorously. MICKERING, smik'-ur-ing, n. A look of amorous

inclination.

inclination.

SMICKERING, smik-tring, ppr. Smiling affectedly.

MICKET, smik-tring, ppr. Smiling affectedly.

MICKET, smik-tring, n. The under garment of a woman.

MIDDY, smid-tring, n. The shop of a smith.

MIGHT, smi'l. For smite. [To look gay or joyous.

SMILE, smi'l, vi. To contract the face with pleasure.

MILE, smi'l, vi. To awe with a contemptuous smile.

MILE, smi'l, n. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

MILED, smi'ld, pp. Awed with a contemptuous smile.

MILER. smi'l-tr. n. One who smiles.

MILER, smil-ur, n. One who smiles.

MILLER, smil-dr, n. One who smiles.

MILING, smil-lng, ppr. Looking joyous or gay.

MILINGLY, smil-lng-lė, ad. With a look of pleasure.

MILT, smilt', vi. Corrupted from smelt or melt.

MIRCH, smirtsh', vt. To cloud; to soil.

MIRTCHED, smirtshd', pp. Soiled.

MIRTCHING, smirtshd'ing, ppr. Soiling.

MIT smit'. The nn. of smile.

MIT, smlt'. The pp. of smite. [blast. MITE, smlt', vt. To strike. To kill. To chasten. To MITE, smlt', vi. To strike; to collide.

SMITE, smilt, n. A blow.

SMITER, smilt, n. A blow.

SMITH, smith', n. One who smites.

SMITH, smith', n. One who forges with his hammer.

SMITH, smith', vt. To beat into shape.

SMITHCRAFT, smith'£kfåft, n. The art of a smith.

MITHED, smithd', pp. Forged.
MITHERY, smithdur-ê, n. The shop of a smith.
MITHING, smithding, n. An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron are wrought into an intended shape.

SMITHING, smith-ing, ppr. Forging into shape.
SMITHY, smith-ing, ppr. Forging into shape.
SMITHY, smith-ing, ppr. Striking; killing.
SMITT, smit, n. The finest of the clavey ore, made up.

into balls; they use it for marking of sheep, and cal it smitt. [affected with passion. SMITTEN, smit'n. The pp. of smite. Struck; killed; SMITTLE, smit'd, vt. To infect. SMITTLED, smitld', pp. Infected. SMITTLING, smit'ding, ppr. Infecting. SMITTLE smit'd.

SMITTLE, smit'l, a. SMITTLISH, smit'lish, a. Infectious.

SMOCK, smok', n. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

SMOCKFACED, smok'fa'sd, a. Palefaced; effeminate.

SMOCKFROCK, smok'-frok, n. A gaberdine. SMOCKLESS, smok'-les, a. Wanting a smock

SMOKE, smok, n. Sooty exhalation from any thing burning. [To use tobacco. SMOKE, smô'k, vi. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. SMOKE, smô'k, vi. To seent by smoke; or dry in smoke. To expel by smoke. To ridicule to the face.

SMOKED, smô'kd, pp. Cured in smoke.

SMOKE-dry, smô'k-dri', vt. To dry by smoke.

SMOKELESS, smô'k-lès, a. Having no smoke.

SMOKER, smö'k-ür, n. One that uses tobacco. SMOKILY, smö'k-il-ė, ad. So as to be full of smoke. SMOKING, smö'k-ing, ppr. Emitting smoke. Curing

in smoke; using tobacco.

SMOKING, smok-ing, n. The act of emitting smoke.

SMOKY, smok-ê, ad. Emitting smoke.

SMOOR, or SMORE, smo'r, or smo'r, vt. To suffocate; to smother.

SMOOTH, smoth, a. Even on the surface. Gently

flowing; soft. Bland; mild; adulatory.

SMOOTH, sm6'th, n. That which is smooth.

SMOOTH, sm8'th, vt. To level. To make easy. To palliate; to soften. To calm; to ease. To flatter.

SMOOTHED, sm⁰/thd, pp. Made smooth. SMOOTHEN, sm⁰/thn, vt. To make smooth. SMOOTHER, sm⁰/th-dr, n. One who smooths. SMOOTHFACED, smooth-fa'sd, a. Mild-looking.

SMOOTHING smoth-lng, ppr. Making smooth.
SMOOTHLY, smoth-le, ad. Evenly. Without obstruction; easily. With soft language. Mildly.

SMOOTHNESS, smö'th-nes, n. Evenness on the surface. Softness on the palate. Sweetness and softness of numbers. Gentleness of speech.

SMOTE, smô't. The pret. of smite.

SMOTHER, småth-år, vt. To suffocate with smoke.

To suppress.
SMOTHER, smuth-ur, vi. To smoke without vent. SMOTHER, smuth'ur, n. A state of suppression. Smoke.

SMOTHERED, smuth'urd, pp. Suffocated. SMOTHERING, smuth'uring, ppr. Suffocating.

SMOUCH, småðtsh', vt. To salute.
SMOUCHED, småðtsh', pp. Saluted.
SMOUCHING, småðtsh'fng, ppr. Saluting.
SMOULDER, smð'l-dår, vi. To burn and smoke with-

out vent.

SMOULDERING, smoll-dur-ing, part. | Burning and SMOULDRY, smô'l-drê, part. without vent.

SMUG, småg', a. Nice; spruce; but without elegance. SMUG, småg', vt. To adorn; to spruce.

SMUG, smbg', vt. To adorn; to spruce.
SMUGGED, smbgd', pp. Made spruce.
SMUGGING, smbg'ing, ppr. Making spruce.
SMUGGLE, smbg'l, vt. To import or export goods without paying the customs.
SMUGGLED, smbg'ld, pp. Imported or exported SMUGGLER, smbg'ld, rp. Imported or exported SMUGGLER, smbg'ld, rp. A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods, either extrahend can without rewarent of the nuter of the purchase.

either contraband or without payment of the customs. SMUGGLING, smugling, n. The offence of import-

ing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise.

SMUGGLING, småg'ling, ppr. Importing or export-

ing goods contrary to law. SMUGLY, smug'le, ad. Neatly; sprucely.

SMUGNESS, smug'nes, n. Neatness without elegance. SMULY, smu'lê, a. Looking demure.

SMUT, smut, n. A spot made with soot or coal. Must or blackness gathered on corn. Obscenity.

SMUT, smut', vt. To stain with soot or coal. To taint with mildew.

SMUT, småt', vi. To gather smut. | coal. SMUTCH, småtsh', vt. To black with smoke, soot, or SMUTCHED, småtshd', pp. Blackened with any dirty SNATCH, snatsh', vt. To seize any thing hastily. SNATCH, snatsh', vi. To catch eagerly at something SNATCHBLOCK, snatsh'blok', n. A sort of pulley in substance substance.

SMUTCHING, småtsh'ing, ppr. Blackening with dirt.

SMUTTED, småt'éd, pp. Blackened with coal.

SMUTTILY, småt'il-å, ad. Blackly; smokily. Obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, småt'é-nés, n. Soil from smoke. Obscenely. substance. sceneness SMUTTING, småt²lng, ppr. Staining with any dirty SMUTTY, småt²e, a. Black with smoke or coal.

Tainted with mildew. Not modest. SNACK, snåk', n. A share. A slight, hasty repast. SNACKET, or SNECKET, snåk'ét, or snék'ét, n. The hasp of a casement. See SNECK. SNACOT, snå'kôt, n. A fish.
SNAFFLE, snåf'l, n. A bridle which crosses the nose.
SNAFFLE, snåf'l, vt. To hold in a bridle.
SNAFFLED, snåf'ld, pp. Held with a bridle. SNAFFLING, snåffling, ppr. Managing with a bridle. SNAG, snåg', n. A jag. A tooth left by itself. SNAGGED, snåg'd, a. Full of snags; full of shooting SNAGGY, snåg'e, a. into sharp points. Testy, peevish.
SNAIL, snall. n. A slimy animal which creeps on of slowness. SNAILCLAVER, or SNAILTREFOIL, sna'l-klåv'år, or sna'l-trê-fàê'l, n An herb.
SNAILLIKE, sna'l-li'k, ad. Resembling the slowness of a snail. SNAILLIKE, snå'l-li'k, a. Moving slowly. SNAKE, snak, n. A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. SNAKE, snak, vt. In seaman's language: to wind a small rope round a large one spirally. This is called worming. SNAKED, snå/kd, pp. Winding a small rope round a large one spirally. SNAKEROOT, snå/k-rô/t, n. A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. SNAKESHEAD Iris, snå/ks-hěd, n. A plant. SNAKEWEED, or Bistort, snakk-ådd, n. A plant. SNAKEWOOD, snakk-ådd, n. Smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. SNAKING, snå'k-ing, ppr. Winding small ropes spi-SNAKING, snakk-ing, ppr. Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNAKY, snakk-ė, a. Serpentine.

SNAP, snapk, vt. To break at once. To strike with a sharp sound. To catch suddenly.

SNAP, snapk, vi. To fall asunder; to break without bending. To make an effort to bite. To express sharp largement SNAP, snåp', n. The act of breaking with a quick motion. A quick eager bite. A catch; a theft. SNAPDRAGON, or Calf's snout, snåp'dråg'un, n. A motion. A quick eager bite. A catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, or Calf's snowt, snåp-dråg-un, n. A plant. A kind of play.

SNAPHANCE, snåp-fnåns, n. A kind of firelock.

SNAPPED, snåpd', pp. Broken abruptly.

SNAPPER, snåp-fån, n. One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snåp-fåsh, a. Eager to bite. Sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snåp-fåsh-lê, ad. Tartly.

SNAPPISHLY, snåp-fåsh-nås, n. Tartness.

SNAPSACK, snåp-fåsk, n. A soldier's bag: knapsack.

SNAR, snår', vi. To snarl.

SNARE, snår', n. A gin; a net; a noose.

SNARE, snår', n. To entrap; to catch in a noose.

SNARE, snår', ri. To entrap; to catch in a noose.

SNARE, snår', ri. To entrap; to the snarl.

SNARE, snår', vi. To growl; to speak roughly.

SNARL, snår', vi. To growl; to speak roughly.

SNARL, snår', vi. To growl; to speak roughly.

SNARL, snår', vi. To growl; to speak roughly.

SNARL, snår', vi. To growl; to speak roughly.

SNARL, snår', vi. To growl; to speak roughly.

SNARLED, snårdår, n. A surly feilow. [tangling.

SNARLING, snår-lår, n. A surly feilow. [tangling.

SNARLING, snår-lår, n. A surly feilow. [tangling.

SNARLING, snår-lår, n. The snuff of a candle.

SNAST, snåst', n. The snuff of a candle.

SNATCH, snårsh', n. A hasty catch. A small part of any thing.

SNATCHELOCK, snatsh-olok, n. A sort of pune a ship.

SNATCHED, snatsh-'dr, n. One that snatches.

SNATCHER, snatsh-'dr, n. One that snatches.

SNATCHING, snatsh-'ing, ppr. Catching at.

SNATCHINGLY, snatsh-'ing-lc, ad. Hastily.

SNATHE, snat'th, vt. To prune; to lop.

SNATHED, sna'th-'ing, ppr. Lopped; pruncd.

SNATHING, snat'th, n. A chip; a cutting.

SNATTOCK, snat'th, n. A chip; a cutting. SNEAK, sné'k, vi. A sneaking fellow.
SNEAK, sné'k, vi. To crouch; to truckle.
SNEAK, sné'k, vi. To hide; to conceal.
SNEAKCUP, sné'k-kůp. See SNEAKUP.
SNEAKED, sné'k-ůp, pp. Hidden.
SNEAKER, sné'k-ůr, n. A small vessel of drink.
SNEAKUS, sné'k-ůr, n. A small vessel of drink. SNEAKING, snê'k-îng, part. a. Mean; low. SNEAKING, sné'k-îng, ppr. Creeping away sily SNEAKINGLY, sné'k-îng-lè, ad. Servilely. [Mean SNEAKINGNESS, sné'k-îng-nès, n. Meanness. SNEAKINGNESS, sné'k-îng-nès, n. Meanness. SNEAKUP, sne'k-up, n. A cowardly scoundrel. SNEAKUP, sné'k-ůp, n. A cowardly scoundrel. SNEAP, sné'p, n. A reprimand. SNEAP, sné'p, n. A reprimand; to check. To nip. SNEAPED, sné'p-ing, pp. Checked abruptly. SNEAPING, sné'p-ing, ppr. Checking; reproving. SNEB, sné'b', vt. To check; to chide. See SNEAP. SNECK, snék', n. The latch or bolt of a door. SNED, snéd'. See SNATHE. SNEED, snéd, n. The handle of a sithe. SNEED, snéd, n. An expression of ludicrops scorp. SNEER, sne'r, n. An expression of ludicrous scorn. SNEER, sne'r, vi. To show contempt by looks. SNEERER, sne'r-år, n. One that shows contempt. SNEERFUL, sne'r-fol, a. Looking contempt. SNEERING, sne'r-ing, ppr. Manifesting contempt of scorn by turning up the nose. SNEERINGLY, sne'r-ing-le, ad. With a look of ludicrous scorn. dicrons scorn.

SNEEZE, sné'z, n. Emission of wind by the nose.

SNEEZE, sné'z, vi. To emit wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZEWORT, sné'z-ödrt, n. A plant.

SNEEZING, sné'z-ing, n. Act of sneezing.

SNEEZING, sné'z-lng, ppr. Emitting air from the nose.

SNELL, sné', a. Nimble; active; lvcly.

SNET, sné', n. The fat of a deer.

SNEW, snu', the old pret. of Snow.

SNIB, snib', vt. To check; to reprimand. See SNEAP. SNIB, snib', vt. To check: to reprimand. See SNEAP. SNICK, snik', n. A small cut. A latch. SNICK-AND-SNEE, snik'and-sne', n. A combat SNICK-AIND-SINER, with knives.

SNICKER, snik-år, n. To laugh slily.

SNIFGER, snig-år, n. To laugh slily.

SNIFF, snif, v. t. To draw breath audibly up the nose.

SNIFF, snif, vi. To draw in with the breath.

SNIFFED, snift, pp. Drawin in with the breath. SNIFFING, sniffing, ppr. Drawing in with the breath. SNIFFING, snifting, ppr. Drawing in with the bree SNIFFI, snift', vi. To snort.
SNIG, snig', n. A kind of eel.
SNIGGLE, snigl', vi. To fish for eels.
SNIGGLE, snigl', vi. To snare.
SNIGGLED, snigl', pp. Snared; caught.
SNIGGLING, snigl'ling, ppr. Snaring; catching.
SNIP, snip', vt. To cut at once with scissors.
SNIP, snip', n. A single cut with scissors. SNIP, snip, n. A single cut with scissors.
SNIPE, snip, n. A small fen fowl with a long bill.
SNIPPED, snip'd, pp. Clipped off at once.
SNIPPER, snip'ar, n. One that snips.
SNIPPER, snip'ar, n. A share.

[scissors.
SNIPPING snip'snap', n. Tart dialogue.
SNITE snip's snip's n. A snipe. SNITE, sni't, n. A snipe.

SNITE, sni't, v. To blow the nose. In Scotland:

"snite the candle, snuff it."

SNITED, sni't-éd, pp. Blown as the nose.

SNITHE, or SNITHY, sni'th, or snith-é, a. Sharp; piercing; cutting. SNITING, sni't-lng, ppr. Blowing the nose. SNIVEL, sni'yl, n. The running of the nose.

any thing.

SNATCH, snåtsh', n. A hasty catch. A small part of

SOC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SNIVEL, sniv'l, vi. To run at the nose. To cry as chil-SNIVELLER, sniv'lår, n. A weeper. [dren. SNIVELLY, sniv'lè, a. Pitiful; whining. SNOD, snód', or snő'd, n. A fillet; a riband. SNOD, snód', or snő'd, a. Trimmed; smooth: applied

to persons and to grass. SNOOK, snok', vi. To lurk; to lie in ambush.

Audible respiration of sleepers SNORE, snô'r, n.

through the nose.

SNORE, snô'r, vi. To breathe hard through the nose.

SNORER, snô'r-år, n. One who snores.

SNORING, sno'r-ing, ppr. Respiring with a harsh noise.
SNORT, sna'rt, vi. To breathe hard through the nose,
as men in sleep. To blow through the nose as a highmettled horse.

SNORT, sna'rt, vt. To blow hard through the nose. SNORTED, sna'rt-éd, pp. Turned up in anger, as the

SNORTER, sna'rt-dr, n. A snorer; one who snorts. SNORTING, sna'rt-ing, n. Act of snoring. Act of blowing through the nose, as a high-mettled horse.

SNORTING, sna'rt-ing, ppr. Forcing the air through the nose.

SNOT, snot', n. The mucus of the nose. SNOT, snot', vi. To blow the nose.

SNOT, snot, vt. 10 now the nose. SNOTTER, snoté, ve. To snivel. SNOTTY, snôté, a. Full of snot. SNOUT, snôté, n. The nose of a beast. SNOUT, snôté, vt. To furnish with a nosle. SNOUTED, snôté, d. Having a snout.

SNOUTED, snaot-ed, pp. Furnished with a nosle. SNOUTING, snaot-ing, ppr. Furnishing with a nosle

or point. SNOUTY, snaot-ê, a. Resembling a beast's snout.

SNOW, sno, n. The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. A ship with two masts: generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation.

SNOW, snô', vi. To fall in snow.
SNOW, snô', vi. To scatter like snow. [snow.
SNOWBALL, snô'bà'l, n. A round lump of congelated

SNOWBALLTREE, snô-bà'l-trê', n. A flowering shrub of the genus viburnum; gelder rose.

SNOWBIRD, sno-burd, n. A small bird which appears in the time of snow, of the genus emberiza; called also snow bunting.

SNOWBROTH, snô-brà/th, n. Very cold liquor. SNOWCROWNED, snô-krà&nd, a. Having the top

covered with snow.

SNOWDEEP, snô-dê'p, n. An herb.
SNOWDRIFT, snô-drift, n. A bank of snow.
SNOWDROP, snô-drôp, n. An early flower.
SNOWED, snô-d, pp. Scattered like snow.

SNOWING, snô-l'ng, ppr. Scattering like snow.
SNOWLESS, snô-l'es, a. Destitute of snow.
SNOWLIKE, snô-li'k, a. Resembling snow.
SNOWSHOE, snô-l'k, n. A shoe or racket worn

when travelling on snow. SNOWSLIP, sno-slip, n. A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes

buries houses.

SNOWWHITE, snô'hôi't, a. White as snow.

SNOWY, snô⁴è, a. White like snow. SNUB, snôb', a. A jag; snag. Knot in wood. SNUB, snôb', vi. To sob with convulsion. SNUB, snôb', vt. To check.

SNUBBED, snåbd', pp. Nipped off at the end. SNUBBING, snåbd'ng, ppr. Breaking off at the end. SNUBNOSED, snåbdnö'zd, a. Having a short nose.

SNUDGE, snåj', n. A miser; niggardly or sneaking

fellow

SNUDGE, sndj', vi. To lie close or snug.
SNUFF, sndf', n. The excrescence of a candle. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

SNUFF, snuf, vi. To snort; to draw breath by the nose. SNUFF, snuf, vt. To draw in with the breath. To crop the candle.

SNUFFBOX, snafbbks, n. The box in which snuff is SNUFFED. snafd, pp. Scented; inhaled.

ENUFFER, snuffar, n. One that snuffs.

SNUFFERS, snåf'drz, n. The instrument with which the candle is clipped.
SNUFFING, snuffing, ppr. Inhaling.
SNUFFLE, snuff, vi. To speak through the nose.

SNUFFLER, snuf-lur, n. One that speaks through the SNUFFLES, snuffz', n. Obstruction of the nose by

SNUFFLING, sndf-ling, n. A speaking through the

SNUFFTAKER, snůf-tå/k-ůr, n. One who takes snuff.

SNUFF TAKER, shur-ta k-ur, n. One who takes shur. SNUFFY, snug', a. Grimed with snuff. SNUG, snug', a. Close; out of notice. SNUG, snug', vi. To lie close. SNUGGERY, snug'ar-è, n. A warm and comfortable habitation.

SNUGGLE, snåg'l, vi. To lie close. SNUGLY, snåg'lė, ad. Safely; closely. SNUGNESS, snåg'nės, n. Retiredness.

SO, sô', ad. In like manner. To such a degree. In such a manner. It is regularly answered by as or that. [gluttonously.

SOAK, sô'k, vi. To lie steeped in moisture. SOAK, sô'k, vt. To steep; to drench.

SOAKED, so'kd, pp. Steeped in a fluid. SOAKER, sô'k-ur, n. A great drinker.

SOAKING, sô'k-"ing, ppr. Steeping; drenching. SOAL, sô'l, n. See Sole.

SOAP, sô'p, n. A substance made of a lixivium of vege-SOAP, so'p, vt. To rub with soap.
SOAPBERRYTREE, so'p-ber-c-tre', n. A tree of

the genus sapindus.
SOAPBOILER, số/p-bắc/l-ủr, n. One whose trade is

to make soap.

SOAPED, số pd, pp. Rubbed with soap. SOAPING, số p-lng, ppr. Rubbing with soap. SOAPSTONE, số p-stổ n, n. Steatite; a mineral or species of magnesian earth.

SOAPSUDS, sô'p-sûds, n. Water impregnated with

SOAPWORT, sô'p-sûds, n. Water impregnated with

SOAPWORT, sô'p-bart, n. A species of campion.

SOAP, sô'p-è, a. Having the quality of soap.

SOAP, sô'r, n. Towering flight.

SOAR, sô'r, a. See SORE.

SOAR, sô'r, vi. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount. To tower with the mind. To rise high, SOARING, sor-ing, n. The act of mounting aloft; of To rise high.

elevating the mind.

SOARING, sô'r-ing, ppr. Rising aloft. Towering in thought and mind.

SOB, sôb', n. A convulsive sigh.
SOB, sôb', vi. To sigh with convulsion.
SOB, sôb', vi. To soak.
SOBBED, sôbd', pp. Soaked.
SOBBING, sôbd', pp. Act of lamenting.

SOBBING, sôb-ing, ppr. Sighing with a heaving of the Soaking. breast.

SOBER, số-bur, a. Temperate. Not overpowered by Calm. Serious : grave. drink.

SOBER, sô'-būr, vt. To make sober.
SOBERED, sô'-būrd, pp. Made sober.
SOBERING, sô'-būr-ing, ppr. Making sober.
SOBERLY, sô'-būr-ing, cpr. Coolly; calmly.
SOBERMINDEDNESS, sô'-būr-mīnd'-dd-nds, n. Freedom from inordinate passion.

SOBERNESS, số-bur-nes, n. Temperance, especially

in drink. Calmness. SOBRIETY, số-bri-ét-ê, n. Temperance in drink, soberness. Freedom from inordinate passion.

SOC, sok', n. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mill stands.

SOCCAGE, sok-'ej', n. A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCCAGER, sôk'å-jår, n. A tenant that holds lands SOCKMAN, sôk'-mån, n. cage tenure.

SOCIABILITY, ső-shå-bîl'ít-é, n. Sociableness. SOCIABLE, so'shabl, n. A kind of phaeton, with two

seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. SOCIABLE, sô'shabl, a. Inclined to company.

SOCIABLENESS, sô'shabl-nes, n. Inclination to com-SOCIABLY, số-shàbl-lê, ad. Conversibly. [pany. SOCIAL, số-shàl, a. Relating to society. Companion-SOCIALITY, số-shê-âl-lt-ê, n. Socialness. SOCIALILY, số-shâl-ê, ad. In a social way. [cial. SOCIALNESS, số-shàl-nês, n. The quality of being so-SOCIALNESS, số-shàl-nês, n. The quality of being so-SOCIALNESS, số-shàl-nês, n. The quality of being so-SOCIALNESS. SOCIETY, sô-si'ét-ê, n. Union of many in one general interest. Company. SOCINIAN, sò-sin-'yan, n. One who follows the opinions of Socinus, who denied the proper divinity and

atonement of Christ. atonement of Corist.

SOCINIAN, ső-sín-'yån, a. Belonging to Socinianism.

SOCINIANISM, ső-sín-'yån-ízm, n. The tenets first propagated by Socinus, in the sixteenth century.

SOCK, sök', n. Something put between the foot and shoe. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, opposed

to the buskin or tragedy. A ploughshare.

SOCKET, sok'et, n. The receptacle of the eye. hollow that receives something inserted. SOCKETCHISEL, sok'-et-tshiz'l, n. A stronger sort of

SOCKLESS, sòk'ılės, a. Wanting socks.
SOCLE, sò'kl, v. A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand.

SOCMAN, sok-mun, n. SOCMAN, sök-műn, n. A tenant that holds lands SOCCAGER, sök-å-jűr, n. And tenements by soc-

cage tenure.

SOCMANRY, sòk-mun-rê, n. Free tenure by soccage.

SOCOME, sòk-um, n. A custom of tenants to grind A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill.

SOCOTORINE, sók-ô-tůr-i'n, a. A fine kind of aloes SOCOTRINE, sók-ô-tri'n, a. from Socotra, an isle in the Indian Ocean.

SOCRATICAL, so-kråt-ik-ål, a. \ After the manner or SOCRATICK, sô-krắt-ik, a. doctrine of the philosopher Socrates.

SOCRATICALLY, so-kråt-ik-ål-e, a. With the Socratical mode of disputation. [crates.

cratical mode of disputation. Grates. SOCRATISM, sòk'-rå-tistn, n. A disciple of SocRATIST, sòk'-rå-tist, n. A disciple of Socrates. SOD, sòd', n. A turf; a clod. SOD, sòd', a. Made of turf. SOD, sòd', et. To cover with turf. SOD, sòd'. The pret. and pp. of Seethe. SODA, sòd'A, n. A fixed alkali, obtained by burning maritime plants.

maritime plants.
SODALITE, sô-dâ-li't, n. A mineral.
SODALITY, sô-dâl-li-t-ê, n. A feil A mer

SODALITY, sô-dâl-lît-ê, n. A fellowship.

SODAWATER, sô-dâl-wâ-tůr, n. A medicated drink

SODDED, sôd-éd, pp. Covered with sod. [of soda.

SODDEN, sòd'n, pp. Boiled; seethed.

SODDING, sòd-fing, ppr. Covering with turf.

SODDY, sòd-é, a. Turfy; full of sods.

SODER, så-důr, n. Metallic cement. [ter.

SODER, så-důr, vt. To cement with some metallic mat
SODERD, så-důr, vp. Cemented with metallic matter.

SODERING, så-důr-ing, ppr. Cementing with metalic SODERING, så'dår-Ing, ppr. Cementing with metalic

SODIUM, sô'd-yam, n. The metallic base of soda. It is soft, sectile, white, and opaque, and very malleable. It is lighter than water.

SODOMITE, sòd'é-mi't, n. One guilty of sodomy. SODOMY, sòd'é-mé, n. A crime against nature.

SOE, sô', n. A large wooden vessel. A cowl. SOEVER, sô-èv-år, ad. Whosoever; whatsoever; how-

SOFA, sôffa, n. A splendid seat. [soever. SOFETT, sôfft, n. A small sofa. SOFFIT, sôfft, n. Any timber ceiling formed of cross

beams, the compartments of which are enriched with sculpture, painting, or gilding.

SOFT, sa'ft, a. Mild; gentle; kind. Placid; still; easy. Effeminate. Viciously nice. Weak; simple. SOFT, salft, ad. Softly; gently. [Smooth. SOFT, salft, interj. Ilold; stop; not so fast. SOFTEN, salfn, vt. To make soft. To mollify. To mi-

tigate; to palliate. To make tender; to enervate. SOFTEN, sa'fn, vi. To grow less hard. To grow less

cruel or obstinate.
SOFTENED, så/fnd, pp. Made less hard. cruel. Made less SOFTENER, sa'ft-nur, n. See SOFTNER.

SOFTENING, sa'ft-ning, n. The act of making less [cruel. SOFTENING, så'ft-ning, ppr. Making more soft. Less SOFTHEARTED, så'ft-hårt-éd, a. Kind-hearted.

SOFTLING, sa'ft-ling, n. An effeminate person.
SOFTLY, sa'ft-le, ad. Not loudly. Gently; placidly. Mildly; tenderly. who palliates. SOFTNER, sa'ft-nar, n. That which makes soft. One

SOFTNESS, sa'ft-nes, n. The quality of being soft.
Mildness; kindness. Vicious delicacy. Pusillanimity.

Gentleness; meckness. Simplicity.

SOGGY, sóg-é, a. Moist; damp.

SOHO, só-hó', interj. A form of calling from a distar place. A sportsman's halloo.

place. A sportsman's nalloo.

SOIL, såé'l, n. Dirt; spot; pollution. Ground; eartl.

Country. Compost.

SOIL, såé'l, vt. To dirt; to stain; to sully. Tomanure.

SOILED, såé'l, pp. Tarnished; manured. Fed with

SOILINESS, såé'l-å-nës, n. Stain; foulness. [grass.

SOILING, såé'l-ling, n. The practice of feeding cattle

with frach grass: intead of parturing them.

with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them. SOILING, sael-ing, ppr. Defiling. Feed Feeding with

fresh grass.
SOILLESS, såê'l-lês, a. Destitute of soil.

SOILURE, såd'l-yd'r, n. Stain; pollution. [time. SOJOURN, så-jårn', vi. To dwell any where for a SOJOURN, så-jårn', n. A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sô-jår-når, n. A temporary dweller. SOJOURNING, sô-jår-nång, n. Dwelling any where

but for a time.
SOJOURNING, sô-jůr-'nîng, ppr. Dwelling for a time.
SOJOURNMENT, sô-jůr-'mênt, n. Temporary residence. privilege or power is exercised.

dence. [privilege or power is exercised. SOKE, sô'k, n. A district in which some particular SOL, sôl', n. The name of one of the musical notes in sol-faing. See SoL-FA.

SOLACE, sôl'és, vt. To comfort; to cheer.

SOLACE, sôl'és, vi. To take comfort.

SOLACE, sôl'és, n. Comfort; pleasure.

SOLACED, sôl'és, n. Comfort; pleasure.

SOLACING, sôl'és ing, ppr. Cheering in affliction.

SOLACING, sôl'és ing, ppr. Cheering in affliction.

SOLACIOUS, sôl'âl'shûs, a. Affording comfort.

SOLANDER, sô-lân'dûr, n. A disease in horses.

SOLANDGOOSE. sôl'ând-gô's. See SOLUND GOOSE.

SOLANDGOOSE, sô'lând-gô's. See Solund Goose. SOLAND, sô-lâ'nô, n. A hot S. E. wind in Spain. SOLANUM, sô-lâ'nům, n. Nightshade.

SOLAR, số-lắr, a. Belonging to the sun. Mea-SOLARY, số-lắr-ê, a. Sured by the sun. SOLAR, số-lắr, n. See Sollar.

SOLDA, sô'ld. The pret. and pp. of sell.
SOLD, sô'ld, n. Military pay; warlike entertainment.
SOLDAN, sô'ldan, n. The emperor of the Turks.
SOLDANEL, sô'l-dà-nêl, n. A plant.
SOLDER, sâ'-ddr, vt. To unite with any metallic ce-

See Soder. SOLDER, så'dår, n. Metallic cement.

SOLDERED, så'dård, pp. United by a metallic cement SOLDERER, så'dår-år, n. One that solders.

SOLDERING, sa'-aur-ing, ppr. Uniting by a metallic cement.

SOLDIER, số'l-dýér, n. A fighting man; a warrior.

SOLDIERESS, số 1-dyết-lés, n. A female warrior.
SOLDIERLIKE, số 1-dyết-lik, a. Martial; becoming SOLDIERLY, số 1-dyết-lik, a. a soldier.
SOLDIERSHIP, số 1-dyết-ship, n. Military character;

martial skill. SOLDIERY, số'l-dýểr-ế, n. Body of military men.

SOLE, sô'l, n. The bottom of the foot. The bottom of the shoe. A kind of sea-fish. [pair of shoes. SOLE, sô'l, vt. To furnish with soles: as, to sole to SOLE, sô'l, a. Single; only. In law: not married. SOLECISM, sôl'és-lzm, n. Unfitness of one word to parthe.

another. priety in language. SOLECIST, sòl-és-îst, n. One who is guilty of impro-SOLECISTICAL, sòl-és-îst-îk-âl, a. Barbarous. SOLECISTICALLY, sòl-és-îst-îk-âl-ê, ad. In an in-

correct way. [in language. SOLECIZE, sol'es-i'z, vi. To be guilty of impropriety SOLED, sô'ld, pp. Furnished with a sole: as, a shoe. SOLELY, sô'l-lê, ad. Singly; only.

SOLEMN, sol'ém, a. Religiously grave; awful. Religiously regular. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious; grave. [fusing solemnity. SOLEMNBREATHING, sól-ém-bré'th-îng, n. Dif-SOLEMNESS, sól-ém-nés, n. Religious ceremony. SOLEMNITY, sô-lèm-înt-ê, n. Steady seriousness.

Awful grandeur. SOLEMNIZATION, sol-ém-ni'z-å-shûn, n. Celebration. SOLEMNIZE, sòl'em-ni'z, vt. To cclebrate. To perform religiously once a year. monies. SOLEMNIZED, sôl-ém-ni'zd, pp. Dignified by cere-SOLEMNIZING, sôl-ém-ni'z-ing, ppr. Dignifying by ceremonies; celebrating. [remonies.

SOLEMNLY, sòl-èm-lê, ad. With annual religious ce-

SOLENESS, sốl-nểs, n. SOLESHIP, sốl-ship, n. SOLENITE, sốl-ship, n. SOLENITE, sốl-lễn-i t, n. A genus of shells . SOLFA, sốl-fấ', vi. To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol; a song by the terms and in learning to sing.

To importune; to intreat. To importune; to obtain.

SOLICIT, sò-lis-it, vt. To importune; to intreat. To implore; to ask. To attempt; to try to obtain. SOLICITATION, sò-lis-it-å-shun, n. Importunity. In-

vitation.

SOLICITED, sò-lis-it-ed, pp. Earnestly requested. SOLICITING, sô-lis-it-ing, ppr. Earnestly requesting. SOLICITOR, sô-lis-it-dr, n. One who importunes. One who petitions for another. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, so-lis-it-ur-gen-ur-al, n. A lawyer in Great Britain, who is appointed by the

crown.

SOLICITOUS, so-lis-it-us, a. Anxious; careful. SOLICITOUSLY, so-lis-it-us-le, ad. Anxiously; care-

SOLICITOUSLY, sô-lis-'t-us-le, ad. Anxiously; carefully.

SOLICITRESS, sô-lis-'t-res, n. A woman who petiSOLICITUDE, sô-lis-'t-u'd, n. Anxiety; carefulness.
SOLID, sôl-'id, a. Compact; dense. Having all the geometrical dimensions. Real; grave; profound.
SOLID, sôl-'id, n. The part containing the fluids.
SOLIDATE, sôl-'id-å't-èd, pp. Made solid.
SOLIDATENC, sôl-'id-å't-èd, pp. Made solid.

SOLIDATING, sol'id-å't-ing, ppr. Making solid. SOLIDIFICATION, sô-lid-if-ik-å'shun, n. The act of

making solid.
SOLIDIFIED, sô-lầd-lf-i'd, pp. Made compact.
SOLIDIFY, sô-lầd-lf-i, vt. To make compact. SOLIDIFYING, số-lắd-ất-i-ắng, n. Making solid. SOLIDITY, số-lắd-ắt-ĉ, n. Fulness of matter. H ness; hardness; compactness.

SOLIDLY, sòl'd-lè, ad. Firmly; densely. SOLIDNESS, sòl'd-nès, n. Solidity; firmness. SOLIDUNGULOUS, sòl-åd-ångg'u-lås, a. V Whole-

SOLIFIDIAN, sô-lif-id-yan, n. One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. SOLIFIDIAN, sô-llf-ld-ŷân, a. Professing the tenets solifidians. of a solifidian.

SOLIFIDIANISM, so-lif-id-yan-ism, n. The tenets of SOLING, số'l-lng, ppr. Furnishing with a sole. SOLILOQUISE, số-lll-ô-kỗi'z, vt. To utter a soliloquy.

SOLILOQUY, so-lîl-o-kôe, n. A discourse made by one to himself. not cloven. SOLIPEDE, sô-lê-pê'd, n. An animal whose feet are SOLITAIRE, sôl-ît-â'r, n. A recluse. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARIAN, sòl-it-å/r-ŷân, n. A hermit. SOLITARILY, sòl-it-èr-îl-ê, ad. Without company.

SOLITARINESS, sòl-st-er-sl-e, ac. without company. SOLITARY, sòl-st-er-e, n. Retirement. SOLITARY, sòl-st-er-e, n. A hermit. SOLITARY, sòl-st-er-e, a. Living atone; retired. SOLITUDE, sòl-st-er-e, a. Living atone; retired. SOLITUDE, sòl-st-u'd, n. Lonely life. A desert. SOLIVAGANT, sò-sl-sy-agant, a. Wandering alonc. SOLLAR, sòl-ár, n. A loft; a garret. [faing. SOLMISATION, sòl-mis-å-shun, n. A kind of sol-SOLO, sò-lò', n. A tune played by a single instrument.

at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in

SOLSTITIAL sôl-stîsh'âl, a. Belonging to the sol-SOLUBLE, sôl'ubl, a. Capable of dissolution. SOLUBILITY, sôl-u-bîl'ît-ê, n. Susceptiveness of se-

paration of parts. SOLUNDGOOSE, số-lånd-gở's, n. A fowl. Soland-

goose is the usual name.

SOLUTE, sô-lu't, a. In a general sense: loose, free: as, a solute interpretation.

SOLUTE, soʻlu't, vt. To dissolve. SOLUTED, soʻlu't-ed, pp. Dissolved.

SOLUTING, sô-lu't-ing, ppr. Dissolving.
SOLUTION, sô-lu'shûn, n. Disjunction; separation.
Matter dissolved. Resolution of a doubt or difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sôl'u-tîv, a. Laxative. [debts. SOLVABILITY, sôlv-â-bîl'ît-ê, n. Ability to pay all SOLVABLE, sôlv'ubl, a. Possible to be cleared by

reason. Capable of being paid. SOLVE, solv', vt. To clear; to explain.

SOLVED, sòlvd', pp. Resolved; explained.
SOLVENCY, sòl-vens-ê, n. Ability to pay.
SOLVEND, sòl-vend, n. A substance to be dissolved.
SOLVENT, sòl-vent, n. A fluid that dissolves any substance is called the solvent.

SOLVENT, sôl-vent, a. Having the power to dissolve. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVER, solv-ur, n. Whoever explains or clears. SOLVIBLE, solv-ibl, a. Possible to be cleared. SOLVING, sólv-ing, ppr. Explaining; resolving. SOMATICAL, só-mát-lik-ál, a. Corporeal.

SOMATICK, số-mắt'îk, a. Corporeal. SOMATIST, sốm'å-tîst, n. One who denies all spi-

ritual substances. [bodies SOMATOLOGY, som-å-tol-å-je, n. The doctrine or SOMBRE, số'm-bůr, a. Dark; gloo-

SOMBROUS, som'brus, or sô'm-brus, mv.

SOMEROUS, som-brus, or som-brus, j my.
SOME, sům', n. A termination of many adjectives.
SOME, sům', a. More or less. Certain persons.
SOMEBODY, sům-bòd-è, n. A person undetermined.
SOMEDEAL, sům-dèd-l, ad. In some degree.
SOMEHOW, sům-bàb', ad. One way or other.
SOMERSAULT, sům-dr-så'lt, n. \ A leap by which a
SOMERSET, sům-dr-så'lt, n. \ A leap by throws
himself from a height and turne over his head

himself from a height, and turns over his head. SOMETHING, sům-thing, n. A thing existing. More or less

SOMETHING, sům'thing, ad. In some degree. SOMETIME, sům'ti'm, ad. Once; formerly. SOMETIMES, sům'ti'mz, ad. At one time or other.

SOMEWHAT, sům'hôàt, n. Something. Part greater

SOMEWHAT, sům-hôắt, ad. In some degree. SOMEWHERE, sắm-hôắ'r, ad. In one place or other. SOMEWHILE, sắm-hôi'l, n. Once; for a time. SOMEWHITHER, sắm-hôith-ứr, ad. To some inde-

terminate place.

SOMNAMBULATION, som-nåm-bu-lå-shun, n. The act of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULIST, som-nåm-bu-list. One who walks

[tice of walking in sleep. in his sleep. SOMNAMBULIZM, sòm-nåm'bu-lizm, n. The SOMNER, sòm'nůr, n. One who summons. The prac-

SUMMONER. SOMNIFEROUS, som-nif-ur-us, a. Causing sleep. SOMNIFICK, sóm-nířík, a. SOMNOLENCE, sóm-nő-léns, n. SOMNOLENCY, sóm-nő-léns-é, n. Sleepiness.

SOMNOLENT, sôm'nô-lênt, a. Sleepy; drowsy. SON, sån', n. A male born of one or begotten by one; The second person correlative to father or mother.

of the Trinity. SONATA, so-nå-tå, n. A tune.

SONG, song', n. A poem to be modulated by the voice. Notes of birds.

SONGISH, song'lsh, a. Containing songs. SONGSTER, songs'tår, n. A singer. SONGSTRESS, songs'tres, n. A female singer.

SOLOMON'S Loaf, sol'ô-mûn'z, n. Plants.

SOLOMON'S Seal, sol'ô-mûn'z, n. Plants.

SOLOMON'S Seal, sol'ô-mûn'z, n. Plants.

SOLOMON'S Seal, sol'ô-mûn'z, n. Plants.

SOLOMON'S Seal, sol'ô-mûn'z, n. Plants.

SONINLAW, sûn'în-là, n. One married to one's SONNET, sôn'êt, n. A short poem. [daugh'er. 2 g. 609]

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SONNET, sôn'ét, vi. To compose sonnets. SONNETER, sôn'ét-år, n. SONNETIST, sôn'ét-îst, n.
   SONNETTEER, son-et-te'r, n.
                                                                                                           - A small poet.
   SONNETWRITER, son-ét-ri't-ur, n.
   SONNETIZE, son'et-i'z, vi. To write sonnets.
   SONOMETER, so-nom'ét-ur, n. An instrument for
  measuring sounds.

SONOROUS, sô-nô-růs, a. Loud-sounding.

SONOROUSLY, sô-nô-růs-lê, ad. With magnificence
   of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, so-no-rus-nes, n. [giving sound.]

The quality of
   SONSHIP, sån'ship, n. The chara ter of a son. SOON, s8'n, ad. Early; before any time supposed;
  speedy; quick.
SOONLY, số'n-lễ, ad. Quickly; speedily.
SOOPBERRY, số'p-bễr-ề, n. A plant.
SOOSOO, số'-số', n. Among the Bengalese: the name of a certain fish, the delphinus gangeticus.
 of a certain fish, the despining gangerieus.
SOOT, sôt', n. Condensed smoke.
SOOT, sôt', n. to cover with soot.
SOOTE, or SOTE, sôt', or sôt', a. Sweet. See Sweet.
SOOTED, sôt'éd, a.
SOOTED, sôt'éd, a.
SOOTED, sôt'éd, pp.
SOOTERKIN, sôt'ûr-kin, n. A kind of false birth,
       fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
  SOOTH, s8/th, n. Truth; reality. Sweetness; kind-
SOOTH, s8/th, a. True; faithful.
SOOTHE, s8/th, vt. To calm. To soften.
   SOOTHED, so'thd, pp. Softened. Calmed.
  SOOTHER, so'th ur, n. A flatterer.
 SOOTHEM, so'th-ur, n. A flatterer.
SOOTHING, so'th-ling, ppr. Softening; assuaging.
SOOTHINGLY, sô'th-ling-lê, ad. With kindness.
SOOTHLY, sôth-lê, ad. In truth; really.
SOOTHSAY, sôth-sâ', vi. To foretell.
SOOTHSAY, sôth-sâ', n. {True saying. Pre-SOOTHSAYING, sô'th-sâ-ling, n.} diction.
 SOOTHSAYING, 80'th-så-lng, n, f diction.

SOOTHSAYER, 80'th-så-dr, n. A foreteller.

SOOTHSAYER, 80'th-så-dr, n. A foreteller.

SOOTIED, söt-å-d, pp. Blackened with soot.

SOOTING, söt-lng, ppr. Fouling with soot.

SOOTISH, söt-lsh, a. Like soot.

SOOTY, söt-å-dr, a. Black; dark; dusky.

SOOTY, söt-å-dr, ppr. Blackening with soot.

SOOTYING, söt-å-lng, ppr. Blackening with soot.

SOP, söv, n. Any thing steeped in liquor.
SOOTYING, sôt-ê-Ing, ppr. Blackening with soot. SOP, sôp', n. Any thing steeped in liquor. SOP, sôp', vt. To steep in liquor. SOP-in-wine, sôp', n. A kind of pink. SOPE, sô'p. See Soap.

SOPH, sôf', n. A young man who has been two years SOPH, sôt'f, n. The emperor of Persia.

SOPHICAL, sôt'flk-ål, a. Teaching wisdom. SOPHISM, sôt'flk-ål, a. Teaching wisdom. SOPHISM, sôt'flk-ål, n. A fallacious argument. SOPHIST, sôt'fist, n. A professor of philosophy. SOPHISTER, sôt'fis-tûr, n. A disputant fallaciously subtle.
                                                                                                      [cious argument.
 SOPHISTER, soff-îs-tůr, vt. To maintain by a falla-
SOPHISTERED, soff-îs-tůrd, pp. Maintained by a
       fallacious argument.
 SOPHISTERING, soff-is-tur-ing, ppr. Maintaining
 by a fallacious argument.

SOPHISTICAL, so-fist-ik-al, a. Logically deceit-

sophistical, a. ful.
 SOPHISTICK, số-fist-ik, a. ful. SOPHISTICALLY, số-fist-ik-ål-ê, ad. With falla-
 cious subtilty.
SOPHISTICATE, so-fist-ik-å't, vt. To adulterate.
 SOPHISTICATE, ső-físt-ík-å't, part.a. Not genuine,
SOPHISTICATED, ső-físt-ík-å't-éd, pp. Adulterated.
SOPHISTICATING, ső-físt-ík-å't-íng, ppr. Cor-
 rupting.
SOPHISTICATION, sð-fist-ik-å-shun, n.
SOPHISTICATOR, sð-fist-ik-å't-ur, n.
                                                                                                                            [ration.
                                                                                                                            Adulte-
                                                                                                                    One that
SOPHISTICATOR, so-fist-ik-a't-ur, n. One makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sôt-l's-tré, n. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPHOMORE, sôt-l'o-môrc, n. A student in a university.

SOPITE, sôt-pit, vt. To lay asleep.

SOPITED, sôt-pit-log, ppr. Laid asleep.

SOPITING, sôt-pit-log, ppr. Laying asleep.

SOPITION, sôt-pish-an, n. Sleep.

SOPORATE, sôt-pô-ra't, vt. To lay asleep

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SOPORIFEROUS, ső-pő-rîf-űr-űs, a. Causing sleep. SOPORIFICK, ső-pő-rif-űk, a. SOPORIFEROUSNESS, ső-pő-rif-űr-űs-nés, n. The quality of causing sleep. SOPOROUS, sô-pô-růs, a. Sleepy. SOPOROUS, sôd-pô-růs, a. Sleepy.
SOPPED, sopd', pp. Steeped in liquor. [liquor. SOPPER, sop-dn, n. One that steeps any thing in SOPPING, sôp-dng, ppr. Steeping in liquid food. SOPRANO, sô-prå-nô, n. A high tone in musick. SORB, så'rb, n. The service tree. The berry of the tree.

[with a base. SORBATE, sôr-bå't, n. A compound of sorbic acid SORBIC, sôr-blk, a. Pertaining to the sorbus or service tree; as sorbic acid. vice tree: as, sorbic acid. SORBILE, số. -bồi, a. That may be sipped.
SORBITION, sơr-bồsh-ủn, n. The act of sipping.
SORBONICAL, sốr-bồn-lk-ảl, a. Of or belonging to a Sorbonist. SORBONIST, sor'bun-ist, n. A doctor of the theological house of Sorbon, or Sorbonne, in the university of Paris: the Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there. SORCERER, sor'súr-år, n. A conjurer. SORCERESS, sòr'súr-ås, n. A female magician. SORCEROUS, sòr'súr-ås, a. Containing enchantments. SORCERY, sôr-sâr-ê, n. Magick; charms. SORD, sâ'rd, n. Turf; grassy ground. SORDAWALITE, sôr-dà-bàl-i't, n. A mineral, so named from Sordawald, in Wibourg. It is nearly black, rarely gray, or green.

SORDES, så'rdx, n. Foulness; dregs.

SORDET, sòr'dét, n. A small pipe put into the SORDINE, sòr'dé'n, n. mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. SORDID, sor'did, a. Foul; gross; dirty. Mean; vile. Covetous; niggardly. SORDIDLY, sor-did-le, ad. Meanly; covetously. SORDIDNESS, sòr'did-nes, n. Meanness. SORE, số'r, n. A place tender and painful. SORE, số'r, a. Tender to the touch. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

SORE, so'r, ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SORE, so'r, vt. To make sore. [fourth year. SORE, so'r, n. A hawk of the first year. A buck of the SORED, sô'rd, pp. Wounded; made sore.
SOREHON, sô'r-hon, n. A kind of servile tenure,
SORN, sâ'rn, n. formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters; so that when a person obtrudes himself upon another, for bed and board, he is said to sorn, or be a sorner. [horse. SOREL, or SORREL, sòr'él, a. Reddish: as, a sorrel SOREL or SORREL, sòr'él, n. A buck of the third See Sore. SORELY, số'r-lê, ad. With a great degree of pain or distress. SORENESS, số'r-nễs, n. Tenderness of a hurt.
SORGO, sốr-gỗ, n. A plant of the genus holeus.
SORING, số'r-lng, ppr. Wounding; making sore.
SORITES, sỗ-ri-tễz, n. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.
SORN, sấ'rn, rt. To obtrude upon one's friends or accumulates for held and heart, till they become tired. quaintances for bed and board, till they become tired of us. SORNED, sa'rnd, pp. Obtruded upon a friend for bed SORNING, sa'r-ning, ppr. Obtruding one's self upon one's friends and acquaintances for the free quarters of bed and board, till they become tired of us.—J. K. SORORICIDE, so-rô-ris-i'd, n. The murder of a sister. SOROS, sô-ròs, n. A tomb; a sarcophagus. SORRAGE, sòr-èj, n. The blades of green wheat or SORRACE, sor-eg, n. Ine blades of green wheat of barley.

SORRANCE, sor-lans, n. Any disease or sore in horses.

SORREL, sor-lans, n. A plant having an acid taste.

SORREL, sor-lans, a See Sorre.

SORRELTREE, sor-land, a See Sorre.

SORRILY, sor-land, a Meanly; poorly.

SORRINESS, sor-land, n. Meanness; poorness.

SORROW, sor-land, n. Grief; sadness; mourning.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SORROWED, sôr 26'd, a. Accompanied with sorrow. SCRROWFUL, sôr 26-fôl, a. Sad for something past; Laournful; grieving. SORROWFULLY, sor'o-fo'l-e, ad. In a sorrowful

SORROWFULNESS, sor'o-fo'l-nes, n. State of being sorrowful. SORROWING, sor 6-ing, n. Expression of sorrow.

SORROWING, sor'd-ing, ppr. Feeling sorrow. SORROWLESS, sor'd-iles, a. Without sorrow.

SORRY, sôr'ê, a. Grieved for something past. Vile; worthless.

SORT, sh'rt, n. A kind; a species. A manner. A class. SORT, sh'rt, vt. To put together. To cull; to choose; to select.

to select.

SORT, så'rt, vi. To consort; to join. To suit; to fit.

SORTABLE, så'rt-åbl, a. Suitable.

SORTABLY, så'rt-å-blê, ad. Suitably; fitly.

SORTAL, så'rt-ål, a. The sort, or sorting.

SORTANCE, så/rt-åns, n. Suitableness. SORTED, så/rt-åd, pp. Reduced to distinct order from

a state of confusion.

SORTIE, sôr-tô', n. The sally; a body of troops from a fortress, to attack the besiegers.

SORTILEGE, sá'rt-îl-ê'j, n. The act of drawing lots. SORTILEGIOUS, sårt-îl-ê'jås,a. Relating to sortilege.

SORTING, så'rt-ing, ppr. Reducing to order.
SORTITION, sår ti ha'dn, n. Appointment by lot.
SORTMENT, så'rt-ment, n. Distribution. A parcel

SORY, sô-rê, n. A fossil substance, containing blue SORY, sô-rê, n. A fossil substance, containing to vitriol; a sulphate of iron.
SOSS, sôs', vi. To fall at once into a chair.
SOSS, sôs', n. A lazy fellow.
SOT, sôt', n. A wretch stupified by drinking.
SOT, sôt', vt. To stupify; to besot.
SOT, sôt', vt. To tipple to stupidity.
SOTTED, sôt-èd, pp. Stupified; infatuated.
SOTTING, sôt-ling, ppr. Stupifying; infatuating.
SOTTISH, sôt-lish, a. Dull with intemperance.
SOTTISH V sôt-lish, lâ ad. Stupidly.

SOTTISHLY, sôt'ish-lê, ad. Stupidly. SOTTISHNESS, sôt'ish-nês, n. Stupidness.

SOU, so, n. pl. A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the twentieth part of a livre, or of a franc.

SOUBAH, số-bå,n. A province or district in Hindostan.

SOUCE, saos', n. See Souse.

SOUCHONG, sô-shông', n. A kind of tea.
SOUGH, sắf', vi. To whistle.
SOUGH, sắf', n. A subterraneous drain.
SOUGHING, sắf'ing, n. The whistling of the wind.

SOUGHT, sa't. The pret. and pp. of seek.
SOUL, sô'l, n. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. Intellectual principle. Vital principle. Human

SOUL, sol, vt. To endue with a soul. SOUL. or Sowl, 861, or så61, vi. To afford suitable sus-SOULBELL, s61-bel, n. The passing bell. SOULDESTROYING, s61-des-tråé-ing, a.Pernicious

to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a soul-destroying evil.

SOULDIER, sö'ld-yèr. See SOLDIER. SOULDISEASED, sö'l-dïs-é'zd, a. Diseased in mind. SOULDISSOLVING, söl-dïz-zòlv-ing, a. Melting or tending to soften the soul.

SOULED, sold, n. Furnished with mind.

SOULED, sô'ld, pp. Endued with a soul.
SOULING, sô'l-lies, a. Without soul. Mean; spiritless.

SOULSELLING, số/l-sé/l-fing, a. Dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. SOULSHOT, so'l-shot, n. Something paid for a soul's

requiem among the Romanists.

SOULSICK, số'l-sik, a. Diseased in mind.
SOUND, sảônd', a. Healthy; hearty. Valid. Fast.
SOUND, sảônd', ad. Soundly; completely fast.
SOUND, sảônd', n. A shallow sea. A probe used by surgeons. The cuttlefish. Any thing audible; mere empty noise.

SOUND, saond', vt. To try depth; to try. To make a noise.

SOUND, vi. To try with the sounding-line. To plaj on SOUNDBOARD, såônd-bô'rd, n. Board which propa gates the sound in organs.
SOUNDED, såônd-èd, pp. Searched with a plummet caused to make a noise. Celebrated.

SOUNDING, saonding, n. Trying the depth of the

water with a plummet. SOUNDING, saonding, a. Sonorous.

SOUNDING, såönd-ing, ppr. Causing to sound. Examining; trying the depth of water.

SOUNDINGROD, såönd-ing-röd, n. A rod used to

ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. SOUNDINGS, saondings, n. A place where a sound-

ing-line will reach the bottom.
SOUNDLESS, shond-les, a. Not to be fathomed.

Without sound.

SOUNDLY, sàônd-lê, ad. Healthily; heartily; truly. SOUNDNESS, sàônd-nès, n. Health; heartiness. SOUNDNESS, såðnd-nés, n. Health; heartiness. SOUP, ső'p, n. Strong decoction of flesh for the table. SOUP, ső'p, vt. To sup; to draw out. SOUP, ső'p, vt. To pass with pomp. SOUPED, ső'pd, pp. Supped; swallowed. SOUPING, ső'p-fng, ppr. Supping; swallowing. SOUR, såð-år, n. Acid substance. SOUR, såð-år, a. Acid; austere; pungent. Crabbed; populs, soupped; soupped

peevish; severe. SOUR, såô'ůr, vt. To make acid. To make discontented.

SOUR, sab-dr, vt. 10 hacaracta. To make action. SOUR, sab-dr, vt. To become acid. To grow peevish. SOURCE, sô'rs, n. Spring; head; first cause. SOURDET, sô'r-dêt, n. The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOURDET, sör-dét, n. The little pipe of a trumpet. SOURED, så&-ård, pp. Made acid; made discontented. SOURING, så&-år-fing, ppr. Making acid; discontented. SOURISH, så&-år-lsh, a. Somewhat sour. SOURKROUT, så&-år-krå&t, n. A dish made of cabbage, prepared in a particular way. SOURLY, så&-år-lé, ad. With acidity; with acrimony. SOURNESS, så&-år-n&s, a. Acidity; asperity. SOURSOP, så&-år-söh, n. Custard apple. SOUS S. n. A French penny.

SOUS, sô', n. A French penny. SOUSE, sabs', n. Any thing kept parboiled in saltpickle.
SOUSE, såôs', vt. To steep in pickle. To throw into

water. To strike with sudden violence. SOUSE, såôs', vi. To fall as a bird on its prey. SOUSE, såôs', n. Violent attack. SOUSE, såôs', ad. With sudden violence.

SOUSED, såbs'd, pp. Parboiled or steeped in pickle; thrown into water.

SOUSING, såbs-ing, ppr. Parboiling or steeping in

pickle; throwing into water. SOUTER, sáô-tůr, or sô-tůr, n. A shoemaker; a cobbler. SOUTERLY, såô-tůr-lê, or sô-tůr-lê, a. Like a cobbler; low.

SOUTERRAIN, sô-ter-ra'ng, or sô-tur-ra'n, n. grotto or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, saoth', n. The part where the sun is at noon: the southern regions of the globe.

SOUTH, såôth', a. Southern.

SOUTH, såôth', ad. Towards or from the south.

SOUTHEAST, såôth'é'st, or súth'é'st, n. The point

between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise. SOUTHEAST, saoth-e'st, a. In the direction, or coming from the south-east.

SOUTHEASTERN, shoth-est-urn, a. Towards the southeast.

SOUTHERLY, såth'-år-lê, a. Lying towards the south. Coming from about the south.
SOUTHERN, såth'arn, a. Meridional.
SOUTHERNLY, såth'ern-lê, ad. Toward the south.

SOUTHERNLY, såth'é'rn-lè, ad. Toward the south. SOUTHERNMOST, såth'é'rn-lôst, } Furthest to-SOUTHERNWOOD, såth'd'rn-lôst, } ward the south. SOUTHERNWOOD, såth'd'rn-lôd', n. A plant. SOUTHING, såb'th-lng, n. Tendency to the south. SOUTHING, såb'th-lng, a. Going towards the south. SOUTHISAY, sô'th-så', n. Prediction. SOUTHSAY, sô'th-så', ri. To predict. SOUTHSAYER, sô'th-såd', ri. A predicter. SOUTHWARD, såb'th-lôthd, n. The southern regions. SOUTHWARD, såb'th-lôthd, ad. Towards the south. SOUTHWEST, såb'th-lôthd, ad. Towards the south. SOUTHWEST, såb'th-lôthd, n. Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

2 R 2 611 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u

SOUTHWESTERLY, shôth-best-ur-le, ad. In the direction of southwest.

SOUTHWESTERN, såoth-oest'urn, a. In the dimembrance. rection of southwest.

SOUVENANCE, số vền-ảns, or số vền-ảns, n. Re-

SOUVENIR, sőv-nér, n. Remembrance. SOVENANCE, sův-tên-åns, n. Remembrance. SOVEREIGN, sův-tr-în, n. Supreme in power; having no superior.

SOVEREIGN, sův'ůr-in, n. Supreme lord. Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-noble and double rosenoble; now, a new gold coin, of twenty shillings' value. SOVEREIGNIZE, sův-ůr-in-i'z, vi. To exercise su-

preme power. SOVEREIGNLY, sův-ur-în-lê, ad. Supremely. SOVEREIGNTY, sův-ur-în-tê, n. Supreme power.

SOW, saô', n. A female pig. An oblong mass of lead.

SOW, såb', n. A female pig. An oblong mass of lead. An insect; a millepede.
SOW, sb', vi. To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
SOW, sb', vi. To propagate by seed; to impregnate with seed. To spread.
SOW, sb, vt. for Sew. To join by needlework.
SOWBREAD, såb'-brêd, n. A plant.
SOWBUG, såb'-brêd, n. A milleped.
SOWCE, såb'-vt. To throw into the water. See Souse.
SOWED, or SOWN, sb'd, or sb'n, pp. Sprinkled with seed. Jained by needlework.

seed. Joined by needlework.

SOWER, số-tur, n. He that sprinkles seed.

SOWING, sô''ng, ppr. Scattering with seed. SOWINS, shô''nz, n. Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

SOWLE, såol', vt. To pull by the ears.

SOWN, số'n, pp. of Sow.
SOWTHISTLE, såô'this'l, n. A weed.
SOY, såê, n. A kind of sauce.
SOZZLE, sòr'l, n. A sluttish woman.

SPAAD, spå'd, n. A kind of mineral.

SPACE, spå's, n. Room. Quantity of time; a while.

SPACE, spå's, vi. To rove; to spaciate. [lines.

SPACE, spå's, vt. To make wider intervals between

SPACED, spå'sd, pp. Divided into wider intervals. SPACEFUL, spå's-föl, a. Extensive; wide.

SPACING, spa's-ing, ppr. Making wider intervals between lines.

SPACIOUS, spå-shås, a., Wide; roomy. SPACIOUSLY, spå-shås-lê, ad. Extensively. SPACIOUSNESS, spå-shås-nes, n. Wide extension.

SPACIOUSNESS, spå'shûs-nés, n. Wide extension. SPADDLE, spå'd', n. A little spade. SPADE, spå'd, n. The instrument of digging. A deer three years old. A suit of cards. SPADE, spå'd, n. To dig with a spade. SPADEBONE, spå'd-bô'n, n. The shoulder-blade. SPADED, spå'd-bô'n, n. The shoulder-blade. SPADEFUL, spå'd-bô'n, n. As much as a spade will hold. SPADICEOUS, spå-dish-dis, a. Of a light red colour. SPADILLE, spå-dil', n. The acc of spades at the game of ousdrille.

SPADILLE, spå-dll', n. The ace of spades at the game of quadrille.
SPADING, spå'd-ing, ppr. Digging with a spade.
SPADO, spå-do, n. A gelding.
SPAGYRICAL, spå-jir-'ik-ål, a. } Chymical.
SPAGYRICK, spå-jir-'ik, n. } A chymist.
SPAGYRIST, spå-jir-'ik, n. } A chymist.
SPAGYRIST, spå-jir-ik, n. } One of the Turkish cavalry.
SPAHEE, spå-hè, n. } One of the Turkish cavalry.
SPAHE, spå-hè, n. SPAKE, spå-lk, n. SPAKE, spå-lk, n. SPAKE, spå-lk, n. Shoulder. A chip.
SPALL, spå-l, n. Shoulder. A chip.
SPALT spålt', n. \ A white, scaly, shining stone, fre-SPELT, spålt', n. \ quently used to promote the fusion of metals. sion of metals.

SPAN, span', n. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended: nine inches.

Any short duration.

SPAN, spån', vt. To measure by the hand extended.

SPAN, spån'. The pret. of Spin.

SPANCEL, spån'sel, vt. To tie the legs of a horse or

cow with a rope. SPANCELED, span's eld, pp. Tied, as the legs of a horse or cow, with a rope.

SPANCELING, span'sel-ing, ppr. Tying the legs of a horse or cow.

SPANCOUNTER, spån-kåôn'tår, n. A play, at whom SPANFARTHING, spån'få'r thing, money is thrown within a span or mark. SPANDREL, spån-drel, n.

The space between the curve of an arch and the right lines enclosing it.

SPANE, spå'n, vt. To wean a child. SPANED, spå'nd, pp. Weaned. SPANG, spång', vt. A thin piece of gold or silver, or other shining materials: a spangled ornament. SPANGLE, spang'gl, vt. A small plate or boss of shin-

ing metal.

SPANGLE, spang'gl, vt. To besprinkle with spangles.

SPANGLED, spang'ld, pp. Set with spangles.

SPANGLING, spang-ling, ppr. Setting with spangles. SPANIEL, span-yel, n. A dog used for sports in the

SPANIEL, spån-ýèl, n. A dog used for sports in the field. A sneaking fellow.

SPANIEL, spån-ýèl, a. Like a spaniel.

SPANIEL, spån-ýèl, vi. To fawn.

SPANIELL, spån-ýèl, vi. To follow like a spaniel.

SPANIELED, spån-ýèl, pp. Followed like a spaniel.

SPANIELING, spån-ýèl-ing, ppr. Following like a SPANIELING, spån-ýèl-ing, ppr. Following like a SPANISH, spån-ish, n. The language of Spain.

SPANISHBROOM, spån-ish-bròm', n. A plant.

SPANISHBROWN, spån-ish-bràön', n. A species of earth used in paints.

earth used in paints.

SPANISHBROWN, span-Ish-oraon, n. A species of earth used in paints.

SPANISHFLY, span-Ish-fli, n. A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPANISHNUIT, span-Ish-noit, n. A plant.

SPANISHWHITE, span-Ish-hoi't, n. A white earth,

from Spain, used in paints.

SPANKED, spangkd', pp. Struck with the open hand.

SPANKED, spangkd', pp. Struck with the open hand.

SPANKER, spangkd', pp. Struck with the open hand.

SPANKER, spangkd'n n. A small coin. A tall person. SPANKING, spångking, ppr. Striking with the open hand.

SPANLONG, span-long, a. Of the length only of a span-SPANNED, spand, pp. Measured by the hand, the

SPANNED, spånd', pp. Measured by the hand, the fingers extended, or encompassing the object.

SPANNER, spån-år, n. The lock of a fusce. The fuscal spanner, and the fingers encompassing the object.

SPANNING, spån-ång, pp. Measuring with the fingers encompassing the object.

SPAR, spå'r, n. Marcasite. A small beam. The bar of SPAR, spå'r, vt. To shut; to close; to bar.

SPAR, spå'r, vt. To fight as a trial of skill in boxing.

SPARABLE, spår-åbd, n. A small nail.

SPARADRAP. spår-åd-drop. n. A cerecioth.

SPARABLE, spår-åbl, n. A small nail.
SPARADRAP, spår-åcdröp, n. A cerecloth.
SPARAGE, spår-åcj, n.
SPARAGUS, spår-å-güs, n.
SPARAGUS, spår-å-güs, n.
SPARE, spår, n. Parsimony.
SPARE, spår, n. Parsimony.
SPARE, spår, vt. To use frugally. To do without.
To use with mercy. To allow. [forgive.
SPARE, spår, vi. To be parsimonious. To forbear. To
SPARE, spår, n. Scanty. Frugal. Lean.
SPARED, spård, pp. Dispensed with.
SPARELY, spår-lå, ad. Sparingly.
SPARENESS, spår-nås, n. Leanness.
SPARERIB, spår-år, n. One who avoids expense.
SPARERIB, spår-råb, n. Ribs having on them spare
or little flesh. [sprinkling.

or little flesh. [sprinkling. SPARGEFACTION, spår-je-fåk-shån, n. The act of SPARHAWK, spå/r-hà/k. See Sparrowhawk. SPARING, spå/r-ing, a. Scarce; little; scanty. Parsimental sparious

monious.

SPARING, spå'r-ing, ppr. Using frugally; forbearing. SPARINGLY, spå'r-ing-le, ad. Frugally. With abstinence. Tenderly. [rality. Caution. SPARINGNESS, spå'r-ing-wis, n. Parsimony. Libe-SPARK, spå'rk, n. A small particle of fire. A lively,

gay man. A lover. SPARK, spå/rk, vi. To sparkle.

SPARK, spå'rk, vi. To sparkle.
SPARKFÜL, spå'rk-föl, a.
SPARKISH, spå'rk-föl, a.
SPARKISH, spå'rk-lsh, a.
SPARKLE, spå'rkl, n. A spark. Lustre.
SPARKLE, spå'rkl, vi. To emit sparks. To shine.
SPARKLE, spå'rkl, vi. To disperse; to scatter.
SPARKLED, spå'rkld, pp. Scattered.
SPARKLED, spå'rkld, pp. Scattered.
SPARKLER, spå'rk-lår, n. One whose eyes sparklo.
SPARKLET, spå'rk-låt, n. A small spark.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 5 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SPARKLINESS, spå'rk-lê-nês, n. Vivacity.
SPARKLING, spå'rk-ling, ppr. Scattering; emitting sparks. Glittering, Lively.
SPARKLINGLY, spå'rk-ling-lê, ad. With twinkling lustre.

[twinkling lustre.] SPARKLINGNESS, spå'rk-ling-nes, n. Vivid and

SPARLING, spa'r-ling, n. A smelt.
SPARRED, spa'rd, pp. Barred.
SPARRING, spa'r-ling, n. Prelusive contention among

hoxers. [Quarrelling. SPARRING, spå'r-ång, ppr. Faste: SPARROW, spår-å, n. A small bird. SPARROWGRASS, spår-å-grås, n. Fastening with a bar. [asparagus. Corrupted from

SPARROWHAWK, or Sparhawk, spår'd-håk, or spår-

håk, n. A small kind of hawk. SPARRY, spå'r-ê, a. Consisting of spar. SPARSE, spå'rs, vt. To disperse.

SPARSED, spå'rsd, pp. Dispersed.
SPARSEDLY, spå'rs-éd.lé, ad. Dispersedly.
SPARSING, spå'rs-ing, ppr. Dispersing.
SPARTAN, spå'r-tån, a. Pertaining to ancient Sparta.

SPASM, spåzm', n. Convulsion; involuntary contrac-

tion of any part.
SPASMODIC, or ANTISPASMODIC, spås-mòd-ik, or ån-te-spås-mod-ik, n. A medicine good for remov-

ing spasm.

SPASMODIC, spåz-modd'ik, a. Convulsive.

SPAT, spåt', n. The spawn of shell-fish.

SPAT, spåt', pret. of spit.

SPATHACEOUS, spå-thåd'shås, a. Having a calyx like

SPATHE, spå'th, n. The calyx of a spadix bursting in

form of a sheath. SPATHIC, spath-ik, a. Spathic iron is a mineral of a

SPATHIC, spåth-ik, a. Spathic iron is a mineral of a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish colour. SPATHIFORM, spåth-è-farm, a. Resembling spar. SPATHOUS, spåth-ihs, a. Having a calyx like a sheath. SPATHULATE, spåth-in-id, t.a. See SPATULATE. SPATHATE, spåt-be-ä't, vi. To rove; to range. SPATTER, spåt-ir, vi. To spit: as at any thing nauseave.

seous. [perse; to defame. SPATTER, spåt'år, vt. To sprinkle with dirt. To as-SPATTERDASHES, spåt'år-dåsh-ez, n. Coverings for the legs.

for the legs.

SPATTERED, spåt'ård, pp. Fouled by some liquid.

SPATTERING, spåt'år-lng, ppr. Fouling with dirty

SPATTLE, spåt'l, n. Spittle. [matter.

SPATTLING Poppy, spåt'ling, n. White beben: a

plant. SPATULA, spåt-u-lå, n. A spattle or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or

stirring medicines. SPATULATE, spåt'å-lå't, a. A spatulate leaf is one

shaped like a spatula or battledore. SPAVIN, spavin, n. This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPAVINED, spav-ind, a. Diseased with spavin.

SPAW, spå', n. A mineral water.
SPAWL, spå'l, n. Spittle.
SPAWL, spå'l, vi. To throw moisture out of the mouth.
SPAWLING, spå'l-lng, n. Moisture thrown out of the

from the mouth. SPAWLING, spa'l-ing, ppr. Throwing spittle carelessly

SPAWN, spa'n, n. The eggs of fish or of frogs.
SPAWN, spa'n, vi. To produce eggs as fish.
SPAWN, spa'n, vi. To produce as fishes do eggs.
SPAWNED, spa'nd, pp. Deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs. SPAWNER, spå'n-år, n. The female fish.

SPAWNING, spa'n-ing, ppr. Depositing, as the eggs

of fish or frogs.

SPAY, spå', vt. To castrate female animals.

SPAYED, spå'd, pp. Castrated as a female beast.

SPAYING, sparing, ppr. Castrating as a female beast. SPEAK, spark, vi. To express thoughts by words. To

make a speech.

SPEAK, spê'k, vt. To pronounce. To proclaim. To adSPEAKABLE, spê'k-abl, a. Possible to be spoken.

The prolo-

SPEAKER, spê'k-ûr, n. One that speaks. cutor of the commons.

SPEAKING, spê'k-ing, n. Discourse.

SPEAKING, spek-lng, ppr. Discoursing.
SPEAKING Trumpet, spek-lng, n. A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be

nstrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spê'r, n. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.

SPEAR, spê'r, vi. To shoot or sprout.

SPEAR, spê'r, vi. To kill or pierce with a spear.

SPEARED, spê'rd, pp. Pierced with a spear.

SPEARFOOT, spê'r-fôt, n. The far foot behind: used of a horse.

of a horse.

of a horse.

SPEARGRASS, spé'r-grås, n. Long stiff grass.

SPEARING, spé'r-ing, n. Piercing with a spear.

SPEARMAN, spé'r-mån, n. One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a spear.

SPEARMINT, spé'r-månt, n. A plant; a species of SPEARMINT, spé'r-this'l, n. A weed. [mint. SPEARMORT, spé'r-this'l, n. An herb.

SPECHT, spékt', n. SPECHAL, spést', n. A woodpecker.

SPECIAL, spést'al, n. A particular.

SPECIAL, spést'al, n. A particular.

SPECIAL, spést'al, n. A particular.

SPECIALITY, spést'all, n. A particular.

SPECIALITY, spést'all-té, n. SPECIALIZE, spést-âl-té, n. SPECIALIZED, spést-âl-t'z, vt. To mention specially.

SPECIALIZED, spést-âl-i'zd, pp. Mentioned specially.

SPECIALIZING, spést-âl-i'z-ing, ppr. Mentioning specially. specially.

SPECIALLY, spésh'ál-ê, ad. Particularly above others. SPECIALLY, spésh'ál, n. Silver or gold coined. SPECIES, spé-shá'z, n. A sort; a subdivision of a general term. Class of nature.

SPECIFICAL, spé-síf-îk-âl, a. In medicine: appro-SPECIFICK, spé-síf-îk, a. priated to the cure

of some particular distemper. SPECIFICALLY, spê-sif-ik-ăl-ê, ad. In such a manner

as to constitute a species.

SPECIFICALNESS, spê-sif'îk-ål-nes, n. The qualiSPECIFICNESS, spê-sif'îk-nes, n. ty of be-

ing specific.

SPECIFICATE, spe-sif-ik-å/t, vt. To mark by distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATED, spe-sif-ik-a't-ed, pp. Specified. SPECIFICATING, spê-sif-ik-a't-ing, ppr. Designating the species.

SPECIFICATION, spê-sif-ik-å-shun, n. Determination by a peculiar mark. SPECIFICK, spe-sif-ik, n. A specifick medicine.

SPECIFICK, spê-sif-ik, m. A specifick medicine.
SPECIFIED, spê-sif-id, pp. Particularized.
SPECIFY, spês-if-i, vt. To show by some particular marks of distinction.
SPECIFYING, spês-if-i-ing, ppr. Naming particularly.
SPECIMEN, spês-im-èn, m. A part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.
SPECIOUS, spê-sidhs, a. Showy. Plausible; superficially not solidly right

ficially, not solidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spé-shůs-le, ad. With fair appearance.

SPECIOUSNESS, spé-shůs-nes, n. The state or quality

SPECIOUSNESS, spe-snus-nes, n. The state of quanty of being specious.
SPECK, spėk', n. A spot.
SPECK, spėk', vt. To stain in drops.
SPECKED, spėk', vt. To stain in drops.
SPECKING, spėk', pp. Spotted; stained.
SPECKING, spėk'lng, ppr. Spotting; staining.
SPECKLE, spėk'l, n. Small speck.
SPECKLE, spėk'l, vt. To mark with small spots.
SPECKLED, spėk'ld, pp. or a. Marked with spots.
SPECKLEDNESS, spėk'ld-nės, n. State of being

speckled.

SPECKLING, spêkt'lîng, ppr. Marking with small spots. SPECKLING, spêkt', n. A woodpecker. See Specht. SPECHT, spi't, n. A show; any thing ex hibited to the view as eminently remarkable. Any thing perceived by the sight. In the plural: glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, spek-tik/id, a. Furnished with spec-SPECTACLES, spek-tiklz, n. Glasses worn to abist the sight.

6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SPEND, spend', vt. To consume. To effuse. To squander; to lavish. To fatigue.
SPEND, spend', vi. To be employed to any use.
SPENDER, spend'ar, n. One who spends. A prodigal.
SPENDER, spend'ar, n. One who spends. SPECTACULAR, spék-tåk'å-lår, a. Relating to spectacles or shows. SPECTATION, spěk-tå'shån, n. Regard; respect. SPECTATOR, spěk-tå-tůr, n. A looker-on; a beholder. SPECTATORIAL, spěk-tå-tô'r-ŷål, a. Pertaining to SPENDING, spendeling, n. Act of expending. SPENDING, spendeling, ppr. Laying out; wasting. SPENDTHRIPT, spendefirt, n. A prodigal. the spectator.

SPECTATORSHIP, spék-tå-tur-ship, n. Act of be-SPENT, spent, pp. Laid out; exhausted.
SPERABLE, sper-åbl, a. Such as may be hoped.
SPERATE, sper-åd, a. Hoped to be not irrecoverable. holding. Office of a spectator.

SPECTATRESS, spêk-tå²trås, n. A female looker-on SPECTATRIX, spêk-tå²tråks, n. or beholder.

SPECTRAL, spêk²trål, a. Relating to a spectre. SPERAIL, spér.-a't, a. Hoped to be not irrecoverable. SPERE, spé'r, vt. To ask; to inquire. SPERED, spé'rd, pp. Asked; inquired. SPERING, spé'r-ing, ppr. Asking; inquiring. SPERM, spérm', n. Seed; that by which the species is continued. SPECTRE, spék-tůr, n. Apparition. A ghost. SPECTRUM, spék-trům, n. A visible form. SPECULABLE, spěk'u-làbl, a. Capable of being seen. SPECULAR, spěk'u-lèr, a. Having the qualities of a is continued. looking glass. Assisting sight. [template, SPECULATE, spěk-u-lä't, vi. To meditate; to con-SPECULATE, spěk-u-lä't, vt. To look through with SPERMACETI, spér-må-sít-é, n. A particular sort of oil which comes from the head of the whale. SPERMATICAL, spér måt/ik-ål, a. Seminal; con-SPERMATICK, spér/måt/ik, a. sisting of seed. SPERMATICK, sper'mat'ik, a. the mind. tentively. SPECULATED, spěk'u-lå't-ëd, pp. Considered at-SPECULATING, spěk'u-lå't-ing, ppr. Considering Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm. SPERMATIZE, sper mā-ti/z, vi. To yield seed. SPERMATOCELE, sper māt-ô-sēl, n. A r attentively A rupture SPECULATION, spěk'u lå'shån, n. Examination by caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the eye. Mental view. Thoughts formed by meditation. Power of sight.

SPECULATIST, spék²u-lå't-³st, n. A speculator.

SPECULATIVE, spék²u-lå't-³v, a. Theoretical. Bethe semen falling into the scrotum. SPERMOLOGIST, sper-mol'ô-gist, n. One who ga-SPERMOLOGIS1, sper-mole-gist, n. One who gathers or treats of seeds.

SPERSE, spers', vt. To disperse; to scatter.

SPERSED, spers', pp. Dispersed.

SPERSING, spers'ing, ppr. Dispersing.

SPET, spet', vt. To eject from the mouth. This is the SPET, spet', n. Spittle.

SPETTED, spet'éd, pp. Ejected from the mouth.

SPETTING spet'ing pyr. Ejected from the mouth. SPECULATOR, spek'u-lå't-år, n. One who forms SPECULATORY, spek'u-lå't-år-ê, a. Exercising spe-SPETTING, spetting, ppr. Ejecting from the mouth. SPEW, spu', vt. To vomit. culation SPEWED, spu'd, pp. Ejected from the stomach. SPEWER, spu'dr, n. One who spews. SPECULUM, spěk'u-lům, n. A mirror; a lookingglass. An instrument in surgery used for dilatation. SPED, sped. The pret. and pp. of speed. SPEWING, spu'ing, n. Act of vomiting. SPED, spé'd. The pret. and pp. of speed.

SPEECH, spé'tsh, n. The power of expressing thoughts by vocal words. Language. Any thing spoken.

SPEECH, spé'tsh, vi. To harangue.

SPEECHIFIED, spé'tsh-fi-i'd, pp. Harangued.

SPEECHIFYING, spé'tsh-fi-i'ng, ppr. Haranguing.

SPEECHIFYING, spé'tsh-fi-i'ng, ppr. Haranguing. SPEWING, spu-ing, n. Act or vomiting.

SPEWING, spu-ing, ppr. Ejecting from the stomach.

SPEWY, spu-é, a. Wet; foggy. [grene.

SPHACELATE, sfås-él-å't, vi. To affect with a ganSPHACELATE, sfås-él-å't, vi. To mortify.

SPHACELATED, sfås-él-å't-éd, pp. Affected with gangrene.
SPHACELATING, sfås-21-å/t-ing, ppr. Affecting with SPEECHLESS, spê'tsh-lês, a. Deprived of the power of speaking. Mute; dumb. [speechless. SPEECHLESSNESS, spê'tsh-lês-nês, n. State of being SPEECHMAKER, spê'tsh-mâ'k-ûr, n. One who SPHACELATION, sfås-él-å-shån, n. Mortification. SPHACELUS, sfås-él-ås, n. A mortification. SPHAGNOUS, sfåg-nås, a. Pertaining to bog moss; speaks in a public assembly. [ill. SPEED, spê'd, vi. To make haste. To succeed well or SPEED, spê'd, vt. To send away quickly. To hasten. mossy. SPHENE, sfê'n, n. A mineral, composed of nearly equal parts of oxyd of titanium, silex and lime.

SPHENOID, síé-náéd, a.

SPHENOIDAL, síé-náé'd-ál, a.

Resembling a wedge. To make to succeed. SPEED, spê'd, n. Quickness; celerity. Dispatch. The course of a horse. Success. SPHERE, sfê'r, n. A globe. Orb. Province; com-SPHERE, Sie'r, n. A. g. Barry pass of knowledge.
SPHERE, stê'r, vt. To form into roundness.
SPHERED, siê'rd, pp. Placed in a sphere.
SPHERICAL, stê'rdk-âl, a. Round; globular. The course of a horse. Success.

SPEEDED, spê'd-êd. pp. Dispatched in haste.

SPEEDFUL, spê'd-fôl, a. Serviceable.

SPEEDILY, spê'd-fîl-ê, ad. Quickly. [speedy. SPEEDING, spê'd-fîl-ê, ad. Quickly. SPEEDING, spê'd-êde, ppr. Dispatching in haste. SPEEDWELL, spê'd-êdel, n. A plant.

SPEEDY, spê'd-ê, a. Quick of despatch.

SPEET, spê't, vê. To stab.

SPEETED, spê't, dd pp. Stabbed. SPHERICAL, sfer-ik-al, a. Round; globular. SPHERICK, sfér-ík, a. PROUND (globular. SPHERICALLY, sfér-ík-ál-é, ad. In form of a sphere. SPHERICALNESS, sfér-ík-ál-nés, n. Roundness; SPHERICTY, sfér-rís-ít-é, n. Beloving in a sphere. SPEETED, spe't-ed, pp. Stabbed. SPHERING, sfê'r-îng, ppr. Placing in a sphere. SPHEROID, sfê'râe'd, n. A body oblong or oblate, ap-SPEETING, spe't-ing, ppr. Stabbing. SPEIGHT, spe't or spi't, n. A woodpecker. See Specht. proaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDAL, sfê-ràê'd-ål, a.

Having the form
SPHEROIDICAL, sfê-ràê'd-fk-ål,a.

of a spheroid. SPELK, spelk', n. A splinter; a small stick to fix on thatch with. SPELL, spel', n. A charm. A turn of work. A tale. SPELL, spel', rt. To write with the proper letters. To SPELL, spel', vi. To form words of letters. [charm. SPHEROIDICAL, sfê-råê'd-îk, a. SPHEROIDICAL, sfê-råê'd-îk-ål,a. Having the form of a spheroid. SPELLED, speld, \$\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\righ SPHEROIDITY, sfê-ràê'd-ît-ê, n. Deviation from a sphere.
SPHEROSIDERITE, sfê'rô-sîd'ûr-j't, n. A substance proper letters. [by their proper letters. SPELLING, spél-fing, n. The act of expressing words SPELLING-BOOK, spél-fing-bők', n. A book for found in the basaltic compact lava of Steinheim; called also glass lava, or hyatite. SPHERULE, sfer-ûl, n. A little globe, SPHERY, sfér-è, a. Spherical; round. SPHINCTER, sfingk-tur, n. One of the circular and teaching children to spell and read. SPELT, spělt', vi. To split; to break.

SPELT, spělt', n. A kind of corn.

SPELTER, spělt'ár, n. A kind of semi-metal. [room.

SPENCE, spěns', n. A butchery; a larder; a store
SPENCER, spěns'ar, n. A butler.

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constrictory muscles of the human body.

SPHINX, sf lngks', n. A famous mouster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. SPHRAGID, sfråg'-id, n. A species of ocherous clav

which falls to pieces in water, with the emission of many bubbles; called also earth of Lemnos. SPIAL, spi'âl, n. A spy; a scout. SPICATE, spi'kâ't, a. Having a spike or ear.

SPICE, spi's, n. A vegetable production; an aromatic substance used in sauces; a sample.

SPICE, spi's, vt. To season with spice. To mix. SPICED, spi'sd, pp. Seasoned with spice. SPICER, spi's-år, n. One who deals in spice. SPICERY, spi's-år-ê, n. A repository of spices. SPICING, spi's-ing, n. The act of seasoning with spice.

SPICING, spi's-ing, ppr. Seasoning with spice. SPICING, spi's-ing, ppr. Seasoning with spice. SPICK and SPAN, spik', and span', a. Quite new. SPICKNEL, spik-nel, n. The herb maldmony or bear-

SPICOSE, spi'kô's, a. Abounding with ears like SPICOUS. spi'kûs, a corn.

SPICOUS, spik-ds, a corn.
SPICOSITY, spik-ds-2it-e, n. The quality of being

spiked like ears of corn.

SPICULÆ, spik-u-lê, n. pl. Small spikes.

SPICULATE, spik-u-lâ't, vt. To make sharp at the

point. [point. SPICULATED, spl/k-u-lå/t-åd, pp. Sharpened at the SPICULATING, spl/k-u-lå/t-ing, ppr. Making sharp at the point.

SPICY, spi's-ê, a. Producing spice; aromatick. [flies. SPIDER, spi'ddr, n. The animal that spins a web for SPIDERCATCHER, spi'důr-kåtsh'ůr, n. A bird.

SPIDERLIKE, spi'důr-li'k, a. Resembling a spider. SPIDERWORT, spi'důr-bůrt, n. A plant. SPIGNEL, spig'nél, n. See SPICKNEL.

SPIGOT, spig-ut, n. A pin or peg put into the faucet. SPIKE, spik, n. An ear of corn. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened. A smaller species of lavender. [with spikes. SPIKE, spi'k, vt. To fasten with long nails. To set SPIKED, spi'kd, a. Having ears, or those parts which [with spikes.

contain seeds.

SPIKEL, spi'kd, pp. Furnished with spikes, as corn; stopped with spikes, as cannon.
SPIKELAVENDER, spi'k-låv-én-dur, n. The lavan-

dula spica.

SPIKENARD, spi'k-nurd, n. A plant, and the oil or SPIKING, spik-lurd, n. A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

SPIKING, spik-lug, ppr. Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails.

SPIKY, spik-e, a. Having a sharp point.

SPILE, spi'l, n. A small peg or wooden pin used to

stop a hole.

stop a hole. [iron. SPILL, spil', n. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of SPILL, spil', vt. To shed; to lose by shedding. SPILL, spil', vi. To waste; to be lavish. SPILLED, spil'd', pp. Suffered to fall. SPILLER, spil'dr, n. A kind of fishing line. SPILLING, spil'lng, ppr. Suffering to fall or run out; SPILT, spil't, part. a. Variegated. [shedding. SPILTH, spilth, n. Any thing poured out or wasted. SPIN, spin', vt. To draw out into threads. To protract. To nut into a turning motion.

To put into a turning motion.

To put into a turning motion.

SPIN, spîn', vi. To exercise the art of spinning. To stream out in a thread. To move round as a spindle.

SPINACH, spîn-ĉētsh, n. A plant.

SPINACE, spîn-ĉēj, n. Belonging to the backbone.

SPINDLE, spîn'dl, vi. The pin by which the thread is formed. Any thing slender.

SPINDLE, spîn'dl, vi. To shoot into a long small stalk.

SPINDLEEGGED, spîn'dl-ŝl-ĉed', a. Having SPINDLESHANKED. svîn'dl-shângkd.a. (small legs. SPINDLELEGGED, spin'dl-legd', a. Having SPINDLESHANKED, spin'dl-shangkd,a. | small legs.

SPINDLETREE, spin'dl-trê', n. Prickwood : a plant. SPINE, spin, n. The backbone. A thorn. SPINEL, spin²el, n. A sort of mineral. SPINET, spin²el, n. A small harpsichord. A place where briars and bushes grow.

SPINIFEROUS, spin-if-dr-ds, a. Bearing thorns. SPINK, spingk, n. A finch; a bird.

SPINNER, spin'ur, n. One skilled in spinning. A

garden spider with long jointed legs.
SPINNING, spin-1ng, n. The act of drawing out and twisting into threads, flax, &c. [into threads.
SPINNING, spin-1ng, ppr. Drawing out and twisting

SPINNINGJENNY, spin'ing-jin'ê, n. A complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton.
SPINNINGWHEEL, spin-ing-hoel, n. The wheel by

which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

which, since the disuse of the FOCK, the thread is drawn. SPINNY, spin-26, a. Small; slender. SPINOLET, spin-20-let, n. A small bird of the lark kind. SPINONIZM, spin-20-nizm, n. The doctrines or principles of Spinoza, a native of Amsterdam, consisting in the internal problems of a naturalized and hole. in theism and pantheism, or naturalism and hulotheism, which allows of no God but nature, and the universe. [plexity.

SPINOSITY, spi-nos'ît-e, n. Thorny, or briary per-SPINOUS, spi-nos, a. Thorny; full of briars. SPINSTER, spins'tur, n. A woman that spins. In

law: the general term for a girl or maiden. SPINSTRY, spins trê, n. The work of spinning.

SPINSTRY, spins'trė, n. The work of spinning.
SPINY, spi'n-ė, a. Thorny; briary; perplexed.
SPIRACLE, spi'rakl, n. A vent; a small aperture
SPIRALLY, spi'rakl-ė, ad. In a spiral form.
SPIRALTON, spi-rakshun, n. Breathing.
SPIRE, spi'r, n. A curve line; a twist; a wreath. A
SPIRE, spi'r, vi. To shoot up pyramidically. [steeple.
SPIRE, spi'r, vi. To shoot forth.
SPIRED, spi'rd. A. Having a spira.

SPIRE, spir, vt. To shoot forth.
SPIRED, spird, a. Having a spire.
SPIRED, spird, pp. Shot forth.
SPIRING, spir-log, ppr. Shooting forth.
SPIRIT, spir-it, n. Breath; wind. The soul of man.
Temper; ardour; courage. Inflammable liquor raised by distillation, as brandy, rum. Old word sprite, or,

less properly, spright.
SPIRIT, spir-it, vt. To animate; to encourage.

SPIRITALLY, spir-it-al-ê, ad. By means of the breath. SPIRITED, spir-it-èd, a. Lively; vivacious.

SPIRITED, spir-ît-êd, pp. Animated; incited. SPIRITEDLY, spir-ît-êd-lê, ad. In a lively manner. SPIRITEDNESS, spir-ît-êd-nês, n. Disposition of mind.

SPIRITEDNESS, spir-tt-éd-nés, n. Disposition of mind. SPIRITFUL, spir-tt-fôl, a. Full of spirit. SPIRITFULLY, spir-tt-fôl-é, ad. In a sprightly manner. SPIRITFULNESS, spir-tt-fôl-é, ad. In a sprightly manner. SPIRITFULNESS, spir-tt-fol-nés, n. Sprightliness. SPIRITING, spir-tt-fing, ppr. Animating; inciting. SPIRITLESS, spir-tt-les, a. Dejected; low; depressed. SPIRITLESSLY, spir-tt-les-té, ad. Without exertion. SPIRITLESSLY, spir-tt-lés-lé, ad. Without exertion. SPIRITLESSNESS, spir-it-les-nes, n. Being spiritless.

SPIRITOUS, spir-it-us, a. Refined; fine; ardent. SPIRITOUSNESS, spir-it-us-nes, n. Activity of parts. SPIRITS, spir-its, n. pl. Inflammable liquors. Live-

SPIRITUAL, spîr-ît-u-âl, a. Incorporeal; mental. Not gross. Not temporal; ecclesiastical. SPIRITUALIST, spîr-ît-u-âl-îst, n. One whose em-

ployment is spiritual. SPIRITUALITY, spir-ît-u-āl-it-ê, n. Immateriality

pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spir-it-u-āl-i-zā-shūn, n. I:
chemistry: the action of extracting spirits from natural bodies

SPIRITUALIZE, spir-it-u-al-i'z, vt. To refine the in. tellect. To extract spirits from various bodies. SPIRITUALIZED, spir-it-u-al-i'zd, pp. R Refined .

purified. [purifying. SPIRITUALIZING, spir-it-u-āl-i'z-ing, ppr. Refining SPIRITUALLY, spir-it-u-āl-ê, ad. Without corpo-[purifying,

real grossness.

SPIRITUALTY, spîr-ît-u-âl-tê, n. Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUOUSITY, spîr-ît-u-ôs-ît-ê, n. \ Tenuity and

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spîr-ît-u-ûs-nês, \ activity.

SPIRITUOUS, spîr-ît-u-ûs, a. Lively; gay; vivid;

airy. Ardent; inflammable. SPIRT, spårt', n. Sudden ejection.

SPIRT, spart, vi. To spring out in a sudden stream.
SPIRT, spart, vi. To throw out in a jet.
SPIRTED, spart-ed, pp. Thrown out into a jet, or from the mouth. a spout. rom the moun.

SPIRTING, spårtling, ppr. Throwing out from

SPIRTLE, spårtli, vt. To shoot scatteringly.

SPIRTLED, spårtling, ppr. Shooting scatteringly.

SPIRTLING, spårtling, ppr. Shooting scatteringly

SPIRY, spirte, a. Pyramidal. Curled.

SPISS, spis', a. Close; firm; thick.

SPISSATED, spis'a't-ed, a. Thickened. Throwing out from a

61 2 6 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 1 SPISSITUDE, spis-it-u'd, n. Thickness. SPIT, spit, n. A long prong on which meat is driven weaving. to be turned before the fire. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. [mouth. thrown from the mouth. thrown from the mouth.

SPIT, spit' vt. To put upon a spit. To eject from the SPIT, spit', vi. To throw out spittle of the mouth.

SPITAL, spit'al, n. A charitable foundation.

SPITCHCOCK, spitsh'kòk', vt. To split an eel.

SPITCHCOCK, spitsh'kòk, n. An eel spitchcocked.

SPITCHCOCKED, spitsh'kòk, pp. Split lengthwise and besiling. of wood. SPLINTER, splint-år, vt. To break into fragments. To SPLINTER, splint-år, vi. To be shivered. SPLINTERED, splint-år-år, pp. Slit into splinters. SPLINTERING, splint-år-ång, ppr. Splitting into splinters apprinter by splint-år-år. [lengthwise and broiling. SPITCHCOCKING, spitsh'kok-ing, ppr. Splitting SPITER Spi't, n. Malice; rancour; hate. In defiance of. SPITE, spi't, vt. To vex; to thwart. SPITED, spi't-tèd, pp. Hated; vexed. SPITEFUL, spi't-fôl, a. Malicious. SPITEFULLY, spi't-fôl-ê, ad. Malignantly. SPITEFULNESS, spi't-fôl-nês, n. Malice. SPITEFULNESS, spi't-fôl-nês, n. Malice. vided longitudinally. SPITING, spi't-ing, ppr. Hating; vexing. SPITTED, spit-ed, a. Shot out into length. riving; rending.

SPLUTTER, splåt'år, n. Bustle; tumult.

SPLUTTER, splåt'år, vi. To speak hastily.

SPOIL, splåf'l, vt. To plunder. To corrupt. SPITTED, spit-ed, a. Snot out and SPITTED, spit-ed, pp. Put on a spit. Ejected from [A young deer. SPITTER, spit-ur, n. One who puts meat in a spit. useless. SPITTING, spit-ing, ppr. Putting on a spit. Ejecting saliva. SPITTLE, splt'l, n. An hospital for the reception of sick and diseased persons. The saliva SPITILE, spirl, n. An hospital for the reception or sick and diseased persons. The saliva SPITTLE, spirl, vt. To dig or stir with a small spade. SPITTLED, spirld, pp. Dug with a small spade. SPITTLING, spirlding, ppr. Digging with a small spade. SPITTLY, spirlding, ppr. Digging with a small spade. SPITTLY, spirlding, ppr. Digging with a small spade. SPITVENOM, spirlding, ppr. Dison from the mouth. SPLANCHNOLOGY, splangk-nôl-ô-jê, n. Description of the howels. tion of the bowels. SPLASH, splåsh', n. Wet or dirt from mire. SPLASH, splåsh', vt. To daub with dirt. SPLASHED, splåshd', pp. Spattered with water and water. SPLASHING, splåsh'ing, ppr. Spattering with mud SPLASHY, splåsh'ê, a. Full of dirty water. SPLAYED, splå'd, pp. Dislocated, as a horse's shouldershoulder-bone. SPLAYING, splå' ing, ppr. Dislocating, as a horse's SPLAY, splå', vt. To dislocate a horse's shoulder-bone. For display.

SPLAY, splå, a. Turned outward.
SPLAYFOOT, splå'föt, a. Having the foot
SPLAYFOOTED, splå'föt-ëd, a. turned outward.
SPLAYMOUTH, splå'måöth, n. Mouth widened by

SPLEEN, sple'n, n. The milt; the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. Anger; spite; a fit of anger.

Melancholy.

SPLEENED, sple'nd, a. Deprived of the spleen. SPLEENEĎ, splé'nd, a. Deprived of the spleen.
SPLEENFUL, splé'n-fål, a. Angry; peevish.
SPLEENISH, splé'n-lås, a. Kind; gentle; mild.
SPLEENLESS, splé'n-lås, a. Kind; gentle; mild.
SPLEENWORT, splé'n-bårt, n. Miltwaste: a plant.
SPLEENYORT, splé'n-dårt, a. Shining. Eminently
SPLENDENT, splén-dåd, a. Showy. [conspicuous.
SPLENDIDLY, splén-dåd-lå, ad. Magnificently.
SPLENDROUS, splén-dårt, n. Lustre. Pomp.
SPLENDROUS splén-dårt, n. A Having splendage.

SPLENDOUR, splen-dur, n. Lustre. Fonp.
SPLENDROUS, splên-drifik, a. Having splendour.
SPLENETICAL, splê-nêtifk-dl, a.
SPLENETICK, splê-nêtifk, a.
SPLENICK, splên-drifk, n. A splenetick person.
SPLENICK, splên-lk, a. Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENISH, sple'n-1sh, a. Fretful; peevish.

SPLENITIS, sple'n-1'th, n. Inflammation of the mouth.

SPLENITIVE, sple'n-2't-1v, a. Hot; fiery.

SPLENIT, splent', n. A callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shankbone of a horse; and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. A splint or splinter. PLICE, spli's, vt. To join the two ends of a rope

SPLICE, spli's, vt.

SPLICED, spli'sd, pp. United by a particular manner of interweaving the strands of two ends of a rope.
SPLICING, splisting, ppr. Separating the strands of the two ends of a rope and joining them by inter-

SPLINT, splint', n. A thin piece of wood or bone used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place. SPLINT, splint', vt. To shiver. To secure by splints. SPLINTER, splint'ar, n. A fragment. A thin piece

secure by splints.

splinters; securing by splints.
SPLIT, split', vt. To divide longitudinally in two. To dash and break on a rock. [against rocks. SPLIT, split', vi. To burst in sunder; to be broken SPLITTED, or SPLIT, split'ed, or split', pp. Di-

SPLITTER, split'ar, u. One who splits. SPLITTING, split'ing, ppr. Dividing lengthwise,

To make less.

SPOIL, spåé'l, vi. To practise robbery. To grow use-SPOIL, spåé'l, n. Plunder; pillage; booty; robbery. SPOILED, spåé'ld, pp. Plundered; corrupted.

SPOILER, spåel-år, n. A robber.
SPOILER, spåel-år, n. A Robber.
SPOILING, spåel-ång, n. Plunder; waste. [less.
SPOILING, spåel-ång, ppr. Pillaging; rendering useSPOKE, spö'k, n. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly. The spar of a ladder.

SPOKE, spô'k, pret. of Speak.
SPOKEN, spô'kn, pp. of Speak.
SPOKESHAVE, spô'k-shâ'v, n. A kind of plane to smooth the shells of blocks.

[another.

SPOKESMAN, spóks-mån, n. One who speaks for SPOLIATE, spó-lê-å't, vt. To rob; to plunder. SPOLIATED, spó-lê-å't-éd, pp. Plundered.

SPONDYLE, spon'dil, n. A vertebre; a joint of the spine SPOND I.E., spon-tain, "A vertebre, a joint of the spane SPONGE, spunj', "n. A soft porous substance. SPONGE, spunj', "n. To wipe with a sponge. To squeeze. SPONGE, spunj', "n. To suck in as a sponge. To hang on others for maintenance.

SPONGED, spůnjd', pp. Cleaned with a sponge.

Gained by mean arts. SPONGER, spånj'år, n. One who hangs for a main-

tenance on others. SPONGINESS, spůnj'é-nés, n. Softness like a sponge. SPONGING, spanjing, ppr. Cleaning with a sponge.

Living upon others. [like a sponge. SPONGIOUS, spůnj'ý-ås, a. Full of small cavities SPONGY, spůnj'è, a. Soft and full of small interstitial Having the quality of imbibing.

noies. Having the quality of imbibing.
SPONSAL, spôn-sal, a. Relating to marriage.
SPONSION, spôn-shûn, n. The act of becoming a surety.
SPONSOR, spôn-sûr, n. A surety.
SPONTANEITY, spôn-tâ-nê-îl-ê, n. Accord uncomSPONTANEOUS, spôn-tâ'n-ŷûs, a. Voluntary; not
compelled; of itself; of its own accord.
SPONTANEOUSLY, spôn-tâ'n-ŷûs-lê, ad. Voluntarily: of its own accord.

tarily; of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spon-ta'n-yus-ne's, n.

luntariness; accord unforced. SPONTOON, spon-to'n, n. A kind of halberd. SPOOL, spol, n. A small piece of cane, or reed, or

wood, to wind yarn upon; a quill. SPOOL, spô'l, vt. To wind in spools. SPOOLED, spô'ld, pp. Wound on spools. SPOOLING, spô'l-ing, ppr. Winding on spools. SPOOM, spô'm, vi. A sea term: to go on swiftly.

obliged to put right before the wind.

SPOON, spon, v. A concave vessel with a handle. SPOON, spon, vi. In sea language, is when a ship being under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to'. bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SPOONBILL, spô'n-bil, n. A bird. SPOONDRIFT, spô'n-drift, n. A showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest.

SPOONFUL, spon-fol, n. A spoonful is half an ounce. Any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONWEAT, spon-fort, n. Liquid food.

SPOONWORT, spon-fort, n. Scurvygrass.

SPORADES, spon-faddez, n. pl. Those stars which have

never been brought into any constellation.

SPORADIC, spå-råd-ik, a. Opposed to epidemical.

SPORADICAL. spå-råd-ik-ål. a. Opposed to epidemical.

SPORADICAL sports mical: in medicine.
SPORT, sport, n. Play; game. Diversion field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.
SPORT, sport, vt. To divert; to make merry. Diversion of the

SPORT, spô'rt, vi. To divert; to make merry. SPORT, spô'rt, vi. To play; to trifle. SPORTED, spô'rt-êd, pp. Diverted; made merry. SPORTER, spô'rt-êdr, n. One who sports.

SPORTFUL, spö'rt-föl, a. Merry; done in jest. SPORTFULLY, spö'rt-föl-ê, ad. Merrily. SPORTFULNESS, spö'rt-föl-něs, n. Frolick.

SPORTFULNESS, spó'rt-töl-nés, n. Froick.
SPORTING, spó'rt-ing, ppr. Playing; frolicking.
SPORTINGLY, spó'rt-ing-lé, ad. In jest.
SPORTIVE, spó'rt-iv, a. Gay; merry.
SPORTIVENESS, spó'rt-iv-nés, n. Gayety.
SPORTLESS, spó'rt-iès, a. Joyless; sad.
SPORTSMAN, spó'rts-mån, n. One who pursues the

recreations of the field.

SPORTULARY, sportu-ler-e, a. Subsisting on alms. SPORTULE, spor-tu'l, n. An alms

SPOT, spôt', n. A blot. A taint; a disgrace; a fault. A small extent of place.

SPOT, spot', vt. To mark with discolourations. To taint. SPOTLESS, spot-les, a. Free from spots. Pure; un-SPOTLESSNESS, spôt-les-nes, n. State of being spot-

SPOTTED, spot-éd, pp. Marked with spots. [spotted. SPOTTED, spot-éd, pp. Marked with spots. [spotted. SPOTTED, spot-éd-nés, n. The state of being SPOTTER, spot-ár, n. One that spots. SPOTTINESS, spot-é-nés, n. State of being spotty.

SPOTTINESS, spot-e-nes, n. State of being spotty. SPOTTING, spot-fing, ppr. Staining. SPOTTY, spot-é, a. Full of spots. SPOUSAGE, spab'z-èj, n. Act of espousing. SPOUSAL, spab'z-àl, a. Nuptual; conjugal; bridal. SPOUSAL, spab'z-àl, n. Marriage nuptuals. SPOUSE, spab'z, n. A husband or wife. SPOUSE, spab'z, n. C espouse; to wed. SPOUSE, spab'z, n. Weidded.

SPOUSEL, spao'zd, pp. Wedded. [wife. SPOUSELESS, spao'z-les, a. Wanting a husband or SPOUSING, spao'z-lng, ppr. Espousing. SPOUT, spao't, n. The mouth of a pipe or vessel; a

SPOUT, spåőt', vt. To pour with violence. To mouth. SPOUT, spåőt', vi. To issue as from a spout. SPOUTED, spåőt'éd, pp. Thrown in a stream from

a narrow orifice.

SPOUTING, spact-ling, ppr. Throwing in a stream from a pipe. Pouring out words affectedly. SPOUTING, spact-ling, n. Throwing out a liquid from

a narrow opening. An affected speech.
SPRACK, språk/, a. See Sprag.
SPRAG, språg/, a. Vigorous; spritely.
SPRAG, språg/, n. A young salmon.
SPRAIN, språn, vt. To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

SPRAIN, språ'n, n. Extension of ligaments without

SPRAIN, språ'n, n. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. SPRAINED, språ'nd, pp. Injured by straining. SPRAINING, språ'n-ing, ppr. Injuring by extension. SPRAINTS, språ'nts, n. The dung of an otter. SPRANG, språng. The pret. of spring. SPRAT, språt', n. A small seafish. SPRAWL, språ'l, vi. Struggle. Contortion of the limbs. SPRAWLING, språ'l-ing, ppr. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stratched. of the sea. awkwardly stretched. awkwardly stratched. [of the sea. SPRAY, språd', vt. To expand. To cover over. To stretch. To publish; to disseminate. To emit as SPREAD, språd', vi. To expand itself. [effluvia. SPREAD, språd', vi. Expansion of parts. SPREAD, språd', pp. Expanded to a broader surface.

SPREADER, spreddur, n. A publisher; divulger; disseminator.

SPREADING, spredding, n. Expanding.

SPREADING, spréd'ing, ppr. Extending; propagating. SPRENT, sprént', pp. Sprinkled. SPRIG, sprig', n. A spray. A nail without a head. SPRIG, sprig', vt. To work in sprigs.

SPRIG, sprig', crystal, n. Crystal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it termi-

and near the other passening graduary, in the nates in a point.

SPRIGGED, sprigd', pp. Wrought in sprigs.

SPRIGGING, sprige'ing, ppr. Working in sprigs.

SPRIGGY, sprig-a. Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, spri't, n. Spirit; shade; soul.

SPRIGHT, spri't, vt. To haunt as a spright.

SPRIGH1, spri't, v2. To haunt as a spright. SPRIGHTED, spri't-êd, pp. Haunted as a spright. SPRIGHTFUL, spri't-fôl, a. Brisk; gay. SPRIGHTFULLV, spri't-fôl-ê, ad. Briskly. SPRIGHTFULLXESS, spri't-fôl-nes, n. Gayety. SPRIGHTING, spri't-ling, ppr. Haunting as a spright. SPRIGHTLESS, spri't-les, a. Dull; sluggish. SPRIGHTLINESS, spri't-le-nes, n. Liveliness; gayety; viradity.

vivacity

SPRIGHTLY, spri't-lê, a. Gay; brisk; arry.
SPRING, spring, n. The vernal season. An elastic body. Elastic force. Any active power. A leap; body. Elastic force. Any active power. A leap; a bound; a jump. A start of plank. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. A source.

an issue of water from the earth. A source. Rise. Cause; original. A hand or shoulder of pork. SPRING, spring', vi. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. To issue. To proceed. To grow. To bound; to leap; to jump. To fly with elastic power; to start. To rise from a covert. SPRING, spring', vi. To start; to rouse game. To displayed. To see by leaping.

discharge. To pass by leaping. SPRINGAL, spring gal, n. An active, nimble young SPRINGBOK, spring bok, n. An African animal of the antelope kind.

SPRINGE, sprinj', n. A gin; a noose.
SPRINGE, sprinj', vt. To catch in a trap.
SPRINGED, sprinjd', pp. Caught in a trap.
SPRINGEING, sprinjd'ing, ppr. Ensnaring.
SPRINGER, springd'n, n. One who rouses game. A

young plant. SPRINGHALT, spring halt, n. A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. SPRINGHEAD, spring-hed, n. Fountain; source.

SPRINGINESS, spring-e-nes, n. Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

SPRINGING, spring-ing, n. Growth. In architecture: the side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests.

SPRINGING, spring'ing, ppr. Rousing as game; shooting up; leaping.

SPRINGLE, spring'gl, n. An elastic noose.

SPRINGTIDE, spring'ti'd, n. Tide at the new and full

SPRINGWHEAT, spring'hôê't, n. A species of wheat

to be sown in the spring. SPRINGY, spring-e, a. Elastic. Full of springs.

SPRINKLE, springk'l, n. An aspergoire; an utensil

to sprinkle with. SPRINKLE, springk'l, vi. To perform the act of scattering in small drops. SPRINKLE, springk'l, vt. To scatter.

SPRINKLED, springk ld., pp. Dispersed in small particles. SPRINKLER, springk ldr, n. One that sprinkles. SPRINKLING, springk lding, n. Scattering in small

A small quantity scattered.

drops. A small quantity scattered.

SPRINKLING, springk'ling, ppr. Dispersing.

SPRIT, sprit', n. Shoot; sprout. A pole: hence our word boltsprit, or bowsprit.

SPRIT, sprit', ri. To shoot; to sprout. Used of bar-

ley wetted for malt.

SPRIT, sprit', vt. To eject with force.
SPRITE, sprit', v. A spirit.
SPRITED, sprit-éd, pp. Thrown out with force.
SPRITEFUL, sprit-fol, a. Gay; lively.
SPRITEFULLY, sprit-fol, a. day. With life.

SPRITELESS, spri't-les, a. See Sprightless.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61, 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SPURRED, spård', pp. Furnished with spurs.
SPURRING, spård'ng, ppr. Furnishing with spurs.
SPURGE, spårj', n. A plant violently purgative.
SPURGE Flax, spårj' flax, n. A plant.
SPURGE Laurel, or Mezereon, spårj' laurel, n. A plant.
SPURGE Olive, spårj' olive, n. A shrub.
SPURGE Wort, spårj' wort, n. A plant.
SPURGING, spårj'flag, n. Act of purging.
SPURIOUS, spu'r-ŷås, a. Counterfeit; adulterine.
Rastard. SPRITELINESS, spri't-lê-nês, m. See Sprightliness. SPRITELY, spri't-lê, a. See Sprightly. SPRITELY, spri't-lê, ad. Gayly. SPRITING, sprit-ing, ppr. Ejecting.
SPRITSAIL, sprit-ing, n. The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast. [growth. the bowsprit mast. [growth. SPROD, språd', n. A salmon while in its second year's SPRONG, språng'. The old pret. of spring. SPROUT, språåd', n. A shoot of a vegetable. SPROUT, språåd', vi. To germinate. To grow. SPROUT, språåd', vi. To germinate. To grow. SPROUTING, språåd'sng, ppr. Shooting by vegetation; germinating. This word is not given in any dictionary, not even in Dr. Webster's.—J. K. SPROUTS, språdts', n. Young coleworts. SPRUCE, språs, n. A species of fir. SPRUCE, språs, a. Nice; trim; neat. SPRUCE, språs, vi. To dress with affected neatness. SPRUCE, språs, vt. To trim; to dress. SPRUCED, språs, vt. To trim; to dress. SPRUCED, språs, vt. To trim; to dress. SPRUCED, språs, vt. To trim; to dress. SPRUCED, språs, vt. To trim; to dress. SPRUCELEATHER, språs-bår, n. Corrupted from Prussian leather. Bastard. SPURIOUSLY, spu'r-ŷûs-lê, ad. Counterfeitly.
SPURIOUSNESS, spu'r-ŷûs-nês, a. Adulterateness.
SPURLING, spûr-ling, n. A small seafish.
SPURLINGLINE, spûr-ling-li'n, n. The line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telltale. telltale.

SPURN, spůrn', vt. To kick; to reject with contempt.

SPURN, spůrn', vt. To kick or struggle.

SPURN, spůrn, n. Kick; insolent treatment.

SPURNED, spůrnd', pp. Rejected with disdain.

SPURNER, spůr-nån, n. One who spurns.

SPURNEY, spůr-nån, n. A plant.

SPURNEY, spůr-nång, ppr. Rejecting with contempt.

SPURNWATER, spůr-nåd-tůr, n. A channel at the end of a ship's deck, to restrain the water.

SPURRED, spůr-n. A name of the seaswallow.

SPURRED, spůrd', a. Wearing spurs.

SPURRER, spůr-år, n. One who uses spurs. Prussian leather SPRUCELY, sprb's-le, ad. In a nice manner. SPRUCENESS, sprő's-nés, n. Neatness; fineness. SPRUCING, sprő's-ing, ppr. Dressing; trimming. SPRUE, spro, n. A matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases. SPRUG, sprůg', vt. To make smart. SPRUGGED, sprůgd', pp. Made to smart. SPRUGGING, sprůgd'ing, ppr. Making to smart. SPURRER, spur'ur, n. One who uses spurs. SPURRIER, spůr-é-dr, n. One who makes spurs. SPURROYAL, spůr-é-dr, n. One who makes spurs. SPURROYAL, spůr-raé-'y-àl, n. A gold coin, first coined in Edward the Fourth's time: it was of fifteen SPRUGGING, språg-ing, ppr. Making to smart.
SPRUNG, språng', ppet. and pp. of spring.
SPRUNG, språng', pp. Started as game.
SPRUNT, språnt', n. Any thing short, that will not easily bend. A leap.
SPRUNT, språnt', part. a. Vigorous; active.
SPRUNT, språnt', vi. To spring up.
SPRUNTLY, språnt'lê, ad. Youthfully.
SPUD, spåd', n. A short knife.
SPUD, spåd', vt. To loosen the earth with a short knife or short stick. shillings value in James the First's time: sometimes written spur-rial or ryal.

SPURRY, spurt', vi. To fly out with a quick stream.

SPURT, spurt', vt. To throw out from the mouth, or from a tube. SPURTED, spart-ed, pp. Driven out with violence. SPURTING, spart-ing, ppr. Forcing out liquid from the mouth. or short stick. SPUTATION, spu-tå'shån, n. A bridle-road.
SPUTATION, spu-tå'shån, n. The act of spitting.
SPUTATIVE, spu'tå-tåv, a. Spitting much.
SPUTTER, spåt-år, vi. To speak hastily; to throw SPUDDED, spud'ed, pp. Loosened with a spud. SPUDDING, spud-ing, ppr. Loosening the eartn with SPULLERS of Yarn, spol-urz, n. Persons employed to out the spittle. SPUTTER, sput-ur, vt. To throw out with hesitation. see that it be well spun. SPUME, spu'm, n. Foam; froth. SPUME, spu'm, vi. To foam; to froth. SPUTTER, spůt'dr, n. Moisture thrown out in small drops.
SPUTTERED, spåt-ård, pp. Uttered with haste.
SPUTTERER, spåt-år-år n. One that sputters. SPUMESCENCE, spu-més-éns, n. Frothiness. SPUMIFEROUS, spu-mif-ur-us, a. Producing froth. SPUMINESS, spu-me-nes, n. The quality of being SPUTTERING, spůt-ur-ing, ppr. Speaking hastily. SPUTUM, spů-tům, n. Spittle; saliva. SPUMOUS, spu'm-us, a. Frothy; foamy. SPY, spi', n. One sent to gain intelligence in an SPUM, spum-e, a. J SPUN, spum', pret. and pp. of spin. SPUNGE, spum', n. See Sponge. SPUNGE, spum', vi. To hang on others for maintenance. SPUNGIFORM, spum'-ê-farm, a. Soft and porous like sPY, spi', n. One sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

SPY, spi', vt. To discover by the eye.

SPY, spi', vi. To search narrowly.

SPYBOAT, spi'eb'(t,n. A boat sent out for intelligence.

SPYGLASS, spi'elzm, n. The business of a spy. [telescope.

SQUAB, skôh', a. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

sponge. SPUNGINESS, spůnj-é-nés, n. Sponginess. SPUNGINGHOUSE, spůnj-ing-hàos, n. A house to SQUAB, skôåb', a. Unfeathered; newly hatche Fat; thick and stout.
SQUAB, skôåb', n. A kind of sofa or couch.
SQUAB, skôåb', ad. With a heavy sudden fall.
SQUAB, skôåb', vi. To fall down plump or fat.
SQUABBISH, skôåb'sh, a. Thick; heavy; fleshy.
SQUABBLE, skôåb'l, vi. To quarrel.
SQUABBLER, skôåb'l, n. A low brawl.
SQUABBLER, skôåb'l, n. A brawler.
SQUABBLER, skôåb'l, n. A www. Wrangling. Jeny. which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their a sponge. SPUNGIOUS, spůnj-'ýůs, a. Full of small cavities like SPUNGY, spůnj-'ĉ, a. Full of holes, and soft like a sponge. Wet; moist: watery. SPUNHAY, spůn-'hà', a. Hay twisted into ropes for

convenient carriage on a military expedition. SPUNK, spångk', n. Touchwood. SPUNYARN, spån-ýårn, n. A cord formed of two or

three rope-yarns twisted.

SPUR, spur, n. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel.

Incitement. A snag. A sea-swallow.

SPUR, spur, vi. To prick with the spur. To incite. SPURGALL, spurgal, n. A hurt occasioned by the use SPURGALL, spår'gål, vt. To wound or hurt with the SPURGALLED, spår'gåld, pp. Wounded with a spur. SPURGALLING, spår'gål-ing, ppr. Galling with a

squar. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships. SQUADRONED, skôåd-rånd, a. Formed into squad-SQUALID, skôål-id-st.-é, n. The state of being SQUALIDNESS, skôål-id-st.-é, n. Squalid. SQUALIDNESS, skôål-id-nės, n. Squalid. SQUALIDNESS, skôål-råndes, n. Squalid. woman frighted. wind. SQUALL, skôa'l, n. Loud scream. Sudden gust of SQUALLER, skoa'l'ur, n. A screamer.

SQUABBLING, skóåb-líng, ppr. Wrangling. [ents. SQUABPIE, skóåb-jin, n. A pie made of many ingredi-SQUAD, skóåd', n. A company of armed men. SQUADRON, skóåd'růn, n. A body of men drawn up

SQUALLING, skôå'l-ång, ppr. Crying out harshly. SQUALLY, skôå'l-å, a. Windy; gusty. SQUALOR, skoa'l-ur, n. Coarseness; nastiness.

SQUAMIFORM, skôå-mê-fàrm, a. Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS, skôå-mij-ur-us, a. Bearing or

having scales.

SQUANDER, skổả-můs, a. Scaly; covered with scales. SQUANDER, skổản-důr, vt. To throw away in idle prodigality

SQUANDER, skoan'dur, n. The act of squandering. SQUANDERED, skőán-ídűrd, pp. Wasted; dissipated. SQUANDERER, skőán-ídűr-űr, n. A spendthrift. SQUANDERING, skőán-ídűr-íng, pp. Wasting. SQUARE, skőá'r, a. Cornered; having right angles.

SQUARE, skoar, a. Cornered; naving right angles. Forming a right angle. Well set. Equal; honest; fair. In geometry: Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16.

SQUARE, skoar, a. A figure with right angles and

equal sides. An area of four sides. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles. Justness of workmanship or conduct. Troops formed square. A square number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. Quaternion; number four. late; to fit.

SQUARE, skôå'r, vt. To reduce to a square. To regu-SQUARE, skôå'r, vt. To suit with. SQUARED, skôả'rd, ppr. Reduced to a square. SQUARENESS, skôả'r-n'es, n. The state of being square. SQUARERIGGED, skôå'r-r'gd', a. A vessel is square rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards. Thus, a ship and a brig are

squarerigged vessels.

SQUARENGLAND, sköå'r-så'l, n. A sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle.

SQUARING,sköå'r-ing,ppr. Forming with right angles.

SQUARING, skôå'r-lng, ppr. Forming with right angles. SQUARISH, skôå'r-lsh, a. Nearly square. SQUAROSE, skôår-d's, a. Rough; scabby. SQUASH, skôòsh', nt. To make as flat as a cake. SQUASH, skôòsh', n. Anything easily crushed. A plant. SQUASHED, skôòsh'd, pp. Crushed into pulp. SQUAT, skôòt', vi. To sit eiose to the ground. SQUAT, skôòt', vi. To bruise or make flat. SQUAT, skôòt', a. Cowering. Short and thick. SQUAT, skôòt', a. To bruise or of cowering. A sudden fall. A sort of mineral.

den fall. A sort of mineral.

SQUATTED, skôôt-éd, pp. Made flat by letting fall.

SQUATTER, skôôt-ár, n. One that sits close. [fall.

SQUATTING, skôôt-árg, ppr. Making flat by letting

SQUAW, skôát, n. Among some tribes of American Indians, a female or wife.

SQUALL. skôá'l, vi. See SQUALL. SQUEAK, skôé'k, vi. To cry out with pain. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

SQUEAK, skôê'k, n. A shrill quick cry. SQUEAKER, skôć'k-ūr, n. One who cries with a shrill SQUEAKING, skôć'k-îng, n. The sound of a shrill

SQUEAKING, sköe'k-ing, ppr. Making a sharp sound. SQUEAL, skoe'l, vi. To cry with pain. sound. SQUEALING, skôé'l-ing, ppr. Uttering a sharp shrill SQUEAMISH, skôé'm-ish, a. Nice; fastidious; having

the stomach easily turned. [manner. SQUEAMISHLY, skôé'm-ish-lê, ad. In a fastidious SQUEAMISHNESS,skôé'm-ish-nés, n. Fastidiousness. SQUEASINESS, skôć/z-è-nés, n. Nausea; queasiness. SQUEASY, skôčz-è, a. Nice; fastidious; serupulous. SQUEEZE, skôć/z, vt. To harass by extortion. To

force between close bodies. [dies. SQUEEZE. skôé'z, vi. To force way through close bo-SQUEEZE, skôé'z, n. Compression.

SQUEEZED, skôé'zd, pp. Pressed.
SQUEEZING, skôé'z-lng, n. Act of squeezing.
SQUEEZING, skôé'z-lng, ppr. Pressing; oppressing.
SQUEECH, or SQUELSH, skôélsh ar skôélsh', vt.

SQUELCH, skoeltsh', n. A heavy fall.

SQUELCHED, skôčitshď, pp. SQUELSHED, skôčitshď, pp. SQUELCHING, skôčitshďng, ppr. Crushing. SQUIB, skôib', n. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. A lampoon.

SQUIB, skôib', vi. To utter sarcastic reflections.

SQUIBBING, skôib'ing, ppr. Throwing severe re-

flections.

SQUIBBING, skölb'ing, n. The act of throwing squibs. SQUILL, sköl', n. A plant. A fish. An insect. SQUINANCY, sköln'ans-è, n. An inflammation in

SQUINT, skölnt', a. Looking obliquely.
SQUINT, skölnt', a. An oblique look.
SQUINT, skölnt', v. To look obliquely.
SQUINT, skölnt', vt. To look obliquely.

SQUINTED, skönt-éd, pp. Turned out of the common line of vision. [rected obliquely.

mon line of vision.

SQUINTEYED, skổint-i'd, n. Having the sight diSQUINTIFEGO, skổin-tẻ-fể-gồ, a. Squinting.
SQUINTING, skổint-ing, ppr. Seeing or looking ob-

liquely. [Iquely. SQUINTING, skőint²ing, n. The act of looking ob-SQUINTINGLY, skőint²ing-lê, αd. With an oblique SQUINY, skőin²e, vi. To look asquint. [look. SQUIRE, skőir, n. A gentleman next in rank to a

RNIGHT. See INSQUIRE.
SQUIRE, skôi'r, vt. To attend as a squire.
SQUIRED, skôi'rd, pp. Attended as a squire.
SQUIREHOOD, skôi'r-shôn, n. Rank and state of an
SQUIRELY, skôi'r-ship, n. Becoming a squire.
SQUIRELY, skôi'r-lê, a. Becoming a squire. SQUIRING, skôi'r-ing, ppr. Attending as a squire.

SQUIRREL, skoer'il, n. A small animal that lives in squirrels. SQUIRRELHUNT, skoer-il-hunt, n. The hunting of

SQUIRT, skôěrt', vt. To throw out in a quick stream.
SQUIRT, skôěrt', vi. To let fly.
SQUIRT, skôěrt', n. Instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

SQUIRTED, skôërt-êd, pp. Ejected in a stream. SQUIRTER, skôërt-ûr, n. One that plies a squirt. SQUIRTING, skôért-lng, ppr. Ejecting in a stream. STAB, ståb', vt. To pierce with a pointed weapon. STAB, ståb', vi. To give a wound with a pointed wea-

pon. STAB, ståb', n. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon. STABBED, ståb'd, pp. Pierced with a pointed weapon. STABBER, ståb'dr, n. One who stabs. [weapon. STABBING, ståb'ding, ppr. Piercing with a pointed STABBING, ståb'ding, n. The act of piercing with a

STABILING, stab-lig, n. Allo act of products pointed weapon.
STABILIMENT, stå-bîl-lim-ent, n. Support.
STABILITATE, stå-bîl-lit-å't, vt. To establish.
STABILITATED, stå-bîl-lit-å't-ed, pp. Made stable.
STABILITATING, stå-bîl-lit-å't-ing, ppr. Making [resolution. [resolution. Firmness of

STABILITY, stå-bil-it-e, n. Steadiness. STABLE, stå'bl, a. Able to stand. Steady; durable.

STABLE, stå'bl, v. A house for beasts.
STABLE, stå'bl, vi. To dwell as beasts.
STABLE, stå'bl, vt. To fix; to establish. To put into

STABLEBOY, stå'bl-båb', n. One who attends in STABLEMAN, stå'bl-mån, n. the stable. STABLED, stå'bld, pp. Fixed; put in a stable. STABLENESS, stå'bl-nös, n. Power to stand.

STABLESTAND, stä'bl-stånd, n Formerly the position of a man found in a forest with crossbow, but ready to shoot at the king's deer; or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip.
STABLING, sta bling, n. House or room for beasts.

STABLING, stå-bling, nr. House or room for beasts, STABLING, stå-bling, ppr. Fixing; putting in stable, STABLISH, ståb-blish, vt. To fix; to settle. STABLISHED, ståb-flishd, pp. Settled; made firm. STABLISHING, ståb-flishd, pp. Testled; making STABLY, stå-blé, ad. Firmly; steadily. [firm. STABULATION, ståb-u-lå-shun, n. Act of housing

beasts. STACCADO, ståk-kå'do, n. A paling, a fence.

wood. A number of chimneys standing together.

STACK, ståk', vt. To pile up in ricks.

STACKED, ståk'd, pp. Piled in a large conical heap.

STACKING, ståk'lng, ppr. Piling in a conical heap.

STACKINGBAND, ståk'lng-bånd, n. A band or

STACKINGBELT, ståk'lng-bélt, n. rope used in

binding thatch upon a stack. STACKINGSTAGE, ståk-ing-stå/j, n. A stage used

in building stacks. STACKYARD, ståk-vård, n. An inclosure for stacks of hay or grain. STACTE, ståk-te, n. The gum that distils from the

tree which produces myrrh.

STADDLED, ståd'ld, pp. Left in staddles. [stack. STADDLEROOF, ståd'l-röf, n. The covering of a STADDLING, ståd'ling, ppr. Leaving staddles when a wood is cut.

STADE, stå'd, n. A furlong. STADIUM, stå'd-ydm, n. A Greek measure of 125

geometrical paces; a furlong. STADLE, ståd'l, n. A staff; a crutch. fered to grow for coarse uses, as posts, or rails. Young

plants left standing when a wood is cut.

STADLE, stadl, vt. To leave sufficient stadles.

STADTHOLDER, stadd-ho'ld-år, n. Formerly the chief

magistrate of the United Provinces. STADTHOLDERATE, ståd-hold-år-å/t, n. The office

of a stadtholder. STAFF, står, n. A prop; a support. An ensign of an office. An establishment of officers, in various de-

partments, attached to generals. STAFFISH, staf-fish, a. Stiff; harsh.

STAFTREE, står-tsh, a. Stut; narsh.
STAFTREE, står-trè', n. Evergreen privet. [hind.
STAG, ståg', n. The male red deer; the male of the
STAGBEETLE, ståg-bê'(l, n. A species of insect.
STAGE, stå'j, n. A raised floor of temporary use. The

theatre. A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission. A single step of gradual process.
STAGE, stå'j, vt. To exhibit publickly.
STAGECOACH, stå'j-kô'tsh, n. A coach that keeps

its stages.

STAGED, stå'jd, pp. Exhibited publicly.

STAGELY, stå'j-lė, a. Befitting the stage.

STAGEPLAY, stå'j-plå', n. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGEPLAYER, stå'j-plå'dr, n. One who represents actions on the stage.

STAGER, stå'j-år, n. A player. A practitioner. STAGERY, stå'j-år-ê, n. Scenick exhibition. The

stage. STAGEVIL, stå/j e'vl, n. A disease in horses.

STAGGARD, ståg'ård, n. A four-year-old stag. STAGGER, ståg'år, vi. To reel. To faint. To hesitate. STAGGER, ståg'år, nt. To make to stagger. To shock; to alarm. doubt. Made to

STAGGERED, ståg-ård, pp. Made to reel. M. STAGGERING, ståg-år-ing, n. Act of reeling. STAGGERING, ståg'år-ing, ppr. Causing to reel or

manner. STAGGERINGLY, ståg'-år-ing-le, ad. In a reeling STAGGERS, ståg-årz, n. A kind of horse apoplexy. STAGGERWORT, ståg-år-åårt, n. A plant; ragwort. STAGING, stå'j-ång, ppr. Exhibiting publicly. STAGNANCY, ståg-nåns-å, n. The state of being

without motion.

STAGNANT, ståg-nånt, a. Not llowing. STAGNATE, ståg-nå't,vi. To bave no course or stream. STAGNATION, ståg-nå'shun, n. Cessation of motion. STAGWORM, stag-barm, n. An insect that is troublesome to deer.

blesome to deer.

STAGYRITE, ståj-ir-i't, n. An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth.

STAID, stå'd, part. a. Sober; grave.

STAIDNESS, stå'd-nės, n. Sobriety.

STAIN, stå'n, n. Blot; spot. Taint of guilt or infamy.

STAIN, stà'n, nt. To blot; to spot. To spot with

guilt or infamy STAINED, sta'nd, pp. Spotted. STAINER, sta'ndr, n. One who stains. STAINING, stå'n-ing, ppr. Discolouring.

STACK, ståk', n. A large quantity of hay, corn, or | STAINLESS, stå'n-les, a. Free from spots. I'ree from sin or reproach.

STAIR, stå'r, n. Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, stå'r-kå's, n. The upper part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAITH, stå'th, n. A repository and mart for coals.
STAKE, stå'k, n. A post fixed in the ground. Any
thing pledged or wagered. The stake is a small anvil. which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, or a strong iron spike at the bottom of the workbench, not to be removed. STAKE, stä'k, vt. To fasten with posts set upright.

STAKE, stå'k, vt. 10 lassen.

To wager; to hazard.
STAKED, stå'kd, pp. Fastened by stakes.
STAKEHEAD, stå'k-hėd, n. In ropemaking: a stake with wooden pins in the upper side, to keep the [Wagering.

STAKING, stå'k-ing, ppr. Supporting with stakes.
STAKACTICAL, stå-låk-til:-ål, a.
STALACTIFORM, stå-låk-til-farm, a.
STALACTITIFORM, stå-låk-til-farm, bling an stakes.

STALACTITE, stå-låk-ti't, n. A subvariety of carbonate of lime, pendant from the roofs and sides of caverns, like an icicle.

STALACTITES, stå-låk-tit-ez, n. Spar formed into the shape of an icicle. [dent icicles. STALACTITIC, stå-låk-tit-ik, a. In the form of pen-

STALAGMITES, stå-låg'mi'tz, n. Spar formed into of stalagmite.

STALAGMITIC, stål-åg-mit-ik, a. Having the form STALAGMITICALLY, stål-åg-mit-ik-ål-e, ad. In the form of stalagmite. on.

STALDER, stall-dur, n. A wooden frame to set casks STALE, stall, n. Old urine. Old beer. At the game of chess applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going

a situation from which he cannot move without going into check: by which the game is ended.

STALE, stå'l, a. Old; long kept.

STALE, stå'l, vi. To wear out.

STALE, stå'l, vi. To make water: used of cattle.

STALELY, stå'l-ė, ad. Of old.

STALENESS, stå'l-nės, n. Oldness.

STALK, stå'lk, n. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

The stem on which deverse or fruits grow.

The stem on which flowers or fruits grow. STALK, stå'lk, vi. To walk with high steps. To walk behind a stalkinghorse.

STALKED, stå'kd, a. Having a stalk.

STALKER, stå/k-ur, n. One who stalks. A kind of fishing-net.

fishing-net.

STALKING, stå'k-ing, n. Walking with lofty steps.

STALKINGHORSE, stå'k-ing-hårs', n. A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game. A mask; a pre-STALKY, stå'k-è, a. Hard like a stalk. [tence. STALL, stå'l, n. A crib in which an ox is fed, criborse is kept in the stable. A bench or form where anything is set on sale. A small house or shed it which certain trades are practised. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

STALL, stå'l, vt. To keep in a stall or stable. To invest.

STALL, stà'l, vi. To keep in a stall or stable. To invest. STALL, stà'l, vi. To inhabit. To kennel. STALLAGE, stà'l-èj, n. Rent paid for a stall. Lay-

stall. Dung; compost. STALLATION, stál-å-shun, n. Installation.

STALLED, stå'ld, pp. Kept in a stall. STALLFED, stå'l-fed, a. Fed with dry food.

STALLFED, stål-fed, pp. Fed on dry fodder. STALLFEED, stål-fed, vt. To fatten on dry fodder.

STALLFEEDING, stall-fe'd-ing, ppr. Feeding o.

fattening in the stable.

STALLING, stål-ing, ppr. Keeping in a stable.

STALLION, stål-jon, n. A horse kept for marcs.

STALLWORN, stål-jorn, n. In Snakspeare: John

son thinks a mistake for Stalworth, stout. STALWORTH, stoll-barth, a. Stout; strong; brave

STAMEN, stä'men, n. Threads.

STAMENED, stå-mend, a. Furnished with stamens. STAMIN, stå-min, n. A slight stuff. STAMINA, ståm-in-å, n. The solids of a human bod y Those little fine threads or capillaments which grov

1:20

up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMINAL, ståm-in-ål, a. Pertaining to stamens. STAMINATE, ståm-in-å/t, vt. To endue with stamina.

STAMINATED, ståm-in-å/t-ed, pp. Endued with stamina. STAMINATING, ståm-in-å/t-ing, ppr. Enduing with STAMINEOUS, stå-min-j ds, a. Consisting of threads.

Stamineous flowers want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina.

STAMINIFEROUS, ståm-in-if-ur-us, a. A Staminiferous flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A staminiferous nectary is one that has stamens growing on it.

STAMMEL, stam-el, n. A species of red colour. A kind of woollen cloth.

STAMMEL, ståm'el, a. Of a reddish colour.

STAMMER, ståm-år, vt. To pronounce imperfectly. STAMMER, ståm-år, vt. To speak with unnatural hesitation.

STAMMERED, ståm'ård, pp. Uttered with hesita-STAMMERER, ståm'år-år, n. One who speaks with tating in speaking. hesitation.

STAMMERING, ståm'dr-ing, n. The act of hesi-STAMMERING, ståm'ur-lug, ppr. Stopping in the uttering of syllables and words.

STAMMERINGLY, ståm'år-ing-lê, ad. In a stam-

mering manner.

STAMP, stamp, n. A mark set on any thing. A thing marked or stamped. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government. Make; cast; form. STAMP, stamp', vt. To strike with the foot. To pound; to beat in a mortar. To fix a mark by impressing

to beat in a mortar. To fix a mark by impressing it. To mint; to form; to coin. [ward. STAMP, ståmp', vi. To strike the foot suddenly down-STAMPDUTY, ståmp'au'tå, a. A duty or tax imposed on paper or parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMPED, ståmpd', pp. Impressed with a figure. Coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAMPER, ståmp'an, npr. Impressing with a mark.

STAMPING, stamp'ing, ppr. Impressing with a mark;

coining; imprinting.

STAMPINGMILL, stamp-ing-mil, n. An engine used in tin works for breaking or bruising ore. STAMPOFFICE, stamp-of-is, n. An office for the

delivery of stamps.

STAN, stan'. Amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so, Athelstan, most

nation of the superlative degree: so, Athelstan, most noble; Bethstan, the best; Dunstan, the highest. STANCH, ståntsh', vt. To stop blood.
STANCH, ståntsh', v. To stop. [mined. STANCH, ståntsh', v. Sound. Firm. Trusty. DeterSTANCHED, ståntsh'd, pp. Stopped from flowing. STANCHER, ståntsh'dir, n. One that stops blood. STANCHING, ståntsh'dig, ppr. Stopping the flowing of blood or any liquid

of blood, or any liquid.
STANCHION, stån-shån, n. A prop; a support.
STANCHLESS, ståntsh-les, a. Not to be stopped.

STAND, stand', n. A station; a place where one waits standing. Rank; post; station. A stop: a halt.
The act of opposing. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STAND, stånd', vt. To endure. To resist without flying or yielding. To await; to abide; to suffer.

To keep.

STAND, stand', vi. To be upon the feet. To remain erect. Not to go forward. Without progress or reerect. Not to go forward. Without progress or regression. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. Not to become void. To offer as a candidate. To stagnate; not to flow. To remain satisfied. To persist; to persevere. To persist in a claim. STANDARD, stand'ard, n. That which is the test of other things of the same kind. That which has been tried but the progress test. A statisfied in the control of the same kind.

tried by the proper test. A settled rate. A standing

stem or tree

STANDARDBEARER, stån'dård-bå'r-år, n. One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDCROP, stånd'krop, n. An herb. STANDEL, stånd'él, n. A tree of long standing. STANDER, stånd-dr, n. A tree that has stood long. A mere spectator.

STANDERGRASS, stånd-år-grås, n. An herb.

STANDING, stånd'ing, n. Long possession of an office, character, or place. Station. Power to stand. Condition.

STANDING, stånd-ing, ppr. Being on the feet; being erect.

STANDING, stånd-ing, part a. Established. Not temporary. Lasting. Not running. Not moveable. Not fallen. Not cut down.

STANDISH, stånd'ish, n. A case for pen and ink. STANE, stå'n, n. Our northern word for stone.

STANG, stång', n. A long bar; a wooden pole; the shaft of a cart.

shaft of a cart.

STANG, stång', vi. To shoot with pain.

STANK, stångk', n. A dam or bank to stop water.

STANK, stångk', a. Weak; worn out.

STANK, stångk', vi. To sigh.

STANK, stångk'. The pret. of Stink.

STANNARY, stån-år-år-år, n. A tin mine.

STANNARY, stån-år-år-å, a. Relating to the tinworks.

STANNIC. stån-år-år. STANNIC, stån-ik, a. Procured from tin: as, the stannic acid.

STANNYEL, stån-'yėl, n. The common stonehawk. STANZA, stån-'zå, n. Stanza is, originally, a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem. A staff.

STAPAZIN, ståp-å-zin, n. A singing bird. STAPLE, ståpl, n. A settled mart. The original material of a manufacture. A loop of iron, bent and driven in at both ends.

STAPLE, stå/pl, a. According to the laws of commerce.

STAPLER, sta'p-lur, n. A dea.er.
STAR, sta'r, n. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. The pole-star. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

STAR, stå'r, vt. To adorn with stars.

STAR of Bethlehem, stå'r, n. A flower. STARAPPLE, stå'r-åpl, n. A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America. STARBOARD, stå'r-bô'rd, or stå'r-bård, n. The right-

hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stå'rtsh, n. A kind of viscous matter, made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured. A stiff, formal manner.

STARCH, stå'rtsh, a. Stiff; precise; rigid. STARCH, stå'rtsh, vt. To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stå'r-tshå'm-bår, n. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stå/rtshd, part. a. Stiffened with starch Stiff; precise; formal. STARCHEDNESS, stå/rtshd-nes, n. Stiffness; formality.

STARCHER, stå'rtsh-år, n. One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHING, stå'rtsh-'ing, pp. Stiffening with starch. STARCHLY, stå'rtsh-lê, ad. Stiffly; precisely. STARCHNESS, stå'rtsh-nes. n. Preciseness.

STARCHY, stå'rtsh-è, a. Stiff; precise. STARE, stå'r, n. Fixed look. The starling, a bird. STARE, stå'r, vi. To look with wonder, impudence,

STARE, stå'r, vz. To look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.

STARE, stå'r, vz. To affect by stares.

STARED, stå'rd, pp. Looked at with expanded eyes.

STARER, stå'r-år, n. One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, stå'r-fish, n. The sea star, so named because its body is divided into rays, five in number, in the centre of which, and below, is the mouth. They are covered with a conjecture side armed with points. are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points or spines, and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous tentacula, or feelers, terminated each by a little cup, by means of which they execute their

progressive motions. STARFLOWER, stå'r-flåô'dr, n. A plant: a species of ornithogalum.

STARGAZER, stå'r-gå'z-år, n. An astronomer. A fish so called.

STARGAZING, stå/r-gå/z-ing, n. The act of observing the stars.

STARGRASS, stå'r-grås, n. Starry duck meat; a

plant of the genus callitriche. STARHAWK, stå'r håk, n. A sort of hawk. STARHYACINTH, stå'r-hi-'å-sinth, n. A plant of the

genus seilla. STARING, stå'r-lng, ppr. Gazing with fixed eyes. STARJELLY, stå'r-jel-e, n. A plant, the tremella, one of the fungi; also, starshoot, a gelatinous sub-

STARK, stå'rk, a. Stiff; strong. Deep. Still. Sim-

ple. Gross.
STARK, stå'rk, ad. It is used to augment the significant the significant stark mad.

cation of a word: as, stark mad. STARKLY, stå'rk-lå, a. Stiffly; strongly. STARLESS, stå'r-lås, a. Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stå'r-li't, n. Lustre of the stars.
STARLIGHT, stå'r-li't, a. Lighted by the stars.
STARLIKE, stå'r-li'k, a Resembling a star in lustre. STARLING, stå'r-ling, n. A bird, a stare, which is sometimes taught to talk: as, the magpie. A defence

to the piers of bridges.

STARPAVED, stå'r-på'vd, a. Studded with stars.

STARPROOF, stå'r-prô'f, a. Impervious to starlight.

STARREAD, stå'r-réd', n. The doctrine of the stars. STARRED, stå'rd, a. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.

STARRED, sta'rd, pp. Adorned with stars. [stars. STARRING, sta'r-ing, ppr. Setting or adorning with STARRY, sta'r-ê, a. Decorated with stars; abound ing with stars.

STARSHOOT, stå'r-shô't, n. An emission from a star. STARSTONE, stå'r-stô'n, n. A stone having joints

resembling the form of a star.

START, start, n. A motion of terror. Sally. Sudden fit. Act of setting out. To begin before another.

A tail: hence, the name of the bird redstart. The

long handle of any thing.
START, stå'rt, vi. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch of the animal frame on the approach of danger. To move with sudden quickness. To set out from the

barrier at a race. To set out on any pursuit.

START, stå'rt, vt. To startle. To produce unexpectedly.

STARTED, stå'rt-ëd, pp. Suddenly roused. Proposed.

STARTER, stå'rt-år, n. One that shrinks from his purpose. A dog that rouses the game.

STARTHISTIF of the state of the sta

purpose. A dog that rouses the game. STARTHISTLE, stå'r-this!', n. A plant, of the genus

STARTING, stå'rt. ing, n. The act of starting. STARTING, stå'rt-ing, ppr. Moving suddenly, com-

mencing.
STARTINGHOLE, stå'rt-ing-hô'l, n. Evasion.
STARTINGLY, stå'rt-ing-lê, ad. By sudden fits.
STARTINGPOST, stå'rt-ing-pô'st, n. Barrier from which the race begins.

STARTISH, stå'rt-ish, a. Apt to start. STARTLE, stå'rtl, vi. To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror. STARTLE, stå/rtl, vt. To fright; to shock with sudden

terror, surprise, or alarm.

terror, surprise, or alarm.

STARTLE, stå'rtl. n. Sudden impression of terror.

STARTLED, står'tld, pp. Suddenly shocked.

STARTLING, stå'rt-ling, ppr. Suddenly surprising.

STARTUP, stå'rt-ling, n.A kind of high shoe; a galage.

STARTUP, stå'rt-lip, a. Suddenly come into notice.

STARVE, stå'rv, vi. To perish with hunger.

STARVE, stå'rv, vt. To kill with hunger. To subdue by famile.

by famine.

STARVED, stå'rvd, pp. Killed by hunger. STARVELING, stå'rv-ling, n. An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARVELING, stå'rv-ling, a. Hungry; lean; pining, STARVING, stå'rv-ling, ppr. Perishing with hunger. STARWORT, stå'r-bårt, n. A plant of the genus as-

ter, and another of the genus tridax.

STATARY, stå't-år-è, a. Fixed; settled.
STATE, stå't, n. Condition. Modification of any thing.
Stationary point. The community. Rank; quality.
Appearance of greatness. Dignity. The principal persons in the government.

STATE, stå't, vt. To represent in all the circumstance of modification.

STATED, stå't-èd, pp. Told; recited. STATEDLY, stå't-èd-lè, ad. Regularly. STATELINESS, stå't-lè-nès, n. Grandeur; angus manner; dignity. STATELY, stå't-lê, a. Majestick. Elevated in mice

or sentiment.

STATELY, stå't-lê, ad. Majestically.
STATEMENT, stå't-ment, n. An arrangement of series of facts or circumstances. The thing stated. STATEMONGER, stå't-mång'går, n. One who is

versed in the arts of government. STATER, stå-ter, n. Another name of the daric, ar

ancient silver coin, weighing about four attic drachms.

about three shillings sterling, or 61 cents. STATEROOM, start-rom, n. A magnificent room in a palace or great house. STATES, stå'ts, n. Nobility. STATESMAN, stå'ts-mån, n. A politician; one versed

in the arts of government. STATESMANSHIP, stå/ts-mån-shlp, n. The qualifi-

cations of a statesman. STATESWOMAN, stå/ts-ôôm-ůn, n. A woman who

meddles with public affairs: in contempt.

STATICAL, stat'sk-al, a. Relating to the science of STATICK, ståt'ik, a. \ weighing. STATICKS, ståt'iks, n. The science which considers

the weight of bodies.

STATING, stå't-ing, ppr. Representing; telling.

STATION, stå'shån, n. Post assigned; office; rank.

STATION, stå'shån, vt. To place in a certain post,

rank, or place. STATIONAL, stå'shån-ål, a. Pertaining to a station. STATIONARY, stä-shun-er-e, a. Fixed. Respecting place.

STATIONBILL, stå'shun-bil, n. A list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship.

STATIONED, sta-shand, pp. Appointed to place or of paper.
A seller

STATIONER, stå'shun-er, n. A bookseller. A seller STATIONERY, stå'shun-er-e, n. The articles sold by stationers. [situation or post. STATIONING, stå'-shån-ing, ppr. Appointing to a STATISM, stå't-ism, n. Policy. STATIST, stå't-ist, n. A statesman; a politician. STATISTICAL, stå-tist-ik-ål, a. Political.

STATISTICK, stå-tist-ik, a.

STATISTICKS, stå-tist-iks, n. That part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation.

STATIVE, stå't-åv, a. Belonging to a fixed camp. STATIOCELE, ståt'd-se'l, n. A rupture. STATUARY, ståt'u-ër-è, n. The art of carving images

or representations of life.

STATUE, statue-re-n. The art of carving images or representations of life.

STATUE, statue, n. An image; a solid representation.

STATUED, statue, n. Forma as a statue.

STATUENG, statue-ing, ppr. Forming as a statue.

STATUMINATE, statue-inn-at, vt. To support;

to underprop. STATUMINATED, stå-tu'min-å't-èd, pp. Supported. STATUMINATING, stå-tu'min-å't-ing, ppr. Propping.

STATURE, ståt-'yur, a. The height of any animal. STATURED, ståt-'yurd, n. Arrived at full stature. STATUTABLE, ståt-'ut-'abl, a. According to statute.

STATUTABLY, ståt-ut-åh-le, ad. In a manner agree-

able to law.

STATUTE, ståt'nt, n. A law of the legislature. STATUTORY, ståt'u-tůr-è, a. Enacted by statute STAUNCH, ståntsh, or stårntsh. See Stanch. STAVE, stå'v, vt. To break in pieces. To pour out by

breaking the cask.

breaking the cask.

STAVE, stå'v, vi. To fight with staves.

STAVE and Tail, stå'v, and tail, vi. To part dogs, hy interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, stå'v, n. A metrical portion; a staff.

STAVED, stå'vd; pp. Broken in.

STAVES, stå'vz, n. The plural of staff.

STAVESACRE, stå'vz-å'ker, n. Larkspur: a plant.

STE STE

t 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on , was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

STAVING, sta'v-ing, ppr. Thrusting through with a

STAY, stå', n. Continuance in a place. A stop; a hindrance from progress. Restraint. A prop; a support. Tackling.
STAY, stå', vi. To continue in a place; to wait.
STAY, stå', vi. To stop; to withhold; to repress. To

delay; to obstruct. To keep from departure. To delay; to obstruct. To keep from departure. To wait for. To prop; to support. STAYED, stå'd, part. a. Fixed; settled. STAYED, stå'd, pp. Settled; sober. STAYEDLY, stå'ed-lê, ad. Composedly; prudently; calmly. STAYEDNESS, stå-ed-nes, n. prudence; gravity. Solidity; weight; STAYER, stä-ur, n. One who stops or supports.

STAYING, stå-ling, ppr. Fixing; settling. STAYLACE, stå-lå's, n. A lace with which women fasten their bodice.

STAYLESS, stå les, a. Without stop or delay. STAYMAKER, stå må k-år, n. One who follows the

trade of making stays.
STAYS, stå'z, n. A kind of stiff waistcoat worn by women. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling Fixed anchorage.

att. Fixed anchorage. STAYSAILS, stå-så/lz, n. Any sail extended on a stay. STAYTACKLE, stå-tåkl, n. A large tackle attached to the mainstay by means of a pendent, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like.

STAW, stà', vi. To be fixed or set: applied to a cart when fixed in a rut; and to the stomach, when it is crammed.

STEAD, sted', n. Place; room. Help. The frame of a hed.

STEAD, stéd', vt. To help. To fill the place of an-STEADED, stéd'éd, pp. Helped; supported. STEADFAST, stéd'fåst, a. Firm; fixed; constant;

resolute.

STEADFASTLY, sted-fust-le, ad. Firmly; constantly. STEADFASTNESS, sted-fust-nes, n. Fixedness;

STEADIED, stèdéd, pp. Supported; made firm.
STEADILY, stèdéll-ê, a. Without tottering; without shaking. Without variation. shaking. Without variation. [conduct. STEADINESS, stêd-ê-nês, n. Firmness. Unvaried STEADING, stêd-îng, ppr. Helping; supporting. STEADY, stêd-ê, a. Firm; fixed; not tottering; un-

deviating; not fickle.

STEADY, stédé, vt. To make steady.

STEADYING, stédéé, vt. To make steady.

STEADYING, stédéé, vt. To make steady.

STEAL, stêl, vt. To take by theft.

[collop.

STEAL, stêl, vt. To take by theft.

STEALER, stêl-ur, n. A thief.

STEALING, stêl-lur, nr. Taking the goods.

STEALING, stê'l-ing, ppr. Taking the goods of an-

other feloniously.

STEALINGLY, stêl-îng-lê, ad. By invisible motion.

STEALTHY, stêltîn, n. Theft.

STEALTHY, stêltîn'ê, a. Done clandestinely.

STEAM, stê'm, n. The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

moist and hot.

STEAM, stê'm, vî. To smoke or vapour with moist heat. To send up vapours.

STEAM, stê'm, vî. To exhale; to evaporate.

STEAMBOAT, stê'm-bô't, n. A boat navigated by STEAMED, stê'md, pp. Cooked by steam. [steam. STEAMENGINE, stê'm-ên-îjîn n. An engine worked by steam.

STEAMING, stê'm-ing, ppr. Cooking by steam. STEAN, stê'n, n. A vessel of stone; a jar.

STEARIN, stê'r-in, n. One of the elements of animal fat, which consists of two subtances, stearin and elain, the former solid and the latter liquid.

STEATITE, ste-a-ti't, n. Soapstone, so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a subspecies of rhom-boidal mica of two kinds, the common and the pagodite, or lard-stone.

STEATOCELE, stê-åt'-ô-sê'l, n. A swelling of the scrotum containing fat.

STEATOMA, stê-â-tô'mā, n. A species of wen. STEATOMATOUS, stê-â-tôm'a-tûs, a. Of the na-

ture of a steatoma.

STEE, or Stey, stê', n. A ladder.
STEED, stê'd, n. A horse for state or war.
STEEL, stê'l, n. Iron, refined and purified by the fire
with ingredients, which render it white, and its grain
closer and finer than common iron. Steel is susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of

all kinds. Chalybeate medicines. STEEL, ste'l, n. Made of steel.

STEEL, stê'l, vt. To mark hard or firm.

STEELED, stê'ld, pp. Hardened with steel.
STEELINESS, stê'l-ê-nês, n. Great hardness.
STEELING, stê'l-îng, ppr. Pointing with

Pointing with steel; hardening.

STEELYARD, stê'l-ê, a. Made of steel. Hard; firm.
STEELYARD, stê'l-ŷârd, n. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the ful-

STEEN, or STEAN, stê'n, or stå'n, n. A vessel of clay or stone. See Stean. STENKIRK, stê'n-kêrk, n. Formerly a cant term for

a neckcloth. STEEP, stê'p, n. Ascent or descent approaching to

STEEP, sté'p, n. Ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

STEEP, sté'p, a. Rising or descending with great inSTEEP, sté'p, vt. To soak; to macerate.

STEEPED, sté'pd, pp. Soaked.

STEEPED, sté'p-ê-nês, n. State of being steep.

STEEPING, sté'p-ling, ppr. Soaking.

STEEPLE, sté'pl, n. A turret of a church; a spire.

STEEPLE, sté'pl, n. A torret of a church; line.

STEEPLED, sté'pld, a. Adorned as with towers. [line.

STEEPLEHOUSE, sté'pl-håô's, n. A term given by separatists to the churches of the established religion.

separatists to the churches of the established religion. STEEPLY, stê'p-lê, a. With precipitous declivity. STEEPNESS, stê'p-nes, n. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stê'p-ê, a. Having a precipitous declivity. STEER, stê'r, n. A young bullock. The instrument at the stern of the vessel by which its course is regulated.

STEER, stê'r, vi. To direct; to guide in a passage. STEER, stê'r, vi. To direct a course at sea. STEERAGE, stê'r-êj, n. The stern or hinder part of

the ship.

STEERED, sterd, pp. Directed in a course; guided.

STEERER, sterdr, n. A steersman; a pilot.

STEERING, ste'r-ing, n. The act of directing and governing a ship in her course.

STEERING, ste'r-ing, ppr. Directing; guiding. STEERINGWHEEL, ste'r-ing-hôé'l, n. The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship

steered. STEERLESS, stê'rz-mân, n. STEERSMAN, stê'rz-mân, n. A pilot.
STEERSMATE, stê'rz-mâ't, n. A pilot.
STEERWAY, stê'r-ôâ', n. That degree of movement of a pin which wandes how governable by the helm

of a ship which renders her governable by the helm. STEEVING, ste'v-ing, n. The angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEG, steg', n. A gander. STEGANOGRAPHIST, steg-å-nog-ra-fist, n. One who practises the art of secret writing.

STEGANOGRAPHY, steg-å-nog-rå-fe, n. The art of

secret writing by characters or ciphers.
STEGNOTIC, steg-not-ik, a. Rendering costive.
STEGNOTIC, steg-not-ik, n. A medicine proper to stop the orifices of the vessels or emunctories of the

body, when relaxed or lacerated.

STELLA, stél-ůr, a. A stalk; a handle.

STELLARY, stél-ůr, a. Relating to the stars.

STELLARY, stél-ůr-è, a. Starry.

STELLATE, stél-ůr, a. Pointed in the manner of a

from a star.

STELLATION, stèl-å-shûn, n. Emission of light as STELLED, stèl'd, a. Starry.
STELLIFEROUS, stèl-lf-ûr-ûs, a. Having stars.
STELLIFIED, stèl-lf-i'd, pp. Turned into a star.
STELLIFORM, stèl-è-farm, a. Like a star; radiated.

STELLIFY, stěl-ff-i, vt. To make a star.
STELLIFYING, stěl-ff-i-fing, ppr. Turning into a star. STELLION, stěl'yun, n. A newt. A small lizard.

STELLIONATE, stěl-yun-å/t, n. A crime; a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is.
STELLITE, stěl-i/t, n. A name given by some writers

to a white stone found on mount Libanus, containing the lineaments of the star-fish. [upon a pillar. STELOGRAPHY, stel-og'rå-fê, n. The art of writing

STEM, stem', n. The stalk; the twig. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree. The prow or fore part of a ship. STEM, stem, vt. To oppose a current. STEMLEAF, stem; A. Aleaf inserted into the stem.

STEMLESS, stem'les, a. Having no stem.

STEMMED, stémé", pp. Opposed.
STEMMING, stémé"ng, ppr. Opposing; stopping.
STEMPLE, stémpl', n. In mining: a cross bar of wood

STENCH, sténtsh', n. A bad smell.

STENCH, sténtsh', vt. To make a bad smell.

STENCHED, sténtshd', pp. Made to stink. [smell.

STENCHED, sténtshd'ng, ppr. Causing to emit a bad

STENCHY, sténtshd'e, a. Having a bad smell.

STENCHY, sténtshd'e, a. Having a bad smell.

STENCIL, sten'sil, n. A piece of thin leather or oil-

cloth, used in painting paper hangings. STENCIL, sten-sil, vt. To paint or colour in figures

with steneils. STENOGRAPHER, stě-nôg-rå-fůr, n. One skilled in

the art of short-hand writing.
STENOGRAPHIC, stě-nô-gráf-ík, a.
STENOGRAPHICAL, stě-nô-gráf-ík-ål, a. ing to the art of short-hand writing.

STENOGRAPHY, stê-nog-ra-fê, n. The art of writing in short-hand.

STENT, stěnt', vt. To restrain; to stint.
STENTORIAN, stěn-tô'r-ýàn, a. Loud; uncommonly loud. [speaking or sounding. STENTOROPHONICK, sten-tur-o-fon-ik, a. Loudly STEP, step', n. A stair. A small space. Walk. De-

gree. Manner of walking. STEP, step, In composition, signifies one who is re-

lated only by marriage: as, a step-mother. STEP, step, vi. To go; to walk. To wal To walk gravely, slowly.

STEP, stép', vt. To set, as the foot. STEPDAME, stép'dà'm, n.

STEPDAME, step-då/m, n. STEPMOTHER, step-math-ar, A mother-in-law.

STEPPAUGHTER, stép-dd-tur, n. A daughter-in-law. STEPPE, stép, n. A large piece of land left unculti-

STEPPED, stepd, pp. Fixed in the keel, as a mast. STEPPING, step-ing, n. Going forward by steps.

STEPPING, stép-ling, ppr. Advancing by movement of the feet. Erecting, as a mast.

STEPPINGSTONE, stép-ling-stô'n, n. Stone laid to

catch the foot.

STEPSTONE, step-ston, n. A stone laid before a door, as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STER, ster. Used in composition, as webster, maltster, spinster. Signifies chief, worker, director. [dung. STERCORACEOUS, ster-ke-re-st, a. Belonging to STERCORANIST, ster-ke-re-st, n.] One of the STERCORARIAN, ster-ke-re-st, n. Romish

church, who held that the host is liable to digestion. STERCORARY, ster-ko-ra-re, n. A place properly

secured from the weather for containing dung. STERCORATION, ster-kô-rā'shun, n. The act of manuring with dung.

STERE, stê'r,n. In the new French system of measures: the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter. STEREOGRAPHICAL, stê'r-ŷô-grāf''lk-āl, a. \ Made STEREOGRAPHICK, stê-rê-ô-grāf''lk. a.

STEREOGRAPHICK, stê-rê-ô-graf-îk, a. Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane: as a stereographic chart of the

STEREOGRAPHICALLY, stê'r-ŷô-gråf-îk-ål-ê, ad.

By delineation on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, stė-rė-ôg'råf-ė, n. The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRICAL, stė'r-yô-mět'-rik-ål, a. Pertain-

ing to or performed by stereometry.
STEREOMETRY, stê-rê-ôm-êt-rê, n. The art of measuring all norts of solid bodies.

STEREOTOMICAL, stê'r-ŷô-tôm'îk-ål, a. Pertaining to stereotomy

STEREOTOMY, stê-rê-ôt-ô-mê, n. The art of cutting

solids: as, walls, arches, &c. STEREOTYPE, stê'r-yô-ti'p, n. A multiform solid type; a type-metal plate to print from at the letterpress; the art of making type-metal plates, or other solid multiform types.

STEREOTYPE, stė'r-yô-ti'p, a. Pertaining tu
STEREOTYPE, stė'r-yô-ti'p-ik, a. stereotype.
STEREOTYPE, stè'r-yô-ti'p, vt. To make type-metal

plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types.

STEREOTYPED, stê'r-yo-ti'pd, pp. Composed and

printed in fixed types. [types. STEREOTYPER, sté'r-yô-ti'p-ůr, n. One who stereo-STEREOTYPING, sté'r-yô-ti'p-îng, ppr. Making stereotype plates for any work, and impressing eopies on stereotype plates. [A stereotype printer. STEREOTYPOGRAPHER,stê'r-ŷô-ti'p-ôg-raf-år, n. STEREOTYPOGRAPHICAL,stêr-ŷô-ti'p-ô-graf îk âl,

a. Relating to stereotypography. STEREOTYPOGRAPHICALLY, stê'r-ŷô-ti'p-ôgråf-ik-ål-ê. ad. In the manner of stereotype printing. STEREOTYPOGRAPHICK, stê'r-ŷô-ti'p-ô-gråf-ik,

a. Relating to stereotypography.
STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, stér-ýð-ti/p-og-råf-ê, n.

The art of stereotype printing.

STERILE, ster-i'l, a. Unfruitful.

STERILITY, ster-i'l-it-e, n. Barrenness.

STERILIZE, ster-i'l-i'z, vt. To deprive of fecundity, or

the power of production.

STERILIZED, stêr-îl-i'zd, pp. Made barren.

STERILIZING, stêr-îl-i'z-îng, ppr. Making barren.

STERLET, stêr-lêt, n. A fish of the Caspian and of the rivers in Russia, the acipenser of Linnæus, highly esteemed for its flavour, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare.

STERLING, ster'ling, n. English coin. Standard rate. STERLING, ster-ling, a. An epithet by which genuine

STERLING, ster-ung, a. Angelish money is discriminated.

STERN, stern', n. The hinder part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

[harsh; cruel. Hard.] the rudder is placed. [harsh; cruel. Hard. STERN, stěrn', a. Severe of countenance and manners; STERNAGE, stěr'něj, n. The steerage. STERNAL, stěr'nål, a. Belonging to the breastbone.

STERNBOARD, stern'bb'rd, n. A loss of way in making a tack. [ship's stern. STERNCHASE, stern'tsha's, n. A cannon placed in a

STERNED, sternd', a. Having a particular kind of stern. STERNER, ster nur, n. A director.

STERNFAST, stern'fast, n. A rope used to confine

the stern of a ship. STERNFRAME, stern-fra/m, n. The several pieces

timber which form the stern of a ship. STERNLY, stern'le, ad. In a stern manner; severely

STERNMOST, stêrn'mô'st, a. Farthest astern. STERNNESS, stêrn'nės, n. Severity of look;

manners.

STERNON, ster'non, n. The breastbone.

STERNPORT, stern'pô'rt, n. A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

STERNPOST, stern'pô'st, n. A straight piece of tire ber, erected on the extremity of the keel, to supper the rudder and terminate the ship behind. STERNSHEETS, stern'she'ts, n. That part of a boa

which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the

rowers; furnished with seats for passengers. STERNUTATION, ster-nu-ta'shun, n. The act of sneezing

STERNUTATIVE, ster-nu-ta-tiv, z. Having the qua lity of provoking to sneeze. STERNUTATORY, ster-nu-ta-ta-ta-e, n. Mediein

that provokes to sneeze. STERNUTATORY, ster-nu'ta-tur-e, a. Having th

quality of exciting to sneeze. STERNWAY, stern-6a, n. The movement of a shi with her stern foremest. paltry

STERQUILINOUS, stêr-kôil-în-ûs, a. Mean; dirty STERVE, stêrv', vi. To perish; to starve. STETHESCOPE, stêth-ês-kô'p, n. A tubular instit

ment for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by

STEVE, stê'v, vt. To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's STEVED, stê'vd, pp. Stowed.

STEVEN, stê'vn, n. A cry, or loud clamour.

STEVING, ste'v-ing, ppr. Stowing.

STEW, stu', n. A bagnio; a brothel; a house of prostitution. A prostitute. A store-pond where fish are kept for the table. Meat stewed. Confusion. STEW, stu', vt. To stew any thing in a slow moist

heat with little water.

STEW, stu', vi. To be seethed in a slow, moist heat.

STEWARD, stu'drd, n. One who manages the affairs of another.

STEWARD, stu'drd, vt. To manage as a steward. STEWARDED, stu'drd-êd, pp. Managed as a steward. STEWARDING, stu'ard-ing, ppr. Managing as a steward.

STEWARDSHIP, stu'drd-ship, n. The office of a

STEWARDSHIP, stu-drd-shlp, n. The office of a STEWARTRY, stu-drt-re, n. An overseer. STEWED, stu-d, pp. Gently boiled. STEWING, stu-lng, ppr. Boiling in a moderate heat. STEWING, stu-lng, n. The act of seething slowly. STEWISH, stu-lsh, a. Suiting the stews. STEWPAN, stu-pan, n. A pan used for stewing. STIBIAL, sth-yal, a. Antimonial. STIBIARIAN, sth-yal, a. Antimonial. STIBIARIAN, sth-yal, a. Antimonial.

cant word. STIBIATED, stib-ýå/t-ed, a. Impregnated with anti-

STIBIUM stib-yum, n. Antimony. STICADOS, stik-å-dos, n. An herb.

STICH, stik', n. A stitch in poetry is a verse: a verse is a measured line of any length. In rural affairs: a stitch is an order or rank of trees. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture.

STICHOMETRY, stik-om'ét-rê, n. A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of

the verses which each book contains.

STICHWORT, stik-bart, n. A plant of the genus STITCHWORT, stitsh-bart, n. stellaria.

STICK, stik', n. A piece of wood, small and long. STICK, stik', vt. To fasten on so that it may adhere. To fasten by transfixion. To set with something pointed. STICK, stik', vi. To adhere. To be constant to; to adhere with firmness. To remain. To dwell upon. STICKINESS, stik'ê-nês, n. Tenacity.

STICKING, stik'îng, ppr. Pierciug. Causing to adhere to the surface.

here to the surface.

STICKLE, stik'l, vi. To contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

TICKLE, stik'i, vt. To arbitrate.

TICKLEBAG, stik'l-båg, or stik'l-båk', n. smallest of fresh-water fish. The

TICKLED, stikld, pp. Arbitrated.
TICKLER, stikldr, n. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist. An arbitrator. An obstinate contender about any thing.
TICKLING, stik-ling, ppr. Contending obstinately.

STICKLING, stik-ling, ppr. Contending obstinately. STICKY, stik-é, a. Viscous; adhesive. STIDDY, stid-é, n. An anvil. A smith's shop. STIFF, stiff', n. Rigid; inflexible. Not pliant; not soft. Strong; hardy. Obstinate. Starched. Affected. STIFFEN, stiffn, vi. To grow rigid. To grow hard. TIFFEND, stiffn, vi. To grow rigid. To grow hard. TIFFEND, stiffn, pp. Making more thick. TIFFHEARTED, stiffnhg, ppr. Making more thick. TIFFHEARTED, stiffhhart-éd, a. Obstinate. TIFFIY, stiffih. ad. Rividly: inflexible.

TIFFLY, stif'lė, ad. Rigidly; inflexibly. TIFFNECKED, stif'nėkd, a. Stubborn.

TIFFNESS, stif-nes, n. Rigidity; inflexibility. Constraint; harshness.

TIFLE, sti'fl, n. The first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.

next the buttock.

TIFLE, sti'fl, vt. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. To keep in. To suppress; to conceal.

TIFLED, sti'fld, pp. Suffocated. [be concealed. TIFLEMENT, sti'fl-ment, n. Something that might TIFLING, sti'fl-ling, ppr. Suffocating.

TIGH, sti'. See STY.

TIGMA, stlg'må, n. A brand; a mark of infamy.

TIGMATA, stlg'må-tå, n. pl. The apertures in the

bodies of insects communicating with the traches or air-vessels.

STIGMATICAL, stig-måt-'ik-ål, Branded with some STIGMATICK, stig-måt-'ik, n. token of infamy. STIGMATICALLY, stig-måt-'ik-ål-ê, ad. With a mark

of infamy or deformity.

STIGMATICK, stig-mat'lk, n. A notorious lewd fellow; one on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

STIGMATIZE, stig-ma-ti'z, vt. To disgrace with a

note of reproach. [grace. STIGMATIZED, stig-ma-ti'zd, pp. Marked with dis-STIGMATIZING, stig-ma-ti'z-ing, ppr. Branding note of reproach.

with infamy.
STIGNOMANCY, stig'no-mans-e, n. Divination per-

formed by writing on the bark of a tree.

STILAR, sti'l-ur, a. Belonging to the stile of a dial. STILE, sti'l, n. A set of steps to pass from one inclosure to another. A pin to cast the shadow in a sun-STILETTO, still-êt-tô, n. A small dagger. [dial. STILL, stil', n. A vessel for distillation; an alembick. A calm.

A cam.

STILL, stil', vt. To silence; to quiet. To distil.

STILL, stil', vi. To drop; to fall in drops.

STILL, stil', a. Silent. Quiet; calm.

STILL, stil', ad. To this time. Nevertheless. I increasing degree. Always; ever. After that. STILLATITIOUS, stîl-å-tish-us, a. Drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stîl'å-tůr-ė, n. An alembick. boratory

STILLBORN, still-bå/rn, a. Born lifeless.
STILLBURN, still-bårn, vt. To burn in the process of distillation. frigeratory.

STILLED, stild', pp. Distilled and condensed in a re-STILLED, stild', pp. Calmed; appeased. STILLER, stildr, n. One who stills or quiets.

STILLING, stil-ing, ppr. Distilling.
STILLING, stil-ing, ppr. Calming; quieting.
STILL-LIFE, stil-inf, n. Things that have only vege-

STILLICIDE, stîl-îs-î/d, a. A succession of drops.
STILLICIDIOUS, stîl-îs-îd-î/ûs, a. Falling in drops.
STILLING, stîl-îng, n. The act of stilling. A stand
STILLNESS, stîl-înés, n. Calm; quiet.
STILLSTAND, stîl-stâld, n. Absence of motion.
STILLY stîl-â ad. Silently, contly. Colphy.

STILLY, stil'e, ad. Silently; gently. Calmly.

STILT, stilt, vt. To raise on stilts. STILTED, stilt-ed, pp. Raised on stilts.

STILTING, stilt'ing, ppr. Raising on stilts.

STILTS, stilts', n. Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk

STIMULANT, stim'u-lant, a. Stimulating.

STIMULANT, stim-u-lant, n. A stimulating medicine. STIMULATE, stim-u-lat, vt. To excite by some

pungent motive or sensation. STIMULATED, stim-u-la/t-ed, pp. Roused to action. STIMULATING, stim'u-la't-ing, ppr. Exciting to ac-STIMULATION, stim-u-la-shun, n. Pungency. Ltion.

STIMULATIVE, stim-u-la't-iv, a. Stimulating. STIMULATIVE, stim'u-la't-iv, n. A provocative ex-

STIMULATOR, stīm'u-la't-ur, n. One who stimulates. STIMULUS, stim'u-lus, n. Any thing that excites action.

STING, sting', vt. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of bees, wasps, or scorpions. To pain acutely.

STING, sting', n. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

mals are armed, and which is commonly venomous STINGER, sting-tar, n. Whatever stings. STINGILY, stinj-fl-è, ad. Covetously. STINGING, sting-fl-è, ade, Piercing with a sting. STINGINESS, stinj-è-nès, n. Niggardliness. STINGLESS, sting-flès, a. Having no sting. STINGO, sting-go', n. Old beer. STINGY, stinj-è, a. Niggardly. STINKY, sting-k', vi. To emit an offensive small. STINK, sting-k', n. Offensive smell. STINKARD, sting-k'-fl-d, n. A mean paltry fellow. STINKER, sting-k'-fl-d, n. A mean paltry fellow. STINKER, sting-k'-fl-d, n. A mean paltry fellow. STINKER, sting-k'-fl-d, n. ST

STINKER, stingk-ur, n. Something intended to offend by the smell.
STINKING, stingking, ppr. Emitting an offensive

STINKINGLY, stingk-ing-le, ad. With a stink. STINKPOT, stingk-pot, n. An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

STINKSTONE, stingk'sto'n, n. Swinestone; a subspecies of limestone.

STINT, stint', vt. To bound; to limit.
STINT, stint', vi. To cease; to stop.
STINT, stlnt', n. Limit; bound. A small bird common about the sea-shores in many parts of England.

STINTANCE, stint-éns, n. Restraint.
STINTED, stint-éd, pp. Limited.
STINTER, stint-éd, pp. Limited.
STINTER, stint-ing, ppr. Limiting.
STIPEL, stip-éd, n. A little appendix, situated at the base of the folioles.

base of the tolioles.

STIPEND, sti-pend, n. Wages; settled pay.

STIPEND, sti-pend, vt. To pay by settled wages.

STIPENDED, sti-pend, vt. To pay by settled wages.

STIPENDIARY, sti-pend-pend-pend settled wages.

STIPENDIARY, sti-pend-pend-pend settled wages.

STIPENDIARY, sti-pend-pend-pend settled payment.

[wages.

STIPENDIARY sti-pend-pend payment.

[wages.

forms any service for a settled payment. [wages. STIPENDING, sti'pfend-ing, ppr. Paying by settled STIPPLE, stip'l, vt. To engrave in dots. STIPPLED, stip'ld, pp. Engraved with dots. STIPPLING, stip'ling, ppr. Engraving with dots. STIPPLING, stip'ling, n. A mode of engraving on

copper by means of dots.

STIPTICK, stlp-tik. See Styptick.

STIPULATE, stlp-u-lå/t, vi. To settle terms.

STIPULATED, stlp-u-lå/t-d, pp. Agreed; contracted.

STIPULATING, stip-u-la't-ing, ppr. Contracting; bargaining.

barganning.

STIPULATION, stîp²u-lå²shůn, n. Bargain.

STIPULATOR, stîp²u-lå²t-ûr, n. One who bargains.

STIR, stůr², vi. To move. To agitate. To incite; to STIR, stůr², vi. To move one's self. [animate.

STIR, stůr², n. Tumult; bustle.

STIRABOUT, stůr²å-båôt, n. A Yorkshire, Irish, and Scotch dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water. A wholeaema hywaren.

wholesome beverage. [like icicles. STIRIATED, sthr-yar. Adorning with pendants STIRIOUS, sthr-yas, a. Resembling icicles.

STIRK, stůrk'. See STURK. STIRP, stůrp', n. Race; family. STIRRAGE, stůr'éj, n. Motion.

STIRRED, stård, pp. Moved; instigated. | citer. STIRRER, stård, n. One who is in motion. An in-STIRRING, sturing, n. The act of moving.

STIRRING, står-ing, pp. Moving; agitating. STIRRUP, står-ing, u. An iron hoop suspended by a

strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

STIRRUPLEATHER, står-åp-leth-år, n. A strap that supports a stirrup. STITCH, stltsh', vt. To sew; to work with a needle on

any thing.

any thing.

STITCH, stitsh', vi. To practise needlework.

STITCH, stitsh', n. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing. A sharp lancinating pain.

STITCHED, stitshd', pp. Sewed in a particular manner.

STITCHEL, stitshd'in, n. A kind of hairy wool.

STITCHER, stitshd'ir, n. One that stiches.

STITCHERY, stitshd'ir, n. Needlework. [manner. STITCHENG, stitshd'ir, n. Sewing in a particular particular.

STITCHING, stitsh-ing, ppr. Sewing in a particular STITCHWORT, stitsh-int, n. Camomile. STITH, stith, a. Strong; stiff. STITH, stith, n. An anul.

STITHIED, stith-2d, pp. Formed on an anvil. STITHY, stith-2d, pp. Formed on an anvil. STITHY, stith-2d, pp. To form on the anvil. STITHYING, stith-2d-ing, ppr. Forming on an anvil. STIVE stite, pt. To ppl, and the stitus of th

STIVE, sti'v, vt. To make sultry.
STIVED, sti'vd, pp. Made hot; stuffed up.
STIVER, sti'vdr, n. A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

of a haltpenny.
STIVING, sti'v-lng, ppr. Stuffing up close.
STOAK, stô'k, vt. To stop: in seaman's language.
STOAKED, stô'kd, pp. Stopped; choked.
STOAKING, stô'k-lng, ppr. Stopping; choking.
STOAT, stô't, n. A small stinking animal of the weazel
STOCAH, stô'kå v. An attendant. [kind.

STOCCADE, stok-kå'd, n. A fence made with pointed stakes

STOCCADE, stok-kå'd, vt. To surround or fortify with sharpened posts. STOCCADED, stok-kå'd-ed, pp. Fortified with stoccades.

STOCCADING, stok-kå'd-ing, ppr. Fortifying with sharpened stakes. STOCCADO. stôk-kå 2 d 6 , a. A thrust with a rapier.

STOCHASTIC, stő-kás'tlk, a. Conjectural.
STOCK, stók', n. The trunk of a plant. The trunk into which a graft is inserted. The handle of any thing. A support of a ship while it is building. A cravat. A race; a family. Store; body. Cattle in general. A fund established by the government. Prison for the legs.

STOCK, stô'k, vt. To store; to put in the stocks.

STOCK BROKER, stôk'brô'k-år, n. One who deals in stock or the public funds.

stock, or the public funds. STOCKDOVE, stok'duv, n. Ringdove.

STOCKBOYL, Stok-tur, n. Imigave.
STOCKED, stòkd, pp. Stored; supplied.
STOCKFISH, stòk-fish, n. Dried cod.
STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stòk-fill-ê-flà&-ûr, n. A plant,
STOCKHOLDER, stòk-höld-år, n. One who is a pro prietor of stock in the public funds.

STOCKING, stoking, n. The covering of the leg. STOCKING, stoking, vt. To dress in stockings. STOCKING, stôk-ing, ppr. Supplying sufficiently. STOCKINGED, stôk-ingd, pp. Dressed in stockings. STOCKINGING, stôk-ing-ing, ppr. Dressing in Dressing in

stockings STOCKISH, stokish, a. Hard; blockish.

STOCKJOBBER, stok-job-ur, n. A man who gets money by buying and selling in the funds. STOCKJOBBING, stôk-job-ing, n. The act of buying

and selling in the funds.

STOCKLOCK, stòk'lòk, n. Lock fixed in wood. STOCKS, stòks', n. Prison for the legs.

STOCKS, stors, n. Friedling to the Stocks STOCKSTILL, stok-stil, a. Motionless.

STOCKY, stok-k, a. Stout.

STOICAL, sto-lk-al, a. Belonging to the Stoicks;

STOICK, sto-lk, a. Belonging to hold austere; affecting to hold

all things indifferent.

STOICALLY, stô'lk-ål-ĉ, ad. With pretended indifference to all things.

[Stoick. [Stoick. STOICALNESS, stô-lk-âl-nes, n. The temper of a STOICISM, stô-lk-lzm, or stô-ls-lzm, n. The opinions

and maxims of the Stoicks.

STOICK, stô-ik, n. A disciple of the heathen philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things go-verned by unavoidable necessity.

STOKE, Stoah, sto'k. Locus, place: hence the names of many of our towns, &c. as, Basingstoke.
STOKER, sto'k-år, n. One who looks after the fire in

a brewhouse. a brewhouse. STOLE, stô'l, n. A long vest. STOLE, stô'l. The pret. of steal. STOLED, stô'ld, a. Wearing a long robe.

STOLED, storm, a. wearing a rong rope.
STOLEN, stô'ln, pp. of steal. Taken away feloniously.
STOLID, stô'lid, a. Stupid; foolish.
STOLIDITY, stô-lid-ît-ê, n. Stupidity.
STOLONIFEROUS, stô-lô-nît-âr-ås, a. Producing

suckers from a trunk or stem.

STOMACH, stům-ůk, v.t. To be angry.

STOMACHAL, stům²ůk-ål, a. Cordial. STOMACHED, stům²ůkd, a. Filled with passions of resentment

STOMACHED, stům' ůkd, pp. Resented, or put up with. STOMACHER, stům'a-jér, n. Covering worn by womer on the breast.

STOMACHFUL, ståm'ak-föl, a, Sullen; perverse. [ness. STOMACHFULNESS, stům'ůk-fôl-nes, n. Stubborn-STOMACHICAL, stó-måk-lk-ål, a. Relating to the STOMACHICK, stó-måk-lk, a. stomach. STOMACHICK, stó-måk-lk, n. A medicine for the

stomach.

STOMACHING, stum'uk-ing, n. Resentment. STOMACHING, stum'ak-ing, ppr. Resenting. Submitting to.

STOMACHLESS, stům'ůk-les, a. Being without apobstinate. STOMACHOUS, stům'ůk-ůs, a. Stout; angry; sullen;

STOMP, stomp', for Stamp: which see. STOND, stond', n. Post; station. Stop.

STONE, sto'n, n. Not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. Precious stone. Caleulous concretions in the kidneys or bladder. The ease which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the

fruit. Testiele. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A stone of meat is eight pounds. [harden.

STONE, stô'n, a. Made of stone. [has STONE, stô'n, vt. To pelt or beat with stones. STONEBLIND, sto'n-bli'nd, a. Perfectly blind. STONEBOW, stő'n-bő, n. A erossbow, which shoots STONEBREAK, stő'n-bra'k, n. An herb. [stones.

STONECAST, stô'n-kåst, n. STONETHROW, stô'n-thrô', n. The distance to which a stone which a stone

may be thrown. STONECHATTER, stô'n-tshât'ur, n. A bird.

STONECRAY, stô'n-krå', n. A distemper in hawks. STONECROP, stô'n-kròp, n. A sort of bird. STONECUTTER, stô'n-kut'ur, n. One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONECUTTING, sto'n-kut'ing, n. The business of stones. cutting stones.

STONED, sto'nd, pp. Pelted with stones; freed from STONEDEAD, sto'n-ded, a. As lifeless as a stone.

STONEFERN, sto'n-fern, n. A plant.

STONEFLY, stô'n-fli, n. An insect. STONEFRUIT, stô'n-frô't, n. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. STONEHAWK, sto'n hak, n. A kind of hawk.

STONEHEARTED, stô'n-hà'rt-èd, a. Cruel; pi-STONYHEARTED, stô'n-è-hà'rt-èd, a, tiless. STONING, sto'n-ing, ppr. Striking with stones; wall-

ing with stones. STONEHORSE, stô'n-hå'rs, n. A horse not castrated. STONEPARSLEY, stô'n-pårs'lê, n. A plant of the

genus bubon.

STONEPIT, sto'n-pit, n. A pit where stones are dug. STONEPITCH, sto'n-pitsh, n. Hard inspissated pitch.

STONEPLOVÉR, sto'n-pluv-ur, n. A bird. STONER, sto'n-ur, n. One who strikes with stones. STONESCAST, sto'nz-kå'st, n. Distance to which a

stone may be thrown. STONESMICKLE, stő'nz-mikl, n. A bird. STONESQUARER, stő'n-sköä'r-ur, n.

One who shapes stones into squares.

STONEWALL, sto'n ba'l, n A wall built of stones. STONEWARE, sto'n - & a'r, n. A species of potter's ware. STONEWORK, sto'n-oark, n. Building of stone. STONINESS, sto'n-e-nes, n. Hardness of mind.

STONY, stô'n-ê, a. Made of stone. Unrelenting.

STOON, stold, pret. of Stand. Isheaves. STOOD, stold, pret. of Stand. Isheaves. STOOK, stolk, v.t. To set up the sheaves in stooks. STOOK ED, stolk, v.t. To set up the sheaves in stooks. STOOK ED, stolk, pp. Set up in stooks, as grain. STOOK ING, stokking, ppr. Setting up sheaves in stooks.

STOOL, sto'l, n. A seat without a back. Evacuation.

A shoot from the trunk of a tree. STOOLBALL, stô'l-bà'l, n. A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

STOOM, stom, et. To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine.

STOOMED, stom, pp. Prevented from fermenting by

putting bags of herbs and other ingredients into wine. STOOMING, stom-ing, ppr. Putting bags of herbs or

other ingredients into wine to prevent fermentation. STOOP, stop, vt. Act of stooping. Fall of a bird upon his prey. A vessel of liquor. STOOP, stop, vi. To bend down; to bend forward.

To submit; to condescend. To alight from the wing.

STOOP, stop, vt. To submit.
STOOPED, stopd, pp. Caused to lean.
STOOPER, stopd, pp. one who stoops.

STOOPING, stop-ing, ppr. Bending forward. Condescending.

STOOPINGLY, sto'p-ing-le, ad. Witt inclination downwards.

STOOR, stor, vi. To rise in clouds of dust or smoke. STOOTER, stot-ur, n. A small silver coin in Holland, value 21 stivers.

STOP, stop, n. Cessation of progressive motion or action. STOP, stop, vt. To hinder; to intercept. To repress; to suspend. To suppress. To close any aperture. To STOP, stop', vi. To cease to go forward. STOPCOCK, stop'kok, n. A pipe stopp A pipe stopped by a turn-

ing cock.

STOPPER, stop-2g, n. A temporary expedient. STOPPERS, stop-2g, n. The act of stopping. STOPPED, stop-2g, pp. Closed; obstructed. STOPPER, stop-2g, n. One who closes any aperture.

A stopple. See Stopple. STOPPER, stop-ur, rt. To close with a stopper.

STOPPERED, stop-ard, pp. Closed with a stopper. STOPPERED, stop-ard, pp. Closed with a stopper. STOPPERING, stop-ard, ppr. Closing with a stopper. STOPPING, stop-ing, ppr. Closing; obstructing. STOPPLE, or STOPPER, stop-1, or stop-ar, n. That by which the mouth of any vessel is filled up. STORAGE, stor-i-j, n. The act of depositing in a store.

STORAX, sto-raks, n. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, stor, n. Large number; large quantity.

STORE, sto'r, n. Large namber; harge quantity.
STORE, sto'r, n. Hoarded; laid up.
STORE, sto'r, vt. To lay up; to hoard.
STORED, sto'rd, pp. Furnished; supplied.
STOREKEEPER, sto'r-ko'p-ûr, n. A man who has

the care of a store.

STOREHOUSE, stor-haos, n. Magazine; treasury. STORER, stò'r-ùr, n. One who lays up. STORGE, stà'rj, n. The natural affection of parents.

STORIED, stô-rê'd, a Furnished with stories. STORIED, stô-rê'd, ap. Narrated.

STORIER, sto-re-dr, n. An historian. STORIFIED, stô-rê-fi'd, pp. Told in stories. STORIFY, stô-rê-fi, vt. To form and tell stories.

STORIFYING, sto-re-fi-ing, ppr. Forming and telling stories. STORING, stô'r-îng, ppr. Furnishing; laying up in STORING, stô'r-îng, ppr. Furnishing; laying up in STORK, stâ'rk, n. A bird of passage.
STORKSBILL, stâ'rkz-bîl, n. An herb.

STORM, sta'rm, n. A tempest. Assault in a fortified

place. Commotion; violence.
STORM, stå'rm, vt. To attack by open force.
STORM, stå'rm, vi. So be loudly angry.
STORMBEAT, stå'rm-bê't, a. Injured by storm.
STORMED, stå'rmd, pp. Assaulted by violence.

STORMINESS, sta'r-me-nes, n. State of being stormy. STORMING, stå'r-ming, ppr. Attacking with force. STORMY, stå'r-mė, a. Tempestuous. [Raging.

STORY, sto-re, n. History. Small tale; a petty fiction. [under another. A floor. STORY, stô'rê, vt. To tell in history. To range one STORYING, stô'rê-îng, pp. Telling in historical rela-

STORYTELLER, stô-rê-têl-ar, n. One who relates

tales in conversation. [in Scotland.

Tales in conversation.

STOT, stôt, n. A young bullock or steer: a term used STOTE, stôt, n. A kind of weasel.

STOUND, stôond', n. Sorrow; grief. A noise. AssTOUND, stôond', vi. To be in pain.

STOUND, stôond', pp. for Stunned.

STOUR, stôr, n. Assault; tumult. A river: whence

A river: whence the prefix stour: as, Stourton, Stourbridge. &c.

The prenx sour? as, stoaton, startrage. Ce. STOUT, ståbí, a. A cant name for strong beer. STOUT, ståbí, a. Strong; lusty; valiant; brave. STOUTLY, ståbí, ad. Lustily; boldly. STOUTNESS, ståbí, a. Strength; valour. STOVE, stå'v, n. A place in which fire is made. STOVE, stå'v, vt. To keep warm in a house artificially

heated.

neated.
STOVED, stô'vd, pp. Kept warm by artificial heat.
STOVER, stô'v-år, n. Fodder for cattle. [heat.
STOVING, stô'v-årg, ppr. Keeping warm by artificial
STOW, stô', vt. To reposit in order.
STOW, Stoe, stô'. Whether singly, or added to any other

TOW, Stoe, see . term, signifies a place.

STRANGENESS, strå/nj-nes, n. Distance of behaviour. Power of raising wonder.

STOWAGE, stô'ej, n. Room for laying up. STOWED, stô'd, pp. Placed in order; reposited. STOWED, stoʻd, pp. Placed in order; reposited.
STOWING, stoʻlng, ppr. Disposing in good order.
STRABISM, stråtʻbizm, n. The act of looking asquint.
STRADDLE, strådʻl, vi. To part the lega wide.
STRADDLING, strådʻling, ppr. Standing or walking with the legs far apart. STRAGGLE, stråg'l, vi. To wander. To rove; STRAGGLER, stråg'lår, n. A wanderer; a rover. STRAGGLING, stråg'lång, ppr. Wandering. To wander. To rove; to STRAIGHT, strå't, a. Narrow; close; tight.
STRAIGHT, strå't, ad. Directly. [tighten.
STRAIGHTEN, strå'tn, vt. To make straight. To
STRAIGHTENED, strå'tnd, pp. Made straight and STRAIGHTENER, strå't-når, n. A director. STRAIGHTENING, strå't-nång, ppr. Making straight and narrow. STRAIGHTFORTH, strå't-fô'rth, ad. Directly. STRAIGHTLY, stratt-le, ad. In a right line. STRAIGHTNESS, strat-nes, n. Rectitude; tension; tightness. STRAIGHTWAY, stra't-oa', ad. Immediately. STRAIKS, strå'ks, n. Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a wheel over the joints of the fellies. cumterence of a wheel over the joints of the remes. STRAIN, strå'n, n. An injury by too much violence. Song; note; sound. Manner of speech. STRAIN, strå'n, vt. To purify by filtration. To squeeze in an embrace. To sprain. To force; to constrain. STRAIN, strå'n, vi. To make violent efforts. STRAINABLE, strå'n-åbl, a. Capable of being pushed beword the prepare ortent. beyond the proper extent. STRAINED, stra'nd, pp. Stretched. Filtered. STRAINER, stra'n-n. An instrument of filtration. STRAINING, strå'n-ing, n. The act of filtration. Putting to the utmost stretch. STRAINING, strå/n-ing, ppr. Stretching. Filtering. Making great efforts.

STRAINT, strå'tn, n. Violent tension. [Distress. STRAINT, strå't, or strå't, n. A narrow pass or frith.

STRAIT, strå't, u. Narrow; close. Intimate. Strict.

STRAIT, strå't, vt. To put to difficulties. STRAITED, strå't-éd, pp. Put to difficulties. STRAITEN, strå'tn, vt. To make narrow. To make To distress. STRAITENED, strå'tnd, pp. Made narrow; contracted. STRAITENING, strat-ning, ppr. Making narrow; contracting.
STRAITHANDED, strå/t-hånd-éd, a. Sparing.
STRAITHANDEDNESS, strå/t-hånd-éd-nés, n. Niggardliness.
STRAITING, strå't-ing, ppr. Putting to difficulties.
STRAITIACKET, strå't-jåk'-et, n. An appaSTRAITWAISTCOAT, strå't-ö-st-kut, n. ratus to confine the limbs of a distracted person. STRAITLACED, or stret-la/sd, n. Stiff; contrained. STRAITLY, strat-le, ad. Narrowly. Strictly. STRAITNESS, strå't-nes, n. Narrowness. Strictness; rigour. STRAKE, strå'k. The obsolete pret. of Strike. Struck. STRAKE, strå'k, n. A long mark. A narrow board. The strake of a cart is the iron with which the cart wheels are bound. STRAMASH, stråm'ash, vt. To beat; to bang. STRAMASHED, stråm-åshd, pp. Struck; broken; destroyed.

STRAMASHING, stråm'åsh-ång, ppr.

Striking;

STRAMINEOUS, strå-min'ýůs, a.

Strawy; chaffy;

[of a rope. STRAND, strånd', n. The verge of the sea. A t STRAND, strånd', vt. To drive upon the shallows. A twist STRANDED, strånd'ed, pp. Run ashore. STRANDING, strand-ing, ppr. Running ashore. STRANGING, strång', a. Strong.
STRANGE, strång', a. Strong.
STRANGE, strå'nj, a. Domestic. Wonderful. Odd. New.
STRANGE, strå'nj, interj. An expression of wonder.
STRANGE, strå'nj, vi. To wonder.
STRANGED, strå'nj, vt. To estrange.
STRANGED, strå'njd, pp. Alienated.
STRANGELY, strå'nj-lê, ad. In a way to cause wonder, with a degree of dislike.

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viour. Power of raising wonder. STRANGER, strå'nj-år, n. A foreigner. known. A guest. STRANGER, strå'nj-år, vt. To estrange STRANGERED, strå'nj-ård, pp. Alienated. STRANGERING, strå'nj-år-ing, ppr. Estranging. STRANGING, strå'nj-ing, ppr. Estranging. STRANGLE, strån'ggl, vt. To choak; to suffocate. To suppress.

STRANGLED, strangg'ld, pp. Choked.

STRANGLER, strangg'ldr, n. One who strangles.

STRANGLES, strangg'lz, n. Swellings in a horse's throat. [the breath. STRANGLING, strångg'ling, n. Death by stopping STRANGLING, strångg'ling, ppr. Suffocating. STRANGULATED, strång'gu-lät-ed, a. Compressed. STRANGULATION, strång'gu-lät-shun, n. The act of strangling.
STRANGURY, strång'gu-rå, n. A difficulty of urine.
STRAP, stråp', n. A narrow slip of eloth or leather.
STRAP, stråp', vt. To beat with a strap.
STRAPPADO, stråp-på'dö, n. A kind of military torture formerly practised.

STRAPPADO, stråp-på-dô, vt. To torture.

STRAPPADOED, stråp-på-dô'd, pp. Tortured.

STRAPPADOING, stråp-på-dô-ing, ppr. Torturing. STRAPPED, strapd', pp. Beaten with a strap; rubbed on a strap.

STRAPPING, stråp-ing, a. Large; bulky. [beating. STRAPPING, stråp-ing, ppr. Sharpening on a strap; STRAPSHAPED, stråp-shå/pd, a. lo botany, ligulate. STRATA, strå-tå, or strå-tå, n. Beds; layers. STRATA, GEM, strått-å-jém, n. An artifice in war. A trick by which some advantage is obtained.
STRATAGEMICAL, stråt-å-jém-fk-ål, a. Full of stratagems. STRATEGE, stråt'ê-jê, n.
STRATEGUS, stråt'ê-gůs, n.
STRATEGUS, stråt'ê-gůs, n.
That may be ae-STRATEGIC, strå-těj-ik, a. That may be ac-STRATEGICAL, strå-těj-ik-ål, a. Complished by stratagem. STRATEGY, stråt-čj-ĉ, n. Military science. STRATH, stråth', n. A vale; a bottom. STRATIFICATION, stråt-it-ik-å-shun, n. Arrangement in beds or layers. STRATIFIED, stråt-'ff-i'd, pp. Formed into a layer. STRATIFY, stråt-'ff-i, vt. To range in beds or layers. STRATIFYING, stråt-If-i-Ing, ppr. Arranging in a layer, as terrene substances. STRATOCRACY, strå-tòk'-rå-sê, n. A military government. TRATOGRAPHY, strå-tòg'råf-ê, n. Description of whatever relates to an army. STRATOTIC, stråt-ot-fik, a. Warlike; military. STRATUIIC, stråt-tot-ik, a. Warlike; military. STRATUM, strå-tråm, or strå-tråm, n. A bed , a layer. STRAUGHT, strå-tråm, pret. and pp. Stretched STRAW, strå', n. The stalk on which corn grows. STRAW, strå'. See Stræw.
STRAWBERRY, strå-ber-e, n. A plant.
STRAWBERRYTREE, strå-ber-e-tré', n. It is ever green; the fruit is of a dark schlere and a strategy. green: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. STRAWBUILT, strà-bilt, a. Made up of straw. STRAWCOLOUR, strà-kůl-ůr, n. The colour of dry STRAWCOLOURED, strå-kål-ård, a. Of a light yel-STRAWCUTTER, strå-kåt-år, n. An instrrment for cutting straw for fodder. STRAWDRAIN, strå-drå/n, n. A drain filled with straw. STRAWSTUFFED, stra'stufd, a. Stuffed with straw. STRAWWORM, stråt-ödrm, n. A worm bred in straw. STRAWW, stråt-ödrm, n. A worm bred in straw. STRAW, stråt-ödr, vi. To wander; to rove. To err. STRAY, stråt, vt. To mislead. [limits. STRAY, stråt, n. Any creature wandering beyond its STRAYED, strå'd, pp. Misled. STRAYER, strå-dir, n. One who strays; a wanderer. STRAYING, strå-Ing, ppr. Wandering from the direct course.
STRAVING, straing, n. The act of going astray

low.

STREAK, strê'k, n. A line of colour different from that of the ground.

STREAK, strê'k, vt. To stripe; to dapple.

STREAKED, stre'kd, pp. Marked with stripes of a different colour.

STREAKING, strê'k-îng, ppr. Making streaks. STREAKY, strê'k-ê, a. Variegated by hues.

STREAKING, stre's-ing, pp. Analog STREAKY, stre'k-ê, a. Variegated by hues. [rent. STREAM, stre'm, n. A running water. Course; cur-STREAM, stre'm, vi. To flow.
STREAM, stre'm, vi. To pour; to send forth.

STREAMED, strê'md, pp. Poured out in abundance. STREAMER, strê'm-ûr, n. An ensign; a flag; a pen-

STREAMING, strê'm-ing, ppr. Running in a current.

STREAMLET, stré'm-lèt, n. A small stream.
STREAMTIN, stré'm-tin, n. Particles or masses of tin.
STREAMY, stré'm-te, a. Flowing with a current.
STREEK, stré'k, rt. To lay out a dead body.
STREEKED, stré'kd, pp. Laid out as a dead body.

STREEKING, strê'k-ling, ppr. Laying out a dead body.

STREET, strê't, n. A way between two rows of houses. STREETWALKER, strê't-ôà'k-ůr, n. A common prostitute

STREETWARD, or STRETWARD, strê't-ba'rd, n. An officer who formerly took care of the streets.

An officer who formerly took care of the streets. STREIGHT, strå't, or strå't, a. Narrow. Restrained. STREIGHT, strå't, or strå't, al. Strictly. STREIGHT, strå't, or strå't, n. See STRAIT. STRENE, strå'n, n. Race; offspring; now, strain. STRENGTH, strångkth', n. Vigour; power of the body. Firmness; durability; toughness; hardness. Force of any mental faculty. Spirit. Potency of liquors. STRENGTH, strångkth', pt. To strengthen. STRENGTHEN, strångkth', pt. To make strong. To confirm.

To confirm. STRENGTHEN, strengkthien, vi. To grow strong. STRENGTHENED, strengk'thnd, pp. Made strong or

STRENGTHENER, strengkth-en-ur, n. } That which STRENGTHNER, strengkth-nur, n. } gives

strength; makes strong. STRENGTHENING, strengkth-ning, ppr. Increasing

strength. STRENGTHLESS, strengkth-les, a. Wanting strength. STRENUOUS, strén-u-ûs, a. Brave; bold. [tively. STRENUOUSLY, strén-u-ûs-lê, ad. Vigorously; ac-STRENUOUSNESS, strén-u ûs-nes, n. Earnestness.

STREPENT, strép-ént, a. Noisy; loud. STREPEROUS, strép-år-ås, a. Loud; noisy.

STRESS, strés, n. Importance. Force.
STRESS, strés, vt. To distress.
STRESSED, strésd, pp. Put to hardships; urged.
STRESSING, strés-ing, ppr. Pressing. Putting to

difficulties. STRETCH, stretsh', n. Extension; reach. Effort. STRETCH, stretsh', vt. To spread out; to elongate;

to expand; to strain.

STRETCH, stretsh', vi. To be extended.

STRETCHED, stretshd', pp. Drawn out into length; extended.

STRETCHER, stretsh'ar, n. A term in bricklaying. The timber against which the rower plants his feet. STRETCHING, stretshing, ppr. Drawing out in length; extending.

STREW, stro', vt. To scatter loosely.

STREWED, stro'd, pp. Scattered.

STREWING, stro'ing, n. Any thing fit to be strewed.

STREWING, strő-ing, ppr. Scattering. STREWMENT, strő-ment, n. Anything scattered in

decoration. STRIÆ, stri'e, n. In natural history: the small channels in the shells of cockles and scollops.

STRIATE, stri-'å't, a. STRIATED, stri-'å't-ed, a. } Formed in striæ.

STRIATURE, stri-å-tu'r, n. Disposition of striæ. STRICH, strik, or stritsh', for striks', n. A bird of

bad omen. STRICHEN, strik'n. Ancient part. of strike. Ad-

vanced in years.

STRICKLE, or Strickler, or Strickless, or Stritchel, STROKE, strô'k, Old pret. of strike.

strlk'l, n. That which strikes the corn to level it STROKE, strô'k, A blow; a knock. A sudden dis-

with the bushel. An instrument used to whet scythes with.

STRICT, strikt, a. Exact. Severe. Close; tight. STRICTLY, strikt-lê, ad. Exactly. Rigorously. STRICTNESS, strikt-nês, n. Exactness; rigorous

accuracy

STRICTURE, strîk'tŷůr, n. A stroke; a touch. Contraction. A slight touch upon a subject.

traction. A signit touch upon a surject. STRIDE, stri'd, n. A long step. STRIDE, stri'd, vt. To pass by a step. STRIDE, stri'd, vt. To walk with long steps. STRIDED, stri'd-dv, pp. Passed over at a step. STRODE, stro'd, pp.

STRODE, stro'd, pp.

STRIDING, stri'd-ing, ppr. Walking with long steps.

STRIDOR, stri'd-dor, n. A loud noise; a clap.

STRIDULOUS, strid-u-lus, a. Making a small noise. STRIFE, stri'f, n. Contention; contest.

STRIFE, stri'f, n. Contention; contest.
STRIFEFUL, stri'f-fôl, a. Contentious.
STRIGMENT, strig-ment, n. Recrement.
STRIKE, stri'k, n. A bushel; four pecks.
STRIKE, stri'k, vt. To hit with a blow. To afflict.
To make a bargain. To forge; to mint.
STRIKE, stri'k, vi. To make a blow. To collide; to clash. To sound. To join with at once.
STRIKEBLOCK, stri'k-blok, n. Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint.
STRIKER, stri'k-ur, n. Person or thing that strikes.

STRIKER, strik-lng, part. a. Affecting.
STRIKING, strik-lng, part. a. Affecting.
STRIKINGLY, strik-lng-lê, ad. So as to surprise.
STRIKINGNESS, strik-lng-nês, n. The power of affecting.

STRING, string', n. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. The cord of a musical instrument.

STRING, string', vt. pret. strung; part. pass. strung.
To furnish with strings. To file on a string.
STRINGED, stringd', a. Having strings.

STRINGED, stringd', pp. Furnished with strings.

STRINGED, string's pp. Furnished with strings. STRING, string's pp. STRINGENT, string'ent, a. Binding. [bow. STRINGER, string'ent, a. One who makes strings for a STRINGHALT, string'end's, n. An involuntary or string the product that strand or hend convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

STRINGINESS, string'ê nes, n. The state of being STRINGINGS, stringsing, ppr. Furnishing with strings. STRINGING, stringsing, ppr. Furnishing with strings. STRINGLESS, stringsies, a. Having no strings. STRINGY, stringsies, a. Fibrous. STRIP, strip, v. A narrow shred. STRIP, strip, v. To make naked. To rou; to plunder. To peel. To draw the after-milkings of cows.

To peel. To draw the after-milkings of cows. STRIPE, stri'p, n. A lineary variation of colour. A blow; a lash.

STRIPE, stri'p, vt. To variegate with lines of different To beat. colour.

STRIPED, stri'pd, part. a. Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRIPED, stripd, pp. Formed with lines of different STRIPING, strip-lng, ppr. Forming with stripes. STRIPLING, strip-ling, n. A youth. STRIPED, stripd', pp. Made naked. Robbed. Peeled. STRIPPER, strip-ar, n. One that strips. STRIPPING, strip-ing, ppr. Pulling off. Peeling.

Depriving.
STRIPPINGS, strip'ingz, n. After-milkings.

STRITCHEL, stritsh'el, n. A sickle. See STRICKLE. STRIVE, stri'v, vi. To struggle; to labour; to con-STRIVER, stri'v-ûr, n. One who contends. [test. STRIVING, stri'v-ing, n. Contest. [mind.

STRIVING, striv-ing, pp. Making efforts of body or STRIVINGLY, striv-ing-lê, ad. With strugge. STRIX, strîks', n. One of the channels in a fluted

pillar. STROBILIFORM, stro-bil-ê-farm, a. Shaped like a

strobil, as a spike.
STROKAL, strockal, n. An instrument used by glass-STROKE, strokk, and little strike. STROKE, strokk, old pret. of strike.

STRUTTING, strutting, n. The ac of walking with

ease or affliction. A touch. A mastery; effort. STRUTTING, strut'ing, ppr. Walking with a lofty Power; efficacy. To sooth. STROKE, strô'k, vt. To rub gently with the hand. STROKED, strô'kd, pp. Rubbed gently with the hand. STRUTTINGLY, stråt-ing-le, ad. With a strue. STRYCHNIA, strik'nŷa, n. An alkaline substance obtained from the fruit of the strychnos nox vomica, STROKER, strok-dr, n. One who rubs gently with and strychons ignatia. It is a white hitter substance. It acts upon the stomach with violent energy, STROKESMAN, stro'ks-man, n. In rowing: the man inducing locked jaw, and destroying life. STUB, stůb', n. A log; a block. STUB. stůb', vt. To extirpate. who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest. STROKING, strô'k-ing, n. The act of rubbing gently with the hand. STUBBED, stubd', a. Short and thick. STUBBED, stabd, np. Grubbed up by the roots. STUBBEDNESS, stab-éd-nés, n. The state of being short, thick, and truncated. STROKING, strok-ing, ppr. Rubbing gently. STROLL, strô'l, n. A ramble. STROLL, strô'l vi. To wander; to ramble. STROLLER, strô'l-år, n. A vagrant. STUBBING, ståb'ing, ppr. Extirpating. STUBBLE, ståb'l, n. The stalks of corn left in the field. STROLLING, strô'l-îng, ppr. Roaming idly on foot. STROMATIC, strô-måt'ik, a. Composed of different STUBBLEGOOSE, stub'l-go's, n. A goose fed on the genus strombus. STROMBITE, strom-bi't, n. A petrified shell of the STROMBUS, strom-bus, n. A kind of shellfish. STUBBLERAKE, ståb'l-rå'k, n. A rake for raking STUBBORN, stůb'urn, a. Obstinate; inflexible; con-STROND, strond', n. The beach. STRONG, strong', a. Vigorous; forceful. Able. Skiltumacious. STUBBORNLY, ståb'årn-lê, ad. Obstinately. STUBBORNNESS, ståb'årn-nes, n. Obstinacy. ful. Firm. Compact. STRONGFISTED, strong'f ist'ed, a. Stronghanded. STUBBY, stůb'ê, a. Short and thick. STUBNAL, stůb-nå(1, n. A short thick nail. STUCCO, stůk-6, n. Fine plaster for walls. STUCCO, stůk-6, vt. To plaster walls with stucco. STRONGHAND, strong hånd, n. Force; violence. STRONGHOLD, strong hold, n. A fort; a fortified place.
STRONGLY, strong'le, ad. Powerfully; forcibly.
STRONGSET, strong'set, a. Firmly compacted. STUCCOED, stůk-od, pp. Overlaid with stucco. STUCCOING, stůk-o-ing, ppr. Plastering with stucco. STRONGSE1, strong-set, a. Firmy compacted. STRONGWATER, strong-båd-tår, n. Distilled spirits. STRONTIAN, stron-shån, n. A white earth. STRONTIAN, stron-shån, a. Pertaining to stron-STRONTITIC, stron-tit-ik, a. f tian. STRONTIANITE, stron-shån-i't, n. Carbonate of STUCK, stůk', n. A thrust.
STUCKLE, stůk', pret. and pp. of stick.
STUCKLE, stůk'l, n. A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry.

STUD, stůd', n. A post; a stake; a prop. A nail with a large head. A collection of breeding horses and strontian. STRONTIUM, stron'shum, n. The base of strontian. STROOK, stro'k, The pret. of strike, used for struck.
STROP, strop', n. A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, STUD, stůd', vt. To adorn with studs or shining knobs. STUDDED, stůd'éd, pp. Adorned with studs. STUDDING, ståde⁴ing, ppr. Adorning with stads. STUDDINGSALL, ståde⁴ing-sål, n. A sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The studding sails are set only when the wind is light. They apor for other purposes on board a ship. A leather on which a razor is sharpened. which a razor is sharpened.

STROPHE, strå⁶/fe, n. A stanza.

STROUT, strå⁶/f, vi. To swell out.

STROUT, strå⁶/f, vi. To walk with affected dignity: properly written strut.

STROUTED, strå⁶/f, pp. Swelled out. pear like wings upon the yardarms. STUDENT, stu-dent, n. A scholar. STUDHORSE, stůdéhàrs, n. A breeding horse. STUDIED, stůdééd, a. Qualified by study. STROUTING, strååt-ing, ppr. Swelling out. STROVE, strå'v. The pret. of strive. STUDIED, ståd'ê'd, pp. Read with diligence. STUDIER, stůd-é-ůr, n. One who studies. STROWED, stro'd, vt. To spread by scattering. STROWED, stro'd, pp. Besprinkled. STUDIO, stu-'de-'d, n. An academy for painters. STUDIOUS, stu'd-'y'ūs, a. Given to learning. STUDIOUSLY, stu'd-'y'ūs-le', ad. With close applica-STROWED, stro'd, pp. Bespirisied.
STROWING, strô'd, pp. Scattering.
STROWL, strô'l, vi. To range; to wander.
STROY, strâc', vt. For destroy.
STRUCK, strâk', The old pret. and pp. of strike.
STRUCKEN, strâk'th. The old pp. of strike.
STRUCTURE, strâk'tŷår, n. Edifice; building. tion to literature. STUDIOUSNESS, stu'd-yus-nes, n. Addiction to study. STUDY, stud'e, n. Application of mind to learning. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. STUDY, stůd²é, vi. To think; to muse. STUDY, stůd²é, vt. To apply the mind to. STUDYING, stůd²é-îng, ppr. Reading closely. STRUDE, strö'd, n. A stock of breeding marcs. STRUDE, strö'd, n. A stock of breeding marcs. STRUGGLE, strög'l, n. Contest. Agony. STRUGGLE, strög'l, vi. To labour. To strive. contest. To be in agonies or distress. STUFF, ståf', n. Any matter or body. Cloth of any k nd. STUFF, ståf', vi. To feed gluttonously. STUFF, ståf', vi. To fill very full with any thing fill to uneasiness.
STUFFED, stůfd', pp Filled; crammed.
STUFFING, stůfd', np. Relishing ingredients put STRUGGLER, strug-lar, n. One who contends. STRUGGLING, strug'ling, n. The act of striving. STRUGGLING, strüg'ling, ppr. The act of striving, STRUMA, strö'må, n. A glandular swelling. The king's evil. into meat. STUFFING, stůf'ing, ppr. Filling; crowding.
STUKE, stu'k, n. \ A composition of lime and marble,
STUCK, stůk', n. \ powdered very fine, commonly
called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other STRUMATIC, stro-mat-ik, a. Glandulous; strumous. STRUMOUS, stro-mus, a. Having swellings in the glands. STRUMPET, strům-pit, n. A whore; a prostitute. STRUMPET, strům-pit, a. False; inconstant. ornaments resembling sculpture are made. STUCCO. STRUMPET, strům'pit, vt. To debauch. STULM, stůlm', n. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. STULM, stůlm', n. A shafe to draw water out of a mine. STULTIFIED, stůlt-fl-i'd, pp. Made foolish. STULTIFY, stůl-tê-fi, vt. To prove or make foolish. STULTIFYING, stůlt-fl-i-ling, ppr. Making foolish. STULTILOQUENCE, stůl-tíl-je-kbôtns, n. Foolish talk. STULTILOQUY, stůl-tíl-ô-kbôt, n. Foolish discourse. STUM, stům', n. Wine revived by a new fermentation STUM, stům', vt. To renew wine by mixing fresh wine STUMBLE, stům'bl, n. A trip in walking. STUMBLE, stům'bl, vi. To trip in walking. STRUMPETED, strüm-pit. ed., pp. Debauched.
STRUMPETING, strüm-pit-ed, pp. Debauched.
STRUMPETING, strüm-pit-ing, ppr. Debauching.
STRUNG, strüng. The pret. and pp. of string.
STRUT, strüt', vi. To walk with affected dignity.
STRUT, strüt', n. An affectation of stateliness in the STRUTTER, strůt'ůr, n. One who is blown up with self-conceit. a proud gait.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

STUMBLE, stům'bl, vt. To obstruct in progress.
STUMBLED, stůmbld', pp. Tripped.
STUMBLER, stům'blůr, n. One that stumbles.
STUMBLING, stům'blůng, ppr. Tripping. Erring.
STUMBLINGBLOCK, stům'blůng-blók, n. Cause of
STUMBLINGSTONE, stům'blůng-stô'n, n. error. STUMBLINGLY, stům'bling-lè, ad. With failure. STUMMED, stůmd', pp. Renewed by raising a new fermentation. ling stum with it. STUMMING, stům'ing, ppr. Renewing wine, by mix-STUMP, stůmp', n. The part of any solid body remainmg after the rest is taken away.

STUMP, stůmp', vi. To walk about heavily.

STUMP, stůmp', vi. To lop. STUMPED, stumpd', pp. Struck hard with the toe. STUMPED, stůmpd', pp. Struck hard with the toe. Lopped. [toe against any thing. STUMPING, stůmp-l'ng, ppr. Lopping. Striking the STUMPY, stůmp-le, a. Short, stubby. STUM, stůn', rt. To confound with noise. To make dizzy with a blow. STUNG, stůng', pret. and pp. of sting. STUNK, stůngk', pret. of stink. STUNNED, stůnd', pp. Having the hearing confounded. STUNNING, stůn-l'ng, ppr. Overpowering the organs of hearing.

of hearing

STUNT, stånt', vt. To hinder from growth.
STUNTED, stånt-ed, pp. Hindered from growth. STUNTING, stunt-ing, ppr. Hindering from growth. STUPE, stu'p, n. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore. A stupid or

foolish person.

STUPE, stu'p, vt. To foment.

STUPED, stu'pd, pp. Fomented.

STUPEFACTION, stu-pê-fâkt-shûn, n. Dulness.

STUPEFACTIVE, stu-pê-fâkt-v, a. Obstructing the

senses; opiate.
STUPEFACTIVE, stu-pê-fâkt-îv, n. An opiate.
STUPENDOUS, stu-pên-důs, a. Wonderful; amazing.
STUPENDOUSLY, stu-pên-důs-lê, ad. In a wonderful

STUPENDOUSNESS, stu-pen-dus-nes, n. Wonderful-STUPID, stu-pid, a. Dull; sluggish of understanding. STUPIDITY, stu-pid-it-é, n. Dulness.

STUPIDITY, stu-pid-it-e, n. Dulless.
STUPIDNESS, stu-pid-ie, ad. Dully.
STUPIDNESS, stu-pid-ness, n. Dulness; stupidity.
STUPIFIED, stu-pe-fid, pp. Made stupid.
STUPIFIER, stu-pe-fi, vt. To make stupid.
STUPIFY, stu-pe-fi, vt. To make stupid.
STUPIFY, stu-pe-fi, vt. To make stupid.
STUPIFY, stu-pe-fi, vt. To make stupid. STUPIFYING, stu-pe-fi-ing, ppr. Rendering dull or

insensible. STUPING, stu'p-fng, vpr. Fomenting. STUPING, stu'p-fng, vpr. Suspension of sensibility. STUPRATE, stu'prā't, vt. To ravish. STUPRATED, stu-pra/t-ed, pp. Ravished.

STUPRATING, stu-prå/t-ing, ppr. Ravishing. STUPRATION, stu-prå/shun, n. Rape; violation. STURDILY, står'dil-ê, ad. Stoutly; hardily. STURDINESS, står'de-nes, n. Stoutness; hardness.

STURDY, står-dé, a. Hardy; stout. STURGEON, står-'jån, n. A seafish. STURK, stårk', n. A young ox or heifer. STUT, ståt', vi. STUTTER, ståt'år, vi. } To stammer.

STUTTER, ståt-år, n. STUTTERER, ståt-år-år, n. A stammerer.

STUTTERING, ståt-år-ång, ppr. Stammering. STUTTERINGLY, ståt-år-ång-lê, ad. With STUTTINGLY, ståt-ång-lê, ad. mering of

speech.
STY, sti', n. A cabin to keep hogs in. A humour in the STY, sti', vt. To shut up in a sty.
[eyelid. STY, sti', vi. To soar; to climb.
STYCA, sti'-kå, n. A copper Saxon coin of the lowest STYGIAN, stij'-yån, a. Pertaining to Styx, one of the

poetical rivers of hell.

STYING, sti'lng, pp. Shutting up in a sty.
STYIE, sti'l, n. Manner of writing. Mode of painting.
Title; appellation. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax. A graver; the pin of a dial. The stalk which arises from amid the leaves of a flower.

STYLE, sti'l, vt. To call; to name. STYLED, sti'ld, pp. Denominated. STYLET, stil-et', n. A small poniard.

STYLIFORM, sti'l-ê-farm, a. Like a style; pin or pen. STYLING, sti'l-îng, ppr. Naming. STYLITE, sti'l-i't, n. In ecclesiastical history: the stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars, for the exercise of their patience.

STYLOBATION, sti-lô-bā-shun, n. The pedestal of a column

STYLOID, sti-laed, a. Having some resemblance to a style or pen: as, the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYPTICAL, stip-tik-al, a. Astringents, which are STYPTICK, stip-tik, a. applied to stop haemorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stip-tis-it-e, n. The power of staunching blood. hæmorrhages.

STYPTICH 1, Sup-us-u-e, n. The power of staturaling blood.

STYPTICK, stip-tik, n. Medicine applied to stop STYTHIED, stith-26d, pp. Forged on an anvil.

STYTHY, stith-26, vt. See Stithy.

STYTHYING, stith-26-lng, ppr. Forging on an anvil.

SUABILITY, su-à-bli-ti-26, n. Liability to be sued.

SUABLE, su-âbl, a. That may be sued.

SUADE, sôâ'd, vt. To persuade.

SUAGE, sôâ'j, vt. To assuage. See Swage.

SUANT, su-ânt, a. Spread equally over the surface.

SUASIBLE, sôâ'z-bl), a. Easy to be persuaded.

SUASIVE, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having power to persuade.

SUASIVE, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. The render affable.

SUAVIFY, sôâ'z-sur-a. The render affable.

SUAVITY, sôâ'z-sur-a. Sweetness to the senses or mind.

SUA, sûb', n. Signifies a subordinate degree. SUB, sůb', n. Signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, sůb-as-id, a. Sour in a small degree. SUBACRID, såb-åkt/åd, a. Pungent in a small degree. SUBACT, såb-åkt/, vt. To subdue. SUBACTED, såb-åkt/éd, pp. Reduced; subdued.

SUBACTION, sub-åkt-ing, ppr. Reducing; subduing. SUBACTION, sub-åkt-ing, ppr. Reducing; subduing. SUBACTION, sub-åk-shun, n. Mixing two bodies completely. Beating any thing to a very small powder. SUBAGITATION, sub-åj-it-å-shun, n. Carnal know-

SUBAH, su'bå, n. In India: a province or viceroy-SUBAHDAR, sub'å dår, n. A governor of a province; a native who ranks as captain in the European companies.

SUBAHSHIP,su'bā-shīp,n. The jurisdiction of a subah. SUBALTERN, sūb-āl-tūrn, or sūb-āl-tūrn, a. Subordinate. It is used in the army to all officers below altern officer. SUBALTERN, sůb-ål-tůrn, or sůb-å'l-tůrn, n. A sub-

SUBALTERNATE, sůb-ål-ter-na't, a. Succeeded by turns. [succeeding by course. SUBALTERNATION, såb-ål-ter-nå-shån, n. Act of SUBAQUANEOUS, sắb-å-kỗå'nŷắs, a. Being un-SUBAQUATIC, sắb-å-kỗåt'îk, a. der water. SUBAQUATIC, sůb-å-kôåt²lk, a. der water. SUBAQUEOUS, sůb-å-kôåt²lk, a. Lying under water. SUBARRATION, sůb-å-rå²shůn, n. The ancient custom of betrothing.

SUBASTRAL, su bås trål, a. Terrestrial. SUBASTRINGENT, såb-ås-trinj tent, a. Astringent in

a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, såb-bê'dl, n. An under beadle. SUBBRIGADIER, såb-brig-tå-dê'r, n. An officer in the horse-guards, who ranks as cornet.

SUBCARBURETED, sůb-kå'r-bu-rêt-êd, a. Consisting of one prime of carbon, and two of hydrogen. SUBCARTILAGINOUS, såb-kår-tål-åj-ån-ås, a. Under the museles.

SUBCELESTIAL, sůb-sê-lēst-vål, a. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCENTRAL, såb-sén'trål, a. Being under the centre. SUBCHANTER, såb-tshånt'år, n. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sub-klå/v-yan, a. Applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder. [committee. committee. SUBCOMMITTEE, sůb-kům-mit-é, n. A subordinate

thing else.

[joining.

brarian.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sůb'kôn-stěl-lå'shůn, n. A secondary constellation. SUBCONTRACT, sůb-kôn'trakt, n. One contract under another. SUBCONTRACTED, sůb-kôn-tråkt-ed, part. a. Contracted after a former contract. SUBCONTRARY, sůb-kôn'trer-ê, a. Contrary in an [like a heart. inferior degree. SUBCORDATE, såb-kård-å't, n. In shape, somewhat SUBCOSTAL, sub-kos-tal, a. The subcostal muscles are the internal muscles. the skin. SUBCUTANEOUS, sůb-ku-tå/n-ýůs, a. Lying under SUBCUTICULAR, sůb-ku-tåk-u-lêr, a. Being under the cuticle or scarf skin. SUBDEACON, sůb-dê'kůn, n. In the Romish church: the deacon's servant. SUBDEACONRY, såb-dê'kån-rê, n. The Romish SUBDEACONSHIP, såb-dê'kån-ship, n. order. SUBDEAN, såb'dê'n, n. The vicegerent of a dean. SUBDEANERY, såb'dê'n-êr-ê, n. The rank and office SUBDECUPLE, sůb'dê-ku'pl, a. Containing one part SUBDENTED, sůb-děnt-éd, a. Indented beneath. SUBDEPOSIT, sůb-dê-pòz-it, n. That which is deposited beneath something else. SÜBDERISORIOUS, sůb-děr-îs-sô'r-ŷůs, a. Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. SUBDITITIOUS, sůb-dê-tîsh'-ůs, a. Put secretly in again. the place of something else. SUBDIVERSIFIED, sůb-dův-érs-líf-ld, pp. Diversified SUBDIVERSIFY, sůb-dê-vers-líf-li, pt. To diversify SUBDIVERSIFY, sůb-dê-vers-if-i, vt. again. [versifying what is already diversified. SUBDIVERSIFYING, sub-div-ërs'ff-i-ing, ppr. DisUBDIVIDE, sub-div-i'd, vt. To divide into more parts. SUBDIVIDED, sub-div-i'd-éd, pp. Divided again. SUBDIVIDING, sub-div-i'd-ing, ppr. Dividing into smaller parts. SUBDIVISION, sůb-dív-ízh-on, n. The parts distinguished by a second division.
SUBDOLOUS, såb'dô-lås, a. Subtle; sly.
SUBDOMINANT, såb-dôm'in-ånt, n. The fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant. SUBDUABLE, såb-du²åbl, a. That may be subdued. SUBDUAL, såb-du²ål, n. The act of subduing. SUBDUCE, såb-du²a, vt. SUBDUCT, såb-dukt, vt. To withdraw; to abstract. SUBDUCED, såd-du'sd, pp. Withdrawn. SUBDUCING, såb-du's-ing, ppr. Withdrawing. SUBDUE, såb-du', tt. To conquer; to tame. SUBDUED, sůb-du'd, pp. Conquered. SUBDUEMENT, sůb-du'ment, n. Conquest. SUBDUER, såb-du-år, n. Conqueror. SUBDUING, såb-du-ång, ppr. Vanquishing. Softening. SUBDUPLE, sûb-du'pl. a. Containing on SUBDUPLICATE, sûb-du'plê-kå't,a. } part of two. SUBEQUAL, sûb-ê'kôål, a. Nearly equal. SUBERATE, sub-èr-â't, n. A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. SUBERIC, su-ber'lk, a. Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it, a suberic acid. SUBEROSE, su'bůr-ô's, a. Having the appearance of being gnawed. SUBEROUS, su'bůr ůs, a. Corky; soft and elastic. SUBFUSK, sůb-fůsk', a. Of a dark brown colour. SUBGLOBULAR, sůb-glób'u-lůr, a. Having nearly a globular form. UBHASTATION, såb-hås-tå'shån, n. A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice. SUBINDICATION, såb-in-dê-kå-shån, n. I known by signs. SUBINGRESSION, [trance. sůb-in-grésh-ůn, n. Secret en-SUBITANEOUS, sub-ît-â/n-yus, a. Hasty. SUBJACENT så-jå-sent, a. Lying under.

SUBJECT, såb-jå-sent, a. Lying under the dominion of another. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed. SUBJECT, sůb-jěkt, a. Exposed; liable; obnoxious. SUBJECT, sůb-jěkt', vt. To reduce to submission. To [undergo. | Made to expose.

SUBJECTED, sáb-jekt-éd, pp. Enslaved.

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SUBJECTING, sub-jekt-ing, ppr. Reducing to sub-SUBJECTION, sůb-jěk-shûn, n. The act of subduing. SUBJECTIVE, sůb-jékt-ïv, a. Relating to the subject. SUBJECTIVELY, sůb-jěkt-ív-lê, ad. In relation to In relation to the subject.
SUBJOIN, sůb-jàể'n, vt. To add at the end.
SUBJOINED, sůb-jàể nd, pp. Added after something SUBJOINING, sub-jåe'n-ing, ppr. Adding after some-SUBJUGATE, sub-jå-gå't, vt. To conquer; to subdue. SUBJUGATED, sub-jå-gå't-èd, pp. Reduced to the control of another.
SUBJUGATING, såb'jô-gå't-ing, ppr. Conquering.
SUBJUGATION, såb-jô-gå'shun, n. The act of subduing.
SUBJUNCTION, såb-jångk-shån, n. The act of sub-SUBJUNCTIVE, sůb-jángk-síni, n. he act of sub-subjunctive, sůb-jángk-tív, a. Subjoined to something else. The subjunctive mood. SUBLANATE, sůb-lå-nå't, a. Somewhat woolly. SUBLAPSARIAN, sůb-låp-så'r-yån, n. One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine: that Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being imputed to all his posterity, God did consider mankind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and having designed to rescue a great number out of this lost state, he decreed to send his Sou to die for them, to accept of his death on their nis son de da account, &c.
SUBLAPSARIAN, sůb-låp-så'r-ŷån, Done after the fall of man. SUBLAPSARY, såb-låp'ser-e, a. fall of man. SUBLATION, såb-lå-shån, n. The act of taking away. SUBLAXATION, sůb-låks-å'shůn, n. Imperfect dislocation. SUBLET, såb-lét', vt. To under let. SUBLET, såb-lét, pp. Underlet. SUBLETTING, såb-lét'ing, ppr. Underletting; a lessee to another. SUBLIBRARIAN, sůb-li-brå'r-ŷån, n. An under li-SUBLIEUTENANT, sůb-lif-těn-ånt, n. An officer in An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, in which are no ensigns, and which is the same as second lieutenant. [underneath. SUBLIGATION, såb-lig-å'shån, n. The act of binding SUBLIMABLE, sub-li'm-åbl, a. Possible to be sublimed. SUBLIMABLENESS, sub-li'm-åbl-nes, n. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sůb-lim-å't, n. Any thing raised by the fire in the retort. SUBLIMATE, såb-lim-å't, vt. To raise by the force of chymical fire. To exalt. [vessel. SUBLIMATE, sûbelîm-å't, a. Raised by fire in the SUBLIMATED, sûbelîm-å't-éd, pp. Brought into a state of vapour by heat. Refined.
SUBLIMATING, sûbelîm-å't-ling, ppr. Converting into a state of vapour by heat.

SUBLIMATION, såb'lim å'shån, n. A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of ration which raises but fire. Act of improving.

SUBLIME, sub-li'm, a. The grand or lofty style.

SUBLIME, sub-li'm, a. High in place. High in ex-

SUBLIME, såb-li'm, vt. To raise by a chymical fire. SUBLIME, såb-li'm, vt. To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire. SUBLIMED, såb-li'md, pp. Brought into a state of valour by heat, and when cooled changed to a solid

SUBLIMELY, sůb-li'm-lė, ad. Loftily; grandly. SUBLIMENESS, sůb-li'm-nės, n. Sublimity. SUBLIMIFICATION, sůb-lim-ft-lk-å-shůn, n.

The [alting. act of making sublime. SUBLIMING, sůb-li'm-lng, ppr. Sublimating; ex-SUBLIMITY, sůb-li'm-lt-è, n. Loftiness of style or sentiment. SUBLINGUAL, sůb-ling-gôal, a. Placed under the

SUBLUNAR, såb-lu-når, a. Situated beneath SUBLUNARY, såb-lu-når-e, a, the moon. SUBLUNARY, såb-lu-når-e, n, Any worldly thing. SUBLUXATION, såb-låks-å-shån, n. A violent sprain or dislocation.

SUBMARINE, sub'ma-re'n, a. Lying under the sea.

6 6 6 4 4 1 2 3 4 5 5 7 6 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rr, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good -w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Situated SUBMAXILLARY, sůb-måks-îl'ér-ê, a. under the jaw.

SUBMEDIANT, sůb-mê'd-ýant, a. In music: the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and

SUBMERGE, sůb-měrj', vt. To drown. SUBMERGE, sůb-měrj', vt. To plunge under water, as swallows.

SUBMERGED, sub-merjd', pp. Put under water. SUBMERGING, sub-merjding, ppr. Putting under water.

SUBMERSE, såb-mers', vt. To put under water. SUBMERSE, sub-mers', a. Being or growing SUBMERSED, sub-mersd', a. Under water. SUBMERSED, sub-mersd', pp. Put under water.

SUBMERSING, såb mers'ing, ppr. Putting under water. SUBMERSION, såb-mer'shån, n. The act of drown-

ing. State of lying under water.

SUBMINISTER, sûb-mîn-îs-tửr, vt. SUBMINISTRATE, sûb-mîn-îs-tră't, vt. to afford. SUBMINISTER, såb-min²is-tår, vi. To be useful to.
SUBMINISTERED, såb-min²is-tård, pp. Supplied.
SUBMINISTERING, såb-min²is-tår-ing, ppr. Sup-

plying; affording. SUBMINISTRANT, sůb-min'is-trànt, a. Subservient. SUBMINISTRATION, sůb-min-is-trå-shun, n. Act

of supplying.
SUBMISS, sub-mis/, a. Humble; submissive.
SUBMISSION, sub-mish-un, n. Obsequiousness; re-

signation; obedience.
SUBMISSIVELY, såb-mis-lv, a. Testifying submission.
SUBMISSIVELY, såb-mis-lv-lĉ, ad. Humbly.
SUBMISSIVENESS, såb-mis-lv-nès, n. Humility.
SUBMISSLY, såb-mis-lĉ, ad. With submission.

SUBMISSNESS, såb-mis'-nes, n. Humility. SUBMIT, såb-mit', vt. To resign without resistance to

authority. SUBMIT, sub-mit', vi. To yield.

SUBMITTED, sůb-mit-éd, pp. Surrendered. Referred. SUBMITTER, sůb-mît'år, n. One who submits. SUBMITTING, sůb-mît'îng, ppr. Surrendering. Re-

ferring. SUBMULTIPLE, sub-mul-tipl, n. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another

[something else. number. SUBNASCENT, sůb-uås'ént, a. Growing beneath SUBNECT, sůb-někt', vt. To tie beneath.

SUBNECTED, sub-nekt-ed, pp. Fastened beneath.

SUBNECTING, sub-nekt-ing, ppr. Buckling beneath. SUBNORMAL, sub-nekt-ing, ppr. Buckling beneath. pendicular to a curve.

SUBNUDE, sub-nu'd, a. Almost naked and bare of leaves. SUBOBSCURELY, sůb-òb-sku'r-lê, ad. Somewhat darkly

SUBOCCIPITAL, sůb-ók-sîp-ît-ål, a. Being under

SUBOCCIPITAL, sûb-ók-sîp-ît-âl, a. Being under the occiput: as, the suboccipital nerves.

SUBOCTAVE, sûb-ók-²tâl'v, a. Containing one part SUBOCTUPLE, sûb-ók-²tu'pl, of eight.

SUBOCULAR, sûb-òk-²tu'pl, a. Being under the eye. SUBORBICULAR, sûb-àr-bîk-²u-lûr, a. Nearly cir-SUBORBICULATE, sûb-àr-bîk-²u-lûr, a. Cular.

SUBORDINACY, sûb-àr-dîk-â-ŝ, a. Series of sub-SUBORDINANCY, sûb-àr-dîn-â-ŝ, a. Veries of sub-SUBORDINATE, sûb-àr-dîn-â-t, a. An inferior person.

SUBORDINATE, sûb-àr-dîn-â-t, a. An inferior person.

SUBORDINATE, sûb-àr-dîn-â-t, a. An inferior person.

SUBORDINATE, sůb-år-din-å't, a. Inferior in order,

nature, dignity, or power. [another. SUBORDINATE, sůb-år-dîn-ẫ/t, vt. To range under SUBORDINATED, sůb-år-dîn-å/t-ẻd, pp. Placed in an inferior rank

SUBORDINATELY, sůb-ár-dîn-å/t-lê, ad. In a series regularly descending. SUBORDINATING, sub-ar-din-a't-ing, ppr. Placing

in an inferior rank.

SUBORDINATION, såb-år-din-å-shån, n. The state

of being inferior to another.

SUBORN, såb-å'rn, vt. To procure by secret collusion.

SUBORNATION, såb-år-nå'shån, n. The crime of

procuring any to do a bad action.
SUBORNED, sub-a'rnd, pp. Procured to take a false oath.
SUBORNER, sub-a'r-ner, n. One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBORNING, sub-d'r-ning, ppr. Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.

SUBOVATE, sub-0'-va't, a. Almost in the form of an egg.

SUBPŒNA, sůb-pê'nå, n. A writ commanding at-

tendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBPŒNA, såb-pê-nā, vt. To serve with a subpœna.

SUBPŒNAED, såb-pê-nād, pp. Served with a writ of

subpœna. [attendance in Court. SUBPŒNAING, sůb-pê'-hå-"ing, ppr. Commanding SUBPERPENDICULAR, sůb-pêr-pên-dîk'u-lůr, n. See SUBNORMAL.

SUBPRIOR, sůb-pri-dr, n. The vicegerent of a prior. SUBPURCHASER, sůb-půr-tshes-dr, n. A purchaser

who buys of a purchaser.
SUBQUADRATE, såb-köåd-rå't, a. Nearly square.
SUBQUADRUPLE, såb-köåd-rö'pl, a. Containing

one part of four.

SUBQUINQUEFID, sůb-kôin-kôê-fi'd, a. Almost
SUBQUINTUPLE, sůb-kôin-tu'pl, a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRAMOUS, såb-rå'mås, a. Full of branches. SUBRECTOR, såb-råk'tår, n. The rector's vicegerent. SUBREPTION, sub-rep-shun, n. The act of obtaining

a favour by unfair representation. SUBREPTITIOUS, sub-rep-tish'ds, a. Fraudulently

foisted; fraudulently obtained. SUBREPTITIOUSLY, sůb-rép-tish-us-lê, ad. By falsehood.

SUBREPTIVE, sůb-rép-tiv, a. Subreptitious. SUBROGATE, sůb-rô-gă't, vt. To put in the place of

of another. SUBROGATED, sůb'rô-gă't-id, pp. Put in the place SUBROGATING, sůb'rô-gă't-ing, ppr. Putting in

SUBROGATING, süb-rō-gā't-ing, ppr. Putting in the place of another.

SUBROGATION, süb-rō-gā'shūn, n. The substitut ing of one person in the place of another.

SUBROTUND, sūb-rō-tūnd', a. Almost round.

SUBSALINE, sūb-sā-li'n, a. Moderately salt.

SUBSALT, sūb'sālt, n. A salt with little acid, and baying an excess of the bace.

having an excess of the base. SUBSCAPULAR, sůb-skắp-u-lůr, a The subscapular artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.

SUBSCRIBE, shb-skri'b, vt. To attest by writing the SUBSCRIBE, shb-skri'b, vi. To promise a sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBED, sůb-skri'bd, pp. Having names writ-ten underneath.

SUBSCRIBER, sůb-skri'b-år, n. One who contributes
SUBSCRIBING, sůb-skri'b-ång, ppr. Writing one's name underneath.

SUBSCRIPT, shb-skript, n. Any thing underwritten. SUBSCRIPTION, shb-skrip-shun, n. Consent given by underwriting the name.

by underwriting the name.

SUBSECTION, sůb-sčk/shůn, n. A section of a secSUBSECUTIVE, sůb-sčk/su-tův, a. Following in train.

SUBSEMITONE, sůb-sčm/c-tůvn, n. In music: the
sharp seventh, or sensible of any key.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sůb-sčp/tu'pl, a. Containing one of

seven parts.

SUBSEQUENCE, sůb'-sé-kôéns, n. The state of SUBSEQUENCY, sůb'-sé-kôéns-ê, n. following. SUBSEQUENT, sůb'-sé-kôént, a. Following in train. SUBSEQUENTLY, sůb'-sé-kôént-lê, ad. So as to fol-

low in train. SUBSERVE, sub-serv', rt. To serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVED, sûb-sérví, pp. Served in subordination.
SUBSERVED, sûb-sérví, pp. Served in subordination.
SUBSERVIENCE, sûp-sérví, pp. Served in subordination.
SUBSERVIENCY, sûb-sérví, pense, n. | Use or opeSUBSERVIENT, sûb-sérví, pense, n. | ration.
SUBSERVIENTLY, sůb-sérví, pense, n. | In a subservient manner. dination.

SUBSERVING, sůb-serv'îng, ppr. Serving in subor-SUBSESSILE, sůb-sés'îl, a. Having very short footstalks. [part of six.

SUBSEXTUPLE, såb-séks-tu'pl, a. Containing one SUBSIDE, såb-si'd, vi. To sink; tn tend downwards. SUBSIDENCE, såb-si'd-ëns, n. \ The act of sink-SUBSIDENCY, såb-si'd-ëns-e, n. \ ing. SUBSIDIARILY, såb-si'd-ÿdr-fl-e, ad. In an assisting SUBSIDIARY, sub-sid-yer-e, n. An assistant. [way.

SUBTEND, sůb-těnd, vt. To be extended under. SUBTENDED, sůb-těnd éd, pp. Extended under. SUBTENDING, süb-ténd²ing, ppr. Extending under. SUBTENSE, süb-téns', n. The chord of an arch. SUBTER, süb²tér, a. In composition, signifies under.

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SUBSIDIARY, sůb-síd-ýèr-ê, a. Assistant.
SUBSIDIZE, sůb-síd-i/z, vt. To furnish with a subsidy.
SUBSIDIZED, sůb-síd-i/zd, pp. Engaged by means of
                                                                        [sistance by subsidies.
 SUBSIDIZING, sub-sid-i/z-ing, ppr. Purchasing as-
SUBSIDIZING, sûb-ŝid-iz-îng, ppr. Purchasing as-
SUBSIDY, sûb-ŝid-ê, n. Aid given in money.
SUBSIGN, sûb-si'n, vt. To sign under. [the name.
SUBSIGNATION, sûb-si'n-ŝig-nâ'-shûn, n. Underwriting
SUBSIGNING, sûb-si'n-ŝig, ppr. Signied under.
SUBSIGNING, sûb-si'n-ŝig, ppr. Signing under.
SUBSIST, sûb-sist', vi. To have existence. To conti-
nue. To have means of living.
nue. To have means of twing.

SUBSIST, sůb-sîst', vt. To feed; to maintain.

SUBSISTED, sůb-sîst'čd, γp. Fed; maintained.

SUBSISTENCE, sůb-sîst'čns, n. \ Real being. Means

SUBSISTENCY, sůb-sîst'čns-ĉ, \ of supporting life.

SUBSISTENT, sůb-sîst'čns, a. Inherent.

SUBSISTING, sůb-sîst'ng, ppr. Maintaining.

SUBSOII., sůb-såt'n. The bed or stratum of earth
     which lies between the surface soil and the base on
which they rest.

SUBSPECIES, såb'spê'shåz, n. A subordinate species.

SUBSTANCE, såb'sténs, n. Being; something existing. The essential part. Body. Wealth.
ing. The essential part. Body. weath.
SUBSTANTIAL, sub-stan'shal, a. Solid; real. Stout;
friality.
bulky. Possessed of substance. [riality. SUBSTANTIALITY, sůb-stån-shål-ît-ê, ad. Mate-SUBSTANTIALIZE, sůb-stån-shål-i'z, vt. To realize.
 SUBSTANTIALIZED, sůb-stån-shål-i'zd, pp. Made
 solid or real.
SUBSTANTIALIZING, sůb-stůn'shål-i'z-ing, ppr.
     Making real in form and substance.
SUBSTANTIALLY, síb-stán-shál-é, ad. With reality of existence. Truly; solidly. With competent wealth. SUBSTANTIALNESS, súb-stán-shál-nés, n. The
     state of being substantial.
 SUBSTANTIALS, sůb-stån'-shålz, a. Essential parts.
SUBSTANTIATE, sůb-stån'-sê-å't, or sůb-stån'-shå't,
             To make to exist.
 SUBSTANTIATED, sůb-stån'sé-å't-èd, pp. Made to
 SUBSTANTIATING, såb-stån'sê-å't-ing, ppr. Making
                                                                                               of a thing.
SUBSTANTIVE, sůb-stån-tův, n. A noun; the name
SUBSTANTIVE, sůb-stån-tův, a. Solid. Betokening
                                                                                                   stantive.
     existence.
SUBSTANTIVELY, sůb'stån-tiv-lê, ad. As a sub-
SUBSTILE, sůb'sti'l, n. The line of a dial on which
     the stile is erected.
 SUBSTITUTE, såb'ståt-u't, vt. To put in the place of SUBSTITUTE, såb'ståt-u't, n. One acting with dele-
gated power. [of another. SUBSTITUTED, sůb'stê-tu't-êd, pp. Put in the place
 SUBSTITUTING, sůb'stê-tu't-ing, ppr. Putting in
the place of another. SUBSTITUTION, sub-stit-u-shun, n.
                                                                                             The act of
SUBSTITUTION, sûb-stit-u'shûn, n. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. SUBSTRACT, sûb-strâkt', vt. To take away part from the whole. See Subtract. SUBSTRACTION, sûb-strâk'shûn, n. The act of taking away part from the whole. SUBSTRATUM, sûb-strâk'shûn, n. A layer of earth, SUBSTRUCTION, sûb-strâk'shûn, n. Underbuilding. SUBSTRUCTURE, sûb-strûk'tn'r, n. A foundation. SUBSTYLAR, sûb-stiûhir, n. In dialing: a right line, whereau the grapers of a diali se retered at right and
whereon the gnomon of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. [the gnomon stands. SUBSTYLE, sub-stil, n. In dialing: the line on which SUBSULPHATE, sub-sub-fat, n. A sulphate with an
     excess of the base.
SUBSULTIVE, såb-sål'tåv, a.
SUBSULTORY, såb-sål'tår-å, a.
SUBSULTORILY, såb-sål'tår-ål-å, ad. By fits; by
starts. [ing or convulsive motion. SUBSULTUS, såb-sål4tås, n. In medicine: a twitch-SUBSUME, såb-su'm, vi. To assume a position by
 SUBSUMED, sub-su'md, pp. Assumed as a position.
SUBSUMING, såb-su'm-ing, ppr. Assuming a position. SUBTANGENT, såb-tån-jent, n. In any curve, is the
     line which determines the intersection of the tangent
     in the axis prolonged.
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SUBTERFLUENT, süb-tér-flu-ént, a. Running un-
SUBTERFLUENT, süb-tér-flu-ént, a. Running un-
SUBTERFLUOUS, süb-tér-flu-ås, a. der.
 SUBTERFUGE, sub-ter-fu'j, n. A shift; an evasion;
     a trick.
 SUBTERRANE, sůb-těr-rå'n, n. A room under ground.
SUBTERRANEAL, sůb-těr-rå'n-yål, a.
SUBTERRANEAN, sůb-těr-rå'n-yåu, a.
SUBTERRANEOUS, sůb-tér-rå'n-yůs, a.
SUBTERRANY, sůb-tér-ån-ê, a.
     below the surface.
 SUBTERRANITY, sůb-ter-an-it-e, n. A place under
 ground. [the earth or below the surface. SUBTERRANY, sub-ter-an-e, n. What lies under SUBTILE, sub-til, or sut/l, a. Thin. Cunning; art-
     ful; sly.
                           Deceitful.
ful; sly. Deceitful.
SUBTILELY, sắt-śli-ė, ad. Thinly. Finely. Artfully.
SUBTILENESS, sắt-l-ė, ad. Thinly. Finely. Artfully.
SUBTILIATE, sắb-tl-ýät, vt. To make thin.
SUBTILIATED, sắb-tl-ýät-èd, pp. Made thin.
SUBTILIATION, sắb-tl-ýät-hŋ, ppr. Making thin.
SUBTILIATION, sắb-tl-ýä-shắn, n. The act of
 making thin.

SUBTILITY, såb-tål-åt-å, n. Thinness; slyness.

SUBTILIZATION, såb-tål-i'z-å-shån, n. Making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam. Refine-
 SUBTILIZE, sůb'tîl-i'z, vt. To make thin. To refine. SUBTILIZE, sůb'tîl-i'z, vi. To talk with too much re-
     finement.
 SUBTILIZED, såb'tål-i'zd, pp. Made thin or fine. SUBTILIZING, såb'tål-i'z-ing, ppr. Refining.
 SUBTILTY, sut'l-te, n. Thinness. Refinement. Cun-
ning; artifice.

SUBTLE, sůt'l, a. Sly; artful; cunning.

SUBTLY, sůt-lê, ad. Sly; artfully. [the rest.

SUBTRACT, sůb-tråkt', tt. To withdraw part from

SUBTRACTED, sůb-tråkt-čů, pp. Deducted.

SUBTRACTER, sůb-tråkt-ůr, n. The number to be
     taken out of a larger number.
 SUBTRACTION, süb-trāk't-ing, ppr. Deducting.
SUBTRACTION, süb-trāk't-ing, ppr. Deducting.
 SUBTRACTIVE, sůb-tråkt/îv, a. Tending to subtract, SUBTRAHEND, sůb-trå-hend', n. The number to be
     subtracted or taken out of another.
 SUBTRIFID, süb-triffid, a. Slightly trifid.
SUBTRIPLE, süb-tripfl, n. Containing a third.
SUBTRIPLICATE, süb-tripfle-kä't, a. In the ratio
     of the cubes.
SUBTUTOR, såb'tu'tår, n. A subordinate tutor.
SUBULATE, såb'tu'lå't, a. Shaped like an owl.
SUBUNDATION, såb'dn-då'shåu, n. Flood, deluge.
 SUBURB, sub'urb, n. Building without the walls of 1
SUBURBAN, sắb-ắrb²ắn, a.
SUBURBIAL, sắb-ắrb²ýắl, a.
SUBURBIAN, sắb-ắrb²ýắn, a. urb.
 SUBURBED, sőb'űrhd, a. Bordering upon a suburt.
 Having a suburb on its out part.

SUBURBICARIAN, sůb-ůrb-îk-å'r-ýån, a. Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the an-
     cient diocese of Rome,
SUBURBICARY, sůb-ďrb'ík-čr-é, a. Being in the SUBVARIETY, sůb-vå-r:'ét-é, n. A subordinate va-
riety.
SUBVENTANEOUS, sůb-věn-tắ/n-yůs, a. Addle;
SUBVENTION, sůb-věn-shůn, n. The act of coming
under; the act of supporting; aid.

SUBVERSE, sûb-vêrs', vt. To subvert.

SUBVERSION, sûb-vêrs', vt. To subvert.

SUBVERSION, sûb-vêrs', va. Having tendency to overturn.

SUBVERT, sûb-vêrt', vt. To overthrow; to destroy; SUBVERTED, sûb-vêrt'ed, pp. Entirely destroyed SUBVERTER, sûb-vêrt'êd, no. Overthrower.
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[suburbs.

1 2 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SUBVERTING, sub-verting, ppr. Overthrowing;

destroying. SUBWORKER, såb-ôårk-år, n. A subordinate helper. SUCCEDANEOUS, såk-sê-då/n-ŷås, a. Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, sůk-sê-då/n-ŷům, n. That which is

put to serve for something else.

SUCCEED, såk-sê'd, vi. To follow in order. SUCCEED, såk-sê'd, vt. To follow. To prosper.

SUCCEEDED, suk-se'd-ed, pp. Followed in order. Prospered.

SUCCEEDER, såk-sê'd-år, n. One who follows.

SUCCEEDING, suk-se'd-ing, n. The act of having SUCCEEDING, såk-sê'd-lng, ppr. Coming after.

SUCCENTOR, sůk-sen-tůr, n. A person who sings the affair. base in a concert.

SUCCESS, såk-sés', n. The happy termination of any SUCCESSFUL, såk-sés-fől, a. Prosperous. SUCCESSFULLY, såk-sés-fől-ĉ, ad. Fortunately. SUCCESSFULNESS, sůk-sés-fől-uès, n. Series of good

SUCCESSION, såk-sesh'ån, n. A series of things or

persons following one another. SUCCESSIVE, 3tk-ses-iv, a. Following in order. SUCCESSIVELY, sůk-sěs'iv-lê, ad. In uninterrupted of being successive.

SUCCESSIVENESS, såk-sés-iv-nés, n. The state SUCCESSLESS, sůk-sés-lés, a. Unlucky. SUCCESSLESSNESS, sůk-sés-lés-nés, a. Not pros-

perous conclusion. SUCCESSOR, sůk-sés-ár, n. One that follows in the place or character of another.

SUCCIDUOUS, såk-såd-ýås, a. Ready to fall.

SUCCIFEROUS, såk-såf-år-ås, a. Producing sap. SUCCINATE, såk-sår-å't, n. A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUCCINATED, sůk'sîn-å't-èd, a. Impregnated with

the acid of amber.

SUCCINCT, såk-singkt', a. Girded up. Concise; brief. SUCCINCTLY, såk-singkt'lê, ad. Briefly.

SUCCINCTNESS, såk-singkt-nes, n. Conciseness.

SUCCINIC, sûk-sîn-îk, a. Drawn from amber. SUCCINITE, sûk-sîn-î't, n. A mineral of an amber colour, considered as a variety of garnet, about the size of a pea.

SUCCINOUS, sůk'-sîn-ůs, a. Pertaining to amber.

SUCCORY, såk-år-ĉ, n. A plant. SUCCOTASH, såk-b-tåsh, n. In America: a mixture of green maiz and beans boiled. The dish as well as the name is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUCCOUR, sůk-ůr, n. Aid; assistance.
SUCCOUR, sůk-ůr, vt. To help; to relieve.
SUCCOURED, sůk-ůr-ůr, n. A reliever.
SUCCOURER, sůk-ůr-ůr, n. A reliever.

SUCCOURING, sůk-år-leg, ppr. Assisting; relieving. SUCCOURLESS, sůk-år-les, a. Void of friends or help.

SUCCUBALESS, sak-ur-les, a. void of friends or help.
SUCCUBA, såk-u-bå, n. A pretended kind of deSUCCULENCE, såk-u-lėns, n. Juiciness.
SUCCULENCY, såk-u-lėns-ė, n. Juiciness.
SUCCULENT, såk-u-lėnt, a. Juicy; moist.
SUCCUMB, såk-kåmb', vi. To yield; to sink under

any difficulty.

SUCCUMBING, sůk-kůmb-ing, ppr. Yielding.

SUCCURSAL, sůk-kůr-sål, a. Assisting; relieving.

SUCCUSSATION, sůk-ůs-å-shůn, n. A trot.

SUCCUSSION, sůk-kůs-å-ůn, n. The act of shaking.

SUCH, sůtsh', a. Of the like kind. The same that.

SUCK, såk', n. Milk given by females. SUCK, sůk', vi. To draw the breast. [or drain. SUCK, sůk', vi. To draw the teat of a female. To draw

SUCKED, såkd', pp. Drawn with the mouth. SUCKER, såkdår, n. The embolus of a pump. A

young twig shooting from the stock.

SUCKET, suk-et, n. A sweetment.

SUCKING, suk-eing, ppr. Drawing with the mouth;

SUCKINGBOTTLE, såk-ing-bot'l, n. A bottl. "hich

supplies the want of a pap. SUCKLE, suk'l, n. A teat; a dug.

SUCKLE, sůk'l, vt. To nurse at the breast. SUCKLED, sůk'ld, pp. Nursed at the breast.

SUCKLING, suk-ling, n. A young creature jet fed by

the pap.
SUCKLING, såk-ling, ppr. Nursing at the breast.
SUCKLING, såk-shån, n. The act of sucking.
SUDAH, su-då, n. A fish, a species of Perca.

SUDAH, su²dá, n. A fish, a species of Perca.
SUDARY, su²důr-ê, n. A napkin.
SUDATION, su²då²-shūn, n. Sweat.
SUDATORY, su²då-tůr-ê, n. A sweating-batn.
SUDATORY, su²då-tůr-ê, a. Sweating.
SUDDEN, shď'n, n. Any unexpected occurrence; surSUDDEN, shď'n, a. Hasty; rash.
SUDDENLY, shď'n, da. Without premeditation.
SUDDENLY, shď'n, da. Without premeditation.

SUDDENNESS, såd'n-nes, n. Unexpected presence. SUDORIFICK, su-dô-rif-ik, n. Promoting sweat. SUDORIFICK, su-dô-rif-ik, a. Provoking sweat.

SUDOROUS, su'dar-ras, a. Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, sudz', n. Soap and water.
SUE, su', vi. To beg; to petition.
SUE, su', vt. To prosecute by law. To follow; to ensue. To obtain by intreaty.

To obtain by intreaty.

SUED, su'd, pp. Proseeuted.

SUET, su'ét, n. Hard fat.

SUETY, su'ét-è, a. Consisting of suet.

SUFFER, săf-âr, vt. To bear; to feel with sense of pain. To allow, to permit.

SUFFER, săf-âr, vi To undergo pain or punishment.

SUFFERABLE, săf-âr-àbl, a. Such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLE, Săf-âr-àbl, a. Such as may be endured. SUFFERABLENESS, sůf-år-åbl-nés, n. Tolerablenes« SUFFERABLY, sůf-år-åb-lê, ad. Tolerably. SUFFERANCE, sůf-år-åns, n. Pain; misery. Per

mission.

mission.
SUFFERED, sůf-ård, pp. Borne; allowed.
SUFFERER, sůf-år-år, n. One who who undergoes pain. One who permits.
SUFFERING, sůf-år-ång, ppr. Bearing pain. Per-SUFFERING, sůf-år-ång, n. Pain suffered.
SUFFERINGI Y, sůf-år-ång-å, ad. With pain.

SUFFICE, sûf-fi's, vt. To be enough.
SUFFICE, sûf-fi's, vt. To be equal to want of demand.
SUFFICED, sûf-fi'sd, pp. Satisfied.
SUFFICIENCY, sûf-fish-êns-ê, n. Supply equal to want.

[by fortune or otherwise,
SUFFICIENT, sûf-fish-ênt, a. Qualified for any thing
SUFFICIENTLY, sûf-fish-ênt-lè, ad. To a sufficient

SUFFICING, sůf-fi's-îng, ppr. Satisfying.
SUFFISANCE, sůf-îs-âns, n. Excess; plenty.
SUFFIX, sůf-îks, n. A letter or syllable to the end of a word. [end of a word. SUFFIX, såf-fiks', vt. To add a letter or syllable to the SUFFIXED, såf-fiksd', pp. Added to the end of a word. SUFFIXING, såf-fiks-ång, ppr. Adding to the end of

[stay; to impede.

n. To stop; to a word. SUFFLAMINATE, såf-flåm'in-å't, n.

SUFFLATE, sûf-flå't, rt. To blow up. SUFFLATED, sûf-flå't-éd, pp. Blown up; inflated. SUFFLATING, suf-flat-ing, ppr. Blowing up; in-flating.

SUFFLATION, sůf-flă'shůn, n. The act of blowing SUFFOCATE, sůf-ô-kā't, vt. To choak by exclusion

or interception of air.
SUFFOCATE, sůf-ô-kỗ/t, part. a. Choaked.
SUFFOCATED, sůf-ô-kỗ/t, cd, pp. Choaked; stifled

SUFFOCATING, sůf-ô-kắt-ing, ppr. Stifling. SUFFOCATINGLY, sůf-ô-kắt-ing-lê, ad. So as to suffocate.

SUFFOCATION, suf-o-ka'shun, n. The act of choak-SUFFOCATION, sûf-6-kā'shún, n. The act of choaking; the state of being choaked.
SUFFOCATIVE, sůf-6-kā't-iv, a. Having the power SUFFOSION, såf-fosh-6in, n. The act of digging under.
SUFFRAGAN, såf-få-gån, n. An assistant bishop.
SUFFRAGANT, såf-få-gånt, a. An assistant.
SUFFRAGANT, såf-få-gånt, a. Assisting.
SUFFRAGATE, såf-få-gå't-t, vi. To vote with.
SUFFRAGATED, såf-få-gå't-t, pp. Voted with.
SUFFRAGATING, såf-få-gå't-t, ng. pp. Voted with.

SUFFRAGATING, såf-rå-gåt-fing, ppr. Voting with. SUFFRAGATOR, såf-rå-gåt-fin, ppr. Voting with. SUFFRAGATOR, såf-rå-gåt-fin, n. A favourer. One that helps with his vote. SUFFRAGE, suf-rej, n. Vote: aid.

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SULLEN, sůl-én, vt. To make sullen.
SULLENED, sůl-énd, pp. Made sullen.
SULLENING, sůl-én-lng, ppr. Making sullen.
SULLENLY, sůl-én-le, ad. Gloomily.
SULLENLSS, sůl-én-nès, n. Gloominess.
SULLENS, sůl-én-nès, n. Gloominess of mind.
SULLIAGE, sůl-ýàj, n. Pollution; filth.
SULLIAGE, sůl-é'd, pp. Soiled; tarnished.
SULLY, sůl-é, vt. To tarnish; to dirt.
SULLY, sůl-é, vt. To tarnish; to dirt.
SULLY, sůl-é, n. Soil; spot.
SULLYING, sůl-é-îng, ppr. Soiling; staining.
SULPHATE, sůl-éès, n. A neutral salt formed by sulphurie acid, in combination with any base.
SULPHATIC, sůl-fât-ík, a. Pertaining to sulphate. SUFFRAGINOUS, suf-fraj-in-us, a. Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. SUFFRUTICOUS, sůf-frô-tik-ůs, a. Part shrubby, as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c. SUFFUMIGATE, suf-fu'm-ig-d't, vt. To apply fumes to the internal parts of the body. SUFFUMIGATED, suf-fu/m-lg-a/t-ed, pp. Fumed in the internal parts.
SUFFUMIGATING, sůf-fu'm-!g-å't-ing, ppr. plying fumes to the internal parts.

SUFFUMIGATION, sûf-fu'm-fg-å-shån, n. Operation of fumes raised by fire.

SUFFUMIGE, sûf-fu'n-fj, n. A medical fume.

SUFFUSE, sûf-fu'z, vt. To spread over. SULPHATIC, sůl-fât-îk, a. Pertaining to sulphate. SULPHITE, sůl-fâ't, n. A salt formed by sulphurous SUFFUSIO, såf-fu'zd, pp. Overspread. SUFFUSING, såf-fu'z-ing, ppr. Overspreading. SUFFUSION, såf-fu'z-ing, n. The act of overspreading acid, with a base. SULPHUR, sůl-fůr, n. Brimstone. SULPHURATE, sål-får-å't, a. Belonging to sulphur. SULPHURATE, sål-får-å't, vt. To combine with sulphur. with any thing.
SUG, såg', n. A small kind of worm.
SUGAR, shåg'år, n. The native salt of the sugar-cane; SULPHURATED, sůl'fůr-å't-éd, pp. Combined with a chymical dry crystallization. sulphur. SUGAR, shôg-tìr, vt. To sweeten. [ized. SUGARCANDY, shôg-tìr-kảnd-dê, n. Sugar crystal-SUGARCANE, shôg-từr-kản, n. The cane or plant SULPHURATING, sůl-fůr-å/t-ing, ppr. Combining with SULPHURATION, sdl-fdr-a-shun, n. Act of anointing with sulphur. from whose juice sugar is obtained.
SUGARED, shôg'ard, pp. Sweetened.
SUGARHOUSE, shôg'ar-háðs, n. A building in which SULPHURE, sůl'fu'r, n. SULPHURET, sůl'fu rět, n. A combination of sulphur with a metallic sulphureously, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs, a. Impregnated with SULPHUREOUS, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs, a. sulphur. SULPHUREOUSLY, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs-iê, ad. In a sulphureously, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs-iê, ad. In a sulphureously, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs-iê, ad. In a sulphureously, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs-iê, ad. In a sulphureously, sůl-fu'r-ŷůs-iê, ad. sugar is refined.
SUGARING, shôg-car-lng, ppr. Sweetening.
SUGARLOAF, shôg-car-lôf, n. A conical mass of rereous manner. [of being sulphureous. SULPHUREOUSNESS, sulfu'r-yas-nes, ". The state fined sugar. SUGARMILL, shog'ur-mil, n. A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugarcane.

SUGARPLUM, shög-år-plům, n. A kind of sweetmeat.

SUGARY, shög-år-ë, a. Sweet; tasting of sugar.

SUGESCENT, su-jes-ént; a. Relating to sucking.

SUGEST, sůj-jest', vt. To insinuate good or ill; to SULPHURWORT, sůl-fůr-bůrt, n. The same with HOGSFENEL. SULPHURY, sål'får-è, a. Partaking of sulphur.
SULTAN, sål'tån, n. The Turkish emperor.
SULTANA, sål-tå'nå, n. The queen of an EastSULTANESS, sål'tån-ès, n. f ern emperor.
SULTANFLOWER, sål'tån-flåð'år, n. A plant; a tell privately.

SUGGESTED, såj-jest-ed, pp. Hinted; intimated. SUGGESTER, sůj-jěst-ár, n. One that remindeth an-SUGGESTING, sůj-jěst-ár, n. One that remindeth an-SUGGESTING, sůj-jěst-ár, ppr. Hinting. [other. SUGGESTION, sůj-jěst-ár, n. Private hint; intispecies of centaurea. SULTANRY, sůl-tůn-rê, n. An Eastern Empire. SULTRINESS, sůl-trê-něs, n. Close and cloudy heat. SULTRY, sůl'trê, n. Hot and close. mation. SULN 1 survey h. not and close.
SUM, sun', n. Many particulars aggregated to a total.
Quantity of money. Height; completion.
SUM, sim', vt. To cast up. To comprise.
SUMACHTREE, su'mâk-trô', n. A plant.
SUMLESS, sûm-lês, a. Not to be computed. SUGGESTIVE, sůj-jést⁴lv, a. Containing a hint. SUGGIL, sůg⁴ll, vt. To defame. SUGGILATE, sůg⁴ll-å⁴t, vt. To beat black and blue. SUGGILATED, sug-il-a't-ed, pp. Beaten black and fand blue. SUMMARILY, sům-tes, a. Not to be computed.
SUMMARILY, sům-têr-îl-ê, ad. Briefly.
SUMMARY, sům-tůr-ê, a. Compendium.
SUMMED, sům-tůr, pp. Cast up.
SUMMER, sům-tůr, n. A reckoner.
SUMMER, sům-tůr, n. A reckoner. SUGGILATING, såg-fl-å/t-ing, ppr. Beating black SUGGILATION, såg-fl-lå/shån, n. A black and blue SUGGILED, såg-fild, pp. Defamed. [mark. SUGGILING, såg-fil-ing, ppr. Defaming. SUICIDE, su-fs-i'd, n. Self-murder; the horriderime arrives at the hither solstice. The principal beam of [suicide. of destroying one's self. SUICIDAL, su'ls-i'd-àl, a. Partaking of the crime of SUILLAGE, su'll-èj, n. Drain of filth. [thing. SUING, su'lng, n. The process of soaking through any SUMMER, såm'år, vi. To pass the summer.
SUMMER, såm'år, vt. To keep warm.
SUMMERCOLT, såm'år-kö'lt, n. The undulating SUING, su'ing, ppr. Prosecuting. SUIT, su't, n. A set of things correspondent one to the state of the air mear the surface of the ground when heated. [species of chenopodium. SUMMERCYPRESS, sům'ůr-si'près, n. A plant; a other. Clothes made one part to answer another. Retinue. A petition; an address of entreaty. Court-SUIT, su't, vt. To fit. [ship. SUIT, su't, vi. To agree; to accord. SUITABILITY, su't-å-bil-t-è, a. The quality of being SUMMERED, sům-trd, pp. Kept warm. SUMMERFALLOW, sům-tr-fál-t, n. Land lying bare of crops in summer.

SUMMERFALLOW, sům'-ůr-fâl'o, vt. To plough in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop. SUITABLE, su't-åbl, a. Fitting. SUITABLENESS, su't-åbl-nes, n. Fitness. suitable. SUMMERHOUSE, sům'ůr-haos, n. An apartment in SUITABLY, su't-åb-lê, ad. Agreeably. SUITE, soe't, n. Retinue; company; followers; series. a garden used in the summer. a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERING, sum ur-ing, ppr. Keeping warm.

SUMMERSAULT, sum ur-salt, n. A high leap, in

SUMMERSET, sum ur-salt, n. which the heels SUITER, su't-ûr, n. One that sues; a petitioner; a SUITOR, su't-ùr, n. supplicant; a wooer.
SUITED, su't-èd, pp. Fitted; adapted. SUITING, su't-ing, ppr. Fitted; adapted.
SUITING, su't-ing, ppr. Fitting; adapting.
SUITRESS, su't-re's, n. A female supplicant.
SULCATED, sûl'kå't-èd, a. Furrowed.
SULK, sûlk', vi. To be silently sullen.
SUIKKIV sâlk' de de Morache. are thrown over the head. SUMMERWHEAT, sům'ůr-hôê't, n. Spring wheat. SUMMERWHEAT, sum-ur-noet, n. spring wheat. SUMMING, sům-fing, ppr. Adding together. SUMMIST, sům-fist, n. One who forms an abridgement. SUMMIT, sům-fist, n. The top. SUMMITY, sům-fist, n. The top. SUMMITY, sům-fist, n. The utmost degree. SUMMON, sům-fan, vt. To call with authority; to cite SUMMONED, sům-fand, pp. Cited by authority. SULKILY, sålk-fl-ê, ad. Morosely.
SULKINESS, sålk-fl-nes, n. State of sullen sulenness. SULKY, sůlk²é, a. Silently sullen. SULL, sůl¹, n. A plough. SULLAGE, sůl²éj, n. A drain of filth. SUMMONER, sům-ůn-ůr, n. One who summons. SULLEN, sůl'en, a . Groomy ; dismal; dull. SUMMONING, sum'un-ing, ppr. Citing by authority

SUMMONS, sům-ůnz,-n. A call of authority. SUMOOM, sům-ům, n. A pestilential wind of Persia. SUMP, sůmp', n. A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.

SUMPTER, sump-tur, n. A horse that carries the

clothes or furniture. SUMPTION, sûmp'shûn, n. The act of taking. [life. SUMPTUARY, sûmp'th-êr ê, a. Regulating the cost of SUMPTUOSITY, sûmp-th-ôs'ît-ê, n. Expensiveness.

SUMPTUOSITY, sûmp-tu-ôs-'[t-ê, n. Expensiveness SUMPTUOUS, sûmp-tu-âs, a. Costly; splendid. SUMPTUOUSLY, sûmp-tu-âs-lê, ad. Splendidly. SUMPTUOUSNESS, sûmp-tu-âs-ne's, n. Costliness. SUN, sûn', n. The luminary that makes the day. SUN, sûn', vt. To warm in the sun. SUNBEAM, sûn-bê'm, n. Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sun'be't, part. a. Shone on by the sun. SUNBRIGHT, sån-brit, a. Resembling the sun. SUNBURNING, sån-bår-ning, n. The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sůn-bărnt, part. a. Tanned.
SUNCLAD, sůn-klåd, part. a. Clothed in radiance.
SUNDAY, sůn-då, n. The day anciently dedicated to the sun. The Christian sabbath.

SUNDER, sån-dår, v. To separate.
SUNDER, sån-dår, n. Two parts.
SUNDERED, sån-dård, pp. Separated.
SUNDERING, sån-dår-lag, ppr. Separating.

SUNDEW, sån'du', n. An herb. SUNDIAL, sån'di'ål, n. A marked plate on which the

shadow points the hour. [the sun. SUNDRIED, sun-dri'd, part. a. Dried by the heat of SUNDRY, sun-dre, a. Several.

SUNFISH, sun-fish, n. A name of the diodow, appearing like the fore part of the body of a very deep fish,

ing face the fore part of the body of a very de amputated in the middle.

SNNFLOWER, sån-flåð-år, n. A plant.

SUNFLOWER, Little, sån-flåð-år, n. A plant.

SUNG, sång'. The pret. and pp. of sing.

SUNK, sångk'. The pret. and pp. of sink.

SUNLESS, sån-les, a. Wanting sun. SUNLIGHT, sån-li't, n. The light of the sun

SUNLIKE, sun-lik, a. Resembling the sun.

SUNLIKE, sun-it's, at. Resembling the sun's rays. SUNNING, sûn-ing, ppr. Exposed to the sun's rays. SUNNING, sûn-ing, ppr. Exposing to the sun's rays. SUNNY, sûn-it, a. Exposed to the sun. SUNPROOF, sûn-ir'g-ing, a. Impervious to sunlight. SUNRISE, sûn-ir'z-ing, n. \ \text{Morning. The appear-SUNRISING, sûn-ir'z-ing, n.} \text{ance of the sun.} SUNSET control of the day exprise. West

SUNSET, sůn'sét, n. Close of the day; evening. West. SUNSHINE, sůn'shi'n, n. The action of the sun. SUNSHINE, sůn'shi'n, a. Bright with the sun. Bright SUNSHINY, sůn'shi'n-ê. |

SUP, sắp', n. A mouthful of liquor. [supper. SUP, sắp', vt. To drink by mouthfuls. To treat with SUP, sắp', vi. To eat the evening meal.

SUPER, su'pur, prefix. Notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SUPERABLE, su-pūr-åbl, a. Conquerable. SUPERABLENESS, su-pūr-åbl-nes, a. Quality of come. being conquerable.

SUPERABOUND, su²půr-åb-lė, ad. So as may be over-SUPERABOUND, su²půr-å-bàônd', vi. To be exube-rant. | bounding beyond want. SUPERABOUNDING, su'půr-å-bàônd'ing, ppr. A-SUPERABUNDANCE, su'půr-å-bůnd'ans, n. More

than enough. [more than enough. SUPERABUNDANT, su-pār-ā-būnd-ānt, a. Being SUPERABUNDANTLY, su-pār-ā-būnd-ānt-lê, ad.

More than sufficiently. SUPERADD, su'pur-ad', vt. To add over and above. SUPERADDED, su'pur-ad'ed, pp. To add over and and above.

SUPERADDING, su'půr-åd'ing, ppr. Adding over SUPERADDITION, su'půr-åd ish'in, n. That which is added. [ing unexpectedly. SUPERADVENIENT, su'půr-åd-vê'n-ye'nt, a. Com-SUPERANGELIC, su'půr-an-jel'ik, a. Superior in

rank to the angels. SUPERANNUATE, su'pur-an'u-a't, vt. To impair or disqualify by age. [yond the year. SUPERANNUATE, su'pūr-ān'u-ā't, vi. To last beSUPERANNUATED, su'pår-ån'u-å't-éd, pp. Disqualified by old age. SUPERANNUA TING, su'pdr-ån'u-å't-ing, ppr. Im-

pairing by old age.
SUPERANNUATION, su'pūr-ān-u-ā'shūn, n. Dis-

qualification by years.
SUPERB, su-pérb', a. Grand; pompous.
SUPERB-LILY, su-pérb'llité, n. A flower.
SUPERBLY, su-pérb'lè, ad. In a superb manner. SUPERCARGO, su-půr-cå'r-go, n. An officer in the

ship whose business is to manage the trade. SUPERCELESTIAL, su'půr-sê-lest'ýal, a.

above the firmament. SUPERCHARGE, su'pår-tshå'rj, vt. To place one bear-

ing upon another: a term used in heraldry. SUPERCHARGED, su'půr-tshårj'd, ppr. Borne upon

another. one bearing upon another. SUPERCHARGING, su'pūr-tshārj'ing, ppr. Placing SUPERCHERY, su-pērtshār-è, n. Deceit; cheating SUPERCILIARY, su'pūr-sīl'oʻçir-è, a. Situated above the evebrow.

SUPERCILIOUS, suʻpār-silʻyʻās, a. Haughty; over-SUPERCILIOUSLY, suʻpār-silʻyʻās-lè, ad. Haughtiy, SUPERCILIOUSNESS, suʻpār-silʻyʻās-nės, n. Contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION, su'pår-kån-sep'shån, n. A conception admitted after another conception.

UPERCONSEQUENCE, su'půr-kůn'sê-köens, n. Re-

mote consequence. SUPERCRESCENCE, su'pur-krés'éns, n. That which grows upon another growing thing. SUPERCRESCENT, su'pur-krés'ént, a. Growing on

some other thing.
SUPEREMINENCE,su'půr-ém-in-éns,n. Uncommon
SUPEREMINENCY,su'půr ém-in-én sè, degree ot

SUPEREMINENT, su'pur-ém'in-ent, a. Eminent in

high degree SUPEREMINENTLY, su'pår-èm'în-ènt-lè, ad.

the most eminent manner. SUPEREROGANT, su²pūr-ċr²ð-gånt, a. The same as supererogatory. [than duty requires. SUPEREROGATE, su²pūr-ċr²ð-gå²t, vi. To do more SUPEREROGATION, su²pūr-ċr-ð-gā²shūn, n. Per-

formance of more than duty requires. [erogatory. SUPEREROGATIVE, sucpār-ēr-ē-pādt-īv, a. Super-SUPEREROGATORY, sucpār-ēr-ē-pādt-īv, a. Super-formed beyond the strict demands of duty. SUPERESSENTIAL, sucpūr-ēs-sēn-shāl, a. Above formance of more than duty requires.

the constitution of a thing.

SUPEREXALT, su'pur-ex-à'lt, vt. To exalt above the

ordinary rate. SUPEREXALTATION, su'pår-éks-ál-tā'shån, n. Elevation above the common rate. SUPEREXALTED, su'půr-éks-ált'éd, pp. Exalted to

a superior degree. SUPEREXALTING, su'půr-ěks-ált'ing, ppr. Exalt-

ing to a superior degree.

SUPEREXCELLENCE, su'půr-ěks'él-éns, n. Supe-

rior excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT, su'pūr-ēks'él-ènt, a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.
SUPEREXCRESCENCE, su'pūr-ēks-krés-èns, n.

Something superfluously growing. SUPERFECUNDITY, su'pur-fê-kûn'dît-ê, n. Superabundant multiplication of the species.

SUPERFETATÉ, su'půr-fê't-å't, vi. To conceive after

conception. SUPERFETATION, su'půr-fé't-å'shůn, n. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for

delivery together.
SUPERFETE, su'půr-fê't, vi. To superfetate.
SUPERFETE, su'půr-fê't, vt. To conceive upon a con-

ception.
SUPERFETED, su'pur-fe't-ed, pp. Conceived after a SUPERFETING, su'pur-fê't-îng, ppr. Conceiving after a former conception.

SUPERFICE, su'pūr-fīs, n. Outside. Surface. SUPERFICIAL, su'pūr-fīsh-āl, a. Lying on the sur-face. Shallow. Not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, su'půr-f îs-val'it-ê, n. The quality of being superficial. SUPERFICIALLY, suʻpůr-fish'ýål-ê, ad. On the

surface. Not below the surface. SUPERFICIALNESS, su'pur-fish'al-nès, n. Shal-Iowness. Slight knowledge. Show without substance. SUPERFICIES, su'pūr-fe'sê'e'z, n. Outside; surface;

superfice.
SUPERFINE, su'pår-fi'n, a. Eminently fine.
SUPERFLUENCE, su-pér-fitu-éns, n. Mor More than is necessary. [of floating above. SUPERFLUITANCE, su-pur-flu-ft-ans, n. The aet of floating above. SUPERFLUITY, su-pūr-flu-st-e, n. More than enough. SUPERFLUOUSLY, su-pēr-slu-uš-lē, ad. With excess. SUPERFLUOUSNESS, su-pēr-slu-uš-nēs, n. The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, su'pur-fluks, n. That which is more than is wanted. [of foliation.

SUPERFOLIATION, su'pår-fô-lê-å'shẳn, n. Excess SUPERHUMAN, su'pår-lnu'mån, a. Above the nature or power of man. [thing else.

SUPERIMPOSE, su'pūr-īm-pô'z, vt. To lay on some-SUPERIMPOSED, su'pūr-īm-pô'zd, pp. Laid or imposed on something. [on something else. SUPERIMPOSING, su'-pūr-lm-pô'z-lng, ppr. Laying SUPERIMPOSITION, su'-pūr-lm-pō-zīsh-ün, n. The

aet of laying on something else.
SUPERIMPREGNATION, su'půr-im-prég-nå'shůn,

n. Superconception; superfetation.
SUPERINCUMBENT, sudpür-in-kůmdběnt, a. Lying
on the top of something else.
SUPERINDUCE, sudpůr-in-du's, vt. To bring in as

an addition to something else.

SUPERINDUCED, su'pur-în-du'sd, pp. Induced or brought upon something.

SUPERINDUCING, su'půr-în-du's-îng, ppr. Induccing on something else.

SUPERINDUCTION, su'půr-in-důk'shun, n. act of superinducing.

SUPERIMPENDING, su'pur-im-pend'ing, a. Threatening from above.

SUPERINJECTION, su'půr-în-jék'shůn, n. An in-

jection succeeding. SUPERINSPECT, su'phr-in-spékt', vt. To overlook. SUPERINSPECTED, su'phr-in-spékt'éd, pp. Overlooking.

SUPERINSPECTING, su'půr-în-spěkt-ing, ppr. Over-SUPERINSTITUTION, su²půr-îns-tê-tu'shun, n. One institution upon another.

SUPERINTELLECTUAL, su'půr-in-těl-lěkt'u-ål, a.

Being above intellect. SUPERINTENDED, su'půr-in-tènd', a. To oversee. SUPERINTENDED, su'půr-in-tènd'éd.pp. Overseen.

SUPERINTENDENCE, su'půr-în-těn'déns, n. Over-SUPERINTENDENCY, su'půr-în-těn'děns-ê, seeing

with authority. SUPERINTENDENT, su'půr-în-těn'děnt, n. [looking others. who overlooks another. SUPERINTENDENT, suʻpůr-în-tên-dênt, a. Over-SUPERINTENDING, suʻpůr-în-têndfing, ppr. Over-[nity or excellence.

SUPERIOR, su'pê'r-ŷûr, n. Higher; greater in dig-SUPERIOR, su'pê'r-yur, a. One more dignified than another.

SUPERIORITY, su'pê-rê-òr'ît-ê, n. Pre-eminence. SUPERLATION, su'pŭr-lä'shůn, n. Exaltation of any

thing beyond truth or propriety. [est degree. SUPERLATIVE, su-per-la-tiv, a. Rising to the high-SUPERLATIVELY, su-per-la-tiv-le, ad. In the highest degree. [in the highest degree. SUPERLATIVENESS, su-per-la-tiv-nes, n. Being Being

SUPERLUNAR, suʻpūr-luʻnūr, a. Placed above SUPERLUNARY, suʻpūr-luʻnūr-ē, a. the moon. SUPERMUNDANE, suʻpūr-mūnʻdā'n, a. Being above

SUPERNACULUM, su-pår-nåk-u-låm, n. Good liquor. SUPERNAL, su-pěr²nál, a. Celestial; heavenly. SUPERNATANT, su²půr-nå²těnt, a. Swimming above. SUPERNATATION, su²půr-nå-tå²shůn, a. Swim-

ming on the top. [powers of nature. SUPERNATURAL, su'půr-năt'ýůr-ål, a. Above the

SUPERNATURALLY, su'pår-nåt'ý år-ål-ê, ad. Abovo the course of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, su'pår-nu'mår-er-e, a. Being above a stated round number.

SUPERPLANT, su'pur-plant, n. A plant growing upon another plant. than enough. SUPERPLUSAGE, su-pår-plås-éj, n. Something more SUPERPONDERATE, su-pår-pon-dår-å/t, nt. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPONDERATED, su'pår-pon'dår-å't-éd, pp.

Weighed over and above. SUPERPONDERATING,su-pår-pon-dår-å't-ing,ppr. Weighing over and above. [measure. SUPERPRAISE, su'pūr-prā'z, vt. To praise beyond SUPERPRAISED, su'pūr-prā'zd, pp. Praised to ex-

SUPERPRAISING, su'půr-prå'z-ing, ppr. Pra SUPERPROPORTION, su'půr-prò-pô'r-shůn, Praising

Overplus of proportion. SUPERPURGATION, su'půr-půr-gắ'shůn, n. More purgation than enough. SUPERREFLEXION, su'půr-rê-flèk'shun, n. Re-

flexion of an image reflected. SUPERROYAL, su'půr-råê'ýål, a. Denoting a species

of paper one size larger than royal. SUPERSALIENCY, su'pur-så'l-yens-e, n. The act of

leaping upon any thing. SUPERSALIENT, su'pnr-sa'l-yent, a. Leaping upon.

SUPERSALT, su'pur-sa'lt. n. A salt with an excess of acid, as supertartrate of potash. SUPERSCRIBE, su'půr-skri'b, vt. To inscribe upon

the top or outside. SUPERSCRIBED, su'půr-skri'bd, pp. Inscribed on

SUPERSCRIBING, su'pfir-skri'b-ing, ppr. Inscribing on the outside

SUPERSCRIPTION, su-pår-skrip-shun, That which is written on the top or outside. [world.

SUPERSECULAR, su-půr-sék-tu-lér, a. Above the SUPERSEDE, su-půr-sé'd, vt. To set aside. SUPERSEDEAS, su-půr-sé'd-yās, n. A writ which signifies a command to stay or forbear doing that which were to be done, were it not for the eause whereupon the writ is granted. SUPERSEDED, su-pdr-sê'd-èd, pp. Displaced; sus-

SUPERSEDING, su'pur-sê'd-ing, ppr. Displacing; suspending perseding. SUPERSEDURE, su'půr-sê'd-yůr, n. The act of su-SUPERSENSIBLE, su'půr-sêns-fibl, a. Beyond the

reach of the senses. officious. SUPERSERVICEABLE, su'půr-sér'vîs-åbl, a. Over SUPERSESSION, su'pur-sesh'un, n. The act of su-

perseding SUPERSTITION, su'půr-stish'ůn, n. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. SUPERSTITIONIST, su'půr-stish'ůn-ist, n.

who is addicted to superstition. SUPERSTITIOUS, su'pår-stish'ås, a. Full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, su'půr-stish'ůs-lê, ad. With erroneous religion.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, su'pur-stish'us-nes, n. The state of being superstitions. [the just stretch. SUPERSTRAIN, zu-pår-strä'n, vt. To strain beyond SUPERSTRAINED, su-pår-strä'nd, pp. Overstrained [the just stretch. To strain beyond SUPERSTRAINING, su'půr-strå/n-ing, ppr. Overor layer above another.

SUPERSTRATUM, su'pūr-stråkt'um, n. A stratum SUPERSTRUCT, su'pūr-strůkt', vt. To build upon

any thing. SUPERSTRUCTED, su'par-strakt'éd, pp. Built upon SUPERSTRUCTING, su'pur-strukt'ing, ppr. Building upon. [fice raised on any thing. SUPERSTRUCTION, su-pār-strāk-shān, n. An ed. SUPERSTRUCTIVE, su-pār-strākt-r, a. Built upon

something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, su'pūr-strūkt'yūr, n. which is raised or built upon something else.
SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, su'pūr-sūb-stān'shāl, More than substantial.

SUPERSUBTLE, su'půr sůt'l, a. Over subtle.

SUPERSULPHATE, su'pur-sul'fa't, n. Sulphate with an excess of acid.

SUPERSULPHURETED, su'půr-sůl'fůr-ět-ěd, u. Combined with an excess of sulphur. [ground. SUPERTERRENE, su-pur-ter-re'n, a. Being above SUPERTERRESTRIAL, su-pår-ter-res-tre-ål, Being above the earth.

SUPERTONIC, su-pur-ton-ik, a. In music: the note next above the key-note. [excess.] SUPERTRAGICAL, su-půr-tråj-ik-ål, a. Tragical to SUPERVACANEOUS, su'půr-vå-kå'n-yus, a. Super-

fluous; needless; unnecessary. SUPERVACANEOUSLY, su'pūr-vā-kā'n-yūs-lē, ad.

Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, su'půr-vå-kå'n-yus-nés, [neous addition. Needlessness. n. Needlessness.
SUPERVENE, su²půr-vė'n, vi. To come as an extraSUPERVENIENT, su²půr-vė'n-yènt, a. Added.
SUPERVENTION, su²půr-vėn²shůn, n. The act of

superrening.

SUPERVISE, su-pūr-vi'z, vt. To overlook.

SUPERVISE, su-pūr-vi'z, v. In spection

SUPERVISED, su-pūr-vi'zd, pp. Inspected.

SUPERVISION, su-pūr-vi'z-lng, ppr. Inspecting.

SUPERVISION, su-pūr-vi'zh-dūn, n. Act of supervising.

SUPERVISOR, su-pūr-viz-ūru, n. Act of supervising. SUPERVISOR, su-pūr-viz-ūr, n. An overseer. SUPERVIVE, su-pūr-viv, vi. To overlive; to outlive. SUPINATION, su-pīn-ā'shūn, n. The state of being laid with the face upward. The position of the hand, in which the sales is liked new state. in which the palm is lifted upwards.

SUPINATOR, su'pin-a't-ur, n. A muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward. [gligent; careless. SUPINE, su-pi'n, a. Lying with the lace upward. Ne-SUPINE, su-pi'n, n. In Latin grammar: a verbal a verbal dolently. noun.

SUPINELY, su-pi'n-le, ad. With the face upward. In-SUPINENESS, su-pi n-nes, n. Posture with the face

upward. Drowsiness. SUPINITY, su-pin-fit-e, n. Lying with the face up-

wards.

SUPPAGE, sůp-éj, n. Pottage. SUPPALPATION, sůp-pål-på-shůn, n. Act of enticing

by soft words. SUPPARASITATION, sůp-å-rås-ît-å-shůn, n. The

act of flattering. SUPPEDANEOUS, sůp-ê-då/n-ŷůs, a. Placed under

the feet.

SUPPEDITATE, sůp-pěd²ît-å't, vt. To supply. SUPPEDITATED, sůp-pěd²ît-å't-ěd, pp. Supplied. SUPPEDITATING, sůp-pěd²ît-å't-ing, ppr. Supplying. SUPPEDITATION, sup-ped-it-a-shun, n. forded.

SUPPER, sůp-ůr, n. The evening repast. SUPPERLESS, sůp-ůr-lés, a. Fasting at night.

SUPPED, sup-l'ng, pp. Sipped.
SUPPING, sup-l'ng, ppr. Sipping.
SUPPLANT, sup-plant', vt. To displace by stratagem.
SUPPLANTATION, sup-plant-az-shun, n. The act of

supplanting.
SUPPLANTED, sup-plant-éd, pp. Displaced.
SUPPLANTER, sup-plant-ur, n. One that supplants.
SUPPLANTING, sup-plant-urg, n. The act of dis-

placing.

SUPPLANTING, sốp-plầnt-ling, ppr. Displacing.

SUPPLE, sắpl, a. Pliant, flexible. Soft.

SUPPLE, sắpl, vi. To grow pliant.

SUPPLE, sắpl, vi. To make pliant.

SUPPLED, sắpld, pp. Made soft and pliant.

SUPPLELY, sắpl-è, ad. Softly; mildly.

SUPPLEMENT, sắp-lè-mênt, n. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

by which its defects are supplied.
SUPPLEMENTAL, sắp-lċ-ment'âl, a.
SUPPLEMENTARY, sắp-lċ-ment'êr-e

Additional.

SUPPLENESS, sắp'l-nểs, n. Pliantness; flexibility. SUPPLETORY, sắp'lễ-tửr-ế, n. That which is to fill

up deficiencies. SUPPLETORY, sůp²lê-tůr-ê, a. Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIAL, sûp-pli'âl, n. The act of supplying. SUPPLIANCE, sûp-pli'âus, n. Continuance. SUPPLIANT, sûp'lê ânt, n. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLIANT, sup-le-aut, a. Entreating.

SUPPLIANTLY, sup'le-ant-le, ad. In a submissive manner.

SUPPLICANT, sắp'lê-kant, n. An humble petitioner. SUPPLICANT, sup-le-kant, n. An entreating. SUPPLICATE, sup-le-kant, a. Entreating. SUPPLICATE, sup-le-kant, vi. To implore. SUPPLICATION, sup-le-kant, n. Petition humbly

delivered.

SUPPLICATORY, sůp'lê-kå't-ůr-ê, a. Petitionary.

SUPPLIED, sup-pli'd, pp. Having a sufficiency. SUPPLIER, sup-pli'ar, n. One who supplies. SUPPLIES, sup-pli'z, n. pl. A sum of money granted

by parliament to defray public expenditure.

SUPPLING, sup-lifag, ppr. Making soft and pliant.

SUPPLY, sup-plif, n. Relief of want.

SUPPLY, sup-plif, vt. To afford. To relieve with something wanted. To accommodate.

SUPPLYING, sup-plifag, ppr. Affording a sufficiency.

SUPPLYMENT, sup-plifament, n. Prevention of deficiency. ficiency

SUPPORT, sup-po/rt, n. Prop; sustaining power. Necessaries of life.

Necessaries of life.

SUPPORT, süp-pö'rt, vt. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. To endure.

SUPPORTABLE, süp-pö'rt-äbl, a. To be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, süp-pö'rt-äbl-nės, n. The

state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, sūp-pô/rt-āns, n.
SUPPORTATION, sūp-pô/rt-ā/shūn, Maintenauce.

SUPPORTED, sup-pô'rt-èd, pp. Endured; maintained; sustained.

SUPPORTER, sůp-pô'rt-ůr, n. One that supports.
Prop. Comforter. Maintainer; defender. Sup-Prop. Comforter. Maintainer; defender. Sup-porters: figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms. SUPPORTERS, săp-pô/rt-ărz, n. pl. Figures in heral-

dry which hold up an escutcheon.

SUPPORTFUL, såp-pô'rt-fôl, a. Abounding with

support. SUPPORTING, såp²pô'rt-lng, ppr. Enduring; up-

SUPPORTING, sūp-po'rt-ing, ppr. Enduring; upholding; maintaining.
SUPPORTLESS, sūp-pò'rt-ilės, a. Having no support.
SUPPORTMENT, sūp-pò'rt-mėnt, n. Support.
SUPPOSALE, sūp-pò'z-lbl, a. That may be supposed.
SUPPOSAL, sūp-pò'z-lbl, n. Belief.
SUPPOSE, sūp-pò'z, n. Supposition.
SUPPOSE, sūp-pò'z, vt. To lay down without proof.
To admit without proof. To imagine. To require as previous. previous.

SUPPOSED, sup-po'zd, pp. Imagined; believed. SUPPOSER, sup-po'z-ūr, n. One that supposes. SUPPOSING, sup-po'z-ing, ppr. Imagining as true SUPPOSITION, sup-ò-zish-un, n. Imagination yet

unproved.

SUPPOSITIONAL, sup-ò-zish-an-al, a. Hypothetical. SUPPOSITITIOUS, sup-pòz-it-ish-us, a. Not genu-ine; put by a trick into the place or character be-

longing to another.
SUPPOSITITIOUSLY, sůp-pôz-ît-ish-ûs-lê, ad. By supposition

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sup-poz-it-ish-us-nes, n. State of being counterfeit. [position. SUPPOSITIVE, sắp-pòz-ất-ắv, n. What implies sup-SUPPOSITIVE, sắp-pòz-ất-ắv, a. Supposed. SUPPOSITIVELY, sắp-pòz-ất-ắv-lệ, ad. Upon sup-

position. SUPPOSITORY, såp-poz-it-år-ê, n. A kind of solid SUPPOSITORY, såp-poz-it-år-ê, n. A kind of solid To crush : to subdue. To SUPPRESS, sup-pres', vt. To crush; to subdue. To conceal.

SUPPRESSED, sup-press'ing, pp. Concealed; stopped. SUPPRESSING, sup-press'ing, ppr. Subduing; con-

cealing. [ing. SUPPRESSION, sắp-présh'án, n. The act of suppress-SUPPRESSIVE, sắp-prés'tv, a. Concealing; keeping in. SUPPRESSOR, sắp prés'ár, n. One that suppresses, or conceals.

SUPPURATE, sup'u ra't, vi. To grow to pus. SUPPURATE, sup'u-ra't, vt. To generate pus or matter.

SUPPURATED, sup-u-ra/t-ed, pp. Caused to suppu-SUPPURATING, sup'u-ra't-ing, ppr. Generating pus.

SUPPURATION, sup-u-ra-shun, n. The ripening of the matter of a tumour into pus. The matter suppurated. SUPPURATIVE, sup-u-ra/t-iv, a. Generating matter. SUPPURATIVE, sup-u-ra't-iv, n. A suppurating medicine.

SUPPUTATION, sůp-u-tå'shůn, n. Reckoning. SUPPUTE, sůp-pu't, vt. To reckon; to calculate. SUPPUTED, sůp-pu't-ěd, pp. Reckoned.

SUPPUTING, sup-put-ling, ppr. Reckoning. SUPPA, su-prå, signifies above or before. SUPRACILIARY, su-prå-sil-ýčr-ê, a. Situated

above the eyebrow.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, su-prå-låp-så'r-ŷån, Ante-SUPRALAPSARY, su-prå-låp'-ser-ê, a. cedent to the fall of man. SUPRALAPSARIAN, su-prå-låp-så/r-ýån, n.

who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine : that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse Above the

of his posterity, and Christ's death. [wc SUPRAMUNDANE, su-prå-mån-då/n, a. Above SUPRANATURALISM, su-prå-nåt-ýår-ål-fzm, The doctrine that maintains supernatural events.

SUPRAORBITAL, su-prå-å'r-bît-ål, a. Being above the orbit of the eye.

SUPRARENAL, su-prå-rê'nål, a. Situated above the SUPRASCAPULARY, su-prå-skåp'u-lêr-ê, a. Being

above the scapula. SUPRAVULGAR, su-prå-vůl/gůr, a. Above the vulgar. SUPREMACY, su-prėm'å-sė, n. Highest authority. SUPREME, su-prė'm, a. Highest in dignity; highest

in authority.
SUPREMELY, su-pre/m-le, ad. In the highest degree.

SUR, sůr', means upon or over and above. SURADDITION, sůr-åd-dish'ůn, n. Something added

to the name.

SURAI, su'rål, a. Being in the calf of the leg. SURANCE, su'råns, n. Warrant; security. SURBASE, sůr'bå's, n. A skirt, border, or moulding

above the base.

SURBASED, sur-bå'sd, a. Having a surbase or moulding. SURBATE, sur-bå't, vt. To bruise the feet with travel.

To fatigue. [Harassed; fatigued. SURBATED, sůr-bå't-ěd, pp. Bruised in the fect. SURBATING, sůr-bå't-îng, ppr. Bruising; fatiguing. SURBEAT, sůr-bè't, pp. of surbate, which Spenser SURBET, sůr-bè't, and Hall have used for surbate. SURBED, sůr-bè'd, vt. To set edgewise, as a stone:

that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.
SURBEDDED, sůr-běd-éd, pp. Set edgewise.

SURBEDDING, sår-bed'ing, ppr. Setting edgewise.

SURBEDDING, sår-bėd-lng, ppr. Setting edgewise. SURCEASE, sår-sė's, n. Cessation; stop. SURCEASE, sår-sė's, vi. To stop; to cease; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.
SÜRCEASE, sår-sè's, vi. To stop; to put to an end. SURCEASED, sår-sè'sd, pp. Stopped. SURCEASING, sår-sè's-lng, ppr. Stopping. SURCHARGE, sår-shå'rj, vi. Burthen added to burthen. SURCHARGED, sår-tshå'rj, n. One that overburthens. burthens.

SURCHARGING, sůr-shå/rj-ing, ppr. Overloading. SURCINGLE, sur-sing'gl, n. A girth with which the

burthen is bound upon a horse. SURCINGLED, sůr-sing'gld, a. Girt.

SURCLE, sůrk'l, n. A shoot; a sucker.
SURCOAT, sůrk'č, n. A short coat.
SURCREW, sůrk'kr'ð, n. Additional collection.
SURCULATE, sůrku-lå't, vt. To prune.
SURCULATED, sůrku-lå't-éd, pp. Pruned.

SURCULATING, sur-ku-lat-ed, pp. Fruned.
SURCULATING, sur-ku-lat-ing, ppr. Pruning.
SURCULATION, sur-ku-lat-shun, n. The act of pruning.
SURD, surd', n. In algebra: a quantity whose root caouot be exactly expressed in numbers; thus, two is a surd number, because there is no number which multiplied into itself will exactly produce two.

SURD, sård', a. Deaf; not perceived by the ear. SURDITY, sård'ît-ê, n. Deafness. SURDNUMBER, sård'nåm'bår, n. That is incom-

mensurate with unity.

SURE, sho'r, a. Certain; infallible. Safe; firm; stable. SURE, shô'r, ad. Certainly; doubtless. SUREFOOTED, shô'r-fôt-éd, a. Not stumbling.

SURELY, sho'r-le, ad. Certainly; without doubt. Firmly.

SURENESS, shô'r-nes, n. Certainty. SURETISHIP, shô'r-te-ship, n. The act of being bound for another.

SURETY, sho'r-tê, n. Certainty. Security; safety. Security for payment. Hostage; bondsman. SURF, surf, n. The swell or dashing of the sea.

SURFACE, sur'fis, n. Superficies; outside.

SURFEIT, sur'-fit, n. Sickness caused by over-fulness.

SURFEIT, sür-füt, vi. To cram over-much.
SURFEIT, sür-füt, vi. To be fed to sickness.
SURFEITED, sür-füt-èd, pp. Oppressed with eating and drinking to excess.

SURFEITER, sår-fit-år, n. A glutton. SURFEITING, sår-fit-ång, n. Feeding with meat or drink to satiety or sickness. SURFEITING, sår-fit-ing, ppr. Cloying; loading to SURFEITWATER, sår-fit-öa-tår, n. Water that SURGE, sårj', vi. A swelling sea. [cur SURGE, sårj', vi. To swell. SURGELESS, sårj', de, a. Without surges. [cures surfeits.

SURGEON, sůr'jůn, n. One who cures by manual operation.

operation.
SURGEONRY, sůr'jůn-rê, n. The act of curing by
SURGERY, sůr'jůr-ê, n.
SURGICAL, sůr'jůk-ål, a. Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon.

SURGING, sůrjéng, ppr. Rolling, as billows. SURGY, sůréjé, a. Rising in billows. SURICATE, suérik, å't, n. An animal like the ichneumon, the fourtoed weazel.

SURLILY, sůr-lil-ê, ad. In a surly manner.
SURLING, sůr-lic-něs, n. Sour anger.
SURLING, sůr-lîng, n. A sour morose fellow.
SURLY, sůr-lê, a. Gloomily morose; silently angry.
SURMISAL, sůr-mi'z-àl, n. Imperfect notion.

SURMISE, sůr-mi'z, n. Imperfect notion, suspicion. SURMISE, sůr-mi'z, vt. To suspect; to imagine im-SURMISED, sůr-mi'zd, pp. Suspected. [perfectly.

SURMISER, sůr-mi'z-ůr, n. One who surmises.

SURMISING, sửr-mi'z-lng, ppr. Suspecting.
SURMOUNT, sửr-mảônt', vt. To rise above. To conquer. To surpass.
SURMOUNTABLE, sửr-mảônt'Abl, a. Conquerable.

SURMOUNTED, sår-måönt-éd, pp. Overcome. SURMOUNTER, sår-måönt-år, n. One that rises

above another. uppermost. SURMOUNTING, sur-maonting, n. The act of getting SURMOUNTING, sår-måon-ting, ppr. Overcoming.

SURMULLET, sår-mål-ét, n. A sort of fish.
SURMULLOT, sår-mu-lèt, n. A name given by Buffou
to the brown or Norway rat.
SURNAME, sår-nå'm, n. The name of the family over

and above the Christian name. SURNAME, sur'nā'm, vt. To designate by an appellation added to the original name.

SURNAMED, sůr-na md, pp. Called by a name added to the Christian name.

SURNAMING, sūr-nā'm-lng, ppr. Naming by an appellation added to the original name.
SURPASS, sūr-pās', vt. To excel; to exceed.
SURPASSABLĒ, sūr-pās'abl, a. That may be excelled.
SURPASSED, sūr-pās'd, pp. Excelled.
SURPASSING, sūr-pā's-ing, ppr. Excelling.
SURPASSING, sūr-pā's-ing, ppr. Excelling.

SURPASSING, sår-pås-ing, part. a. Excellent in a high degree. [cellent manner.] high degree. [cellent manner. SURPASSINGLY. sår-pås-ing-lé, ad. In a very ex-SURPLICE, sår-plis, n. The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration. SURPLICEFEES, sår-plis-få'z, n. Fees paid to the

clergy for occasional duties.
SURPLICED, sur-plisd, a. Wearing a surplice.

SURPLUS, sår-plås, n. A supernumeracy SURPLUSAGE, sår-plås-ej, n.

SURPRISAL, sår-pri'z, n. Taking unawares; the SURPRISE, sår-pri'z, n.

fusion or perplexity.

SURPRISE, sår-pri'z, vt. To take unawares.

SURPRISED, sår-pri'zd, pp. Taken unawares.

SURPRISING, sår-pri'z-ing, a. Wondertul.

SURPRISING, sår-pri'z-ing, ppr. Taking suddenly.

SURPRISINGLY, sår-pri'z-ing-le, ad. To a degree

that raises wonder.

SURQUEDRY, sắr-kỗê-drê, n. Pride; insolence. SURREBUT, sắr-rê-bắt/, vi. To reply, as a plaintiff to

a defendant's rebutter.

SURREBUTTER, sår-rê-bût-år, n. Answer to a rebutter. SURREJOIN, sår-rê-jåê'n, vi. To reply, as a plaintiff

to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURREJOINDER, sůr-rê-jàê/n-důr, n. A second de-

FURREJUINDER, sur-re-jaen-dur, n. A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call triplicatio.

SURRENDER, sår-rėn-dår, vt. To yield up.

SURRENDER, sår-rėn-dår, vi. To give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sår-rėn-dår, n. The act of resigning or SURRENDRY, sår-rėnd-rå, n. giving up to another.

SURRENDERED, sår-rėnd-rård, pp. Given up; resigned

SURRENDERING, sår-rénd'år-ång, ppr. Resigning. SURREPTION, sår-rép'shån. n. Act of obtaining sur-

reptitiously. SURREPTITIOUS, sår-rép-tish'ås,a.'Done by stealth. SURREPTITIOUSLY, sůr-rép-tish-ůs-lé, a. Frauduanother. lently. SURROGATE, sůr'ô-gả't, vt. To put in the place of SURROGATE, sůr'ô-gả't, n. The deputy of an eccle-

siastical judge. SURROGATED, sår-6-gå/t-éd. pp. Put in the place

of another. [place of another. SURROGATING, sår-ô-gå't-ing, ppr. Putting in the SURROGATION, sår-ô-gå-shån, n. The act of put-

ting in another's place. SURROUNDED, sår-råånd', vt. To inclose on all sides. SURROUNDED, sår-råånd-éd, pp. Inclosed; beset.

SURROUNDING, sår-råond-ing, ppr. Encompassing on all sides. SURSOLID, sår-sôl'id, n. In algebra: the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as

SURSOLID Problem, sur-solf-id, problem, n. In mathematicks: that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. [rest. SURTOUT, stir-tb't, n. A large coat worn over all the SURTURBRAND, stir-ttr-brand, n. Fibrous brown

coal, or bituminous wood: so called in Iceland. SURVENE, sår-vė'n, vt. To come as an addition. SURVENED, sůr-vê'nd, pp. Come as an addition. SURVENING, sůr-vê'n-lng, ppr. Coming as an addition SURVEY, sur-va', vt. To oversee as one in authority.

To measure and estimate land or buildings. SURVEY, sūr-vå', n. View; prospect. Mensuration. SURVEYAL, sūr-vå'dı, n. The same as survey. SURVEYED, sūr-vā'dı, pp. Measured; examined. SURVEYING, sūr-vā'līng, ppr. Examining; measuring. SURVEYING, sūr-vā'līng, np. Examining; measuring.

tics, which teaches the art of measuring land. SURVEYOR, sår-vå'dr, n. An overseer. A measurer of land.

SURVEYORGENERAL, sůr-vå'dr-gen'dr-ål, n. Of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England. SURVEYORSHIP, sůr-vå-ur-ship, n. The office of a surveyor.

SURVIEW, sår'vu', vt. To overlook; to survey. SURVIEW, sår'vu', n. Survey. SURVIEWED, sår-vu'd, pp. Surveyed. SURVIEWING, sår-vu'lng, ppr. Surveying. SURVISE, sår-vi'z, vt. To look over.

SURVISED, sår-vi'zd, pp. Looked over.
SURVISING, sår-vi'z-ing, ppr. Looking over.
SURVIVAL, sår-vi'v-ål, n. SURVIVAL, sûr-vi'v-ål, n.
SURVIVANCE, sûr-vi'v-åns, n.
SURVIVE sår sir-vi'v-åns, n. SURVIVE, sdr-vi'v, vi. To live after the death of another. To remain alive.
SURVIVE, sdr-vi'v, vt. To outlive.

SURVIVED, sår-vi'vd, pp. Outl ed.

SURVIVER, sûr-vi'v-ûr, n. One who outlives ano-SURVIVOR, sûr-vi'v-ûr, n. ther. SURVIVERSHIP, sûr-vi'v-ûr-shîp, n. The state of SURVIVORSHIP, sûr-vi'v-ûr-shîp, n. outliving

SURVIVING, sår-vi'v-ing, ppr. Living beyond the life of others

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sůs-sép-tîb-îl-ît-ê, n. Quality of

SUSCEPTIBLE, sus-sep-tibl, a. Capable of admitting. SUSCEPTIBLE, sus-sep-tibl, a. Capable of admitting. SUSCEPTIBLENESS, süs-sép-tibl-nés, n. Suscepti-SUSCEPTION, süs-sép-tshün, n. Act of taking. [bility. SUSCEPTIVE, süs-sép-tiv, a. Capable to admit. SUSCEPTIVITY, süs-sép-tiv-tr-è, n. Capability of

SUSCITATING, süs-it-å't-lag, ppr. Rousing; exciting. SUSCITATION, süs-it-å'shûn, n. The act of rousing. SUSLIK, süs-'lîk, n. A spotted animal of the rat kind. SUSPECT, süs-pekt', vt. To imagine with a degree of

SUSPECT, sůs-pěkt', vi. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

SUSPECT, sůs-pěkt', vi. To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sůs-pěkt', n. Suspicion.

SUSPECT, sůs-pěkt', n. Suspicion.

SUSPECTABLĒ, sůs-pěkt-žůl, a. That may be susSUSPECTED, sůs-pěkt-žůl, p. Imagined; mistrusted.

SUSPECTEDLY, sůs-pěkt-žůl, ad. So as to be suspected. suspected. SUSPECTEDNESS, sås-pekt'-ed-nes, n. State of being

SUSPECTER, sås-pekt-dr, n. One who suspects. SUSPECTFUL, sås-pekt-föl, a. Apt to suspect.

SUSPECTING, sůs-pěkt-ing, ppr. Imagining; mis-

SUSPECTLESS, sås-pėkt'lės, a. Not suspecting.
SUSPEND, sås-pėnd', vt. To hang; to make to hang
by any thing. To make to stop for a time. To delay. by any thing. To make to stop for a time. To delay. SUSPENDED, sůs-pėnd-ėd, pp. Hung up; delayed. SUSPENDER, sůs-pėnd-lnr, n. One who delays. SUSPENDING, sůs-pėnd-lng, ppr. Hanging up;

holding undetermined.
SUSPENSE, sås-pėns', n. Uncertainty.
SUSPENSE, sås-pėns', a. Held in doubt.
SUSPENSIBILITY, sås-pėns-lb-ll-lt-ė, n. The power of being sustained from sinking. SUSPENSIBLE, sås-pens-fibl, a. Held from sinking.

SUSPENSION, sůs-pen-shůn, n. Act of making to hang any thing on. Temporary cessation. hang any thing on. Temporary cessation. SUSPENSIVE, sås-pens-fiv, a. Doubtful. SUSPENSOR, sås-pens-fiv, n. A bandage to suspend

the scrotum. SUSPENSORY, sůs-pěns'ůr-ê, a. Suspending. Doubt-SUSPENSORY, sůs-pěns'ůr-ê, n. That which holds

up a truss.

SUSPICABLE, sůs-pê-kåbl, a. That may be suspected.

SUSPICION, sůs-pîsh-in, n. The act of suspecting.

SUSPICIOUS, sůs-pîsh-ins, a. Inclined to suspect.

Giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sůs-pish'ůs-lê, ad. With suspicion. SUSPICIOUSNESS, sus-pish-us-nes, n. Tendency to

suspicion. SUSPIRAL, sůs-pi-ral, n. A spring of water passing under ground towards a cistern; also, a breathing-SUSPIRATION, sůs-pir-å-shůn, n. Sigh. [hole.

SUSPIRATION, sus-pir-a-snun, n. Sign. Inote. SUSPIRE, sus-pir, vi. To fetch the breath deep. SUSPIRED, sus-pird, part. a. Desired earnestly. SUSPIRED, sus-pird, pp. Wished for; desired. SUSPIRING, sus-pir-lug, ppr. Wishing for; desiring. SUSTAIN, sus-tä'n, vt. To bear. To support. To SUSTAIN, sus-tä'n, n. What supports. [maintain. SUSTAINABLE, sns-tä'n-åbl, a. That may be sustained. tained.

SUSTAINED, sus-ta'nd, pp. Borne; maintained. SUSTAINER, sus-ta'n-ur, n. One that supports. sufferer.

SUSTAINING, sås-tå'n-ing, ppr. Upholding; sub. sisting. Enduring. 2 T

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SUSTALTIC, sås-tål'tik, a. Mournful; affecting; an
 SUSTALTIC, sus-tai-ing, a. Mournin; anecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks. SUSTENANCE, süs-tén-ans, n. Necessaries of life. SUSTENTACLE, süs-tént-akl, n. Support. SUSTENTATION, süs-tén-tä-shün. n. Support from
                             Maintenance
 SUSURRATION, su-sůr-rå-shun, n. Whisper.
SUTE, su't, n. Sort.
SUTILE, su'tfl, a. Done by stitching. [camp. SUTLER, sût'dîr, n. A man that sells provisions in a
 SUTLING, sutiling, a. Engaged in the occupation of a
                                                            [tret is allowed; neat weight.
 SUTTLE, sat'l, a. Suttle weight: in commerce, is when SUTTEE, sat-tê', n. In the sanscrit of the Hindoos, a
  SUTURATED, su'týar-å't-ed, a. Stitched rogether.
 SUTURE, su'tyur, n. A manner of sewing wounds.
       A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium
 are joined to one another by four sutures. SWAB, såbb', n. A kind of mop. SWAB, såbb', vt. To clean with a mop. SWABBED, såbbd', pp. Cleaned with a mop.
 SWABBER, soob-ur, n. A sweeper of the deck.
 SWABBING, söbb<sup>2</sup>ing, ppr. Cleaning with a mop. SWAD, söbd', n. A peasecod. Short fat person. SWADDLE, söbd'l, vt. To bind in clothes, generally
      used of new-born children.
 SWADDLE, sood, n. Clothes bound round the body.
SWADDLED, sööd'ld, pp. Swathed.
SWADDLING, sööd'lfing, ppr. Swathing.
SWADDLINGBAND, sööd'lfing-bånd, n.
SWADDLINGCLOTH, sööd'lfing-bånd, n.
SWADDLINGCLOTH, sööd'lfing-bånd, n.
 SWADDLINGCLOUT, södd-ling-klaot, n. round a
      new-born child.
 SWAG, sốảg', ri. To hang heavy.
SWAGBELLIED, sốảg²bėl-ở'd,a. Having a large belly.
SWAGBELLIED, sôāg'hēl-&'d,a. Having a large belly. SWAGE, sôā'j, vt. To ease; to soften. SWAGE, sôā'j, vt. To ease; to softened. SWAGED, sôā'jd, pp. Eased; softened. SWAGGER, sôāg'ār, n. To bluster; to bully. [low. SWAGGERER, sôāg'ār, vt. To bluster; to bully. [low. SWAGGERER, sôāg'ār, vt. n. A turbulent noisy fel-SWAGGING, sōāg'ār, app. Sinking or inclining. SWAGGY, sōāg'ār, a. Dependent by its weight. SWAGING, sōā'j'āng, ppr. Easing; softening. WAIN, sōā'n, n. A pastoral youth. SWAINISH, sôā'n-lsh, a. Rustic; ignorant. SWAINMOTE, sōā'n-mō't, n. A court touching matters of the forest. kent by the charter of the forest
      ters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest
ters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year.

SWAIP, sôâ/p, vi. To walk proudly.

SWALE, sôâ/l, vi. To waste away.

SWALE, sôâ/l, vi. To consume; to waste.

SWALED, sôâ/ld, pp. Dressed for bacon; wasted SWALED, sôâ/ld, pp. Dressed for bacon; wasted SWALING, sôâ/ld, np. pp. Consuming; wasting.

SWALLET, sôô/l-ét, n. Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWALLOW, sôô/l-ô, n. A bird of passage.

SWALLOW, sôô/l-ô, vt. To take down the throat. To absorb.
      absorb.
 SWALLOW, sốỏ! ć, n. The throat. A gulf. SWALLOWED, sốỏ! ć'd, pp. Taken into the stomach.
SWALLOWER, số0½-ô-ắr, n. A glutton.
SWALLOWFISH, số0½-ô-fish', n. A seafish of the genus Triglia, called in Cornwall tub fish; remarkable
 with the size of its gill fins.

SWALLOWFLY, sööl-ö-fii, n. The name of the Chelidouius; a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight.

SWALLOWING, sööl-ö-fing, n. The act of taking into
 the stomach; receiving implicitly. SWALLOWING, sööl-o-ing, ppr. Taking into the
 stomach; receiving implicity.

SWALLOWSTONE, sőól-lő-stó'n, n. Chelidonius lapic, a stone which Pliny and other authors affirm to be found in the stomachs of young swallows.

SWALLOWTAIL, sőól-lő-lál, n. A species of willow.
 SWALLOWWORT, sool-o-burt, n. A plant.
 SWAM, soam'. The preterite of swim.
 SWAMP, sôòmp', n. A marsh: a bog.
SWAMP, sôòmp', nt. To sink as in a swamp.
SWAMPED, sôòmpd', pp. Flunged into difficulties.
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SWAMPING, soomping, ppr. Plunging into inextricable difficulties. SWAMPORE, sôòmp-ô'r, n. An ore of iron found in SWAMPY, soomp-o1, n. An ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; bog ore, indurated bog ore. SWAMPY, sôomy'é, a. Boggy; fenny. SWAN, sôon', n. A large water-fowl. SWANG, sôang', n. A piece of green sward liable to be correct with water. be covered with water. [linen cloth. SWANSDOWN, sőónz'dáð'n, n. A fine, soft, thick SWANSKIN, sőón'skin, n. A soft kind of flannel. SWANSKIN, sôôn'skin, n. A soft kind of flannel.
SWAP, sôô'p, n. A blow; a stroke.
SWAP, sôô'p, vi. To trike against violently. To exchange. See Swor.
SWAP, sôô'p, vi. To fall down. To ply the wings.
SWAP, sôô'p, ad. With hasty violence.
SWAPPED, sôô'p'd'ng, pp. Exchanged.
SWAPPING, sôô'p'd'ng, pp. Exchanging.
SWARD, sôâ'rd, n. The surface of the ground.
SWARD, sôâ'rd, vt. To cover with sward.
SWARD, sôâ'rd, vt. To breed a green turf.
SWARD CUTTER, sôâ'rd-kôt'dr. n. An instrument. SWARDCUTTER, sốá/rd-kůt-ur, n. An instrument for cutting sward. SWARDED, soa'rd ed, pp. Covered with sward. SWARDING, sốả/rd-lng, ppr. Covering with sward. SWARDY, sốả/rd-ê, a. Covered with grass. SWARE, sốả/r. The pret. of Swear. SCHWARE, shoả'r, n. A copper coin and money of SWARE, soa'r, n. one-fifth of a groat, and seventy-two groats make a swarming. Swarming. To throng. [in swarming. SWARM ED, sôd'rm, vt. To press close together, as bees SWARMED, sôd'rmd, pp. Crowded; thronged. SWARMING, sôd'r-ming, ppr. Crowding; thronging. SWARTH, sôa'rth, a. Gloomy. Malignant. SWARTH, soartn, a.)
SWART, soartn, a.)
SWART, soartn, a.)
SWARTED, soartn-ed, pp. Made tawny.
SWAIRTH, soartn, n. A row of grass or corn cut
SWARTH, soartn, n. down. The apparition of a person about to die. SWARTHILY, sôá/rth-ll-ê, ad. Blackly; tawnily. SWARTHINESS, sôá/rth-ê-nês, n. Darkness of com-SWARTHINESS, soarth-e-nes, n. [plexion SWARTHY, sôá/rth-ê, a. Black; tawny. [plexion SWARTHY, sôá/rth-é, vt. To blacken. SWARTINESS, sôá/rt-ê-nês, n.] Darkness of colour. plexion. SWARTNESS, soa/rt-nes, n. SWARTING, sóá'rt-ing, ppr. Making tawny. SWARTISH, sóá'rt-ish, a. Somewhat dusky. SWARTY, sóá'rt-tċ, a. Swarthy. SWARVE, sóá'rv, vi. See Swarve. SWASH, sóósh', n. A figure whose circumference is oval, and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. A blustering noise. Impulse of water flowing with violence. SWASH, sôósh', c. SwASH, sôósh', c. SWASHY, sôósh', c. SWASHBUCKLER, södsh'bůk'lůr, n. A kind of swordplayer. valour! SWASHER, soosh'ar, n. One who makes a snow of SWAT, soat. SWAT, sốát'. SWATE, sốá't, The pret. of Sweat. SWATCH, sốơtsh', n. A swathe. SWATH, sốơth', n. A line of grass or corn cut down. A hand. SWATHE, soa'th, vt. To bind; to confine. SWATHED, sốẩ/thd, pp. Baudaged.
SWATHING, sốẩ/th-ing, ppr. Bandaging.
SWAY, sốẩ/, n. Preponderation. Power. Rule. Influ-SWAY, sốẩ/, vt. To move or wield any thing. To bias. To bear rule. To rule. fluence. SWAY, sôå', vi. To be drawn by weight. To have in-SWAYED, sôå'd, pp. Wielded; biassed. SWAYING, sôå'ing, n. Swaying of the back among beasts, is a kind of lumbago. SWAYING, sôå'lng, ppr. Wielding; ruling. SWEAL, sôè'l. See SWALE.

SWEALING, soel-ing, ppr. Melting and wasting away

1 2 3 4 8 6 7 5 1 61 2 6 6 8 4 4 a'll. a'rt. a'ce. e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'.—on', was', at'.—good'.—w, o.—y, e, or i.—i, u.

SWEAR, soa'r, vi. To utter an oath. To obtest the great name profanely. SWEAR, soar, vt. To [by oath. To obtest To declare upon oath. SWEARER, soa'r-dr, n. A wretch who obtests the reat name profanely.

SWEARING, soa'r-ing, n. The act of declaring upon

oath. The practice of using profane oaths.

SWEARING, sôå'r-ing, ppr. Affirming upon oath.

SWEAT, sôët', n. The matter evacuated at the pores.

SWEAT, sôët', To be moist on the body with heat or labour. To emit moisture.

SWEAT, số t', vt. To make to sweat. SWEATED, số t' ch, pp. Emitted from the pores.

SWEATING, soet-ing, n. Moisture emitted.

SWEATING, sötting, ppr. Emitting moisture from the pores of the skin. SWEATINGBATH, sötting-båtth, n. A bath for ex-

citing perspiration. SWEATINGIRON, soet-ing-i-run, n. A kind of knife

to scrape sweat from horses.

SWEATINGSICKNESS, soet-ing-sik-nes, n. A febril epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Ecrope, but particularly in England, in the fifteenth and a steenth centuries. Its first appearance was in the arm, of the Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., on his landing at Milford Haven, in 1485. SWEATY, sôct-c, a. Moist with sweat.

SWEDE, sôé'd, n. A native of Sweden. SWEDISH, sôé'd-îsh, a. Respecting the Swedes. SWEDISHTURNIP, sôé'dîsh-tůr'-nîp, n. The ruta

baga, a hard sort of turnip, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued.

WEEP, sôé'p, vt. To clean with a besom.

with pomp. To drive off with violence. To carry

with pomp. To drive off with violence. SWEEP, soe'p, n. The act of sweeping. Violent and

general destruction.

SWEEPER, sốć'p-ủn, n. One that sweeps. [broom.

SWEEPING, sốć'p-ủng, ppr. Brushing over with a

SWEEPINGS, sốć'p-ủngz, n. That which is swept away. SWEEPNET, soe p-net, n. A net that takes in a great

compass. SWEEPSTAKE, sôê'p-stå'k, n. The whole that is staked, and is a common phrase at horse-races.

SWEEPY, sôê'p-ê, a. Passing with speed. Wavy. WEET, soe't, n. Something pleasing. A perfume. WEET, soe't, a. Pleasing to any sense. Mild; gentle;

pleasing. SWEETAPPLE, sôé't-apl, n. The annona squamosa SWEETBREAD, soe't-bred, n. The pancreas of the

calf. WEETBRIAR, soe't-bri-ur, n. A fragrant shrub.

SWEETBROOM, sôé't-brô'm, n. An berb. SWEETCICELY, sôé't-sîs-îl-ê, n. A plant. SWEETCISTUS, sôé't-sîs-îtůs, n. A shrub, called also

gumeistus.

WEETCORN, sôé't-kả'rn, n. A variety of maiz.

WEETEN, sôé'tn, vi. To grow sweet.

WEETEN, sôé'tn, vi. To make sweet. To softe

To soften. WEETENED, sôê'tnd, pp. Made sweet. WEETENER, sôê't-nůr, n. One that palliates.

WEETENING, soe't-ning, ppr. Making sweet. WEETFLAG, sôê't-flåg', n. A plant of the genus

WEETGUM, sôé't-gum, n. A tree of the genus

liquidambar WEETHEART, sôê't-hârt, n. A lover or mistress.

WEETING, sôê't-îng, n. A sweet luscious apple.

WEETISH, sốċ't-Ish, a. Somewhat sweet. WEETISHNESS, sốċ't-Ish-nés, n. Quality of being [dianthus. somewhat sweet.

WEETJOHNS, sôê't-jonz, n. A plant, a species of WEETLY, sôê't-lê, ad. In a sweet manner. WEETMARJORAM, sôê't-mâ'r - jûr-âm,

achillea. MARJORAM. WEETMAUDLIN, soe't-ma'd-lin, n. A species of WEETMEAT, soê't-mê't, n. Fruits preserved with

SWEETNESS, sôé't-nes, n. The quality of being sweet.

SWEETPEA, sôé/t-pê, n. A pea cultivated for ornament. SWEETROOT, sôê't-rô't, n. The liquorice, or glycirr-SWEETRUSH, sôê't-rûsh, n. Another name of the

sweetflag, a species of acorus. SWEETSCENTED, sôé't-sént-éd, a. Having a sweet

smell. smell. SWEETSMELLING, sôê't-smêl-îng, a. Having a sweet

SWEETSOP, sôé't-sôp, n. A name of the annona squamosa SWEETSULTAN, sôê't-sûl'tun, n. A plant, a species

of centaurea praria.

or centaurea.

SWEETWILLIAM, sốể t-ỗil' yam, n. A plant of the genus caSWEETWILLIAM, sốể t-ỗil' yam, n. A plant.

SWEETWILLOW, sốể t-ỗil' yam, n. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

SWELL, sốể l', n. The fluctuating motion of the sea;

the surf. SWELL, sőél', vt. To cause to increase. To aggravate. SWELL, sőél', vi. To grow bigger. To tumify. To

be exasperated.

SWELLED, söeld', pp. Enlarged in bulk. Inflamed. SWELLING, söelding, n. Morbid tumour.

SWELLING, soelling, ppr. Enlarging. Inflating. SWELT, soell', vi. A poetical variation of swelled.

SWELT, sốélt', vi. A poetical variation of swelled. To faint; to swoon.

SWELT, sốélt', vi. To overpower with heat.

SWELTER, sốélt'-år, vi. To be pained with heat.

SWELTER, sốélt'-år, vi. To parch with heat.

SWELTERED, sốélt'-år, vp. Oppressed with heat.

SWELTERING, sốélt'-år-ing, ppr. Oppressing with SWELTRY, sốélt'-àr-ing, ppr. Oppressing with SWELTRY, sốélt'-àr-ing, ppr. Oppressing with SWELTRY, sốélt'-àr-ing, ppr. Oppressing with SWELTRY, sốélt'-àr-ing, ppr. Oppressing with swell heat.

SWERT, sốélt', sốélt'-àr-ing, ppr. Oppressing with swell heat.

SWERD, sốerd', vi. See SWARD.

SWERD, sốérd', vi. See SWARD.

SWERVE, sốérd', vi. To rove. To depart from duty.

SWERVING, sốérv'-àng, n. The act of departing from rule or duty.

rule or duty.

SWERVING, sôérv-ing, ppr. Deviating from any SWEVEN, sôévn, n. A dream.

SWIFT, sôift, n. The current of a stream. A bird like

SWIFT, soift', a. Quick; nimble. Prompt. SWIFTER, soift'ur, n. In a ship: a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat

longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.

SWIFTER, söift-ür,vt. To stretch as shrouds by tackles. SWIFTERED, sôift-fard, pp. Stretched by tackles. SWIFTERING, sôift-far-ing, ppr. Stretching by tackles. SWIFTFOOT, sôift-fôt, a. Nimble. SWIFTHEELED, sôift-fôtd, a. Swiftfoot; rapid.

SWIFTHEELED, sõlft'hê'ld, a. Swiftfoot; rapid. SWIFTLY, sõlft'lė, ad. Nimbly. SWIFTNESS, sõlft'nės, n. Speed; nimbleness. SWIG, sõlg', n. A large draught. SWIG, sõlg', vi. To drink by large draughts. SWIG, sõlg', vi. To suck greedily. SWIGGED, sõlgd', pp. Drank in large draughts. SWIGGING, sõlg'lng, ppr. Drinking in large draughts. SWILL, sõll', n. Drink. Hogwash. SWILL, sõll', vi. To be intoxicated. SWILL, sõll', vi. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude. SWILLER, sõll'dr, pp. Swallowed in large quantities. SWILLER, sõll'dr, n. A notorious drunkard. SWILLING, sõll'dr, n. SWILLING, sõll'ng, ppr. Swallowing quantities of liquors.

SWILLINGS, sốil'ingz, n. Hogwash. [of fishes. SWIM, sốim', n. A kind of sliding motion. The bladder SWIM, sốim', vi. To float on the water by the motion of the limbs.

SWIM, sốim', vt. To pass by swimming. SWIMMER, sốim' ur, n. One who swims.

SWIMMING, sôim'ing, n. The act of floating or of moving in the water by the motion of the limbs. Dizziness.

SWIMMINGLY, sốim'ing-lê, ad. Smoothly. SWINDLE, sốind'i, vt. To defraud by false pretences. SWINDLED, sốin'dld, pp. Defrauded. 643

SYL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 8 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

SWINDLER, sốind'lůr, n. A sharper; a cheat. SWINDLING, sốind'lĩng, n. The act of obtaining goods nuder false pretences.
SWINDLING, söind-ling, ppr. Defrauding.
SWINE, sōi'n, n. A hog; a pig.
SWINEBREAD, sōi'n-brēd,n. A kind of plant; truffles. SWINECASE, sői'n-kä's, n. SWINECOAT, sői'n-kö't, n. A hogsty. SWINECRUE, sői'n-kru', n. SWINECRES, sői'n-kre's, n. A species of cress. SWINEGRASS, sối'n-grås, n. An herb. SWINEHERD, sối'n-hèrd, n. A keeper of hogs. SWINEOAT, sối'n-ởt, n. A kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs.

SWINEPIPE, sối'n-pi'p, n. A bird of the thrush kind.

SWINEPOCKS, sối'n-pòks, n.

SWINEPOX, sối'n-pòks, n.

SWINESTONE, sối'n-pòks, n. A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid SWINESTY, sối'n-sti', n. A hogsty. [odour. SWINETHISTLE, sối'n-this'l, n. The sow thistle. SWING, sốing', n. Power of a body put in motion. Unrestrained liberty.

SWING, sốing', vi. To wave to and fro on a rope.

SWING, sốing', vi. To wave loosely.

SWINGBRIDGE, sốing'brij', n. À bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals.

SWINGE, sốinj', n. A sway of anything in motion.

SWINGE, sốinj', vt. To punish. To move as a lash.

SWINGEBUCKLER, sốinj'-bắk'-lắr, n. A bully. SWINGED, sốinjd', pp. Whipped.
SWINGEING, sốinjd'ing, ppr. Beating.
SWINGEINGLY, sốinjd'ing, pp. dd. Vastly, greatly.
SWINGEINGLY, sốinjding, a. Great, huge.
SWINGER, sốinjdin, a. One who swings. SWINGING, sonjing, n. The act of swinging. SWINGING, sôing-ing, n. The act of swinging.
SWINGING, sôing-ing, ppr. Waving.
SWINGLE, sôing-ing, n. A wooden
SWINGLINGKNIFE, sôing-gling-ni'f, a. instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax.

SWINGLE, sốing/gl, vt. To clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a knife. SWINGLE, sốing/gl, vi. To dangle.
SWINGLED, sốinggld', pp. Cleaned by beating with a wooden knife. SWINGLING, sốing-gling, ppr. Cleaning flax. SWINGLINGTOW, sốing-gling-tở, n. The coarse part of flax. SWINGTREE, sốing-trê, n. The bar of a carriage, to which traces are fastened. SWINGWHEEL, sốing-hoel, n. In a timepiece: the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch or wheel which drives the pendulum. In a balance clock it is called the crown wheel. balance clock it is called the crown wheel. SWINISH, sối'n-fsh, a. Gross; brutal. SWINK, sốingk', n. Labour; drudgery. SWINK, sốingk', vt. To overlabour. SWINK, sốingk', vt. To labour; to drudge. SWINKED, sốingkd', pp. Overlaboured. SWINKER, sốingk-fir, n. A labourer. SWINKING, sốingk-fing, ppr. Overlabouring. GWIPES, sối'ps, n. Bad smallber. SWIPES, sối'ps, n. Bad smallber. SWIPERS, sối'ps, n. Bad smallber. SWIPPER, soip'ur, a. Nimble; quick. SWISS, sois', n. SWISS, sốis', n.
SWITZER, sốit'zắr, n.
A native of Switzerland.
SWISS, sốis', a. Of or belonging to Switzerland.
SWITC'1, sốitsh', n. A small twig.
SWITCH, sốitsh', vi. To lash; to jerk.
SWITCH, sốitsh', vi. To walk with a jerk.
SWITCHED, sốitshd', pp. Beaten with a twig.
SWITCHING, sốitshd', pp. Striking with a small
SWITHE, sốith, ad. Hastily.
[twig.
SWIVEL, sốit'l. n. Something fixed in scattering. SWIVEL, solv'l, n. Something fixed in another body so as so turn round it. A small cannon.

SWIVEL, sőűv'l, vi. To turn on a pivot.

SWIVELHOOK, sőűv'l-hők, n. A hook that turns on the end of an iron block-strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle. SWOB, sốôb', n. A mop. SWOB, sốôb', vt. To clean with a swob. SWOBBED, sốôbd', pp. Cleaned with a swob.

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SWOONING, sốb'n-lug, ppr. Fainting away. SWOOP, sốb'p, n. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. SWOOP, sốb'p, vt. To seize by falling at once, as SWOOP, söö'p, vt. To seize by falling at once, as a hawk upon his prey.

SWOOP, söö'p, vt. To pass with pomp.

SWOOPED, söö'pd, pp. Seized; caught up. Faller SWOOPING, söö'p-lng, ppr. Falling on. Seizing.

SWOP, sööy', n. An exchange.

SWOPED, sööp', pp. Exchanged; bartered.

SWOPPING, sööp', pp. Exchanged; bartered.

SWOPPING, sööp', np. ppr. Bartering; exchanging.

SWORD, sö'rd, n. A weapon used for fighting hand to hand. Emblem of authority. SWORDBEARER, số/rd-bắ/r-ắr, n. An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor. SWORDBELT, số'rd-belt, n. A belt by which a swore is suspended. [sword. SWORDBLADE, số/rd-blå'd, n. The cutting part of sWORDED, số/rd-èd, a. Girt with a sword. SWORDER, số'rd-tử, n. A cutthroat; a soldier. SWORDFISH, số'rd-fish, n. A fish with a long shar bone issuing from his head. SWORDFIGHT, sô'rd-fi't, n. A combat with swords. SWORDGRASS, 30'rd-grås, n. A kind of sedge; glader. SWORDKNOT, sô'rd-nôt, n. Riband to the hilt is SWORDLAW, sô'rd-lâ', n. Violence. [the sword SWORDMAN, sô'rd-man, n. Soldier; fighting man. SWORDPLAYER, sô'rd-plå-tir, n. Fencer; one who exhibits in publick by fighting prizes.

SWORDSHAPED, sô'rd-shâ'pd, a. Shaped likesword: as, a swordshaped-leaf.
SWORE, sốố'r. The pret. of swear.
SWORN, sốố'rn. The pp. of swear.
SWOUND, sốố'nd, or số đố'nd, vi. To swoon. SWOUND, söb'nd, or soao nu, vt. At swoods
SWUM, söb'nd, pret. and pp. of swim.
SWUNG, söb'ng' pret. and pp. of swing.
SYBA, sib', a. Properly sib; which see.
SYBARITICAL, sib-å-rit-'ik-ål, a. } Luxurious; wan
SYBARITICK, sib-å-rit-'ik, a. } ton. SYBARITICK, slb-å-rit-'k, a. } ton.
SYCAMINE, slk-å-mi'n, n. } A tree.
SYCAMORE, slk-å-mi'r, n. } A tree.
SYCAMOREMOTH, slk-å-mi'r-moth, n. A large an beautiful moth or night-butterny, so cannot caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.

SYCITE, sik-i't, n. Figstone: a name given to no dules of flint, or pebbles, which resemble a fig.

SYCOPHANCY, sik-ò-fans-è, n. The practice of SYCOPHANT, sík-có-fánt, n. A talebearer. A para SYCOPHANT, sík-có-fánt, vt. To calumniate. SYCOPHANT, sík-có-fánt, vi. To play the sycophan SYCOPHANTI, SIK-0-laint, vz. 10 piay the Sycophant SYCOPHANTED, sik-6-fant-êtd, pp. Flattered meanly. SYCOPHANTICK, sik-6-fant-îk-âl, a. Meanly. SYCOPHANTICK, sik-6-fant-îng, ppr. Flatterin SYCOPHANTING sik-6-fant-îng, ppr. Flatterin Italehear. meanly. SYCOPHANTISE, sîk-ô-fânt-i'z, vi. To play the SYCOPHANTRY, sîk-ô-fânt-rê, n. A malignant tal bearing.

SYDNEAN, sîd-nê'ân, a. Denoting a species
SYDNEIAN, sîd-nê'ŷân, a. white earth brougl
from Sydney, in New South Wales.

SYENITE, si'ên-i't, n. See SIENITE. SYKE, sík, n. A small brook in low ground.
SYLLABICAL, síl-låb-ík-ål, a. \ Consisting of syll
SYLLABICALLY, síl-låb-ík, a. \ bles.
SYLLABICALLY, síl-låb-ík-ál-å, ad. In a syllabi manner. [dividing words into syllable SYLLABICATION, sil-låb-ik-å-shun. n. The act SYLLABLE, sîl-âbl, n. As much of a word as is u tered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation SYLLABLE, sfl-abl, vt. To utter; to pronounce. SYLLABLED, sil-abld, pp. Articulated into syllable

talebeard

SWOBBER, số b'd'ng, n. A sweeper of the deck. SWOBBING, số b'd'ng, ppr. Cleaning with a swob

SWOBBING, \$60019, ppr. Cleaning with a st SWOLLEN, \$68/ln, SWOLN, \$68/ln, The pp. of swell. SWOM, \$60m'. The pret. of swim. SWOON, \$68/n, n. A fainting-fit. SWOON, \$68/n, vi. To faint. SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, \$68/n, fire, pret. Feinting with a st SWOONING, fire, pr

SYN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 ? - 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet' bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u

YLLABLING, síl-å-bling, ppr. Articulating syllables. YLLABUB, síl-å-bdb, n. Milk and acids.

YLLABUS, sîl'å-bůs, n. An abstract; a compendium

containing the heads of a discourse.

YLLOGISM, sil'ô-jizm, n. An argument composed

of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sîl-ò-jîst-îk-âl, a. Relating to a SYLLOGISTICALLY, sîl-ò-jîst-îk-âl-ê, ad. In the

form of a syllogism. YLLOGIZATION, sil-ô-ji'z-å'shån, n. The act of

reasoning by syllogism.

SYLLOGIZE, sîl-ĉ-ji'z, vi. To reason by syllogism.

SYLLOGIZER, sîl-ĉ-ji'z-år, n. One who reasons by syllogisms. YLLOGIZING, sîl-ô-ji'z-îng, ppr. Reasoning by

SYLPH. silf', n.

YLPHID, silf'id, n.

YLVA. sil'vå, n. In poetry: a poetical, piece composed in a start or kind of transport.

SYLVAN, sîl-vûn. a. A wood-god, or satyr. A rustick. SYLVAN, sîl-vûn. a. Woody; shady. SYLVANITE, sîl-vûn-i/t, n. Native tellurium, a me-

tallic substance recently discovered.

YMBOL, sim-bůl, n. A type. A sign or badge.

YMBOLICAL, sim-bòl-fk-ål, a. Representative;

YMBOLICALLY, sim-bolik-al-e, ad. Tipically.

YMBOLISM, sīm'bůl-izm, n. Among chymists: consent of parts.
YMBOLIZATION, sim-bůl-i-zå-shůn, n. Repre-

sentation; resemblance.

YMBOLIZE, sim'bul-i'z, vi. To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

SYMBOLIZE, sim-bůl-i'z, vt. To make representative

of something. [properties. SYMBOLIZED, sim'bůl-i'zd, pp. Made to agree in SYMBOLIZING, sim'bůl-i'z-ing, ppr. Representing

by some properties in common.

SYMMETRAL, sim-ét-rål, a. Commensurable.

SYMMETRIAN, sim-mét-rå-ån, n. One studious of

proportion.

SYMMETRICAL, sîm-mět-rîk-âl, a. Proportionate.
SYMMETRICALLY, sîm-mět-rîk-âl-ê, ad. With
due proportion.
[in its parts.] due proportion.

YMMETRIZE, sim-ét-ri'z, vt. To make proportional

YMMETRIZED, sim-ét-ri'zd, pp. Made proportional.

YMMETRIZING, sim-ét-ri'z-ing, ppr.

Reducing

to symmetry.

SYMMETRY, sim-ét-ré, n. Proportion of one part to symmetry.

Having YMPATHETICK, sîm-på-thét-îk, a.

mutual sensation.

YMPATHETICALLY, sîm-på-thet'îk-ål ê, ad. With sympathy. [To agree. SYMPATHIZE, sim-pa-thi'z, vi. To feel for another. SYMPATHIZING, sim-pa-thi'z-ing, ppr. Feeling

YMPATHY, sîm'på-thé, n. Fellow-feeling. [mour.symPEPSIS, sîm-pép'sîs, n. The concoction of a tu-symPEXIUM, sîm-pêks'yûm, n. A species of stones. YMPHONIOUS, sim-fo'n-yus, a. Harmonious in

SYMPHONIZE, sim'fô-ni'z, vi. To agree with. SYMPHONY, sim'fô-nê, n. Concert of instrumen's. SYMPHYSIS, sim'fîs-îs, n. A connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

SYMPOSIAC, sîm-pô'zê-ak, n. A conversation of

philosophers at a banquet. SYMPOSIAC, sim-pô-zê-åk, α. Relating to merrymakings.

SYMPOSIUM, sim-pô/z-ŷum, n. A 100000 SYMPTOM, simp-tûm, n. A sign; a token. SYMPTOMATICAL, simp-tô-mât-îk, a. } Happening concurrently, or occasionally. Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sîmp-tô-måt-ik-ál-ê, ad. In the nature of a symptom.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, simp-tům-å-tôl-ô-jê, n. That

part of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases. SYNAGOGICAL, sin-å-gog'ik-ål, a. Pertaining to a

SYNAGOGUE, sin'a-gog, n. An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNAGRIS, sin-a-gris, n. A fish caught in the Archipelago. It has a sharp back, and is reckoned a species of sparus.

SYNALEPHA, sîn-å-le'få, n. A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as ill' ego.

SYNARCHY, sîn-ar-kê, n. Joint sovereignty. SYNARESIS, sin-å-rė'sis, n. Contraction. The SYNARESY, sin-å-rė'sė, n. shortening of a word

by the omission of a letter, as ne'er for never.

SYNARTHROSIS, sîn-år-thrô-sis, n. A close con-

junction of two bones.

SYNAXIS, sin-åks/is, n. A meeting of persons.

SYNCHONDROSIS, sin-kon drô/sis, n. An union

by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. SYNCHRONAL, sin'krô-nål, n. That which happens at the same time with another thing.

SYNCHRONAL, sin-krô-nål, a. Happening at the

SYNCHRONICAL, sin-kron-ik-al, a. Happening to-SYNCHRONISM, sīn'krò-nīzm, n. Concurrence of

events happening at the same time. [same time. SYNCHRONIZE, sîn'krô-ni'z, vi. To concur at the SYNCHRONOUS, sîn'krô-nûs, a. Happening at the

same time. SYNCHRONOUSLY, sîn'krô-nůs-lê. ad. At the same SYNCHYSIS, sin kis-is, n A confusion of words in a sentence. [from the middle of a word. SYNCOPATE, sin kô-pa't, vt. To contract by taking

SYNCOPATE, sin'kô-på't, vt. To contract by taking SYNCOPATED, sin'kô-på't-èd, pp. Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of a word.

SYNCOPATING, sin'kô-på't-ing, ppr. Contracting: shortening.

SYNCOPE, sîn'kô-pê, n Fainting fit. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SYNCOPIST, sin-kô-pist, n. Contractor of words.

SYNCOPIZE, sin-kô-pi/z, vt. To abridge.

SYNCOPIZED, sin-kô-pi/z, vp. Contracted by the

SYNCOPIZED, sin-Ko-pizat, pp. Contracted by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYNCOPIZING, sin-kô-pi'z-ling, ppr. Contracting by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYNDICATE, sin-dik-å't, vt. To judge; to censure.

SYNDICATED, sin-dik-å't-èd, pp. Judged; censured.

SYNDICATING, sin'dik-a't-ing, ppr. Judging; censuring

SYNDICK, sin'dik, n. A kind of chief magistrate. SYNDROME, sin'dro-me, n. Concurrent action.

SYNECDOCHE, sîn-êk'dô-kê, n. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. SYNECDOCHICAL, sin-ek-dok-ik-al, a. Expressed

by a synecdoche. SYNECDOCHICALLY, sîn-ěk-dôk-îk-ål-ê, ad. Ac-

SYNERGEOUTCALET, sin-ex-doctar-al-ey-dat. Agroording to a synecdochical way of speaking.

SYNERGETIC, sin-ur-jet-ik, a.

SYNERGISTICK, sin-er-jist-ik, a.

Co-operating.

SYNGENESE, sin-ijen-e'z, n. A plant whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYNGENESIAN, sin-jen e'z-yan, a. Pertaining to

the class of syngenesia. SYNNEUROSIS, sin-u-rô-sis, n. The connexion

made by a ligament.

SYNOCHA, sin-ò'-kā, n. Inflammatory fever.
SYNOD, sin-ò'd, n. An assembly of ecclesiasticks.
Conjunction of the heavely bodies.

SYNODAL, sîn'dd-al, a. Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter. SYNODAL, sin'dd-ål, a.

SYNODAL, sin-dd-al, a.
SYNODICAL, sin-dd-ak, a.
SYNODICK, sin-dd-ak, a.

Reckoned from one conjunction of the sun SYNODICK, sîn-òd'îk, a. to another.

SYNODICALLY, sîn-od-îk-âl-ê, ad. By the authority of a synod.

SYNOMOSY, sîn-ům'ô-zê, n. Sworn brotherhood: a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club. [the same thing.

political ciub.
SYNONYMA, sîn-ôn-îm-â, n. Names which signify
SYNONYMAL, sîn-ôn-îm-âl, a. Synonymous,
SYNONYMALLY, sîn-ôn-îm-âl-ê, ad. Synonymously,
SYNONYME, sîn-ô-n-êm, n. A word of the same meaning as some other word. SYNONYMISE, sin-on'im-i'z, vt. To express the

same thing in different words.

SYNONYMISED, sin on'im-i'zd, pp. Expressed in

different words, but the same meaning. SYNONYMISING, sin-on-im-i/z-ing, ppr. Expressing the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMIST, sin-on-im-ist, n. A person who col-lects the names of plants, and reduces them to oneanother.

SYNONYMOUSLY, sîn-on'îm-us-lê, ad. In a synonymous manner.
SYNONYMY, sin-on'im-é, n. The quality of express-

ing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS, sin-òp'sis, n. A general view.

SYNOPTICAL, sin-òp'tik-ål, a. Affording a view of

many parts at once. [manner. SYNOPTICALLY, sîn-ôp-tîk-ål-ê, ad. In a synoptical SYNOVIA, sîn-ô'v-ŷå, n. The fluid secreted in the SYNOVY, sîn-ô-vê, n. cavities of joints for the purpose of lubricating them.

SYNOVIAL, sin-ôv-ŷâl, a. Pertaining to synovia.

SYNTACTICAL, sin-tâk-tîk-ål, a. Relating to the

construction of speech. SYNTACTICALLY, sîn-tâk-tîk-âl-ê, ad. In confor-

mity to syntax.

SYNTAX, sin'tåks, n.

SYNTAXIS, sin tåks'is, n

which teaches the con-

struction of words.

SYNTERESIS, sin-tér-é-sis, n. A remorse of conscience. SYNTERETIC, sin-ter-et-ik, a. Belonging to the preservation of health.

SYNTETICAL, sin-tet'ik-al, a. In a rapid consump-

SYNTETICAL, sin-tet'ik-al, a. In a rapid consumpSYNTEXIS, sin-teks'ls, n. A deep consumption.
SYNTHESIS, sin-thet'ls-is, n. The act of joining.
SYNTHETICAL, sin-thet'lk-al, a. Conjoining;
SYNTHETICK, sin-thet'lk, a. compounding.
SYNTHETICALLY, sin thet'lk al-e, ad. By synthe-[structure.

SYNTHETIZE, sîn'thê-ti'z, vt. To unite in regular SYNTHETIZED, sîn'thê-ti'zd, pp. United in regular [regular structure.

SYNTHETIZING, sîn-thê-ti/z-îng, ppr. Uniting in SYNTOMY, sin-tô-mê. n. Conciseness; brevity. SYNTONIC, sîn-tôn-îk, a. In music; sharp; intense.

SYPHILIS. See SIPHILIS.

SYPHILITIC, siph-il-it-ik, a. See Siphilitic.

SYPHON, si-rôn, n. A tube; a pipe.
SYREN, si-rôn, n. See Siren.
SYRIAC, si-rôk, a. Spoken in old Syria.
SYRIAC, si-rôk, n. The Syriack language.

SYRIACISM, sir-ýða-sizm, n. SYRIASISM, sir-ýða-sizm, n. SYRIANISM, sir-ýða-sizm, n. SYRIASM, sir-ýðazm, n. SYRIASM, sir-ýða, n. SYRIASM, sir-ýða, n. Pertaining to Syria.

SYRINGA, shr'in-gà, n. A flowering shrub. SYRINGE, shr'inj, n. A pipe through which liquor is

squirted.
SYRINGE, sir-inj, vt. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGED, sir-injd, pp. Injected by means of a pipe or syringe. [a syringe. SYRINGING, sir'înj-îng, ppr. Injecting by means of SYRINGOTOMY, sir-în-gôt'ô-mê, n. The act of

cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sfr-tis, n. A quick sand; a bog.

SYRUP, survay. See Siror. [a constitution SYSTASIS, sis-ta-sis, n. The consistence of any thing SYSTEM, sis-tam, n. A scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sîs-têm-ât-îk-âl, a. Written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. [of a system. SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tem-at-ik-al-e, ad. In form

SYSTEMATIST, sīs-tem-ā-tīst, n. SYSTEMATIZER, sīs-tem-ā-tī/z-ūr, n. One who reduce:

things to a system.

SYSTEMATIZE, sis'tem-a-ti'z, vt. To reduce to a system. [duction of things to a regular method SYSTEMIZATION, sîs-têm-i/zå/shůn, n. The re-SYSTEMIZED, sîs/têm-i/z-ing, ppr. Reducing to discount of the system of the sys

due method. systems SYSTEMMAKER, sis'tem-ma'k-ur, n. One who form

SYSTEMMONGER, sis-tem-mungg-ur, n. One for of framing systems.

SYSTOLE, sis-tô-lê, n. The contraction of the heart

The shortening of a long syllable.

SYSTYLE, sis-ti'l, or sis-ti'l, n. A building in which

the pillars are near together. SYTHE, si'th, n. An instrument for mowing grass, o

cutting grain, or other vegetables. SYTHE, si'th, vt. To mow.

SYTHED, si'thd, a. Armed with sythes.

SYTHED, si'thd, pp. Mowed.

SYTHEMAN, si'th-man, n. A mower.

SYTHING, si'th-ing, ppr. Mowing.

SYZYGY, siz'lj-e, n. A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies,

T.

T, tê, A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of d; but before an i, when following the same sound, nearly approaching to that of d; but before an i, when so is the same sound. lowed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure s . as, nation, salvation: except when s precedes t: as Christian, question.—Walker. The t in nation and salvation is not sounded at all, and therefore cannot have the sound of either a clear, or an obscure s: but, the sound sh is substituted in the place of ti; nat shûn, vå\shûn.—J. K.
TABARD, tåb'\(\cerc{c}\)rd. A herald's coat.
TABARDER, tåb'\(\cerc{c}\)rd. n. One who wears a tabard,

or short gown: the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

TABASHEER, tåb'å-shê'r. n. A Persian word: a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo; it is highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, &c.

TABBIED, tåb'-e'd, pp. Watered; made wavy.

TABBY, tåb'-e', a. A kind of waved silk.

TABBY tåb'-e', a. Brindled with colours.

TABBY, tåb'ê, vt. To pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon.

make the representation of waves thereon.

TABBYING, tåb-ćê-lng, ppr. Watering; making wavy

TABBYING, tåb-ćê-lng, n. The passing of stuffs unde

a calender to give them a wavy appearance.

TABEFACTION, tåb-é-fåk-shun, n. The act of wast

ing away. åbéå-fi, vi. To waste; to extenuate TABERY, tåbéå-fi, vi. To waste; to extenuate TABERD, tåbéå-fi. a. See TABARD. TABERNACLE, tåbéår-nåkl, vi. To enshrine. TABERNACULAR, tåbbår-nåkéu-lêr, a. Latticed. TABERNACULAR, tåbbår-nåkéu-lêr, a. Latticed. TABES, ta'bê'z, n. A consumption in which the pa-

tient is not affected with cough.

TABETIC, tå-bět'ík, a. Wasting; consuming.

TABID, tåb'íd, a. Consumptive.

TABIDNESS, tåb'íd-nés, n. Consumptiveness.

TABLATURE, tåb'lå-tu'r, n. A division of the skul into two tables. In painting: a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

TABLE, tå/bl, n. A level surface. A horizontal sur-

TAL

1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o--v. e. or i—i, u.

face above the ground, used for meals and other pur-

poses. An index.

TABLE, tå'bl, vi. To board.

TABLE, tå'bl, vi. To make into a catalogue.

TABLE, tå'bl, vi. To make into a catalogue. | ply food. To sup-TABLEBED, tå'bl-bed, n. A bed of the figure of a table.

TABLEBEER, tå'bl-bé'r, n. Small beer. TABLEBOOK, tå'bl-bók, n. A book on which any

thing is graved.
TABLECLOTH,ta'bl-kla'th, n. Linen spread on a table.

TABLED, tå'bld, pp. Formed into a table.
TABLELAND, tå'bl-lånd, n. Elevated flat land.
TABLEMAN, tå'bl-mån, n. A man at draughts.

TABLER, tå'b-lår, n. One who boards.
TABLER, tå'b-lår, n. D. A board used for backgammon.
TABLET, tåb'låt, n. pl. A board used for backgammon.
TABLET, tåb'låt, n. A small level surface.
TABLETALK, tå'b'l-tå'k, n. Conversation at table.
TABLING, tå'bling, n. A forming into tables.

TABLING, tå-bling, ppr. Boarding; letting one timber into another.

TABOO, tå-bb', n. In the isles of the Pacific: a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is

of great force among the inhabitants.

TABOO, ta-bb', vt. To interdict, approach, or use; as, to taboo the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. Tabooed ground is held sacred and inviolable. ΓΑΒΟUR, tå'bår, n. A small drum. ΓΑΒΟUK, tå'bår, vi. To drum.

TABOURER, tå-bår-år, n. One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tå-bår-år, n. A small tabour.

TABOURINE, tåb-år-år, n. A tabour.

TABOURINE, tåb-år-år, n. Tabourer.

[synopses.

TABRERE, tå/b-rê/r, n. Tabourer. [synopses. FABULAR, tåb-u-lår, a. Set down in the form of TABULATE, tåb-u-lå/t, vt. To reduce to tables. To

shape with a flat surface. TABULATED, tåb-u-lå/t-èd, a. Having a flat surface. TABULATED. tåb-u-lå/t-èd, pp. Having a flat surface:

as, a tabulated diamond. flat surface. TABULATING, tåb'u-lå't-ing, ppr. Making a square fACAMAHACA, tåk'å-må-håk'å, n. A tree of a fACAMAHAC, tåk-å-må-håk', n.

rance, planted in gardens as an ornament.

[AGE, ta-tshe, n. From taceo: a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent. Tace, in music, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent, during a whole movement.

TACH, tåk', n. Something used for taking hold.

FACHE, tåk', n. See Tack.

FACHE, tåtsh', n. A catch; a loop. [writing.

FACHYGRAPHY, tå-kig-råf-é, n. The art of quick

ACHYGRAPHY, tå-kīg-rāf-ē, n. The art of quick 'ACIT, tås-'ît, a. Silent; implied.
'ACITLY, tås-'ît-lê, ad. Silently.
'ACITURN, tås-'ît-drn, a. Silent.
'ACITURNITY, tås-'t-dr-fr-ē, n. Habitual silence.
'ACK, tåk', vt. To join; to stitch together.
'ACK, tåk', vt. To turn a ship. [at sea. CACK, tåk', v. A small nail. The act of turning ships 'ACK, tåk', n. A small nail. The act of turning ships 'ACKED, tåkd', pp. Fastened; attached.
'ACKET, tåk-'êt, n. A small nail.

ACKING, tåk-ing, ppr. Fastening; attaching; changing a ship's course.

ACKLE, tåk'l, n. An arrow. Weapons. The instruments of sailing.

ACKLE, tak'l, vt. To supply with tackle.

ACKLED, tåk'ld, pp. Harnessed.
[ACKLED, tåk'ld, pp. Harnessed.
[ACKLING, tåk'ling, n. Furniture of the mast. In-

struments of action.

ACKLING, tåk-ling, ppr. Harnessing. ACKSMAN, tåks-mån, n. A tenant or lessee.

ACKSMAN, taks-man, n. A tenant of TACT, tåkt', n. Touch.

ACTICKL, tåk-tik-ål, a. Relating to the art of TACTICKS, tåk-tik, a. ranging a battle.

FACTICKS, tåk-tik, a. One skilled in tacticks.

ACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of ranging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging men in TACTICKS, tåk-tiks, n. The art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging tanging to the art of tanging to the art of tanging ACTILE, tåk-til, a. Susceptible of touch. [battle. ACTILITY, tåk-til-ît-ê,n. Perceptibility by the touch. ACTION, tåk-shun, n. The act of touching.

'ADORNA, tåd-or-nå, n. A name of the sheldrake;

rulpanser, or borough duck.
ADPOLE, tåd'pô'l, n. A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

TA'EN, tả'n, The poetical contraction of taken.
TAFFATA, tảf'ct-ả, n.
TAFFETA, tảf'ct-ả, n.
TAFFEREL, tảf'cr-cl, n. The upper part of the stera TAG, tag', n. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

TAG, tåg', n.A point of metal put to the end of a string.
A young sheep, or teg.
TAG, tåg', vt. To fit with a point of metal.
TAGGED, tågd', pp. Fitted with a point.
TAGGING, tåg'slng, ppr. Fitting with a point.
TAGSORE, tåg'sô'r, n. A disease in sheep.
TAGTAIL, tåg'tål', n. A worm which has the tail of

another colour.

TAIL, tå'l, n. The hinder part of any thing. TAIL, tå'l, vt. To pull by the tail.

TAILAGE, tall-ej, n. A piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law: a toll or tax.

TAILED, tàlld, a. Furnished with a tail, TAILINGS, tàll-lingz, n. pl. The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing.

TAILLE, ta'l, n. The fee which is apposite to feesimple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.

TAILOR, tå'l-år, n. One who makes clothes.
TAILOR, tå'l-år, vi. To perform the business of a tailor.
TAILORESS, tå'l-år-ès, n. A female who makes garments for men.

TAILORING, tå'nt, vt. To sully. To disease; to corrupt.
TAINT, tå'nt, vt. To be infected.

TAINT, ta'nt, n. A spot; a blemish. TAINTED, ta'nt-ed, pp. Impregnated with something thing foul; infecting.

TAINTING, tắ'nt-lag, ppr. Impregnating with some-TAINTLESS, tắ'nt-les, a. Pure. TAINTURE, tắ'nt-yur, n. Taint: tinge. TAKE, tā'k, vt. To receive what is offered. To seize what is not given. To make prisoner. To delight.

To rent. To swallow.

TAKE, tå'k, vi. To direct the course. To please. To have the intended effect.

TAKEN, tå'kn. The part. pass. of Take.
TAKEN, tå'kn, pp. Received; apprehended.
TAKER, tå'k-år, n. One that takes.

TAKING, tak-ing, n. Seizure. Distress of mind. TAKING, ta'k-ing, ppr. Getting possession; catching; attracting.

TAKINGNESS, tå/k-ing-nés, n. Quality of pleasing. TALAPOIN, tål-å-påê/n, n. In Siam: a priest. species of monkey.

species of monkey.

TALBOT, tål-båt, n. A hound.

TALC, tålk', or tålk. See TALK

TALCKITE, tålk-it, n. A species of talck, of a loose

TALCKOUS, tålk-ås, a. Talky.

TALCKY, tålk-å, a. Consisting of talck. [a secret.

TALE, tål, n. A narrative. Reckoning. Disclosure of

TALE, tål, n. To relate stories.

TALEBEARER, tå'l-bå'r-år, n. One who gives offici-

ous intelligence.
TALEBEARING, tå?1-bå'r-ing, n. The act of inform-TALEBEARING, tå?1-bå'r-ing, a. Officiously communicating information.

TALEFÜL, tål föl, a. Abounding in stories. TALENT, tål ént, n. A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. A gift of nature.
TALENTED, tal-ent-ed, a. Possessing talents.

TALENTING, tāl-tent-îng, ppr. Furnishing with talents.
TALES, tā-lê/z, n. A supply for men impanneled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were impanueled, and present in court : tales de circumstantibus.

TALETELLER, tå'l-tél-år, n. One who relates tales TALION, tål'on, n. Law of retaliation. or stories. TALISMAN, tål'iz-mån, n. A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tål-læ-mån-lk, a. Magical.
TALK, tå'k, n. Oral conversation. Report. A kind of stone, composed of plates generally parallel, and flex-

ible and elastic.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

TALK, th'k, vi. To speak; to reason; to confer. TALKATIVE, th'k-h-thv, α. Loquacious. TALKATIVENESS, th'k-h-thv-nes, n. Loquacity. TALKATIVENESS, tà'k-å-tîv-nes, n. Loquacity.
TALKER, tà'k-år, n. One who talks. A boaster.
TALKING, tà'k-ing, n. Oral conversation.
TALKING, tà'k-ing, ppr. Conversing.
TALKY, tàlk-é, a. Resembling talk.
TALL, tà'l, a. High in stature.
TALLAGE, tàl-éj, n. Impost; excise.
TALLAGE, tàl-éj, nr. To lay an impost on.
TALLAGED, tàl-éj, nr. Taxed.
TALLAGIN, tàl-éj-ing, ppr. Taxing.
TALLAGING, tàl-éj-ing, ppr. Taxing.
TALLIED, tàl-éd, pp. Scored. Fitted.
TALLOW, tàl-é, nr. To grease.
TALLOW, tàl-é, nr. To grease.
TALLOWCHANDLER, tàl-é-tshànd-lùr, n. One who makes candles of tallow. makes candles of tallow. TALLOWED, tål'åd, pp. Smeared with tallow. TALLOWER, tål'å-år, a. An animal disposed to form tallow internally. [plexion. TALLOWFACED, tål'ô-få'sd, a. Having a pale com-TALLOWING, tål'ô-ing, n. The art of causing animals to gather tallow.

TALLOWING, tål'-å-fsh, a. Having the nature of talTALLOWY, tål'-å-fsh, a. Having the nature of talTALLOWY, tål'-å-fsh, a. Greasy. [low.
TALLY, tål'-å, n. A stick notched to keep accounts by. All Y, tale, n. A stick notined to keep accounts by. Any thing made to suit another.

TALLY, tålé, vt. To fit; to suit.

TALLY, tålé, vt. To be suitable.

TALLY, tålé, ad. Stoutly; with spirit.

TALLYING, tålé-ång, ppr. Making to correspond.

TALLYMAN, tålé-mån, n. One who sells for weekly payment.
TALMUD, tål'můd, n. payment.

TÅLMUD, tål'můd, n. } The book containing the THALMUD, thål'můd, n. } Jewish traditions, and explications of the law.

TÅLMUDICAL, tål-můd-lk,-ål, a. } Belonging to the TALMUDICK, tål'můd-lk, a. } talmud.

TALMUDIST, tål'můd-lst, n. One well versed in the talmud. talmud. TALMUDISTICK, tål-måd-ist-ik, a. Talmudical. TALNESS, tå'l-nės, n. Height of stature.

TALON, tål'an, n. The claw of a bird of prey.

TALUS, tå'lös, n. That bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg. TAMARINDS, tam'a-rindz, n. The preserved seedpods of the tamarind.
TAMARINDTREE, tåm'å-rind-trê, n. A tree, bearing a flat pod, containing angular seeds surrounded with an acid pulp. [rosaceous. TAMARISK, tam-a-risk, n. A tree, whose flowers are TAMBAC, tām-bāk, n. A mixture of gold and copper, more highly valued than gold itself.

TAMBOUR, tām-bōr, n. See TAMBOURINE. A frame on which a kind of embroidery is worked. In archive tecture: a member of the Corinthian and composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum. A kind of porch. A round stone, or course of stones. TAMBOUR, tam-bor, vt. To embroider. TAMBOUR, tam-bor, pt. 10 embroiderd.

TAMBOURINE, tam-bô-rén, pp. Embroidered.

TAMBOURINE, tam-bô-rén, n. A kind of drum.

TAMBOURING, tam-bôr-ing, ppr. Embroidering.

TAMBOURWORK, tam-bôr-ôurk, n. A kind of embroidery. TAME, tå'm, a. Domestic. Spiritless; unanimated. TAME, tå'm, vt. To reclaim; to make gentle. TAMEABLE, tå'm-åbl, a. Susceptive of taming. TAMED, th'md, pp. Reclaimed from wildness.

TAMELSS, th'm-lès, a. Wild, untamed.

TAMELY, th'm-lè, ad. Spiritlessly.

TAMELSS, th'm-nès, n. Want of spirits. Timidity. TAMER, tå'm-år, n. Conqueror; subduer. TAMING, th'm-ing, ppr. Reclaiming from a wild state. TAMINY, thm'in-ê, n. A kind of woollen stuff. TAMKIN, thm'kn, n. The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

TAMPER, tam'pur, vi. To be busy with physic.

The act of pract TAMPERING, tam'pur-ing, n. The act of practising

TAP TAMPING, tamp'ing, n. The matter that is drived into the hole bored for blasting with powder.

TAMPION, tamp'ŷûn, n. The stopper of a cannon of TOMPION, tomp'ŷûn, n. other piece of ordnance.

TAMPOE, tam'pô, n. A fruit of the East Indies recombling an apple. sembling an apple. Idoos
TAMTAM, tâm²tâm, n. A flat drum used by the Hin
TAN, tân', n. The bark of the oak; the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather.

TAN, tan', vt. To impregnate with bark. To imbrown by the sun. TANBED, tan'bed, n. In gardening: a bed made of tan TANE, tá'n. For taken, tu'en. [weed TANG, tång', n. Taste. Sound. Tone. A kind of sea. TANG, tång', vi. To ring with. TANGENT, tån'-jent, n. In trigonometry: a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it.
but yet intersects another line without the circle
called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a tangent.

TANGIBILITY, tan-jfb-il-it-e, n. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tån-jibl, a. Perceptible by the touch.

TANGLE, tån-ggl, n. A knot. A kind of seaweed.

TANGLE, tån-ggl, vt. See ENTANGLE. To implicate. To embarrass TANGLE, tang'gl, vi. To be entangled.

TANGLED, tangg'ld, pp. Implicated. United or kni together confusedly. TANGLING, tång 'gling, ppr. Implicating. Interweaving TANIST, tån 'lst, n. A kind of governor.
TANISTRY, tån 'lst-re, n. A succession made up o inheritance and election.

TANK, tångk', n. A large cistern.

TANKARD, tångk'ård, n. A large vessel with a cover TANLING, tån'ling, n. One scorched by the heat of TANNED, tånd, pp. Converted into leather.
TANNER, tån'dr, n. One whose trade is to tan leather.
TANNERY, tån'dr-é, n. The house and apparatus for tanning.
TANNIERS, tån'ýèrs, n. An esculent root.
TANNING, tån'ing, n. The process of preparing leading the process of preparing th ther. TANNING, tån'ing, ppr. Converting raw hides into TANPIT, tån'pit, n. A pit where leather is imore; nated with bark TANREC, tan'rek, n. A quadruped of the Indies larger than a rat. TANSPUD, tån'spåd, n. An instrument for peeling the bark from oak, &c.

TANSTOVE, tån'stå v, n. A hothouse with a bark-bed

TANST, tån'zê, n. An odorous plant.

TANT, tånt', n. A kind of field-spider.

TANTALISM, tån'ztå-lizm, n. A punishment like of Tantalus. TANTALITE, tån'-tå-li't, n. A newly-discovered etal TANTALIZATION, tån'-tå-li'z-å-shån, n. Act of tan TANTALIZE, tan'ta-li'z, vt. To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. TANTALIZED, tan'ta-li'zd, pp. Fermented by disap TANTALIZED, tan-ta-irza, pp. retimented by disappointment.

TANTALIZER, tan-ta-li'z-ar, n. One who tantalizes TANTALIZING, tan-ta-li'z-arg, ppr. Teasing by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TANTALUM, tan-ta-li'm, n. Columbian, the me obtained from tantalite, newly discovered.

TANTAMOUNT, tant-a-maont, a. Equivalent.

TANTIVY, tan-tiv-é, ad. To ride at great speed.

TANTLING, tant-a-don, n. One seized with the hop of pleasure unattainable. [with tan]

summer

leather

of pleasure unattainable. [with tau TANVAT, tån'våt, n. A vat in which hides are steepe TANYARD, tån'yård, n. An inclosure where the tan ning of leather is carried on. TAP, tap', n. A gentle blow. A pipe at which the b

quor of a vessel is let out.

TAP, tap', vt. To strike gently. To broach a vessel.

TAP, tap', vi. To strike a gentle blow.

TAPE, ta'p, n. A narrow fillet of linen

TAR

1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 2 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 aTl, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

America.

TAPER, tắ-'půr, n. A wax candle.
TAPER, tắ-'půr, a. Pyramidal; conical.
TAPER, tắ-'půr, vi. To grow gradually smaller.
TAPER, tắ-'půr, vi. To make gradually smaller.
TAPERING, tắ-'půr-'ng, ppr. Making gradually smaller.
TAPERNESS, tắ-'půr-nés, n. The state of being taper.
TAPESTRIED, tắp-'ds-trô'd, pp. Adorned with tapestry.
TAPESTRY, tắp-'és-trê, n. Cloth woven in regular

figures. figures.

TAPESTRY, tåp-és-tré, vt. To adorn with tapestry.

TAPESTRYING, tåp-és-tré-ing, ppr. Adorning with

TAPET, tåp-ét, n. Figured stuff. [tapestry.

TAPETI, tåp-ét-é, n. An animal of the hare kind in

TAPEWORM, tā'p-ôūrm, n. A worm bred in the human intestines or bowels: the body is jointed, and

each joint has its mouth.

TAPHOUSE, tap-haos, n. A room in which beer is sold in small quantities. In inns: usually called, the tap. TAPIOCA, tap-ê-ô-ka, n. A substance extracted from the root of the cassada plant.

TAPIR, ta-pir, n. A quadruped of South America, re-sembling a hog in shape, with a short, moveable pro-

TAPIS, tå'pê', n. Literally tapestry, which formerly covered tables. Whence, matters laid upon the table for discussion.

TAPLASH, tap-lash, n. Poor beer; dregs. TAPPED, tapd, pp. Broached; opened.
TAPPING, tapding, ppr. Broaching; opening.
TAPSTER, tap's-tar, n. One whose business is to

draw beer in an alehouse.

TAR, tå'r, n. The turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. A sailor.

TAR, tå'r, vt. To smear over with tar.

TARABE, tå'-rå'b, n. A large parrot with a red head.

TARANTULA, tå-rån-tu-lå, n. An insect whose bite

is said to be only cured by music.

TARANTULATE, tå-rån'-tu-lå't, vt. To excite emotions by music. [music. TARANTULATED, tå-rån-tu-lå't-ed, pp. Excited by TARANTULATING, tå-rån-tu-lå't-ing, ppr. Ex-

TARAUTIO, citing by music. [lizard. TARAQUIRA, tår-å-kôê'rå, n. A species of American TARDATION, tår-då'shûn, n. The act of hindering. TARDIED, tår'd-ë'd, pp. Delayed.

TARDIGRADE, tår'd-ë-grå'd, n. A genus of edentate

TARDIGRADE, tår-'dė-grā'd, n. A genus of edentate quadrupeds, including the genus bradypus, or sloth. TARDIGRADOUS, tår'd-è-grā'd-dås, a. Moving slowly. TARDILY, tår'd-fl-è, ad. Slowly; sluggishly. TARDINESS, tår'd-è-nès, n. } Slowness. TARDY, tår'd-ft-è, a. Slow; sluggish; dilatory. TARDY, tår'd-è, v. To hinder. TARDY, tår'd-è, v. To hinder. TARDY GAITED, tår'd-è-lng. np. Slow-paced. TARDYING. tår'd-è-lng. np. Hindering.

TARDYING, tå'rd-è-ing, ppr. Hindering. TARE, tå'r, n. A weed that grows among corn. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

taining a commonty; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, tå'r, pret. of tear.

TARED, tå'rd, pp. Having the tare marked.

TARGET, tå'rj, n. A hind buckler borne

TARGET, tår-get, or tår-jét, n. on the left arm.

TARGETED, tår-get-ed, or tå'r-jét-éd, a. Furnished

with a target

with a target.

TARGETIER, tår-gét-é'r, or tår-jét-é'r, n. One TARGUM, tå'r-gům, n. A paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language. TARGUMIST, targum-ist,n, A writer in the targums.

TARIFF, tår-1f, n. A cartel of commerce.

TARIFF, tår-1f, vt. To make a list of duties on goods.

TARIFFED, tår-1fd, pp. Formed into a list of duties on goods. On goods. TARIFFING, tår-if-ing, ppr. Making a list of duties TARIN, tår-in, n. A bird of the genus tringilla, noted

for its beaty and fine notes.

TARING, tå'r-ing, ppr. Marking the amount of tare. TARN, tå'rn, n. A bog; a fen. TARNISH, tå'r-nish, vt. To sully; to soil. TARNISH, tå'r-nish, vi. To lose lustre.

TARNISHED, tå'r-nishd, pp. Sullied. TARNISHING, tå'r-nish-ing, ppr. Sullying. TARPAWLING, tår-pò-ling, n. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

TARRACE, tår'ås, n.
TERRASS, tår'ås, n.
TRAS, trås', n.
TRAS, trås', n. cisterns and other reservoirs. It is burnt like lime, and reduced to powder in mills.

and reduced to powder in mills.

TARRAGON, tår 'å-gån, n. A plant called herbdragon.

TARRED, tår'd, pp. Smeared with tar.

TARRIANCE, tår'e-åns, n. Stay; delay.

TARRIED, tår'e-d, pp. Waited for; delayed.

TARRIER, tår'e-dr, n. A sort of small dog. One

One ' that tarries.

TARRING, ta'r-ing, ppr. Smearing with tar.

TARROCK, tar'uk, n. A sea fowl of the size of the pigeon, remarkable for having no hind toe, but in

pigeon, remarkable for having no hind toe, but in lieu of it a small protuberance.

TARRY, tår-ê, vî. To stay in a place. To delay.

TARRY, tår-ê, vt. To wait for.

TARRY, tår-ê, a. Consisting of tar.

TARRYING, tår-2ê-ling, n. Delay.

TARRYING, tår-ê-ling, ppr. Staying; delaying.

TARSUS, tå'r-sås, n. The space betwixt the lower end of the fossil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long hones that are jointed with, and bear of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear the toes.

TART, tå'rt, n. A small pie of fruit. TART, tå'rt, a. Sour. Keen; severe. TARTAN, tå'r-tån, n. A kind of woollen stuff. TARTANE, tå/r-tån, n. A vessel much used in the Me-

diterranean, with one mast, and a three-cornered sail. TARTAR, tå'r-tår, n. What sticks to wine casks. To catch a Tartar : see CATCH.

TARTAREAN, tår-tå'r-ŷån, a. Hellish. TARTAREOUS, tår-tå'r-ŷås, a. Consisting of tartar. TARTARIN, tå'r-tår-in, n. Fixed vegetable alkali or potash. [with tartar. TARTARINATED, tår-tår-in-å/t-éd, a. Combined TARTARIZATION, tår-tér-i-zå-shûn, n. The act of

forming tartar.

TARTARIZE, tå'r-ter-i'z, vt. To impregnate with

tartar. TARTARIZED, tår'tér-i'zd, pp. Impregnated with TARTARIZING, tår'tér-i'z-ing, ppr. Refining by means of the salt of tartar.

TARTAROUS, tå'r-ter-us, a. Containing tartar.

TARTARUM, tår-tår-åm, n. A preparation of tartar. TARTISH, tå'rt-lsh, a. Somewhat tart. TARTLY, tå'rt-lê, ad. Sharply; sourly. With severity. TARTNESS, tå'rt-nés, n. Sourness. Poignancy of

language.
TARTUFF, tår-tu'f, n. A stupid fellow.
TARTUFISH, tår-tu'f-ish, a. Morose. Precise; formal. TARWATER, tå'r-bå-tůr, n. A cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine.

TASK, tå'sk, n. Something to be done imposed by another. To reprove. done. TASK, tå'sk, vt. To burthen with something to be TASKED, tå'sk, pp. Required to perform something.

TASKMASTER, tå'sk-mås-tår, n. One who imposes tasks. TASKING, tå'sk-ing, ppr. Imposing a task.

TASSEL, tasl, n. An ornamental bunch of glittering substances. The male of the gosshawk.

TASSEL, tås'l, n. An herb.

TASSELD, tås'ld, a. Adorned with tassels.

TASSELD, tås'ld, a. Adorned with tassels. TASTABLE, tå'st-åbl, a. Savoury; relishing.

TASTE, ta'st, n. The sense by which the relish of any

thing is perceived. Intellectual relish.

TASTE, tast, vt. To perceive by the palate. To eat in a small quantity.
TASTE, tå'st, vi. To be tinctured with. To enjoy the

relish of any thing. To enjoy sparingly.

TASTED, tast-ed, a. Having a particular relish.

TASTED, ta'st-ed, pp. Perceived by the organs of taste.

TASTELESS, tå/st-les, a. Insipid. Having no intellectual gust. [of intellectual relish. TASTELESSNESS, tå'st-lés-nés, n. Insipidity. Want

TASTER, ta'st-ur, n. One who takes the first essay of tongue.

TASTING, tå'st-ing, n. The art of perceiving by the TASTING, tå'st-ing, ppr. Perceiving by the taste. TASTY, tå'st-ė, a. Expressed or done so as to show

intellectual relish.

TATTER, tåttår, n. A fluttering rag.
TATTER, tåttår, vt. To tear; to rend.
TATTERDEMALION, tåt-år-dê-måltýån, n. ragged fellow.

TATTERED, tht'ard, pp. Rent in rags.
TATTERING, tht'ar-ing, ppr. Tearing; rending.
TATTLE, tht'l, n. Prate; idle chat.
TATTLE, tht'l, vi. To prate idly.
TATTLER, tht'ldr, n. An idle talker.

TATTLING, tat-ting, ppr. Talking idly.
TATTOO, tat-to, n. The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TATTOO, tat-to, vt. In the South Sea isles: To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures on the body.

TATTOOED, tat-to'd, pp. Marked by stained lines and figures on the body. TATTOOING, tat-to-ing, ppr. Marking with various

figures by stained lines.

TAU, th, n: The toadfish of Carolina, a species of gradus.

TAUGHT, th't. Pret. and pp. of teach. Instructed. TAUNT, th'nt, vt. To reproach; to insult; to revile. TAUNT, th'nt', n. Insult; scoff; ridicule.

TAUNTED. ta'nt-ed, pp. Upbraided with sarcastic words.

Words.
TAUNTER, tå'nt-år, n. One who reproaches or insults.
TAUNTING, tå'nt-ång, ppr. Upbraiding.
TAUNTINGLY, tå'nt-ång-lê, ad. With insult.
TAURICORNOUS, tå-rê-kå'r-nůs, a. Having horns

like a bull.

TAURIFORM, tà'rê-fàrm,a. Having the form of a bull. TAURUS, tà'růs, n. The second sign in the zodiack. TAUTOLOGICAL, tà'tô-lòj'lk-ål, a. Repeating the same thing. the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tå-tôl-ô-jist, n. One who repeats TAUTOLOGIZE, tå-tôl-ô-ji'z, vi. To repeat the same

TAUTOLOGY, tà-tôl'ô-jê, n. Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. TAVERN, tav'urn, n. A house where wine is sold.

and drinkers entertained.

TAVERNER, tåv-år-når, n. TAVERNKEEPER, tåv-årn-ké/p år, n. One who keeps a TAVERNMAN, tav-urn-mån, n. tavern. TAVERNHAUNTER, tåv' urn-hå'n-tur, n. One who

frequents taverns. TAVERNMAN, tav'arn-man, n. The keeper of a

TAVERNING, tåv-dr-ning, n. Act of feasting at taverns. TAW, tå', vt. To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from tan leather,

anim leather, in contransituation from tan let that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tå', n. A marble to play with.

TAWDRILY, tå'dril-è, a. In a tawdry manner.

TAWDRINESS, tå'drê-nès, n. Tinsel finery.

TAWDRY, tå'drê, n. Showy without elegance.

TAWED, tå'd, part. a. Embrowned.

TAWED tå'd n. Dressed as white as leather.

TAWED, tà'd, pp. Dressed as white as leather.

TAWER, ta'-ur, n. A dresser of leather.

TAWERY, tà-dr-ê, n. A manufactory, in which skins are dved.

ΓAWING, tà'îng, ppr. Dressing as white leather.
TAWING, tà'îng, n. The art of preparing skins, and forming them into white leather. TAWNY, ta'ne, a Yellow.

TAX, tåks', n. An impost.

TAX, tåks', vt. To load with imposts. To accuse TAXABLE, tåks-åbl, a. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tåks-å'shån, n. Impost; tax.

TAXED, tåksd', pp. Rated; accused.
TAXER, tåks-år, n. One who taxes.
TAXIARCH, tåks-ĉ-årk, n. An Athenian military

officer commanding a battalion.

TAXIDERME, tåks-id-ér-me, n. The art of preserving

specimens of animals. TAXIDERMIST, tåks-id'er-mist, n. A person skilled

in preserving specimens of animals. TAXING, taks-ing, n. The act of laying on a tax.

TAXING, taks-ing, ppr. Imposing a tax; accusing. TEA, te', n. A Chiuese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

TEACH, tê'tsh, vî. To perform the office of an instructor.
TEACHABLE, tê'tsh-åbl, a. Doeile.
TEACHABLENESS, tê'tsh-åbl-nês, n. Capacity to

TEACHER, te'tsh-ur, n. An instructor; preceptor.

TEACHING, tê'tsh-îng, n. The act of instructing. TEACHING, tê'tsh-îng, ppr. Instructing. TEAD, or TEDE, tê'd, n. A torch; a flambeau. TEADEALER, tê'dê'l-ûr, n. One who sells tea.

TEAGUE, te'g, n. A name of contempt for an Irishman, TEAK, te'k, n. A tree of the East Indies, which furTEEK, te'k, n. A mishes an abundance of ship timber.

TEAM, tê'm, n. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

TEAM, tê'm, vt. To join in a team. TEAMED, tê'md, pp. Joined in a team.

TEAMING, tê'm-fing, ppr. Joining in a team.

TEAMSTER, tê'm-stûr, n. One who drives a team.

TEAMWORK, tê'm-ôûrk, n. Work done by a team.

TEAR, tê'r, n. The water which violent passion forces

from the eyes.

TEAR, th'r, vt. To lacerate; to rend by violent pulling. TEAR, th'r, vt. To fume; to rave. TEAR, th'r, n. A rent; fissure. TEARER, th'r, n. One who tears. TEARFALLING, th'r-th-ing, a. Shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tê'r-fôl, a. Full of tears.
TEARING, tâ'r-fng, ppr. Rending; lacerating.
TEARLESS, tê'r-lês, a. Without tears. [torn TEASE, tê'z, vt. To comb or unravel wool or flax. To TEASED, tê'zd, pp. Vexed; irritated.
TEASEL, tê'zl, n. A plant.

TEASELER, te'z-lur, n. One who raises the nap or woollen cloth by means of the teasel.

TEASER, tê'z-år, n. Whatever torments. TEASING, tê'z-îng, ppr. Carding; vexing.

TEAT, tê't, n. A dug; a pap. TEATHE, tê'th, n. The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding them.

TEATHE, te'th, vt. To feed and enrich by live stock.

TEATHED, tethd, pp. Enriched by live stock. TEATHING, tething, ppr. Enriching land by live stock. TEATREE, tê-trê', n.

The tree or plant that TEAPLANT, tê-plânt, n.

The generic name given it by Linnæus, is thea. It is a native of China, Japan, and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into

South America.
TECHILY, tětsh-fl-ê, ad. Peevishly; fretfully.
TECHINESS, tětsh-é-n-és, n. Peevishness. TECHNICAL, tek-nik-al, a. Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. [manner. TECHNICALLY, têk-nîk-âl-ê, ad. In a technical TECHNICALNES, têk-nîk-âl-nes, n.] The quality TECHNICALITY, têk-nîk-âl-ît-ê, n.] or state of

being technical. TECHNICS, tek-niks,n. The doctrine of arts in general.

TECHNOLOGICAL, tekino-lo'jik-al, a. Pertaining of arts. to technology. TECHNOLOGIST, tek-nol'd-jist, n. One who discourses

TECHNOLOGY, têk-hôl²ô-jê,n. A discourse upon arts. TECHNOLOGY, têk-hôl²ô-jê,n. A discourse upon arts. TECHY, têtsh²ê, a. Peevish; irritable. TECTONICK, têk-tôn²ſk, a. Pertaining to building. TED, têd', vt. To spread new-mown grass, in order to make it into hay

TEDDED, ted-ed, pp. Spread from the swath, as tedded grass.

TEDDER, ted-dr, n. A rope with which any ani-TETHER, teth-dr, n. mal is restrained in a field. TEDDER, ted-dr, vt. To tie up.

TEDDERED, têd-ård, pp. Tied with a tedder. TEDDERING, têd-år-ing, ppr. Tying with a tedder. TE DEUM, tê dê-ûm, n. An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEDDING, têd'lng, ppr. Spreading from the swath. TEDIOUS, tê'd-ŷûs, a. Irksome. Slow. TEDIOUSLY, tê'd-ŷûs-lê, ad. In such a manner as to

[lixity.

TEDIOUSNESS, tê'd-ŷůs-nės, n. Weariness. Pro-TEDIUM, tê'd-ŷům, n. Wearisomeness.

TEEM, tê'm, vt. To produce.

TEEM, tê'm, vi. To engender young. To be full.

TEEMED, tê'md, pp. Produced.

TEEMER, tê'n-êr, n. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tê'm-fôl, a. Pregnant. Prolifick. TEEMING, tê'm-lng, ppr. Producing young TEEMLESS, tê'm-les, a. Unfruitful.

TEEN, tê'n, n. Sorrow; grief. TEEN, tê'n, vt. To excite to do a thing.

TEENED, te'nd, pp. Excited; provoked.
TEENING, te'n-lng, ppr. Exciting; provoking.
TEENS, te'nz, n. The years reckoned by the termination teen.

TEETH, tê'th, n. The plural of tooth.
TEETH, tê'th, vi. To breed teeth.
TEETHING, tê'th-lng, ppr. The operation of the first growth of teeth.

TEGULAR, tég-u-lår, a. Consisting of tiles. TEGULARLY, tég-u-lår-lè, ad. As tiles on a roof. TEGUMENT, tég-u-mènt, n. Cover; the outward

part.
TEHEE, tê-hê', n. An old expression for a laugh.
TEHEE, tê-hê', vt. To titter.
TEIL, tê'l, n. The same with lime tree.
FEINT, tint', n. Colour.
FELARY, têl-êr-ê, a. Spinning webs.
TELEGRAPH, têl-ê-grâf, n. An instrument that answers the end of writing, by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

TELEGRAPHIC, tel-e-graf-ik, a. Pertaining to the telegraph. [final causes of things. TELEOLOGY, tél-é-ól-ó-jê, n. The science of the TELESCOPE, tél-és-kó/p, n. A glass, by which dis-

tant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, těl-és-kòp-ík-ål, a. Belonging to TELESCOPIC, těl-és-kòp-ík, a. a. telescope. TELESIA, tėl-éz-ýà, n. Sapphire. TELESIA, tél-éz-ýà, n. Sapphire. TELESM, tél-éz-m. A kind of magical charm. TELESMATICAL, těl-éz-måt-ík-ål, a. Belonging to telesma

TELESTICK, tê-lês'tîk, n. A poem, where the final

letters of each line make up a name.

TELL, têl', vt. To release; to inform. To count.

TELL, têl', vi. To give an account.

TELLENITE têl'ên-i't, n. Petrified or fossil shells of

the genus tellina. TELLER, těl-ar, n. One who relates. A numberer. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number; their business is to receive all are four in number; their business is to receive an monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treasurer.

TELLING, tel-ing, ppr. Expressing in words or actions. TELLTALE, tel-ta'l, n. One who gives officious in-

telligence.
TELLTALE, tél-tå'l, a. Babbling.
TELLURIUM, tél-u'ré-um, n. A metal recently discovered by Klaproth, combined with gold and silver adventurous. in the ores

TEMERARIOUS, têm-êr-â'r-ŷås, a. Unrcasonably TEMERARIOUSLY, têm-êr-â'r-ŷås-lê, ad. Rashly. TEMERITY, tê-mêr-ît-ê, n. Rashness. TEMIN, têm-în, n. A money of account in Algiers,

equivalent to two carubes, or twenty-nine aspers, about birty-four cents, or 17d. sterling.

TEMPER, tem-pur, n. Constitutional frame of mind.

State to which metals are reduced.

TEMPER, tém-pur, vt. To mix. To compound. To modify. To soothe. To form metals to a proper hardness.

TEMPERAMENT, tem'pur-à-ment, n. Constitution.

Due mixture of opposites.
TEMPERAMENTAL, tem-pur-a-mental, a. Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, têm'pur-ans, n. Moderation.

TEMPERATE, tem-pur-et, a. Moderate in meat and

drink. Free from passion.
TEMPERATELY, tem-pur-êt-lê, ad. Moderately.
TEMPERATENESS, tem-pur-êt-nês, n. Freedom from excesses

TEMPERATIVE, têm'půr-å-tîv, a. Having power to TEMPERATURE, têm'půr-å-tŷur, n. Constitution of nature. Moderation.

TEMPERED, têm-pard, a. Disposed with regard to

the passions.
TEMPERED, tém-pard, pp. Duly modified. Allayed.
TEMPERING, tém-par-lng, ppr. Qualifying by mix-[perturbation.

TEMPEST, tém-pést, vi. To disturb.

TEMPEST, tém-pést, vi. To disturb.

TEMPEST, tém-pést, vi. To storm. [with storms. TEMPESTBEATEN, tém-pést-bé/tn, a. Shattered TEMPESTBO, tém-pést-béd, pp. Disturbed.

TEMPESTTOST, têm'pest-tost, a. Driven about by

storms.

TEMPESTUOUS, têm-pêst-u-us, a. Stormy. TEMPESTUOUSLY, têm-pêst-u-us-lê, ad. Turbulently TEMPESTUOUSNESS, tem-pest'u-us-nes, n. The

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, têm-pêstéu-ûs-nês, n. The state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR, têméplêr, n. A student in the law.

TEMPLE, têmépl, n. A place appropriated to acts of religion. The sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

TEMPLE, têmépl, vt. To build a temple for.

TEMPLED, têmépld, pp. Furnished with a temple.

TEMPLED, têmépld, pp. Furnished with a temple.

TEMPLET, têméplet, n. A piece of timber in a building.

TEMPLING, têméplîng, ppr. Building a temple for.

TEMPORAL, têméplîng, ppr. Building a temple for.

TEMPORALITY, têmeplîng, ppr. Scenlar, pose.

TEMPORALITY, têm-půr-ål-ît-ê, n. Secular pos-TEMPORALS, têm-půr-ālz, n. sessions. TEMPORALLY, têm-půr-āl-ê, ad. With respect to this life.

TEMPORALNESS, tém'půr-ål-nés, n. Worldliness. TEMPORALTY, tém'půr-ål-tê, n. The laity. Se-

cular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tém-pô-rå'n-ŷůs, a. Temporary.
TEMPORARILY, tém-pô-rěr-îl-è, a. For a time

only. [of being temporary. TEMPORARINESS, tem-po-rer-e-nes, n. The state TEMPORARY, têm'-pô-rêr-ê, a. Lasting only for a limited time.

TEMPORIZATION, têm-půr-i-zå-shůn, n. The act of complying with occasions.
TEMPORIZE, tem-par-i'z, vi. To comply with the

times or occasions. TEMPORIZER, têm'půr-i'z-ůr, n. One that com-

plies with times or occasions.

TEMPORIZING, tem-pô-ri'z-ing, ppr. Complying

with, or the prevailing humours.

TEMSE-BREAD, téms-bréd, n. Bread made of TEMSED-BREAD, téms-séd-bréd, n. flour well sifted. TEMPT, témpt', vt. To solicit to ill. To provoke. TEMPTABLE, témpt'ábl, a. Liable to temptation. TEMPTATION, témp-tá-shûn, n. That which is TEMSE-BREAD, tems'bred, n.

offered as a motive to ill.
TEMPTATIONLESS, temp-tä/shůn-lés, a. Having
TEMPTED, témpt/éd, pp. Enticed to evil.
TEMPTER, témpt/ûr, n. An enticer. The infernal

solicitor to evil.

TEMPTING, tempt'ing, ppr. Enticing to evil. TEMPTINGLY, tempt'ing-le, ad. So as to tempt, TEMPTRESS, tempt'res, n. She that tempts.

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J 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

PEMULENCY, tem'u-lens-e, n. Intoxication. TEMULENT, tem'u-lent, a. Inebriated. TEMULENTIVE, tem-u-lent-iv, a. Drunken. TEN, ten', a. The decimal number; twice five. TENABLE, ten'abl, a. That may be maintained. TENACIOUS, ten'a'shus, a. Retentive. Cohe Niggardly TENACIOUSLY, te-na'shus-le, ad. With disposition to hold fast. TENACIOUSNESS, tē-nā/shūs-nēs, n. Unwilling-TENACIOUSNESS, tê-nâ-shús-nés, n. Unwilling-ness to quit, or resign.

TENACITY, tê-nâs-ît-ê, n. Tenaciousness.

TENACY, tên-â-sê, n. Unwillingness to quit.

TENANCY, tên-âns-ê, n. Temporary possession.

TENANT, tên-ânt, n. One that has temporary possession of the property of another: correlative to landlord. One who resides in any place.

TENANT, tên-ânt, vt. To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tên-ânt-âbl, a. Such as may be held by a teast by a tenant.
TENANTED, tén-ant-éd, pp. Held by a tenant.
TENANTING, tén-ant-ing, ppr. Holding as a tenant. TENANTLESS, tenantles, a. Unoccupied. TENANTRY, tenantre, n. A body of tenants on an TENANTSAW, tên-ânt-sâ', n. See TENON.
TENCH, tênsh', n. A pond-fish.
TEND, tênd', vt. To watch; to guard. To attend.
TEND, tênd', vi. To move towards a certain point or TEND, ténd', vi. To move towards a certain point or place. To aim at. To contribute. To attend. TENDANCE, ténd'ans, n. Attendance. Care. TENDED, ténd'éd, pp. Taken care of. Nursed. TENDENCE, ténd'éns, n. \ Direction towards any TENDENCY, ténd'éns-é, n. \ place or object. TENDER, tén'důr, n. Offer for acceptance. A small ship. Lassionate. Gentle. TENDER, tén'důr, vt. To render susceptible. TENDER, tén'důr, vi. To offer for acceptance. TENDER, tén'důr, vi. To offer for acceptance. TENDERED, tén'důrd, pp. Offered for acceptance. TENDERED, tén'důrd, pr. Offered for acceptance. TENDERHEARTED, tén'důr-hårt-éd, a. Of a compassionate disposition. passionate disposition. TENDERHEARTEDNESS, ten-dur-hart-ed-nes, n. A compassionate disposition. TENDERING, ten'dur-ing, ppr. Offering for acceptance. [deer. A fondling. TENDERLING, tén-důr-ling, n. The first horns of a TENDERLY, tén-důr-lê, ad. Mildly; gently; softly. TENDERNESS, tén-důr-nés, n. Kind attention. TENDING, tending, n. A swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TENDING, tending, ppr. Having a certain direction. Taking care of.
TENDINOUS, tendin-us, a. Consisting of tendons.
TENDMENT, tendiment, n. Act of tending.
TENDON, tending, n. A sinew; a ligature. Th clasp of a vine. TENDRAC, ten'drak, n. An animal of the hedgehog kind, found in the East Indies. kind, found in the East Indies.

TENDRIL, těn-drll, a. Climbing as a tendril.

TENBRICOSE, tě-ně-brě-kô's, a. } Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRIOUS, tě-ně-brě-kô, a. Gloomy; tenebrous.

TENEBRIOUS, tě-ně-brê-ds, a. Gloomy; tenebrous.

TENEBROSITY, těn-ě-brò-šít-ě, n. Darkness; gloom. TENEMENT, ten'e-ment, n. Any thing held by a Certain tenure. TENEMENTAL, tén-ê-mênt-âl, a. To be held by a TENEMENTARY, tên-ê-mênt-êr-ê, a. Usually let out. TENENT, tê²nênt. See TENET.
TENERITY, tê-nêr²ît-ê, n. Tenderness.
TENESMUS, tê-nêz²můs, n. A needing to go to stool.
TENET, tê²nêt, n. Principle; opinion.
TENFOLD, tên-fô'ld, a. Ten times increased. TENNANTITE, ten-an-ti't, n. A subspecies of gray copper, found in Cornwall. TENNIS, tends, n. A play at which a ball is driven

with a racket.

TENNIS, tén'is, vt. To drive as a ball. TENNISED, tén'isd, pp. Driven as a ball. TENNISING, tén'isding, ppr. Driving a ball.

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TENON, ten'an, n. The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. TENOUR, ten'ur, n. General course or drift. sound in musick. TENSE, tens, n. In grammar: a variation of the verb to signify time. TENSE, téns', a. Stretched; stiff.
TENSENESS, téns'něs, n. Contraction.
TENSIBILITY, téns-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. The state that admits tension. TENSIBLE, tens'ibl, a. Capable of being extended. TENSILE, ténésli, a. Capable of extension.
TENSION, ténéslůn, n. The act of stretching.
TENSIVE, ténéslv, a. Giving a sensation of stiffness.
TENSOR, ténésůr, n. A muscle that stretches or extends a part. TENSURE, ten'shur, n. The act of stretching. TENT, tent', n. A soldier's moveable lodging place. A pavilion. A roll of lint put into a sore. cies of wine. cies of wine.
TENT, těnt, vt. To search with a tent.
TENT, těnt', vi. To lodge as in a tent.
TENTAGE, těnt'éj. n. An encampment.
TENTATION, těn-tå'shůn, n. Trial.
TENTATIVE, tént'a-tlv, n. An essay; a trial.
TENTATIVE, tént'à-tlv, a. Trying.
TENTATIVE, tént'à-tlv, a. Trying. TENTED, tent-éd, a. Covered with tents.
TENTED, tent-éd, pp. Probed.
TENTER, tent-år, n. A hook on which things are stretched. TENTER, tent'ar, vt. To stick by hooks. TENTER, tent'ar, vi. To admit extension. TENTERED, tent'ard, pp. Hung on tenters. TENTERGROUND, tent-ar-graond, n. Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth. TENTURING, tent'ar-ing, ppr. Stretching or hanging on tenters. TENTH, ténth', n. The tenth part. Tithe. TENTH, ténth', a. The ordinal of ten. TENTHLY, ténth'-lè, ad. In the tenth place. TENTIGINOUS, tén-tlj-'în-üs, a. Stiff. TENTING, tén-tij-in-us, a. Stil.
TENTING, tén-tija, ppr. Probing.
TENTORY, tén-tôtr-é, n. The awning of a tent.
TENTWORT, tén-tôtr, n. A plant.
TENUATE, tên-tô-ât-, vt. To make thin.
TENUATED, tén-tô-ât-é-d, pp. Made thin.
TENUATING, tén-u-ât-fing, ppr. Making thin.
TENUIFOLIOUS, tén-u-ît-ôt-ŷis, a. Having thin
TENUIFUL tô. nuclit. a. Thingase TENUITY, tê-nu-t-è, n. Thinness. [leaves. TENUOUS, tên-u-ns, a. Thin; small. TENURE, tên-u-r, n. The manner whereby tenements are holden. are holden.

TEPEFACTION, tép-é-fâk'shůn, n. The act of warmTEPEFIED, tép-é-fid, pp. Made warm.

TEPEFY, tép-é-fi, vt. To make warm.

TEPEFY, tép-é-fi, vi. To become warm.

TEPEFYING, tép-é-fi-fing, ppr. Making warm.

TEPID, tép-fid, a. Lukewarm.

TEPIDITY, té-pid-fit-é, n. Lukewarmness.

TEPIDNESS, tép-fid-nés, n. Warmness.

TEPOR. té-oùr, n. Gentle heat. TEPOR, té-pòr, n. Gentle heat.
TEPOR, té-pòr, n. Gentle heat.
TERAPHM, tér-tå-fim, n. Household deities.
TERAPHN, tér-tå-fim, n. A kind of tortoise.
TERATOLOGY, tér-tå-tòl-ò-jè, n. Bombast.
TERCE, té'rs, n. A vessel containing forty-two gallons. TERCEL, ters'el, n. A hawk. See Tasset. TERCEMAJOR, ters'må'jur, a. A sequence of the three best cards. TEREBINTH, tér-é-binth, n. The turpentine tree.
TEREBINTHINATE, tér-é-binth-in-á-t a. ConsistTEREBINTHINE, tér-é-binth-in, a. ing of turpentine. TEREBRATE, ter'ê-bra't, vt. To bore. TEREBRATED, ter-e-bra't-ed, pp. Bored; perforated. TEREBRATING, ter-é-brat-ing, ppr. Boring with a gimlet. p.ercing. The TEREBRATION, ter-é-bra-shun, n. TEREDO, tê-rê-dô, n. A worm that bores the bottoms of ships.
TEREK, těržěk, n. A water-fowl, with long legs.
TERET, Tržet, a. Round.

TERGEMINAL, ter-jem-in-ål, a. Three double. TERGEMINOUS, tér-jéméin-ûs, a. Threefold.
TERGIFEROUS, tér-jíf-ér-ûs, a. Tergiferous plants
are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns. TERGIVERSATE, ter'je-ver-sa't, vi. To use cvasive expressions. TERGIVERSATION, ter-je-ver-så/shån, n. Evasion. TERM, term', n. Limit. The word by which a thing is expressed. Stipulation. A limited time. In law: the time in which the tribunals are open to all to seek their rights by course of law; the rest of the vear is called vacation. There are four in every year: Hilary term, which begins the eleventh of January, ends the thirty-first; Easter term begins April fifteenth, ends May twelfth; Trinity term begins May twenty-sixth, and ends June sixteenth; Michaelmas term begins November second, and ends November twenty-fifth.

TERM, term', vt. To name; to call.

TERMAGANCY, ter-ma-gans-e, n. Turbulence. TERMAGANT, ter-må-gånt, n. A brawling turbulent TERMAGANT, ter'ma-gant, a. Scolding; furious. TERMED, termer, pp. Denominated.
TERMER, termer, n. One who has an estate for a TERMOR, termer, n. term of years.
TERMFEE, termere, n. A certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court. suitor for each term his cause is in court. TERMINA BLE, têr-mîn-åbl, a. Limitable. TERMINATE, têr-mîn-å't, vi. To bound; to limit. TERMINATE, têr-mîn-å't, vi. To have an end. TERMINATED, têr-mîn-å't-de, pp. Ended. TERMINATING, têr-mîn-å't-ing, ppr. Ending. TERMINATION, têr-mîn-å'shûn, n. Bound; limit; [the end. TERMINATIONAL, ter-min-å-shun-ål, a. TERMINATIVE, ter'min-a't-iv, a. Directing termination TERMINATIVELY, ter'min-ā't-iv-le, ad. Absolutely. TERMINATOR, ter'min-å't-ur, n. In astronomy: a name given to the circle of illumination, from its property of terminating the boundary of light and darkness. TERMING, ter-ming, ppr. Denominating. TERMINIST, ter-min-ist, n. In ecclesiastical history: a sect of Christians who maintain that God had fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer wills their salvation. TERMINTHUS, têr-mîn-thủs, n. A kind of tumour. TERMINUS, têr-mîn-thủs, n. A bound; a goal. TERMITE, têr-mit, n. The white ant. TERMITE, têr-m't, n. The white ant.
TERMLESS, têrm-lês, a. Unlimited.
TERMLY, têrm-lê, a. Occurring every term.
TERMLY, têrm-lê, ad. Term by term.
TERMLY, têrm-lê, ad. Term by term.
TERNARY, têr-nê-e, n.
TERNARY, têr-nê-e, n.
TERNARY, têr-nê-e, a. Proceeding by threes.
TERNARY, têr-nê-rê, a. Proceeding by threes.
TERNATE, têr-nê'r, a. A ternate leaf is one that has three leaflets on a petiole as in trefoll strawborry. three leaslets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c.

TERRACE, těr-čěs, v. A balcony; an open gallery.

TERRACE, těr-čěs, vt. To open to the air or light.

TERRACED, těr-čěsd, pp. Formed into a terrace.

TERRACING, těr-čěs-îng, ppr. Forming into a terrace.

TERRÆFILIUS, těr-čě-řěl-ýůs, n. Formerly a satirical orator in the University of Oxford, and not unille the preparator at Cambridge. like the prevaricator at Cambridge.

TERRAPIN, têr-â-pîn, n. A tide-water tortoise.

TERRAQUEOUS, têr-â-kôê-ûs, a. Composed of land and water. TERRAR, tér-ér, n. A register of lands.
TERRATIC, tér-rat-lk, a. Living on the land.
TERRE, tér', nt. To provoke. See TAR.
TERREBLUE, tér-bluf, n. A sort of earth. TERRED, terd, pp. Provoked.
TERREL, terel, n. Little earth, a magnet of a just

spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c. correspond exactly to those of the world.

TERRENOTE, ter'mô't, n. An earthquake. TERRENE, ter-re'n, n. The surface of the whole earth TERRENE, ter-ryn, a. TERRESTRIAL, tér-rés-tré-âl, a. } Earthly.
TERRESTRIAL, tér-rés-tré-âl, a. } Earthly.
TERRESTRIALLY, tér-rés-tré-âl-ê, ad. After an earthly manner. TERRESTRIFIED, ter-res'trê-fid, pp. Reduced to TERRESTRIFY, ter-res'trê-fi, vt. To reduce to earth. TERRESTRIFYING, ter-res'trê-fi-ling, ppr. Reducing TERRESTRIOUS, ter-restrê-us, a. Consisting of earth. TERREVERTE, tér-vêrt, n. A sort of earth.
TERRIBLE, tér-fibl, a. Causing fear.
TERRIBLENESS, tér-fibl-nés, n. Dreadfulness.
TERRIBLY, tér-fib-lê, ad. So as to raise fear. TERRIER, téré-år, n. A dog. A survey of lands. A wimble; auger or borer.

TERRIFICK, tér-fif-îk, a. Dreadful.

TERRIFICK, tér-fif-îk, a. Dreadful.

TERRIFICH, tér-fi-îrd, pp. Frightened.

TERRIFY, tér-îf-î, vt. To shock with fear.

TERRIFYING, tér-ĉ-ŝ-lng, ppr. Frightening.

TERRIGINOUS, tér-ñj-în-ås, a. Earthborn.

TERRING, tér-îng, ppr. Provoking. TERRING, tér-ing, ppr. Provoking.
TERRITORIAL, tér-it-dr-yal, n. Belonging to a ter-the wing with the body. TERTIAN, ter-shan, n. An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days. TERTIAN, ter-shan, a. Occurring every other day, as a tertian ague. TERTIATE, têr'sê-â't, vt. To do any thing the third TERTIATED, têr'sê-â't-êd, pp. Done the third time. TERTIATING, têr'sê-å't-lng, ppr. Doing the third time. TESSELATE, tês'êl-å't, vt. To form into squares or checkers cheekers.
TESSELATED, tés-él-å/t-éd, a. Yariegated by TESSERAICK, tés-ér-å-fik, a.
TESSELATED, tés-él-å/t-éd, pp. Formed in little squares or mosaic work: as, a tesselated pavement.
TESSELATING, tés-él-å/t-ing, ppr. Checkering.
TESSELATION, tés-él-å/shûn, n. Mosaic work.
TESSELATION, tes-él-å/shûn, pr. Mosaic work. TESSELATION, tésé-él-á-éshûn, n. Mosaic work.
TEST, tést', n. The cupel by which refiners try their
metals. Trial.
TEST, tést', vt. To compare with a standard; to try.
TESTABLE, tést-élbi, a. Capable of witnessing.
TESTACEOUS, tést-á-shûs, a. Consisting of shells.
TESTAMENT, tést-á-mênt, n. A will, directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased. The name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, test-a-ment-er-e, a. Given by will.

[act of giving by will. will.
TESTAMENTATION, têst-å-mênt-å-ŝshûn, n. The
TESTATE, têst-å't, a. Having made a will.
TESTATION, têst-å-shûn, n. Witness; evidence.
TESTATOR, têst-å'chûr, n. One who leaves a will.
TESTATRIX, têst-å'triks, n. A woman who leaves a TESTED, tested, a. Tried by a test. will. TESTED, test-èd, a. Iried by a test.

TESTED, test-èd, pp. Tried or approved by a test.

TESTER, té'st-år, n. A sixpence. The cover of a bed.

TESTERN, té's-térn, n. A sixpence.

TESTERN, té's-térn, vt. To present with sixpence.

TESTICLE, té's-tíkl, n. Stone. [witnessing.

TESTIFICATION, tést-îf-îk-å'shûn, n. The act of

TESTIFICATOR, tést-îf-îk-å't-ûr, n. One who witnesses. TESTIFIED, test-if-i'd, pp. Given in evidence. TESTIFIER, test-if-i-ūr, n. One who testifies. TESTIFY, test-if-i, vi. To witness. TESTIFY, test-if-i, vi. To give evidence. TESTIFYING, test-if-i-ing, ppr. Bearing witness. TESTILY, test-if-e, ad. Fretfully; peevishly.

TESTIMONIAL, test-îm-ôn-ŷål, n. A writing as an

TESTIMONIED, těst-îm-ůn-é'd, pp. Witnessed. TESTIMONY, tést-îm-ůn-é, n. Open attestation. TESTIMONY, tést-îm-ůn-ê, vt. To witness.

TESTIMONY, test-in-un-e, v. 10 wintess: TESTIMONYING, test-in-un-e-ing, ppr. Witnessing. TESTINGS, test-ing, ppr. Trying for proof. TESTING, test-ing, n. The operation of refining gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a test.

TESTON, tés-tůn, n. A sixpence; a tester. TESTOON, tés-tő/n, n. A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. In Florence, the testoon is worth two lire or three paoli, about seventeen pence sterling, or

thirty-two cents. TESTPAPER, test-på-pår, n. A paper impregnated

with a chymical co-agent, as litmus, &c. TESTUDINAL, tes-tu'din-al, a. Pertaining to the

tortoise.

TESTUDINATED, tes-tu'dîn-â't-ed, a. Arched. TESTUDINEOUS, tes-tu-dîn-yus, a. Resembling the

shell of a tortoise.

TESTUDO, tes-tu'do, n. A tortoise. Among the Romans: a skreen which a body of troops formed with their shields, by holding them over their heads when standing close. It resembled the back of a tortoise and served to shelter the men from all missiles.

TESTY, tést²é, a. Fretful. TETANUS, tét²å-nůs, n. The locked jaw. TETCHY, tétsh²é, a. Froward; peevish.

TETE, ta't, n. False hair.

TETHEA. TETE, ta't-å-ta't, n. Cheek by jowl.
TETHEA. TETE, ta't-å-ta't, n. A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide. See TEDDER.
TETHER, tèth'âr, vt. To confine with a tether.
TETHERED, tèth'ârd, pp. Confined with a rope for feeding within certain limits.

TETHERING, teth-ur-ing, ppr. Confining as a beast with a rope or chain. TETRAD, tê'tråd, n. The number four.

TETRAGON, têt-ra-gon, n. In geometry: a figure having four angles. TETRAGONAL, tê-trag-6-nal, a. Four square.

TETRAMETER, tê-trâm-êt-ûr, n. A verse consisting

of four feet TETRAMETER, tê-tram'et - ur, a. Having four

metrical feet. TETRAPETALOUS, tet-rå-pet-å-lås, a. Such flowers

as consist of four leaves round the style. TETRAPTOTE, tê-trắp'tô't, n. In grammar: a noun

that has four cases only. TETRARCH, tê-trark, n. A Roman governor of the

fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHATE, tê-trå'r-kå't, A Roman governTETRARCHY, té'trårk-ê, n. ment of a fourth ment of a fourth part of a province.
TETRARCHICAL, tê-trâ'rk-îk-âl, a. Belonging to

a tetrarchy

TETRASTICK, tê-tras-tîk, n. A stanza of four verses. TETRASTYLE, tê'trå-sti'l, n. A building with four pillars in front.

TETRASYLLABIC, tê'trā-sīl-āb'īk, α. Consist-TETRASYLLABICAL, tê'trå-sîl-åb'îk-ål, ing of four syllables.

TETRÁSYLLABLE, tê-trå-síl-abl, n. A word of four syllables.

TETRICAL, tět-rík-ål, a.
TETRICOUS, tět-rík-ås, a.
TETRICITY, tê-trís-ít-é, n. Sourness; perverseness.
TETRICK, tět-rík, a. Sour; harsh.

TETTER, tet-ur, n. A scab; a ringworm.

TETTER, tet-ur vt. To infect with a tetter. TETTERED, tet ard, pp. Affected with tetters.
TETTERING, tet-ar-ing, ppr. Affecting with the di-

sease called tetters.

TETTISH, tet'sh, a. Captious; testy. TEUTONICK, tu-ton'sk, n. The language of the Tentones.

TEUTONICK, tu-ton-ik, a. Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

TEW tw', n. Materials for any thing. An inon chain. I THATCHING, thatsh-ing, ppr. Covering with straw. 654

TEW, tu', vt. A naval expression applied to hem To tease.

TEWEL, tu'el, n. In the back of the forge, against fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper in it above five inches long, called a tewel; into

tewel is placed the bellows.

TEWTAW, tu-ta'd, vt. To beat; to break.

TEWTAWED, tu-ta'd, pp. Beaten; broken.

TEWTAWING, tu-ta'd, pp. Beating; breaking.

TEXT, tekst', n. A sentence of Scripture.
TEXT, tekst', vt. To write as a text.
TEXTBOOK, tekst'bok, n. In universities and colleges: a classic author written with wide spaces between the kines, to give room for the observations and interpretations dictated by the master or regent. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXTED, tekst-ed, pp. Written as a text.
TEXTHAND, tekst-hand, n. A kind of large hand-TEXTILE, tekst-til, a. Woven. [writing. TEXTING, tekst-ting, ppr. Writing as a text. TEXTMAN, tekst-man, n. A man ready in quotation

TEXTORIAL, těks-tô'r-ŷål, a. Belonging to weaving. TEXTRINE, tékst'rin, a. Relating to weaving. TEXTUAL, téks'tu-ål, a. Contained in the text.

TEXTUALIST, teks-tu-al-1st, n. One ready in citing a work.

TEXTUALLY, teks-tu-al-e, ad. Placed in the body of TEXTUARIST, téks'tu-år-ist, n. } One well versed in TEXTUARY, téks'tu-år-ie, n. } Scripture. TEXTUARY, téks-tu-ér-é, n. Scripture.
TEXTUARY, téks-tu-ér-é, a. Contained in the text.

TEXTUIST, teks-tu-ist, n. One ready in quotation of

TEXTURE, teks-tyur, n. The act of weaving. A web; a thing woven. Combination of parts. THACK, thak', n. Thatch

THAMMUZ, tham'dz, n. The tenth month of the Jew-

ish civil year containing twenty-nine days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. THAN, thân, conj. A particle of comparison. THANE, thần, n. A title equivalent to baron. THANELANDS, thần-lânds, n. Such lands as were

granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes. THANESHIP, tha'n-ship, n. The office of a thane.

THANK, thångk', vt. To return acknowledgements. THANK, thångk', n. THANKS, thångks', n. Expression of gratitude.

THANKED, thangkd', pp. Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thångk-föl, a. Full of gratitude.
THANKFULLY, thångk-föl-ê, ad. With lively thanks.
THANKFULNESS, thångk-föl-nes, n. Gratitude.

THANKING, thångk-ing, ppr. Expressing gratitude. THANKLESS, thångk-les, a. Unthankful; ungrateful. THANKLESSNESS, thångk-les-nes, n. Ingratitude.

THANKOFFERING, thangk-of-ar-ing, n. Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.
THANKSGIVE, thangks-giv', vt. To distinguish by

solemn rites.

THANKSGIVEN, thangks giv'n, pp. Celebrated by THANKSGIVER, thångks'giv'ur, n. A giver of thanks. THANKSGIVING, thangks'-giv'-ing, ppr. Rendering thanks.

THANKSGIVING, thangks'giv'ing, n. Celebration of mercy

THANKWORTHY, thangk tour the, a. Meritorious. THARM, tharm, n. Intestines twisted for several uses. THAT, that, pron. Not this, relating to an antecedent thing or person. An article, pronoun, and conjunc-

THAT, that, conj. Because. Noting a consequence. THATCH, thatsh', n. Straw laid upon the top of a THATCH, thatsh', vt. To cover with straw. [house. THATCHED, thatsh'd', pp. Covered with straw. THATCHER, thatsh'dir, n. One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

THATCHING, thatshing, n. The act of covering

buildings with thatch.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 5 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'ye, no', to', het', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u,

THAUMATURGICAL, thå-må-tůr-jik-ål, a. Exciting wonder. [ing what may excite wonder. THAUMATURGY, tha-ma-tur-je, n. Act of perform-

THAW, thá', vi. To melt.
THAW, thá', vi. To melt.
THAW, thá', vi. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

THAW, tha, n. Liquetaction of any thing congenicated.
THAWED, tha'd, pp. Melted.
THAWING, tha'fing, ppr. Dissolving.
THE, the'. The article noting a particular thing.
THEANDRIC, the'-an'drik, a. Designating in Christ
the joint agency of the divine and human nature.

THEARCHY, the-ar-ke, n. Government by God.

Theocracy.
THEATIN, the Latin, n. One of an order of priests among the papists, so called from a superior of their order, who was archbishop of Chieti in Naples, anciently Theate.

THEATINE, the'a-tin, n. One of an order of nuns con-

forming to the rules of the Theatins.

THEATRAL, thê'a-tral, a. Belonging to a theatre. THEATRE, the-a-tur, n. A place in which shows are exhibited.

THEATRICAL, the - ât'rîk-âl, a. } Scenic; pertaining THEATRICK, the - ât'rîk, a. } to a theatre. THEATRICALLY, the - ât'rîk-âl-ê, ad. In a manner

suiting the stage.

THEAVE, the'v, n. An ewe or sheep of three years old. THEE, the'. The oblique singular of thou. THEE, the', vi. To thrive; to prosper. THEFT, the'th', n. The act of stealing. [from they. THEIR, thê'r, pron. Of them: the pronoun possessive, THEISM, thê's n, n. The acknowledgment of a God. THEIST, thê's, n. A deist, which see.

THEISTICAL, thê-st'sk-ål, a. Belonging to the-

THEISTIC, the lst'lk, a.

THEM, them'. The oblique of they. [writes. THEME, the'm, n. A subject on which one speaks or THEMSELVES, them'selvz, n. These very persons. That time. [son. For that rea-

THEN, then, ad. At that time. That time. [son. THENCE, thens, ad. From that place. For that rea-THENCEFORTH, thens 18, rad. From that time. THENCEFORWARD, thens-for-bard, ad. On from

THENCEFROM, thens-from, ad. From that place.
THEOCRACY, the-ok-ra-se, n. Government imme-

THEOCRACY, the ok-ra-se, a. diately superintended by God.
THEOCRATICAL, the ok-ratifical, a. Relating to a government

administered by God.
THEODICY, the od's e, n. The science of God; me-

taphysical theology. THEODOLITE, the odd olive, n. A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances. [gods. THEOGONY, the og on the THEOLOGAS FER, the olf of gast of n. A low writer

or student in divinity.

THEOLOGER, thê-ôl-ô-jêr, n.
THEOLOGIAN, thê-ô-lôj-îk-âl, a.
THEOLOGICAL, thê-ô-lôj-îk-âl, a.
Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, the-o-loj-ik-al-e, ad. Accord-

ing to the principles of theology. THEOLOGIST, the olf-olf of the science of the

divinity.

THEOLOGIZE, the old o ji'z, vt. To render theological.

THEOLOGIZED, the old o ji'zd, pp. Rendered the-[theology. ological.

ologicai.
THEOLOGIZER, thẻ -ôl-ô-ji'z-tr, n. A professor of
THEOLOGIZING, thẻ -ôl-ô-ji'z-tng, ppr. Rendering
THEOLOGY, thẻ -ôl-ô-jè, n. Divinity. [theological.
THEOMACHIST, thẻ -ôm-ầ-klst, n. One who fights
against the gods.

against the gods. [divine will. THEOMACHY, the-om-a-ke, n. Opposition to the THEOPATHY, the-op-a-the, n. Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensi-THEORBO, the-ar-bo, n. A large flute. [ties. THEOREM, the-c-rem, n. A position laid down as an

acknowleged truth. A position proposed to be de-

monstrated.

THEOREMATICAL, the-ô-rem-at-ik-al, Comprised THEOREMATICK, thê-8-rêm-åt-ik, a.
THEOREMICK, thê-8-rêm-åt-ik, a. rems.

THEORETICAL, the-ô-ret-lk-ål, a. Terminating in THEORETICK, the-ô-ret-lk, a. theory or spe-THEORICAL, the or-ik-al, a. culation : not practical.

THEORICK, thê c'ò-rik, a.

THEORETICALLY, thê -ô-rêt'ik-âl-ê, ad.

SpecuTHEORICALLY, thê -òr'ik-âl-ê, ad.

SpecuStatively;

not practically.

THEORICK, thė'ô-rik, n. Speculation; not practice.
THEORIST, thė'ô-ri'z, n. A speculatist.
THEORIZE, thè'ô-ri'z, vi. To form a theory or the-

ories; to speculate: as, to theorize on the existence

of phlogiston.

THEORY, thể b-tổ-rể, n. Speculation.

THEOSOPHICAL, thể b-tổ-rở k-ảl, a.

Divinely wise. THEOSOPHICK, thê-ô-2ôf'lk, a. } Divinely wise. THEOSOPHISM, thê-ôs'ô-flzm, n. Pretension to

divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THEOSOPHIST, the-os-o-fist, n. One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

THEOSOPHY, thê-ôs-ô-fê, n. Divine wisdom; god-

liness.

THERAPEUTICAL, ther-å-pu-tik-ål,a. Endeavour-THERAPEUTICK, ther-å-pu-tik, a. cure of diseases.

THERAPEUTICS, ther-a-pu'tiks, n. That part or medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. Therapeuties teach the use of diet and of medicines.

THERE, thầr, ad. In that place.
THEREABOUT, thả'r-ả-baôt, ad. \ Near that place,
THEREABOUTS, thả'r-ả-baôts, ad. \ Number, quan-

tity, or state.
THEREAFTER, thå'r-åf-tår, ad. After that.

THEREAT, thầt - ât', ad. At that place.
THEREBY, thầt - bi, ad. By means of that.
THEREFORE, thể - fốr, or thầt - fốr, ad. For that;

for this; for this reason.

THEREFROM, thầ'r-fròm', ad. From that. THEREIN, thầ'r-fn', ad. In that. THEREINTO, thầ'r-În-tổ', ad. Into that. THEREOF, thầ'r-òv', ad. Of that. THEREON, thầ'r-òv', ad. On that. THEREOUT, thầ'r-àổt, ad. Out of that.

THEREUN, thả r tô, ad.

THEREUNTO, thả r tô, ad.

THEREUNDER, thả r tỏ, ad.

THEREUNDER, thả r tỏ, ad. Under that.

THEREUPON, thâ'r-ūp-òn', ad. In consequence of that.
THEREWHILE, thâ'r-hôi'l, ad. At the same time.
THEREWITH, thâ'r-ôith', ad. Immediately.
THEREWITHAL, thâ'r-ôith-āl, ad. At the same time.

With that.

THERF-Bread, thérf'bréd, n. Unleavened bread.
THERIACAL, thé-ri-åk-ål, a.
THERIACK, thé-ri-åk, a.

Medicinal.

THERIACAL, the-ri-ak-al, a. Medicinal.
THERIACK, the-ri-ak, a. A remedy against poisons.
THERIACK, the-ri-ak, a. Relating to warm baths.
THERMOLAMP. the-rmô-lamp, n. An instrument
for furnishing light, by means of inflammable gas.
THERMOMETER, ther-môm/ét-âr, n. An instrument

for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.
THERMOMETRICAL, ther-mo-met-rik-al, a. Relat-

ing to the measure of heat.

THERMOMETRICALLY, ther'mo-met'-rik-al-le.ad.

By means of a thermometer.

THERMOSCOPE, there'mo-skop, n. An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermo-THESE, the'z, pr. Opposed to those. [meter. THESIS, the'sis, n. A position; affirmative or negative. THESMOTHETE, thez'mô-the't, n. A lawgiver.

THESMOTHETE, thez-mo-thet, n. A lawgiver.
THETICAL, thê-t²lk-âl, a. Laid down.
THEURGICAL, thê-tr²jik-âl, a. Relating to theTHEURGICK, thê-tr²jik, a. urgy.
THEURGIST, thê²tr²jist, n. One who is addicted to

theurgy

THEURGY, thê'dr-jê, n. The power of doing supernatural things, by lawful means: as, by prayer to God. THEW, thu, n. Brawn or bulk.

THO

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

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The Wed, thu'd, a. Educated; accustomed.
THEY, tha'. The plural of he, she, or it, this, or that.
FHIBLE, thib'l, n. Slice; spatula.
THICK, thik', a. Dense; gross; muddy.
THICK, thik', n. The thickest part.
THICK, thik', vi. To a great depth.
THICK, thik', vi. To grow dense.
THICKEN, thik'n, vi. To make thick.
THICKEN, thik'n, vi. To grow thick; dense or muddy.
THICKENED, thik'nd, vv. Making dense or more
   THICKENED, thik'nd, pp. Making dense or more dense; made more close or compact; made more
         frequent; inspissated.
   THICKENING, thik'ning, ppr. Making more dense; more close, or more frequent; inspissating.
    THICKET, thik'et, n. A close wood or copse.
   THICKHEAD, thik'hêd, a. \ Having a thick THICKHEADED, thik'hêd'éd, a. \ skull; dull; stupid. THICKISH, thik'ish, a. Somewhat thick.
   THICKLY, thik-lė, ad. Closely.
THICKNESS, thik-nės, n. Consistence; grossness.
THICKSCULL, thik-skůl, n. A dolt; a blockhead.
THICKSCULLED, thik-skůl, a. Dull; stupid.
THICKSET, thik-sét, a. Close-planted.
THICKSKIN, thik-skůn, n. A coarse man.
   THICKSPRUNG, thik'sprung, a. Sprung up close.
   THIEF, thê'f, n. One who takes what belongs to another.
THIEFCATCHER, thê'f-kâtsh-ûr, n. One whose bu-
   THIEFLEADER, the'f-le'd-ur, n.
                                                                                                tect thieves.
   THIEFTAKER, the'f-ta'k-ur, n.
  THIEVE, thê'v, vi. To steal.

THIEVERY, thê'v-or-ê, n. Stealing; theft.

THIEVISH, thê'v-ish, a. Practising theft.

THIEVISHLY, thê'v-ish-lè, nd. Like a thief.
 THIEVISHNESS, the 'v-fsh-ne's, n. Disposition to steal.
THIGH, thi', n. The thigh includes all between the
buttocks and the knee.
 THILK, thilk', pron. That same.
THILL, tli', n. The shafts of a waggon.
THILLER, tli'dr, n.
THILLHORSE, tli'dr's, n.
THILLHORSE, tli'dr's, n.
THIMBLE, thim'bl, n. A metal cover to secure the fin-
 ger from the needle in sewing.

THIME, ti'm, n. A fragrant herb. This should be
written thyme.
THIN, thin', a. Not dense. Not close. Lean. Slight.
THIN, thin', ad. Not thickly.
THIN, thin', vt. To make less close.
THINE, thi'n, pron. Belonging or relating to thee.
THINE, thi'n, pron. Whatever is not a person.
THINK, thingk', vi. To imagine. To recollect. The consider.
                                                                                                                  [believe.
 THINK, thingk', vt. To imagine. To con THINKER, thingk'nr, n. One who thinks.
                                                                                         To conceive.
THINKING, thingking, n. Imagination.
THINKING, thinking, ppr. Intending; meditating.
THINLY, thinite, ad. Not thickly. Not closely.
 THINNED, thind, pp. Made thin; made rare.
THINNESS, thin-nes, n. Scarcity. Rareness.
THINNING, thin-ling, ppr. Making thin; making rare. THIRD, thind', n. The sixtieth part of a second. THIRD, thind', a. The ordinal of three.
THIRDBOROUGH, thurd bur ô, n. An under constable.
THIRDBOROUGH, thurd ings, n. pl. The third ear of the
      corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor
      of Turfat in Herefordshire.
THIRDLY, thard'le, ad. In the third place.
THIRDS, thard', n. The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled
      to enjoy during her life.
THIRL. tharly, or thry, vt. To pierce.
THIRLED, tharly, vp. Bored; perforated.
THIRLED, tharly, pp. Bored; perforated.
THIRLING, tharling, ppr. Boring; perforating.
THIRST, tharst, vi. Want of drink. Eagerness.
THIRST, tharst, vi. To feel want of drink.
THIRST, tharst, vt. To want to drink.
THIRSTED, thårst-éd, pp. Deprived of drink.
THIRSTINESS, thårst-é-nés, n. The state of being
     thirsty
                                                                                                     eager desire.
THIRSTING, thårst-ing. ppr. Wanting drink; having THIRSTY, thårst-e, a. Suffering want of drink.
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Scotists. of thorns. compli-hed. finished in ill. THOUGHTFUL, tha't-fol, a. Full of reflection. xious; solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thá/t-fól-é, ad. With solicitude. THOUGHTFULNESS, thá't-fol-nes, n. Deep medi-Anxiety. THOUGHTLESS, thà't-lès, a. Airy; gay; careless. THOUGHTLESSLY, thà't-lès-lè, ad. Without thought. THOUGHTLESSNESS, thà't-lès-nès, n. Want of thought. THOUGHTSICK, thá't-sík, a. Uneasy with reflection. THOUING, tháô'ing, ppr. Treating with familiarity by using the pronoun thou.

THIRTEEN, thar'te'n, ad. Ten and three. THIRTEEN, thâr-tê'n, ad. Ten and three.
THIRTEEN, thâr-tê'ntha. The third after the tent
THIRTIETH, thâr-tê-êth, a. The ordinal of thirty.
THIRTY, thâr-tê, a. Thrice ten.
THIS, this, pron. That which is present.
THISTLE, this, n. A prickly weed.
THISTLE Golden, thâs, n. A plant.
THISTLY, this, a. Overgrown with thistles.
THISTLY, this, a. To that place. To that pain THITHER, thith-for, n. To that place. To that point THITHERTO, thith-for-tô, ad. To that end. THITHERWARD, thith-for-bord, ad. Towards the THITHERWALL, place.
THO, thô', ad. Then. Tho' contracted for though.
THOLE, thô'l, n. The roof of a temple. See THOWL
THOLE, thô'l, vi. To wait a while.
THOLED, thô'ld, pp. Endured; undergone.
THOLING, thô'l-lng, ppr. Bearing; undergoing.
THOMISM, tôm²-lzm, n. The doctrine of St. Tho
THOMISM, tôm²-lzm, n. mas Aquinas with re spect to predestination and grace.

THOMIST, tom-ist, n. A schoolman following the opinion of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to th THONG, thông', n. A strap or string of leather.
THORACICK, thô-råk'lk, a. Belonging to the breast
THORAL, thô-rål, a. Relating to a bed. THORAX, thô'raks, n. The breast; the chest. THORN, thà'rn, n. A prickly tree. Any thing trouble THORNAPPLE, thá/rn-åp/l, n. A plant. THORNBACK, thá/rn-bak, n. A seafish. Thorns THORNBUSH, tha'rn-bush, n. A shrub that produce THORNBUT, thả/rn-bût, n. A sort of seafish.
THORNHEDGE, thả/rn-hệj, n. A hedge consisting THORNLESS, thá/rn-lès, a. Destitute of thorns. THORNY, thá/rn-lè, a. Spiny; prickly. Difficult. THORNYREST-HARROW, thá/r-nè-rèst-hår-lò, n THOROUGHBASE, thôr/ô-ba's, n. In music: at accompaniment to a continued base by figures.
THOROUGHBRED, thôr/ô-bréd, a. Completely ac [out any stop THOROUGHFARE, thắr ćô-fầ'r, n. A passage with THOROUGHLY, thắr ćô-lễ, ad. Completely; fully. THOROUGHPACED, thắr cô-pầ'sd, a. Complete Generally in a bad sense. THOROUGHSPED, thur'd-sped, a. Thoroughpaced THOROUGHSTITCH, thur'ô-stitsh, ad. Completely, THOROUGHWAX, thur-6-suisa, au. compress. THOROUGHWAX, thur-6-saks, n. A plant.
THOROUGHWORT, thur-6-saks, n. The popular name of a plant, the Eupatoriun perfoliatum, a native of North America. It is valued in medicine. name of a plant, the Eupatoriun perfoliatum, a native of North America. It is valued in medicine.
THORP, thá'rp, n. Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop, are all from the Saxon, which signifies a village.
THOSE, thô's, pron. The plural of that.
THOU, tháô', pron. The second pronoun personal.
THOU, tháô', vr. To address in a kind of contempt.
THOUED, tháô'd, pp. Treated with familiarity by using the pronoun thou.
THOUGH, thô', cong. Although; however, yet.
THOUGHT, thá't. The pret. and pp. of think.
THOUGHT, thá't, pp. Conceived; imagined.
THOUGHT, thá't, n. Idea; image formed in the mind.
THOUGHTFUL, thá't-fôl, a. Full of reflection. An-

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i 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.
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THOUSAND, thảô-zend, a. or n. The number of ten THOUSANDTH, tható-zenth, a. The ordinal of a THOWL, thaol', n. One of two small sticks or wooden pins, driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars pins, driven into the edge of a boat, by which of are kept in their places when rowing.

THRACK, thråk', vt. To load.

THRACKED, thråkd', pp. Burdened.

THRACKING, thråk-loan, ppr. Burdening.

THRALDOM, thrå'l-dåm, n. Slavery.

THRALDOM, thrå'l-dåm, n. A state of servitude.

THRALL, thrå'l, n. A slave. Bondage.

"HRALL, thrå'l, n. To enslave.

THRALL, thrå'l, n. To enslave. "HRALL, thrå'l, a. To enslave. IHRALLED, thrå'ld, pp. Enslaved. THRALLED, thrå'l-ing, ppr. Enslaving. THRANG, thrång'. See THRONG. [rather throttle. THRAPPLE, thråp'l, n. The windpipe of any animal; THRASH, thråsh', vt. To beat corn from the chaff. THRASH, thråsh', vt. To labour. THRASHED, thråsh'ör, n. One who thrashes corn. THRASHEN, thråsh'ör, n. One who thrashes corn. THRASHING, thråsh'ör, n. The act of beating out orain with a flail. grain with a flail. busk or ear. THRASHING, thråsh'ing, ppr. Beating out of the THRASHINGFLOOR, thråsh'ing-ilô'r, n. An area on which corn is beaten. Iging.

THRASONICAL, thrå-sòn-'k-ål, a. Boastful; bragTHRASONICALLY, thrå-sòn-'k-ål-ê, ad. Boastfuly.

THRAVE, or THREVE, thrå'v, or thrè'v, n. A drove;

THREAD, thrèd', n. A small line or twist. [a heap:

THREAD, thrèd', vt. To pass through with a threadTHREADBARE, thrèd'bå'r, a. Worn out; trite.

THREADBARENESS, thrèd-bå'r-nès, n. State of being threadbare. [a needle.

THREADED, thrèd'éd, np. Passed through the sware being threadbare. [a needle. THREADED, thréd'éd, pp. Passed through the eye of THREADEN, thréd'n, a. Made of thread. THREADEN, thréd'n, a. Made of thread. THREADING, thréd'shâ'pd, a. In botany: fi-THREADSHAPED, thréd'shâ'pd, a. In botany: fi-THREADSHAPED, thréd'shâ'pd, a. Inform. THREADY, thréd'é, a. Slender. THREADY, thréd'e, a. Slender. THREAPED, thré'p, vt. To contend. THREAPED, thré'p, pp. Chidden. THREAPED, thré'p, np. Chidden. THREATEN, thrét', vt. To menace. THREATEN, thrét', vt. To menace. THREATEN, thrét', n. Menace. THREATENED, thrét'nd, pp. Menaced with evil. THREATENED, thrét'ning, n. A menace. [evil. THREATENING, thrét'ning, ppr. Menacing with THREATENING, thrét'ning, ppr. Menacing with THREATENING, thrét'ning, ppr. Menacing with the threaten the transport of With some the state of the transport of THREATENING, thrét-ning, n. A menace. levil. THREATENING, thrét-ning, ppr. Menacing with THREATENINGLY, thrét-ring-lê, ad. With menace. THREATFUL, thrét-fôl, a. Full of threats. THREE, thrét, a. Two and one. THREEFOLD, thré-fôld, a. Thrice repeated. THREEPENCE, thrét-pèns, n. A small silver coin valued at thrice a populy. valued at thrice a penny. THREEPENNY, thrê'pen'ê, a. Vulgar; mean. THREEPILE, thré-pil, n. An old name for velvet. THREEPILED, thré-pild, a. Set with a thick pile. THREESCORE, thré-skô'r, a. Thrice twenty; sixty. THREESCORE, thre'sko'r, a. Thrice twenty; sixty. THRENE, thre'n, n. Lamentation.
THRENETIC, thre'n-net-tlk, a. Sorrowful; mournful. THRENODY, thre'n-te-tlk, a. Sorrowful; mournful. THRESH, thre'sh', vt. To beat corn from the chaff. THRESHED, thre'sh', pp. Thrashed.
THRESHER, thre'sh' n. One who threshes corn. THRESHING, thrésh'ing, ppr. Thrashing. THRESHINGFLOOR, thrésh'ing-flò'r, n. An area on which corn is beaten. THRESHOLD, thresh-hold, n. The entrance; door. THREW, thrb', pret. of Throw.
THRICE, thri's, ad. Three times.
THRID, thrid', vt. To slide through.
THRID, thrid', n. Thread. THRIDDED, thrid-éd, pp. Slid through.
THRIDDING, thrid-én, ppr. Sliding through.
THRIFT, thrift', n. Profit; gain; frugality. A plant.
THRIFTILY, thrift'il-ê, ad. Frugally; carefully.
THRIFTINESS, thrift-é-nés, ad. Frugality.

THRIFTLESS, thrift'ies, a. Extravagant.
THRIFTY, thrift'e, a. Frugal.
THRILL, thril', n. A piercing sound.
THRILL, thril', vi. To pierce; to penetrate.
THRILL, thril', vi. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
THRILLED, thril'd', pp. Pierced.
THRILLING, thril'ing, ppr. Perforating.
THRING, thril'ing, vi. To press; to throng.
THRING, thrig', vi. To press; to throng. THRINGED, thring'd, pp. Crowded; thronged. THRINGED, turing a, pp. Crowdea; throngen. THRINGEING, thring-ing, ppr. Pressing; crowding. THRISSA, thris-i, A. A fish of the herring kind. THRIVE, thrive, vi. To prosper in any thing desired. THRIVER, thriver, n. One that prospers. THRIVER, thrivoin, n. One that prospers.

THRIVING, thriv-ing, n. Growth; inTHRIVINGNESS, thriv-ing-nės, n. crease.

THRIVING, thriv-ing, ppr. Prospering.

THRIVINGLY, thriv-ing-lė, ad. In a prosperous way.

THROAT, thrò't, n. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath. THROATUPE, throt-pip, n. The windpipe.
THROATWORT, throt-burt, n. A plant.
THROATY throt-e, a. Guttural. THROB, throby, n. Stroke of palpitation.
THROB, throby, vi. To beat; to palpitate.
THROBBING, throbying, n. Palpitation. THROBBING, throb2*lng, n. Palpitation.
THROBBING, throb2*lng, ppr. Palpitating.
THROBBING, throb2*lng, ppr. Palpitating.
THROBDEN, throd4n, vi. To grow; to thrive.
THROE, thrô', n. The pain of travail. Any extreme
THROE, thrô', rt. To put in agonies.
[agony.
THROED, thrô'd, pp. Put in agony.
THROING, thrô'n, pp. Puting in agony.
THRONE, thrô'n, n. The seat of a king or bishop.
THRONE, thrô'n, vt. To enthrone.
THRONED, thrô'nd, pp. Placed on a royal seat.
THRONG, thrông', n. A crowd.
THRONG, thrông', n. A crowd.
THRONG, thrông', vt. To crowd.
THRONG, thrông', vt. To crowd.
THRONG, thrông', vt. To oppress with tumults.
THRONGED, thrôngd', pp. Crowded by a multitude of persons. THRONGING, throng'ing, ppr. Crowding.
THRONGING, throng'ing, n. The act of crowding together. THRONGLY, throng'le, ad. In multitudes.
THRONING, thro'n-ing, ppr. Placing on a royal seat; exalting. seat; examing.
THROPPLE, throp'l, n. The windpipe of a horse.
THROSTLE, thros!, n. The thrush.
THROSTLING, throst-ling, n. A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them. THROTTLE, thrôt'l, n. The windpipe; the larinx.
THROTTLE, thrôt'l, vt. To choak by stopping the breath. THROTTLED, throt'ld, pp. Uttered with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated. THROTTLING, throt'ling, ppr. Uttering in the throat, as a person half suffocating.
THROVE, thrô'v, pret. of Thrive.
THROUGH, thrô', prep. From end to end of. By means of. THROUGH, thro, ad. From one end or side to the THROUGHBRED, thro-bred, a. Completely educated. THROUGHLIGHTED, thro-li't-ed, a. Lighted on both sides. THROUGHLY, thrô'lô, ad. Completely; without re-THROUGHOUT, thrô'aôt, prep. Quite through. THROUGHOUT, thrô'aôt, ad. Everywhere. THROUGHPACED, thrô-pà'sd, a. Perfect; complete.
THROW, thrô', n. A cast of dice. The space to which
any thing is thrown. Effort.
THROW, thrô', vt. To fling. To venture at dice. To THROW, thró', vt. To ting. To venture at dice. overturn in wrestling. To exclude. THROW, thrô', vi. To cast dice. THROWER, thrô'a, n. See THROWSTER. THROWING, thrô'a, pp. Cast; hurled. THROWSTER, thrô's-tar, n. One whose business

to prepare the materials for the weaver.

THRUM, thrum', n. The ends of weavers' threads

THURIBLE, thu-rin, n. A pan to burn incense in.
THURIBEROUS, thu-rif-dr-ds, a. Bearing frankincense. [fuming with incense.
THURIFICATION, thu-rif-fk-a-shun, n. The act of
THURSDAY, thursdan, n. The fifth day of the week.

THUNDERSTRUCK, thun-dur-struk, pp or a tonished; amazed.
THURIBLE, thu-ribl, n. A pan to burn incense in.

THRUM, thrům', vt. To weave; to knot.

'HRUM, thrům', vt. To grate; to play coarsely.

'HRUMMED, thrůmd', vp. Woven; twisted.

'HRUMMING, thrůmd'lng, ppr. Weaving; twisting.

'HRUSH, thrůsh', n. A small singing-bird. A disease appearing in small, round, superficial ulcerations.

THRUST, thrůst', n. Assault; attack.

THRUST, thrůst', vt. To push with violence. To stab.

THRUST, thrůst, vi. To make a hostile push. To push forwards violently.

PHRUSTED, thrůst'éd, pp. Pushed with force. THRUSTED, thrůst'éd, pp. Pushed with force. THRUSTER, thrůst'år, n. He that thrusts. THRUSTING, thrust'ing, n. The act of pushing with THRUSTING, thrusting, ppr. Pushing with force. THRUSTINGS, thrustingz, n. In cheese-making, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes THRUSTINGSCREW, thrust'ing-skro, n. A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making.

THRUSTLE, thråst'l, n. Thrush; throstle.

THRYFALLOW, thri-fål'-å, vt. To give the third plowing in summer. THULITE, thu'li't, n. A rare mineral, of a peach-blossom colour, found in Norway. som colour, found in Norway.

THUMB, thåmb', n. The short, strong finger.

THUMB, thåmb', vt. To soil with the thumb.

THUMB-BAND, thåm'bånd, n. A twist of any materials made thick as a mau's thumb. THUMBED, thůmd', a. Having thumbs.
THUMBED, thůmd', pp. Soiled with the fingers.
THUMBING, thům''ng, ppr. Soiling with the fingers.
THUMBRING, thům'ring, n. A ring worn on the THUMBSTALL, thum'sta'l, n. A thimble of leather to put on the thumb.

THUMERSTONE, thâm'âr-stô'n, n. A mineral, so called from Thum, in Saxony, where it was found.

THUMMIN, tham'lin, n. pl. A Hebrew word, denoting perfections. The Urim and Thummin were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they was a before a stricted by a contribute of the priest. were has never been satisfactorily ascertained. THUMP, thump', n. A heavy blow with something THUMP, thômp', vt. To beat with dull, heavy blows. THUMP, thômp', vi. To fall with a dull, heavy blow. PHUMPED, thômpd', pp. Beaten with something heavy. THUMPED, thômp'dr, n. The person or thing that THUMPING, thômp'dng, a. Great; huge. [thumps.] THUMPING, thamp'ing, ppr. Beating with something blunt.
THUNDER, thunddr, n. The collision of the clouds charged with lightning, producing the noise called thunder. Any loud noise.
THUNDER, than'dar, vi. To make a terrible noise. THUNDER, thun'dur, vt. To emit with noise and [arrows of Heaven. THUNDERBOLT, thån-dår-bö'lt, n. Lightning. The THUNDERCLAP, thån-dår-kläp, n. Explosion ef thunder THUNDERED, thun'dard, pp. Emitted with noise and terror. THUNDERER, thunders. The power that thunders. THUNDERING, thånd-ddr-lng, n. The emission of thunder. Any loud or violent noise.

THUNDERING, thånd-ddr-lng, ppr. Making the noise of an electric explosion. Fulminating denun-THUNDEROUS, than'dar-as, a. Producing thunder. THUNDERSHOWER, thun'dur-shao-ur, n. A rain accompanied with thunder.
THUNDERSTONE, thắn dắr-stố'n, n. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder.
THUNDERSTORM, thundar-starm, n. A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. THUNDERSTRIKE, thân-dâr-strik, vt. To blast with lightning. To astonish with any thing terrible. THUNDERSTRIKING,thân-dâr-strik îng, ppr. Causing astonishment, by something terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. 658

THUS, thủs', ad. In this manner. To this degree.
THWACK, thỏảk', n. A heavy, hard blow.
THWACK, thỏảk', vt. To strike with something blunt and heavy THWACKED, thoakd', pp. Struck with something THWACKED, thoaker, pp. Suruek with someoning flat or heavy.
THWACKIN'G, thöåk-ing, ppr. Striking with a heavy
THWAITE, thöå't, n. Ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed and converted into tillage.
THWART, thöå'rt, a. Transverse to something else.
THWART, thöå'rt, vt. To oppose. To traverse.
THWART, thöå'rt, vt. To be in opposition to.
THWART, thöå'rt-ing, pp. Crossed; frustrated. THWARTED, thôá/rt-èd, pp. Crossed; frustrated. THWARTING, thôá/rt-lng, n. The act of opposing. THWARTING, thôá/rt-lng, ppr. Crossing; defeating. THWARTINGLY, thôá/rt-lag-lè, ad. Oppositely. THWARTNESS, thôá/rt-shlps, ad. Across the ship. THWITE, thôi/t, vt. To chip or hack with a knife. THWITED, thôi/t-èd, pp. Chipped with a knife. THWITING, thôi/t-lng, ppr. Chipping with a knife. THWITILE, thôi/t. n. A kind of knife. THWITTLE, thôi/t. n. A kind of knife. THY, thi', pron. Of thee.
THYINGWOOD, thi'ing-ood, n. A precious wood. THYME, ti'm, n. A plant. THYMY, ti'm-ê, a. Abounding with time. THYROID, thi-raed, n. Resembling a shield, applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure to a gland, situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. THYSELF, thiself, pron. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. In poetical or solemn language, it is sometimes used in the nomi-TIAR, ti-år, n.
TIARA, ti-å-rå, n.
A dress for the head. [native.
TIBIA, tib-ýå, n. The larger bone of the leg. [leg
TIBIAL, tib-ýå, n. Pertaining to the large bone of the TIBURO, tib'u-ro, n. A fish of the shark kind. TICE, ti's, vi. To draw; to allure.
TICEMENT, ti's-ment, n. Allurement. TICK, tîk', z. Score; trust. The louse of dogs or sheep. The case which holds the feathers of a bed. The sound made in ticking. TICK, tîk', vi. To trust; to score.
TICK, tîk', vi. To note by regular vibration.
TICKBEAN, tîk'bê'n, n. A small bean employed in feeding animals. TICKED, tlkd', pp. Noted by regular vibration. TICKEN, tlk'n, n. TICKING, tlk'lng, n. TICKING. TICKET, tik'et, n. A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which a claim is acknowledged.

TICKET, tik-ét, vt. To distinguish by a ticket

TICKETED, tik-ét-éd, pp. Distinguished by a ticket. TICKETING, tik-et-ing, ppr. Distinguishing by a TICKING, tfk'ing, ppr. Noting by regular vibration. TICKLE, tfk'l, vt. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. TICKLE, tlk'l, vi. To feel titillation.
TICKLE, tlk'l, vi. To feel titillation.
TICKLED, tlk'l, a. Tottering; unstable.
TICKLED, tlk'ld, pp. Affected with titillation.
TICKLENESS, tlkl'nes, n. Unsteadiness.

TICKLER, tik-lin, n. One that tickles. [touches. TICKLING, tik-ling, n. The act of affecting by slight TICKLING, tik-ling, ppr. Affecting with titillation. TICKLISH, tik-lish, a. Easily tickled. Uncertain.

TICKLISHNESS, tîkilish-nes, n. The state of being TICKSEED, tîkisid, n. A plant of the genus corcopsis and another of the genus corispermum. TICKTACK, tîkitid, n. A game at tables. TID, tîdi, a. Tender; soft; nice.

[ticklish.

Difficult.

TIDBIT, tid'bit, n. A dainty. TIDBIT, tid-bit, n. A dainty.

TIDDER, tid-dr, vt.
TIDDLE, tidd, vt.
TIDDLED, tidd, pp.
TIDDLED, tidd, pp.
TIDDLING, tid-ling, ppr. Fondling.

TIDE, ti'd, n. Alternate flow and ebb of the tide.

TIDE, ti'd, vt. To drive with the stream.

TIDE, ti'd, vi. To be agitated by the tide.

TIDED, ti'd-ëd, pp. Driven with the stream.

TIDED, ti'd-ëd, pp. Driven with the stream. goods be paid, and the ships unloaded. TIDEWAITER, ti'd-öå't-ur, n. An officer who watches has happened.

TIDY, ti-dê, a. Ready.

TIE, ti', vt. To bind; to fasten with a knot. To restrain.

TIE, ti', vt. Knot. Bond; obligation. See Tye.

TIED, ti'd, pp. Fastened with a knot; united.

TIER, tê'r, n. A row; a rank.

TIER, tê'r, n. A row; a rank. FIFFING, tft²Ing, ppr. Dressing.
FIG, tfg', n. A play in which children try to touch each other last. FIGE, tê'j, n. In architecture: the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. red voluta. FIGH, ti', n. In Kent: a close or inclosure. FIGHT, ti't, a. Tense; close; handy. FIGHT, ti't. Pret. of to Tie. straiten their clothes.

tide passes into a bason.

TIDEMILL, ti'd-mil, n. A mill moved by tidewater.

TIDESMAN, ti'dz-mån, n. A customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of the landing of goods at the customhouse.

TIDILY, ti'dli-é, ad. Neatly; readily.

TIDINESS, ti'dé-nés, n. Neatness; readiness.

TIDINGS, ti'd-lng, ppr. Driving with the stream.

TIDINGS, ti'dlingz, n. An account of something that FIER, té'r, 'n. A row; a rank. | pipe.
TIERCE, té'rs, n. A vessel holding the third part of a
FIERCEL, té'r-sél, n. | In falconry: a name given
FIERCELET, té'rs-lét, n. | to the male hawk, as
being a third part less than the female.
FIERCET, té'rs-ét, n. A triplet; three lines.
FIFF, tff', n. Drink. A fit of peevishness.
FIFF, tff', vi. To be in a pet.
FIFF, tff', vi. To deck; to dress.
FIFFANY, tfr'â-nê, n. Very thin silk.
FIFFED, tffd', pp. Dressed.
FIFFIN, tff'ln, n. A slight repast.
FIFFING, tff'lng, ppr. Dressing. FIGER, ti'gûr, n. A fierce beast of the leonine kind. FIGERFOOTED, ti'gûr-fôt-éd, a. Hastening to devour. FIGERISH, ti'gûr-ish, a. Like a tiger. FIGERSHELL, ti'gûr-shêl, n. A name given to the HGHT, tr. Free. on to 1.e..
IIGHTEN, ti'tn, vt. To make close.
IIGHTENED, ti'tnd, pp. Drawn tighter.
IIGHTENING, ti't-ning, ppr. Drawing tighter.
IIGHTER, ti't-dr, n. A riband by which women straiten their clothes.

IGHTLY, ti't-lè, ad. Neatly; adroitly
IGHTNESS, ti't-nès, n. Closeness.

IGRESS, ti'grès, n. The female of the tiger.

IGRINE, ti'grin, a. Resembling a tiger.

IGRISH, ti'grish, a. Resembling a tiger.

[clown.

IKE, ti'R, n. The louse of dogs or sheep. A dog; a

ILE, ti'l, n. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.—Bacon.

[ULE, ti'l, nt. To cover with tiles TILE, til, vt. To cover with tiles.

FILED, tild, pp. Covered with tiles.

FILEORE, tildor, n. A subspecies of octrahedral red with tiles. copper ore. with tiles. TILER til-dr, n. One whose trade is to cover houses FILING, ti'l-lng, nr. The roof covered with tiles. FILING, ti'l-lng, ppr. Covering with tiles. FILL, til', n. A money-box in a shop. FILL, til', prep. To the time of. To. FILL, til', conj. To the time when. FILL, til', vt. To cultivate; to prepare. FILL now, til', now. To the present time. FILL then, til', then. To that time. FILL then, til', then. To that time. FILLABLE, tll'åbl, a. Arable; fit for the plough. FILLAGE, tll'åj, n. Husbandry. FILLED, tlld', pp. Prepared for seed.

TILLER, til'ar, n. A ploughman. The rudder of a boat. The horse that goes in the thill: properly thiller. A young timber tree in a growing state: a technical word with woodmen.
TILLER, til-ur, vi. To put forth new shoots from the roots or stalk, as wheat or rye do. TILLERING, til'dr-ing, ppr. Sending out new shoots from the original stem. TILLERING, till-ur-ing, n. The act of sending forth young shoots from the root of the original stalk.

TILLERROPE, til-ur-rô'p, n. The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel. TILLING, til'ing, ppr. Cultivating for seed.

TILLYFALLY, til'ê-fâl'ê, ad.

TILLYVALLEY, til'ê-vâl'ê, ad.

A word used formerly when any
thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. TILMAN, til'man, n. An husbandman.
TILT, tilt', n. A tent. The cover of a boat,
tary game. A thrust; inclination forward.
TILT, tilt', vt. To cover like a tilt of a boat. The cover of a boat. A mil up so as to run out. up so as to run out.

TILT, tilt', vi. To fight with ropiers.

TILTED, tilt'éd, pp. Made to stoop.

TILTER, tilt'dr, n. One who fights.

TILTH, tilt'ti, n. Cultivated land.

TILTHAMMER, tilt'häm'år, n. A heavy haved in iron works, which is lifted by a wheel. A heavy hammer TILTING, tilt'ing, ppr. Causing to stoop. Thrusting with the lance on horseback. TIMBER, tim-būr, vi. To furnish with beams. TIMBERED, timburd, a. Built; formed.

TIMBERED, timburd, app. Furnished with timper.

TIMBERHEAD, timbur-héd, n. The top end of a timber rising above the gunwale, and serving for be-laying ropes, &c. otherwise called kevelhead. TIMBERING,tlm-bur-lug,ppr. Furnishing with timber. TIMBERMERCHANT, tlm-bur-mer-tshant, n. A person who deals in timber. TIMBERSOW, tîm'bůr-shô, n. A worm in wood.
TIMBERTREE, tîm'bůr-trê, n. A tree suitable for timber. TIMBERWORK,tim'bur-ôurk,n. Work formed of wood. TIMBERYARD, tîm'bur-yard, n. A yard where tim. ber is deposited.

TIMBEREL, tlm-brel, n. A kind of musical instrument. TIMBRE, tim'bur, n. A crest on a coat of arms. TIMBRELLED, tim'breld. a. Sung to the sound of the timbrel. TIMBURINE, tim'bu-rin, n. See Tambourine.
TIME, ti'm, n. The measure of duration.
TIME, ti'm, vt. To adapt to the time. To measure TIMELINESS, ti'm-lê-nês, n. The state of being timely. TIMELY, ti'm-lê, a. Seasonable.
TIMELY, ti'm-lê, ad. Early; soon.
TIMEPLEASER, ti'm-plê'z-år, n. One who complies with prevailing opinions.

TIMESERVER, ti'm-serv-ur, n. One who meanly complies with present power.

TIMESERVING, ti'm-serv-ing, n. Mean compliance with present power.

TIMEWORN, ti'm-bôrn, a. Impaired by time.

TIMID, tim'id, a. Fearful. TIMIDITY, tim-id-it-é, n. Fearfulness. TIMIDITY, tim-id-it-é, n. Fearfulness. TIMIDLY, tim-id-ie, ad. In a timid manner TIMIDNESS, tim-id-nes, n. Timidity. TIMIDNESS, tim-id-nes, n. Inmitty.

TIMING, ti'm-lng, ppr. Adapting to the season

TIMIST, ti'm-lst, n. A timeserver. [of property.

TIMOCRACY, tîm-ôk-rās-ê, n. Government 'y men

TIMONEER, tim-ô-nêr, n. A helmsman.

TIMOROUS, tim-ô-rās, a. Fearful.

TIMOROUSLY, tim-ô-rās-lê, ad. Fearfully.

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TIMOROUSNESS, tim'ůr-ůs-nės, n. Fearfulness. TIMOUSLY, ti'm-ås-å, a. Early; timely.
TIMOUSLY, ti'm-ås-lè, ad. In good season.
TIN, tin', n. One of the primitive metals, called by TIN, tin', n. One of the primitive metals, called by the clymists Jupiter.

TIN, tin', vt. To cover with tin.

TINCAL, tin'kdl, n. A mineral.

TINCT, tingkt', n. Colour; spot.

TINCT, tingkt', vt. To colour. To imbue with a taste.

TINCT, tingkt', part. a. Coloured; stained.

TINCTED, tingkt'ed, pp. Coloured; imbued.

TINCTING, tingkt'ing, ppr. Colouring; imbuing.

TINCTURE, tingkt'fyn, n. Extract of some drug mede in spirits. made in spirits.
TINCTURE, tingk-tyur, vt. To impregnate with some colour or taste. TINCTURED, tingk'tourd, pp. Tinged. TINCTURIN G, tingk-tyur-lng, pp. Tingsing; imbruing.
TIND, tind' vt. To kindle.
TINDED, tind'dd, pp. Kindled.
TINDER, tin-ddr, n. Any thing eminently inflamable.
TINDERBOX, tin-ddr-boks, n. The box for holding tinder. [der. TINDERLIKE, tin'dūr-li'k, a. Inflammable as tin-TINDING, tind'ing, ppr. Kindling. [fork. TINE, ti'n, n. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a TINE, ti'n, vi. To set on fire. To enclose. TINE, ti'n, vi. To rage. To smart. TINED, ti'nd, pp. Lighted. TINEMAN, ti'n-mān, n. \ Of old: a petty officer in TIENMAN, ti'n-mān, n. \ the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venicon and other search. tinder. nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile hedges. employments. TINET, tin'et, n. Brushwood and thorns for making TINFOL, thir-ti, n. Brushwood and thorns of making TINFOLL, thir-fail, n. Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
TING, tlng', n. The ting of a bell.
TING, tlnj', vt. To ring us, a bell.
TINGE, tlnj', vt. To impregnate with a colour or taste.
TINGED, tlnjd', pp. Imbued or impregnated with something.
TINGENT, tin gent, a. Having the power to tinge.
Imbuing or impregnating TINGING, tinjing, ppr. Imbuing or impregnating with something. TINGLASS, tin'glas, n. Bismuth.
TINGLE, ting'gl, vi. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. TINGLING, ting'gling, n. A kind of pain or pleasure. A noise in the ear. sation. TINGLING, ting-gling, ppr. Having a thrilling sen-TINING, ti'n-ing, ppr. Lighting. TINK, tingk', vi. To make a sharp shrill noise. TINK, tlngk', vi. To make a sharp shrill noise.
TINKAL, tlngk'âl, n. Borax in its crude state.
TINKER, tlngk'ûr, n. A mender of old brass.
TINKLE, tlngk'l, vi. To cause to clink.
TINKLE, tlngk'l, vi. To make a sharp quick noise.
TINKLED, tlngk'ld, pp. Caused to clink.
TINKLED, tlngk'ld, pp. Caused to clink. TINKLED, tingk'ld, pp. Caused to clink.

TINKLING, tingk'ling, n. A quick noise. [noise.

TINKLING, tingk'ling, ppr. Making a quick snarp

TINMAN, tin'man, n. A manufacturer of tin.

TINMINE, tin'mi'n, n. A mine where tin is obtained.

TINNER, tin'dir, n. One who works in the tin mines. TINNING, tln-lng, n. The covering of metals with tin. TINNING, tln-lng, ppr. Covering with tin. TINNY, tln-la, a. Abounding with tin. TINPENNY, tln-pen-è, n. A certain duty anciently paid to the tithingman.

TINSEL, tin'sél, a. Anything showy and of little value.

TINSEL, tin'sél, a. Specious; superficial. [value.

TINSEL, tin'sél, at. To adorn with lustre that has no TINSELED, tin'seld, pp. Decorated with gaudy or-TINSELING, tin'sel-ing, ppr. Adorning with tinsel. TINT, tint', n. A dye; a colour.
TINT, tint', vt. To tinge; to colour.
TINTAMAR, tint'à-mar, n. A confused noise. TINTED, tint-ed, pp. Tinged slightly. TINTING, tlnt-ing, ppr. Tinging slightly. TINWORM, tln-ourm, n. An insect. TINY, ti'ne, a. Little; puny.

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TIP, tip', n. Top; extremity.

TIP, tip, vt. To top; to cover on the end. To tap.

TIP, tip', vi. To die: a vulgar phrase.

TIPPED, tip', pp. Having the end covered.

TIPPET, tip'et, n. Something worn about the neck.

TIPPING, tip'ing, ppr. Having the ends covered

TIPPLE, tip'i, n. Drink; liquor.

TIPPLE, tip'i, vi. To drink in excess.

TIPPLE, tip'i, vi. To drink luxuriously.

TIPPLED. tip'd, a. Tipsy; drunk. TIPPLED, tipld, a. Tipsy; drunk. TIPPLED, tipld, pp. Drank in excess. TIPPLER, tip-lur, n. An idle drunken fellow. TIPPLING, tip-ling, ppr. Indulging in the use a strong liquors.
TIPPLINGHOUSE, tlp²llng-hàôs, n. A publichouse.
TIPSTAFF, tlp²ståf, n. An officer with a staff tipped
TIPSY, tlp²se, a. Drunk. [with metal.
TINTINNABULARY, tln-tln-nåb²u-ler-e, a. Sounding like a bell. TINTINNABULATORY, tîn-tîn-nâb-u-lâ-tar-e, a. Sounding like a bell. TIPTOE, tip-to, n. The end of the toe. TIPTOP, tip-top, n. An expression denoting excellence TIPTOP, tip-ttop, n. An expression denoting excellence or perfection.

TIRE, ti'r, Rank; row. Apparatus. A headdress.

TIRE, ti'r, vi. To fatigue. To dress. [upon. TIRE, ti'r, vi. To fail with weariness. To prey or feed TIRED, ti'rd, pp. Wearied.

TIREDNESS, ti'rd-nes, n. Weariness.

TIRESOME, ti'r-som, a. Wearisome. [some. TIRESOMENESS, ti'r-som-nes, n. Act of being tire-TIREWOMAN, ti'r-som-an, n. A woman who makes TIRING ti'r how new Fatiguing. TIRING, ti'r-lng, ppr. Fatiguing. [dresses. TIRINGHOUSE, ti'r-lng-håös, n.] The room in which TIRINGROOM, ti'r-lng-rô'm, n.] players dress. TIRWIT, tir-'ôit, n. A bird. 'TIS, 'tiz. Contracted for it is.
TISICAL, tiz'ik-ål, a. Consumptive. TISICK, tlz-fik, n. Consumption.
TISRI, tlz-ri', n. The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October. TISSUE, tish'en, or tis'u, n. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. TISSUE, tish-'u, or tis-'u, vt. To variegate.
TISSUED, tish-'u'd, pp. Formed with variegated work.
TISSUING, tish-'u-ing, ppr. Interweaving with variegated work.
TIT, th', n. A small horse.
TITAN, ti'-tan, n.
TITANIUM, tit-a'n-ŷam, n.

A metal of modern discovery, first found in Cornwall. TITANIAN, tît-å'n-ŷån, a. TITANITIC, tît-å-nit-îk, a. Pertaining to titanium. TITANIFEROUS, tit-an-if-ur-us, a. Producing tita-TITANITE, tht'a-ni't, n. An ore.

TITBIT, tht'blt, n. Nice bit; nice food.

TITHABLE, ti'th-abl, a. Subject to the payment of TITHE, ti'th, n. The tenth part, assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. TITHE, ti'th, vi. To levy the tenth part.

TITHE, ti'th, vi. To pay tithe.

TITHED, ti'thd, pp. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHEFREE, ti'th-frê, a. Exempt from payment of tithes TITHEPAYING, ti'th-pa'ing, a. Paying tithes. TITHER, ti'th-ur, n. One who gathers tithes. TITHING, ti'th-ing, n. A constable. Tithe. TITHING, ti'th-ing, ppr. Levying a tax on to the amount of a tenth. amount of a tenth.

TITHYMAL, tith-im-ål, n. An herb.

TITILLATE, tit-il-å't, vi. To tickle.

TITILLATING, tit-il-å't-ing,ppr. Tickling.

TITILLATING, tit-il-å't-shån, n. The art of tickling.

TITLLAKK, tit-il-å't-shån, n. A bird. See Tir and TITMOUSE.

TITLE, ti'tl, vi. An appellation of honour. A name.

The first regge of a hook telling its name and gene-The first page of a book, telling its name, and gene-nerally its subject. A claim of right. TITLED, ti'tl, vt. To entitle; to name.
TITLED, ti'tld, pp. Called; named.
TITLELESS, ti'tl-les, a. Wanting a name.

TOILET, táé'l-ét, n. A dressing-table. TOILFUL, táé'l-fől, a. Laborious. TOILING, táé'l-ing, ppr. Labouring with pain.

TITLEPAGE, ti'tl-pa'j, n. The page containing the TOILSOME, the l-sum, a. Laborious; weary.
TOILSOMENESS, the l-sum-nes, n. Wearisonneness. title of a book. title of a book.

FITLING, ti't-ling, ppr. Denominating; entitling.

FITLOUSE, or TIT, tit-måôs, n. A small bird.

FITTER, tit-år, n. A restrained laugh.

FITTER, tit-år, vi. To laugh with restraint.

FITTLE, tit-l, n. A small particle.

FITTLETATTLE, tit-l-tåt-l, n. Idle talk.

FITTLETATTLE, tit-l-tåt-l, vi. To prate idly.

FITTLETATTLING, tit-l-tåt-ling, n. The act of reating idly. TOISE, the'z, n. A fathom or long measure in France containing six feet; but the French foot is longer than the English, seventy-six being equal to eightyone English feet. TOKAY, tô-kå', n. A kind of wine.
TOKEN, tô'kn, n. A sign. A mark of remembrance.
TOKEN, tô'kn, vt. To make known.
TOKENED, tô'knd, a. Having marks. prating idly.

TITUBATE, tit-u-ba/t, vi. To stumble. TOKENED, tokkad, pp. Marked with spots.
TOKENING, tok-ning, ppr. Marking with spots.
TOL, tok, vt. To take away: a law term. TITUBATION, tit-u-ba-shun, n. The act of stumbling. TITULAR, thtu-la-saun, n. The act of scanning. Ititular. TITULAR, thtu-lar-lt-e, n. The state of being TITULARLY, thtu-lar-le, ad. Nominally. [right. TITULARY, thtu-lar-e, n. One that has a title or TITULARY, thtu-lar-e, a. Consisting in a title. TOLA, tô-là, n. In India: a weight for gold and silver. TOLD, tô ld, pret. and pp. Mentioned; related. TOLE, to'l, vt. To train; to decoy. See Toll.
TOLED, tô'ld, pp. Taken away. Drained; decoyed
TOLEDO, tô'lê'dô, n. A sword. TIVER, tiv'ur, n. A kind of ochre used in marking TOLERABLE, tôl-år-åbl, a. Supportable. Not exsheep cellent. Passable. TIVER, tiv-dr, vt. To mark sheep with tiver. TOLERABLENESS, tòl'ur-abl-nes, n. The state of TIVERED, tiv-drd, pp. Marked with tiver.
TIVERED, tiv-drd, pp. Marked with tiver.
TIVERING, tiv-dr-ling, ppr. Marking with tiver.
TIVY, tiv-d, n. A word expressing speed.
TO, to, ad. To and again To and fro.
TO, to, prep. Noting motion towards: opposed to being tolerable. TOLERABLY, tôl'dr-ab-lê, ad. Supportably. Passably. TOLERANCE, tòl-àr-ens, n. Power of onduring.
TOLERANT, tòl-àr-ent, a. Favourable to toleration.
TOLERATE, tòl-àr-à't, vt. To allow; to pass un-TOADFLAX, tô'd-sh, a. Venomous.

TOADFLAX, tô'd-sh, a. Venomous.

TOADFLAX, tô'd-sh, a. A concretion supposed. censured. TOLERATED, tôl-ắr-ắ't-éd, pp. Allowed.
TOLERATING, tôl-ắr-ắ't-ing, ppr. Suffering to be done.
TOLERATION, tôl-ứr-ắ'shūn, n. Allowance given to that which is not approved. TOLING, tô'l-ing, ppr. Taking away. Draining; TOADSTONE, tod-ston, n. A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. decoying. TOLL, tol, n. An excise of goods. The sound made by the bell being tolled.

TOLL, tô'l, vi. To pay toll. To sound as a bell.

TOLL, tô'l, vi. To make a bell sound. To take toll of TOADSTOOL, tô'd-stô'l, n. A plant like a mushroom. TOAST, tost, n. Bread dried before the fire. Friends whose healths we propose to drink,
TOAST, tô'st vi. To give a health to be drunk.
TOAST, tô'st, vi. To dry at the fire. To name when To take away. See Toll.

TOLLBOOTH, tô'l-bô'th, or tôl'bô'th, n. A prison.

TOLLBOOTH, tô'l-bô'th, vt. To imprison in a tollbooth. a health is drunk. TOASTED, tổ/st-ểd, pp. Scorched.
TOASTER, tổ/st-ắr, n. One who toasts. TOLLBOOTHED, tô'l-bô'thd, pp. Imprisoned in a tollbooth. TOLLBOOTHING, tở 1-bở th-ỉng, ppr. Imprisoning in TOLLBRIDGE, tở 1-brlj, n. A bridge where toll is paid. TOLLDISH, tở 1-đísh, n. A vessel by which the toll of TOASTING, to'st-ing, ppr. Scorching. Drinking to the honour of. TOBACCO, tồ-bằk'ô, n. A plant, the leaves of which are used in smoking, and for the manufacture of snuff.

TOBACCONING, tồ-bằk'ô-ning, n. Smoking tobacco. corn is measured. TOLLED, to'ld, pp. Made to sound. Taken toll of. TOLLER, to'l-dr, n. One who collects taxes. One TOBACCONIST, tô-bắk-ô-nist, n. A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOBACCOPIPE, tô-bắk-ô-pi/p, n. A pipe used for TOBACCOPIPECLAY, tô-bắk-ô-pi/p-klå', n. A species who tolls a bell. TOLLGATE, tở/1-gắ/t, n. A gate where toll is taken. TOLLGATHERER, tở/1-gắth-ứr-ứr, n. The officer that takes toll.

TOLLHOUSE, tô'l-haô's, n. A house placed near a TOLLING, tô'l-lng, ppr. Making a bell sound.

TOLSEY, tô'l-zê, n. The same with tollbooth.

TOLUBALSAM, tô'lô-bâ'l-sâm, n. A balsam produced from a tree growing in Tolu in South America.

TOLUTATION, tôl-u-tâ'shûn, n. The act of ambling.

TOMAHAWK, tôm'â-hâ'k, n. An Indian hatchet.

TOMAHAWK, tôm'â-hâ'k, vt. To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

TOMAHAWKED, tôm'â-hâ'kd, pp. Cut or killed. of clay. [needlefish. TOBACCOPIPEFISH, tô-bắk²ô-pi'p-fish, n. The TOCKAY, tô-k¾', n. A species of spotted lizard in India. TOCSIN, tôk²śin, n. An alarm-bell. TOD, tôd', n. A bush. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

TOD, tod, vi. To weigh.

TODAY, tô-då, n. The present day.

TODDLE, tòd', vi. To saunter feebly about.

TODDY, tòd-e, n. A tree in the East Indies. TODDY, tôd-ê, n. A tree in the Last Allels of punch.
TOE, tô', n. The divided extremities of the feet.
TOFORE, tô-fô'r, ad.
TOFORE, tô-fô'r, prep.
Before.
TOFT, tôt', n. A place where a messuage has stood.
TOFUS, tô-fûs, n. See TOPHUS.
TOGA, tô-gâ, n. A loose cloak worn by the Romans.
TOGATED, tô-gâ't-èd, a. Gowned; toged.
TOGED, tô'gd, a. Dressed in gowns. A kind TOMAHAWKED, tôm-å-hà'kd, pp. Cut or killed TOMAHAWKING, tôm-å-hà'k-lng, ppr. Cutting or killing with a tomahawk.
TOMATO, tô-ma-tô, n. The love-apple, used for soups.
TOMB, tô'm, n. A monument in which the dead are enclosed. TOMB, t8'm, vt. To bury; to entomb. TOMBED, t8'md, pp. Buried. TOMBLY, to ma, pp. Burying.

TOMBING, tô'm-ing, ppr. Burying.

TOMBLESS, tô'm-lès, a. Wanting a tomb.

TOMBOY, tôm'abae, n. A wild girl.

TOMBSTONE, tô'm-stô'n, n. A stone placed in me-TOGED, tô'gd, a. Dressed in gowns.
TOGETHER, tô-gèth'ár, ad. In company.
intermission. In union with. Without Intermission. In union with.

TOGGEL, tốg/tếl, n. A wooden pin tapering at both
TOIL, tắể/l, n. Labour. Any net or snare.

TOIL, tắể/l, vi. To labour.

TOIL, tắể/l, vt. To labour. To weary.

TOILED, tắể/l, pp. Laboured at. fends. mory of the dead.
TOME, tô'm, n. One volume of many. A book.
TOMENTOUS, tô-mên-tâs, a. Covered closely with hairs, or with a whitish down, like wool. TOMPION, tômpiyun, n. The stopper of a cannon.
TOMTIT, tômitt, n. A small bird.
TON, tun, n. In the names of places, are derived from TUN, tun, n. Ledge or wall, and foileR, tae'l-ur, n. One who toils.

this seems to be from tun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. A measure or weight.

TONE, tô'n, n. Note; sound. Accent. A whine.

Elasticity.

TONE, tô'n, vt. To utter in an affected tone. TONED, tô'nd, a. Having tone.

TONED, tổ nd, pp. Uttered in an affected tone.
TONELESS, tổ n-lễs, a. Having no tone.
TONESYLLABLE, tổ n-sil-ibl, n. An accented syllable. TONG, tung', n. The catch of a buckle, usually written [taken of any thing.

TONGS, tongz', n. An instrument by which hold is TONGUE, tong', n. The instrument of speech. The organ by which animals lick. A language. TONGUE, tong', n. To chide; to scoldd. TONGUE, tong', vt. To talk; to prate. TONGUED, tongd', vt. Having a tongue.

TONGUED, tdngd', pp. Chidden; scolded.
TONGUEING, tdng'ing, ppr. Chiding; scolding.
TONGUELES, tdng'is, a. Speechless.
TONGUEPAD, tdng'pad, n. A great talker.
TONGUETIE, tdng'ti, nt. To render unable to speak. TONGUETIED, tổng-ti/d, a. Unable to speak freely.
TONICAL, tổn-tk-fl, a. Being elastic. Relating to

TONICK, tbn-lk, a. | sounds.
TONICKS, tbn-lk, a. | sounds.
TONICKS, tbn-lks, n. Medicines to strengthen the tone.
TONIGHT, tb-ni't, ad. The present night, or the night

after the present day.

TONING, tô'n-lng, ppr. Uttering with an affected tone. TONNAGE, tůn-éj, n. An impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations,

after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, ton'sil, n. Tonsils are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which

they are covered.

TONSILE, ton-sil, a. That may be clipped.

TONSURE, ton-su'r, n. The act of clipping the hair. TONTINE, ton-te'n, n. Annuity on survivorship.

TOOY, tô', ad. Over and above. Also.

TOOK, tôk'. The pret. and sometimes the pp. of take. TOOL, to'l, n. Any instrument of manual operation.

A hireling who acts at the command of another.
TOOM, tô'm, a. Empty.
TOOT, tô't, vi. To pry; to peep; to make a noise.
TOOT, tô't, vi. To look into. To sound.

TOOTED, tô't-êd, pp. Sounded: as a horn.
TOOTER, tô't-îr, n. One who plays upou a horn.
TOOTING, tô't-îng, ppr. Sounding in a particular

TOOTH, tooth, n. The teeth are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the seventh year they are thrust out by new teeth, and if these teeth be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their teeth twice; about the one-and-twentieth the two last of the molares spring up, and they are called dentes sapientiæ. Taste. A prong, or blade, of any multifid instru-The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. OOTH, toth, vt. To furnish with teeth.

TOOTH, to th. vt. To furnish with teeth.
TOOTHACHE, to the a'k, n. Pain in the teeth.
TOOTHACHE TREE, to the a'k, tre, n. A shrub of the genus Zanthoxylum. [ness is to extract teeth. TOOTHDRAWER, to the drader, n. One whose busi-TOOTHDRAWING, to the dra-ing, n. The art of ex-

tracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.
TOOTHED, tb/thd, pp. Furnished with teeth; having
TOOTHED, tb/thd, a. Having teeth. [teeth or jags.
TOOTHEDGE, tb/th-ej, a. The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances. TOOTHFUL, thth-fol, a. Toothsome.
TOOTHLETTED, th'th-lêt-êd, a. In botany: denti-

culate; having very small teeth or notches: as, a leaf.

TOOTHLESS, to the pik, n. An instrument by TOOTHPICKER, to the pik-fe, n. which the teeth which the teeth re cleaned.

TOOTHSOME, tố/th-sům, a. Palatable.
TOOTHSOMENESS, tố/th-sům-nés, n. Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, to th-oart, n. A plant.

TOOTHY, to the distribute, a. Having teeth. TOP, top, n. The highest part of any thing. most degree. An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a TOP, top, vi. To rise aloft. To excel. [whip. TOP, top, vt. To cover on the top. To rise above.

To crop. TOPAN, tố pần, n. A name of the horned Indian

raven, or rhinocerous bird.
TOPARCH, tô'pārk, n. The principal man in a place.
TOPARCHY, tô'pārk-ê, n. Command in a small dis-

TOPARMOUR, top-år-mur, n. In ships, a railing on 10PAKMOUK, top-ar-mur, n. In ships, a railing on the top supported by stanchions and equipped with TOPAZ, tô-pā/z, n. A yellow gum. [netting. TOPAZOL1'TE, tô-pāz'ō-li't, n. A variety of garnet. TOPBLOCK, top-blok, n. In ships, a block hung to an eyebolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the

topmast. TOPCHAIN, tôp'tshẳn, n. In ships, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung are shot

TOPČLOTH, top-klath, n. In ships, a piece of canvass used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the

top in action.

TOPDRAINING, top-dra'n-ing, n. The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOPDRESSING, top-dresing, n. A dressing of ma-

nure laid on the surface of land. TOPE, tô'p, ri. To drink to excess. TOPER, tô'pûr, n. A drunkard.

TOPFUL, top-fol, a. Full to the top.
TOPGALLANT, top-gal-ant, n. The highest sail.

TOPH, tôf', n.

TOPH, tỏf', n.
TOPHUS, tỏ-fầs, n.
A kind of sandstone.
TOPHACEOUS, tỏ-fầ-shủs, a. Gritty; stony.
TOPHEAVY, tỏp-hểv-ể, a. Having the upper part too

TOPHET, tô-fet, n. Hell: a scriptural name. TOPHI, tô-fi, n. Ducksten; a stone formed by earthy

depositions; called also tufa or trass.

TOPIARY, tô'p-ŷér-ê, a. Shaped by clipping.

TOPICAL, tôp-îk-âl, a. Relating to some general

head. Local. TOPICALLY, top'ik-al-e, ad. With application to some particular part. [part. TOPICK, tôp-'îk, n. Principle of persuasion. A general TOPKNOT, tôp-'nôt, n. A knot worn by women on

the top of the head.

TOPLESS, top-les, a. Having no top. Supreme. TOPMAN, top-man, n. The sawyer at the top. TOPMAST, top-mast, n. The second mast above the

lower mast.

TOPMOST, top-most, a. Uppermost.
TOPOGRAPHER, to-pog-raf-dr, n. One who writes

descriptions of particular places.
TOPOGRAPHICAL, tô-pô-grāf-īk-āl,a. Describing
TOPOGRAPHICK, tô-pô-grāf-īk, a. particular

TOPOGRAPHICA, to-po-g. ... [ticular places. TOPOGRAPHY, tô-pògʻråf-ĉ, n. Description of par-TOPPED, tôpd', pp. Covered on the top; tipped; capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off. TOPPING, tôp-lng, a. Fine; noble. A low word TOPPING, tôp-lng, ppr. Covering on the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping. TOPPING, tôp-lng, n. In seaman's language: the act of pulling one extremity of the yard higher than the

other.

TOPPINGLIFT, top-ing-lift, n. A large strong tacle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or

of the boom of the mainsail, in a brig or schooner.
TOPPINGLY, top'ing-lê, a. Fine; gay; showy.
TOPPINGLY, top'ing-lê, ad. Splendidly; nobly.
TOPPLE, top'i, vi. To tumble down.
TOPPLE, top'i, vi. To throw down.
TOPPLE, top'l, vi. To throw down.
TOP-PROUD, top'-pråod, a. Proud in the highest

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 3'll, a'rt, a ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

TOPROPE, top'rô'p, n. A rope to sway up a topmast. TOPSAIL, top'sô'l, n. The highest sail. TOPSOILING, top'sô'l-ing, n. The act of taking off topsoil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOPSTONE, top-sto'n, n. A stone which forms the top-TOPSYTURVY, top-se-tar-ve, ad. With the bottom

unwards.

TOPTACKLE, top'tak'l, n. A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the topmast, top rope, and to the deck.
TOQUET, to-kk', n. A kind of head-dress for women.
TOR, to'r, n. A tower; a turret. A high pointed
rock or hill, whence tor in the initial syllable of some local names.

TORCH, tå'rtsh, n. A wax light, bigger than a candle. TORCHBEARER, tå'rtsh-bå'r-år, n. One whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCHER, tå'rtsh-åtr, n. One that gives light.
TORCHLIGHT, tå'rtsh-li't, n. Light kindled by a torch.
TORCHWORT, tå'rtsh-öårt, n. The name of a plant.
TORE, tö'r, n. The dead grass that remains on ground in winter.

TORE, to'r, pret. and sometimes pp. of Tear.
TOREUMATOGRAPHY, to-ru-ma-tog'raf-é, n. A
description of ancient sculptures and basso relievos.

TORMENT, to'r-ment, n. Any thing that gives pain. An engine of war to cast stones or darts. TORMENT, tôr-mênt', vt. To vex; harass; put to pain.
TORMENTED, tôr-mênt'ed, pp. Teased.

TORMENTER, tor-ment-dr, n. } One who torments. TORMENTOR, tor-ment-dr, n. } One who torments. TORMENTIL, tor-ment-fln, n. A plant. TORMENTING, tor-ment-flng, ppr. Paining; teasing.

TORMENTING, tor-ment'ing, n. An imperfect sort TORN, tôrn, pp. of Tear. of horseshoeing.
TORNADO, tôr-nå-dô, n. A hurricane; a whirlwind.
TORPEDO, tôr-pê-dô, n. A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TORPENT, tor-pent, a. Benumbed.
TORPESCENCE, tor-pes-éns, n. State of insensibility.
TORPESCENT, tor-pes-ént, a. Becoming torpid.
TORPID, tor-pid, a. Motionless; sluggish.

TORPID, tôr-pid, a. Motionless; slug TORPIDITY, tôr-pid-it-ê, n. Torpor. TORPIDNESS, tor-pf'd-nes, n. The state of being tor-

TORPITUDE, tor-pît-u'd, n. Numbness; sluggishness. TORPOR, tor-pît-u'd, n. Dulness; inability to move. TORPORIFIC, tor-pô-rîf-îk, a. Tending to produce

TORRECELLIAN, tòr-ê-sêl-van, a. Pertaining to Torrecelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed.

TORREFACTION, tor-é-fak-shun, n. The act of drying by the fire.

TORREFIED, tor-é-fi/d, pp. Dried; scorched. TORREFY, tor-é-fi, vt. To dry by the fire. TORREFYING, tor-é-fi-fing, ppr. Drying; roasting;

parching, tor-ént, n. A violent and rapid stream. TORRENT, tôr-ént, a. Rolling in a rapid stream. TORRID, tôr-fid, n. With heat; violently hot. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. [very hot an dparched. TORRIDNESS, tor-id-nes, n. The state of being

TORSE, tors', n. A wreath.

TORSEL, tor-sel, n. Any thing in a twisted form.
TORSION, tor-shin, n. The act of turning or twisting.
TORSO, tor-sel, n. The trunk of a statue mutilated of

head and limbs: as, the torso of Hercules. TORSTEN, tor'sten, n. An iron ore.

TORT, tå'rt, n. Mischief; injury.
TORTILE, to'rt'll, a. Twisted; wreathed.
TORTION, tå'r-shån, n. Torment; pain.
TORTIOUS, tå'r-shås, a. Injurious.
TORTIVE, tå'r-tly, a. Twisted; wreathed.

TORTOISE, ta'r-tis, n. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them

TORTOISESHELL, tor'tis-shel, n. The shell or scales of a tortoise. TORTUOSITY, tar-tu-òs-st-ê, n. Wreath. Crooked-TORTUOUS, ta'r-tu-us, a. Twisted; winding. Mis-

chievons.

TORTURE, tå'rt-yår, n. Pain; anguish. [To vex. TORTURE, tå'rt-yår, vt. To punish with tortures. TORTURED, tôr-'tŷ'ard, pp. Tormented. TORTURER, tå'rt-yår-dr, n. Tormenter.

TORTURING, to-'ty'ar-lng, ppr. Tormenting.
TORTURINGLY, ta'rt-y'ar-lng-lê, ad. So as to torTORTUROUS, ta'rt-y'ar-da, a. Tormenting. [ment. TORUS, to-rus, n. A moulding.

TORVITY, tô'r-vît-ê, n. Sourness of countenance. TORVOUS, tâ'r-vûs, a. Sour of aspect; stern. TORY, tô'rê, n. One who adheres to the ancient con-

stitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a Whig.--Johnson. TORYISM, to-re-lizm, n. The notions of a tory.

TORYISM, tô-rê-læm, n. The notions of a tory.

TOSE, tô'z, vi. To comb wool. [sudden motion.

TOSS, tôs', vi. To throw with the hand. To lift with a

TOSS, tôs', vi. To fling. To throw a coin into the air
and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tôs', n. The act of tossing.

TOSSED, tôsd', pp. Thrown with a jerk.

TOSSEL, tôs'l, n. See Tassel.

TOSSER, tôs-âr, n. One who throws.

TOSSING, tôs'lng, n. Violent commotion.

TOSSING, tosting, n. Violent commotion. TOSSING, tosing, ppr. Throwing with a jerk.

TOSSING, to's-Ing, ppr. Throwing with a jet TOSSPOT, to's-pot, n. A drunkard. TOST, to'st', pret. and pp. of toss. TOTAL, to'st'al, a. Whole; complete; full. TOTALITY, to's-tal'st-e, n. Whole quantity. TOTALIY, to's-tal's-e, ad. Wholly; fully. TOTALNESS, to's-tal-nes, n. Entireness.

TOTE, tot, See ToAT.
TOTE, tot, vt. To carry or convey and carry slaves.
(A word used in slaveholding countries: said to have been introduced by the blacks.)

TOTED, tô't-êd, pp. Carried or conveyed. TOTHER, tůth-ůr, contracted for the other. [A barbarons and inexcusable, and vulgar contraction, because it is so easy to say "the other," and doing so, takes up so little time, and is so smooth and easy to

the organs of speech.—J. K.]
TOTING, tô't-ing, ppr. Carrying or conveying.

TOTING, tôt-lng, ppr. Carrying or conveying.
TOTTER, tôt-dr, vi. To stagger.
TOTTERING, tôt-dr-s, a. Shaking; reeling.
TOTTERY, tôt-dr-s, a. Shaking; unsteady.
TOTTY, tôt-ê, a. TOUCAN, tôt-kan, n. A fowl of the genus ramphastos; also, a constellation of nine small stars.

TOUCH, tatsh', vt. To perceive by the sense of feeling. Mentally. Ition slightly.

Mentany.

TOUCH, tůtsh', vi. To be in a state of junction. To menTOUCH, tůtsh', n. The sense of feeling. The act of
TOUCHABLE, tůtsh-ébl, a. Tangible.
TOUCHED, tůtsh-do, n. The hole through which

the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
TOUCHINESS, tůtsh-é-n-és, n. Irascibility.
TOUCHING, tůtsh-ling, prep. With relation to.
TOUCHING, tůtsh-ling, pr. Coming in contact with.
TOUCHINGLY, tůtsh-ling, ppr. Coming in contact with.
TOUCHINGLY, tůtsh-ling, lê, ad. In a pathetic manner.
TOUCHMENOT, tůtsh-mé-nòt, n. An herb.
TOUCHNEEDLE, tůtsh-mé-dl, n. Touchneedles are small bars of gold, silver, and copper, each pure, and in all proportions prepared for trying agold and silver. in all proportions prepared for trying gold and silver, by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they

leave upon it.
TOUCHSTONE, tůtsh'stô'n, n. Stone by which metals TOUCHWOOD, tůtsh-bod, n. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tůtsh'é, a. Peevish; irritable.
TOUGH, tůf, a. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture.

TOUGHEN, then, vi. To grow tough.
TOUGHEN, then, vi. To make tough.
TOUGHENED, then, vi. To make tough.
TOUGHENED, then, vi. Making tough.

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YOUGHLY, tuf'le, ad. In a tough manner.
TOUGHLY, thirle, ad. In a tough manner.
TOUGHNESS, thirnes, n. Not brittleness; flexibility.
TOUPEE, tb-pê', n. Hair dressed on the forehead.
TOUR, tb'r, n. Ramble; roving journey.
TOURIST, tb'r-ist, n. One who makes a tour.
TOURMALIN, tb'r-må-lin, n. A silicious stone, re-
TURMALIN, tûr-mâ-lîn, n. \ markable for cambining electricity by heat or friction.

TOURN, tôrn, n. The sheriff's court. A spinning-wheel.

TOURNAMENT, tôr-nâ-ment, n. \ Tilt; military sport.
 TOURNEY, tô/r-nå, n.
TOURNEY, tô/r-nå, vi. To tilt in the lists.
 TOURNIQUET, tur-nê-kêt, or tô'r-nê-kê, n. A band-
        age used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the
        turn of a handle.
 turn of a handle.

TOUSE, tåbz', vt. To pull; to tear; to drag.

TOUSE, tåbz', vt. To tear; to rave.

TOUSED, tåbz', vp. Drawn; torn.

TOUSELED, tåbz'd, pp. Tumbled.

TOUSELING, tåbz-ling, ppr. Tumbling; tangling.

TOUSING, tåbz-ling, ppr. Pulling; tearing.

TOUSLE, tåbz'l, vt. The diminutive of touse.

TOW, tb', z. Flax beaten and combed into a filament to the statement.
                                                 Flax beaten and combed into a filamen-
  TOW, to, n. Flax beater and combed into a manner tous substance.

TOW, tô', vt. To draw by a rope through the water.

TOWAGE, tô'cɔ', n. The act of towing.

TOWARD, tô'rd, pr. \ In a direction to. Near to.

TOWARD, tô'rd, ad. \ Near; at hand.

TOWARD, tô'rd, ad. \ Ready to do or learn.
  TOWARDS, to tal, a. Ready to do or learn.
TOWARDLINESS, tổ-bắrd-lễ-nểs, n. Docility.
TOWARDLY, tổ-bắrd-lễ, ad. Compliant with duty.
   TOWARDNESS, to'ourd-nes, n. Docility.
   TOWED, tô'd, pp. Dragged through the water by a rope. TOWEL, tab'el, n. A cloth on which the hands are
   TOWER, táč-år, n. A high building; a fortress. [wiped. TOWER, táč-år, vi. To soar. TOWERED, táč-ård, a. Defended by towers.
   TOWERING, tåð-år-ing, ppr. Rising aloft; soaring. TOWERMUSTARD, tåð-år-mås-tård, n. A plant.
   TOWERMUSTARD, taô-dr-mūs-tūrd, n. A plant. TOWERN, táô-dr-ê, a. Guarded with towers. TOWING, tô-l'ng, ppr. Dragging by a rope on water. TOWLINE, tô-l'in, n. The rope used in towing. TOWSER, táô-l'añ, n. The name of a dog. TOWN, tâôn', n. Any collection of houses. TOWNCLERK, táôn-klàrk', n. An officer who manages the public beginners of a lean
    nages the public business of a place.
TOWNCRIER, tåon'kri-ur, n. An officer in a town,
    whose business is to make proclamations.
TOWNHOUSE, tåon-håos, n. The hall where public
    business is transacted. [in a town. TOWNISH, tåön-lsh, a. Appertaining to those who live TOWNLESS, tåön-lsh, a. Without towns. TOWNSHIP, tåön-lshlp, n. The corporation of a town. FOWNSMAN, tåön-lah, n. One of the same town. TOWNTALK, tåön-lah, n. Common prattle of a place.
    TOWNTALK, tåön-tåk, n. Common prattle of a place. TOWNTALK, tåön-tåk, n. Common prattle of a place. TOXICAL, töks-fk-ål, a. Poisonous. [poisons. TOXICOLOGY, töks-fk-ål-å-jè, n. A discourse on TOXOLOGY, töks-di-å-jè, n. Intoxication. TOY, tåè', n. A play thing. Amorous dalliance. TOY, tåè', vi. To trifle; to dally amorously. TOY, tåè', vi. To treat foolishly. TOYED, tåè'd, pp. Treated foolishly. TOYED, tåè'd, pp. Treated foolishly. TOYER, tåè'dī, n. One who toys. TOYFUL, tåè'fūl, a. Full of tricks. TOYING, tåè'ng, ppr. Trifling; dallying.
    TOYFUL, thé 'fôl, a. Full of tricks.
TOYING, thé 'fôl, a. Frilling; dallying.
TOYISH, thé 'fôl, a. Trifling; wanton.
TOYISHNESS, thé 'fsh-nés, n. Wantonness.
TOYMAN, the 'mân, n. A seller of toys.
TOYSHOP, thé 'shôp, n. A shop where playthings are
     TOZE, tô'z, vt. To pull by violence. See Touse and TOZE, tô'z, vt. To pull by violence. [TEASE. TOZING, tô'z-lng, ppr. Pulling by violence. TRACE, trâ's, n. Mark left by any thing; footsteps.
             Harness for beasts of draught.
      TRACE, trh's, vi. To follow by marks. To mark out. TRACE, trh's, vi. To walk; to travel. TRACEABLE, trh's-abl, a. That may be traced.
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TRACED, trasd, pp. Marked out. TRACEB, tra's-dr, n. One that traces.
TRACERY, tra's-dr-dr, n. Ornamental stonework.
TRACES, tra's-ez, n. The harness of draught animalsTRACHEA, tra's-ke'a, n. The windpipe. TRACHEAL, trå-kê'âl, a. Pertaining to the windpipe. TRACHEOCELE, trå-kê'ô-sêl, n. An enlargement of TRACHEOCELE, trå-kê-ĉ-ŝel, n. Ån enlargement of the thyroid gland, bronchoeele, or goiter.

TRACHEOTOMY, trå-kê-ð-ð-ð-ð-mê, n. The operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

TRACHITIC, trå-klt-lk, a. Pertaining to trachyte.

TRACHYTE trå-klt-lk, a. Pertaining to trachyte.

TRACHYTE trå-klt-lk, a. Pertaining to trachyte.

TRACHYTE trå-klt-lk, n. A species of volcanic rock, composed of crystals of glassy felspar.

TRACING, trå's-lng, n. Course; path.

TRACK, trå's-lng, ppr. Marking out; following.

TRACK, tråk', vi. To follow by marks left in the way.

TRACK, tråk', vi. To follow by marks left in the way.

TRACKING, tråk'-lng, ppr. Followed by the footsteps.

TRACKING, tråk'-lng, ppr. Following by the impression of the feet. sion of the feet. sion of the feet.

TRACKLESS, tråk'lės, a. Untrodden.

TRACKROAD, tråk'rô'd, n. A towing path.

TRACKSCOUT, trčk'skkôt, or trčk'sgåêt, n. A passage boat, in Holland, towed or drawn by a hore.

TRACT, tråkt', vt. To trace out.

[ject.

TRACTABILITY, tråk-tib-îl'ît-ê, n. Capability of being menered. being managed. TRACTABLE, tråk-tibl, a. Manageable.
TRACTABLENESS, tråk-tibl-nes, n. The state of being tractable. [genty. TRACTABLY, tråk-tib-lê, ad. In a tractable manner; TRACTATE, tråk-tiåt, n. A treatise; a tract. [ject. TRACTATION, tråk-tiå-thn, n. Discussion on a sub-tractation of the tractation of t TRACTATRIX, tråk-tå-triks, n. In geometry: a curve line. curve line.

TRACTED, tråkt²èd, pp. Traced out. [ductile. TRACTILE, tråkt²ll, a. Capable to be drawn out; TRACTILITY, tråk-tll²lt-è, n. The quality of being TRACTING, tråkt²lng, ppr. Tracing out. [tractile. TRACTION, tråkt³shån, n. The art of drawing. TRACTITIOUS, tråk-tlsh²ås, a. Treating of hand-TRACTITIOUS, tråk-tlsh²ås, a. Treating of hand-tractile. TRACTITIOUS, tråk-tlsh-ås, a. Treating or nano-TRACTOR, tråk-tûr, n. That which draws. [ling. TRADE, trå'd, n. Exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. Occupation. TRADE, trå'd, vt. To traffick; to deal. TRADE, trå'd, vt. Exchange in commerce. TRADED, trå'd-èd, pp. Exchanged in commerce. TRADED, trå'd-èd, a. Versed; practised. TRADEFIII. trå'd-fôl, a. Commercial. TRADERJL, trå'd-föl, a. Commercial.
TRADER, trå'd-år, n. One engaged in commerce.
TRADESFOLK, trå'dz-fök, n. People employed in trades. TRADESMAN, trâ'dz-mân, n. A shopkeeper: a merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman. TRADESWOMAN, trâ'dz-ôôm-ûn, n. A woman skilled in trade. TRADEWIND, tra'd-bind, n. The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropics. [commerce. TRADING, trå'd-ing, n. The act of carrying on TRADING, tradding, ppr. Trafficking.

TRADITION, traddina, ppr. Trafficking.

TRADITION, traddina, pr. Trafficking. written memorials. TRADITIONAL, trå-dish'un-al, a. Delivered by oral communication; by the foregoing to the following age. TRADITIONALLY, trå-dish-un-ål-ê, ad. By trans-

save their lives.
TRADUCE, trå-du's, vt. To calumniate. TRADUCED, trā-du'sd, pp. Calumniated. TRADUCEMENT,trā-du's-mēnt, n. Censure; obloquy TRADUCENT, trā-du's-ēnt, a. Slandering.

TRADITIVE, tråd-it-iv, a. Transmissible from age ta

TRADITOR, tråd-it-ur, n. A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scripture or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to

[age.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

TRADUCER, trå du's-ur, n. A calumniator. TRADUCIBLE, trå-du's-ibl, a. Such as may be derived.

TRADUCING, trå-du's-lng, ppr. Defaming.
TRADUCINGLY, trå-du's-lng-lê, ad. Slanderously.
TRADUCT, trå-důkt', vt. To derive.
TRADUCTED, trå-důkt'ed, pp. Derived.

TRADUCTING, trå-dåkt'lng, ppr. Deriving. TRADUCTION, trå-dåk'shån, n. Derivation.

sition.

TRADUCTIVE, trå-dåkt-1v, a. Deducible. TRAFFICK, traf-ik, n. Exchange of commodities. TRAFFICK, trāf-lk, vi. To exchange commodities. TRAFFICK, trāf-lk, vt. To exchange in traffick. TRAFFICKABLE, tråf-ik-åbl, a. Marketable.

TRAFFICKED, tråf-Ikd, pp. Exchanged in traffick.
TRAFFICKER, tråf-Ik-år, n. Trader. [goods.
TRAFFICKING, tråf-Ik-ång, ppr. Buying and selling
TRAGACANTH, tråg-å-kånth, n. A gum which pro-

ceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. TRAGEDIAN, trå-gê'd-ŷān, n. A writer or actor of TRAGEDY, tråj'é-dê, n. A dramatick representation

of a serious action. TRAGICAL, tråj-fik-ål, a. Relating to tragedy.

TRAGICK, tråj'ik, a. Relating to tragedy.
TRAGICALLY, tråj'ik-ål-è, ad. Mournfully; sorrow-

TRAGICALNESS, tråj-ik-ål-nés, n. Calamitousness. TRAGICOMEDY, tråj-i-k-kom-ie-dê, n. A drama com-

pounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, traj-ê-kôm-îk-âl, a. Consisting of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trāj-ê-kòm-ik-ål-ê, ad. In a tragicomical manner.

TRAIL, tra'l, n. Track. Any thing drawn.
TRAIL, tra'l, vi. To be drawn out in length.
TRAIL, tra'l, vt. To hunt by the track. To draw along TRAILED, tra'ld, pp. Hunted by the track. Drawn TRAILING, tra'l-ing, ppr. Hunting by the track. Drawing on the ground. TRAIN, tra'n, n. Artifice. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the

RAIN, tra'n, n. Artifice. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. A retinue. The line of

powder leading to the mine.
TRAIN, trầ/n, vt. To allure. To educate.
TRAINABLE, trầ/n-ắbl, a. That may be trained.

TRAINBANDS, trå'n-båndz, n. The militia. TRAINBEARER, trå'n-bå'r-år, n. One that holds up TRAINED, trả/nd, a. Having a train. TRAINED, tra'nd, pp. Allured. Educated.

TRAINER, tra'n-ur, n. An instructor. TRAINING, tra'n-ing, n. The act of forming to any exercise

TRAINING, trả/n-ing, ppr. Alluring; educating. TRAINOIL, trả/n-âê'l, n. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINROAD, tran-rô'd, n. In mines: a slight rail-

way for small waggons.

TRAINY, trả/n-ê, a. Belonging to train oil.

TRAIPSE, trả/pz, vi. To walk in a careless manner.

TRAIT, trả/, n. A stroke; a touch.

TRAITOR, trå-tûr, n. One who betrays.
TRAITOR, trå-tûr, n. One who betrays.
TRAITOR, trå-tûr, a. Traitorous.
TRAITORLY, trå-tûr, a. Treacherous.
TRAITOROUS, trå-tûr-de, a. Perfidious.
TRAITOROUSLY, trå-tûr-de, ad. Treacherously. TRAITOROUSNESS, trå-tur-us-nes, n. Perfidious-TRAITRESS, tra-tres,n. A woman who betrays. [ness.

TRAJECT, tråjičkt, n. A ferry.
TRAJECT, tråjičkt, n. A ferry.
TRAJECT, trå-jčkt', vt. To cast through.
TRAJECTING, trå-jčkt'ing, ppr. Throwing.
TRAJECTION, trå-jčk'shån, n. Emission.

Transpo-

TRAJECTORY, trå-jėk/tůr-ė, n. The orbit of a TRALATION, trå-lå-shůn, n. The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.

TRALATITIOUS, trå-lå-tish-ås, a. Metaphorical.

TRALATITIOUSLV «rå-lå-tish-ås-lè, ad. Metapho-

rically.

TRALINEATE, trå-lê'nê-å't, vi. To deviate from any direction.

TRALUCENT, trå-lu'sent, a. Clear; translucent.

TRAMMEL, tramél, n. Any kind of net.

TRAMMEL, tramél, nt. To catch.

TRAMMELD, traméld, nt. To catch.

TRAMMELING, traméld, np. Shackled.

TRAMMELING, tramél-ling, ppr. Confining; shackTRAMONTANE, tramél-ling, npr. tramontan, n.

The Italians gave this name to all who lived beyond the Alps

TRAMONTANE, trå-mon-tå/n, or trå-mon-tå/n, a.

TRAMONTANE, trå-mon-tå'n, or trå-mon-t
Foreign; barbarous.
TRAMP, tråmp', vi. To travel on foot.
TRAMP, tråmp', vi. To tread.
TRAMP, tråmp', n.
TRAMPER, tråmp-år, n.
A stroller.
TRAMPED, tråmpd', vp. Trodden.
TRAMPING, tråmp-årg, ppr. Treading.
TRAMPLE, tråmp', vi. To tread in contempt.
TRAMPLE, tråmp', vi. To tread under foot.
TRAMPLED, tråmp', vi. To tread under foot.
TRAMPLED, tråmp', vi. To tread under foot.

TRAMPLED, trāmp'l, vt. To tread under foot.
TRAMPLED, trāmp'ld, pp. Trod on.
TRAMPLED, trāmp'ld, pp. Trod on.
TRAMPLEN, trāmp'ling, ppr. Treading under foot.
TRAMPLING, trāmp'ling, ppr. Treading under foot.
TRANATION, trā-nā'shūn, n. The act of swimming
TRANCE, trāns', vt. To entrance.
TRANCED, trāns', vt. To entrance.
TRANCED, trāns', vp. Entranced.
TRANCED, trāns', pp. Entranced.
TRANCED, trāns'ng, ppr. Entrancing.
TRANGRAM, trān-grām, n. An intricate thing.
TRANQUIL, trāng'kö'l, a. Quiet; peaceful.
TRANQUILLITY, trāng'kö'l-it-è, or trān'kö'l-it-è.
n. Quiet; peace of mind.

n. Quiet; peace of mind.
TRANQUILLIZE, trång'köil-i'z, or trån'köil-i'z, vt. To render calm.

TRANQUILLIZED, trång'kbil-i'zd, pp. Quieted. TRANQUILLIZING, trång'kbil-i'z-ing, ppr. Quieting. TRANQUILLY, trang'koil-e, ad. In a tranquil manner.

TRANQUILNESS, trång'köil-nes, or trån'köil-nes,

n. State of being tranquil.

TRANSACT, trâns-åkt', vt. To manage. To negotiate.
TRANSACT, trâns-åkt', vi. To conduct matters.
TRANSACTED, trâns-åkt'-èd, pp. Performed.
TRANSACTING, trâns-åkt'-ing, ppr. Managing.
TRANSACTION, trâns-åkt'-ing, ppr. Managing.

tween man and man.

TRANSACTOR, trầns-ắkt-ủr, n. One who manages. TRANSALPINE, trans-al'pin, n. Situate beyond the

TRANSANIMATE, trans-an'e-ma't, vt. To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another. TRANSANIMATED, trans-an-e-ma't-ed, pp.

mated by the conveyance of a soul to another body. TRANSANIMATING, trans-an-é-ma't-ing, ppr. Animating by the conveyance of a soul to another body. TRANSANIMATION, trans-an-e-ma-shun, n. Con-

vevance of the soul from one body to another. TRANSATLANTIC, trans-at-lan'tik, a. Lying be-

vond the Atlantic.

yond the Atlantic.
TRANSCEND, trån-sénd', vt. To surpass; to excel.
TRANSCEND, trån-sénd', vi. To surpass thought.
TRANSCENDED, trån-sénd'éd, pp. Surpassed.
TRANSCENDENCE, trån-sénd'éns, n. Unusual exTRANSCENDENCY, trån-sénd'éns-é,
TRANSCENDENT, tråns-sénd'éns-é,
TRANSCENDENT, tråns-sénd'ént, a. Supremely

excellent. eminent.

TRANSCENDENTAL, tråns-sénd-ént-fål, a. Super-TRANSCENDENTLY, trån-sénd-ént-lê, ad. Super-[usual excellence. eminently. [usual excellence. TRANSCENDENTNESS, tran-send-ent-nes, n. Un-

TRANSCENDING, trån-sénd-ling, ppr. Surpassing. TRANSCOLATE, tråns-kå-lå't, vt. To strain through a sieve.

TRANSCOLATED, tråns-ko-lå/t-ed, pp. Strained. TRANSCOLATING, tråns-ko-lå/t-ing, ppr. Passin through a sieve.

TRANSCRIBE, tråns-kri'b, vt. To copy. TRANSCRIBED, tråns-kri'bd, pp. Copied. TRANSCRIBER, trans-kri'b-ur, n. A copier.

TRA TRANSCRIBING, trans-kri'b-ing, ppr. Copying. TRANSCRIPT, tråns-kript, n. A copy from an original. TRANSCRIPTION, tråns-krip-shun, n. The act of copying. [ner of a copy. TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trans-krip-tiv-le, ad. In man-TRANSCUR, trans-kūr', vi. To rove to and fro. TRANSCURRENCE, trans-kur'ens, n. A roving to and fro.

[yond certain limits.

TRANSCURSION, tråns-kår'shån, n. Passage beTRANSDUCTION, tråns-dåk'shån, n. The act of
TRANSE, tråns', n. An extasy.

[conveying over.
TRANSELEMENTATION, tråns-él-é-mén-tå'shån, n. Change of one element into another. TRANSEPT, trån'sept, n. A cross aisle. TRANSEXION, trån-seks-ydn, n. Change from one sex to another. TRANSFER, trans'fer, n. A change of property. TRANSFER, trans-fer', vt. To make over from one to another.

TRANSFERRABLE, trans-fér-abl, a. That may be TRANSFERRED, trans-ferd', pp. Conveyed from one to another. The making TRANSFERRENCE, trans-fer-ens, n. over a thing to another.

TRANSFERRER, trans-fer'dr, n. One who transfers. TRANSFERRING, trans-fering, ppr. Conveying from one to another. TRANSFIGURATION, trans-fig-u-ra'shun, n. Change of form. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.
TRANSFIGURE, trans-fig-yur, vt. To transform. TRANSFIGURED, trans-fig'yurd, pp. Changed in forming. form. form.
TRANSFIGURING, tråns-fig-'yðr-ing, ppr. Trans-TRANSFIX, tråns-fiks', vt. To pierce through.
TRANSFIXED, tråns-fiks', vt. Pierced through.
TRANSFIXING, tråns-fiks', ppr. Piercing through.
TRANSFIXING, tråns-fiks', vt. To make a hole [through. TRANSFORATED, trans'fô-ra't-ed, pp. Pierced TRANSFORATING, trans-fo-ra/t-ing, ppr. Making a hole through. nal form. TRANSFORM, trans-fa'rm, vt. To change in exter-TRANSFORM, trans-fa'rm, vi. To be metamorphosed. TRANSFORMATION, tråns-får-må'shån, n. Change of shape. TRANSFORMED, trans-fa'rmd, pp. Changed in form. TRANSFORMING, trans-fa'r-ming, ppr. Changing over the sea. TRANSFRETATION, tråns-frê-tå-shun, n. Passage TRANSFUND, tråns-fånd', vt. To transfuse. TRANSFUNDED, tråns-fånd'dd, pp. Transfused. TRANSFUNDING, trans-fund-ing, ppr. Transfusing. TRANSFUSE, trans-fu'z, vt. To pour out of one into another. TRANSFUSED, trans-fu'zd, pp. Poured from one vessel or thing into another. [transfused. TRANSFUSIBLE, trans-fu'z-ibl, a. That may be TRANSFUSING, trans-fu'z-ing, ppr. Pouring out of That may be one vessel or thing into another. TRANSFUSION, tranf-fu-zhun, n. The act of pouring out of one into another. TRÂNSGRESS, trâns-grès', vt. To violate. TRÂNSGRESS, trâns-grès', vi. To offend by violating a law. TRANSGRESSED, tråns-grésd', pp. Overpassed. TRANSGRESSING, tråns-grésding, ppr. Pass Passing beyond. TRANSGRESSION, tråns-grésh'un, n. Offence.

TRANSGRESSIONAL, tråns-grésh-ín-ål, a. That TRANSGRESSIVE, tråns-grés-ív, a. Faulty; culpable. TRANSGRESSOR, tråns-grés-ív, a. Offender. TRANSHIPMENT, trans-ship-ment, n. The act of transferring goods from one ship to another. TRANSIENT, trans'yent, a. Soon past; short. TRANSIENTLY, trans-yent-le, ad. Not with continuance. [continuance. TRANSIENTNESS, tråns-ýènt-nés, n. Shortness of TRANSILIENCE, trån-sîl-ýèns, n. Leap from thing TRANSILIENCY, trån-sîl-ýèns-ê, n. to thing.

TRANSIT, tran'zit, n. In astronomy: the passing of any pianet just by or under any fixed star, or of the any pianet just by or under any fixed star, or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. TRANSIT, trân-zît, vt. To pass over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRANSITDUTY, trân-zît-du-tê, n. A duty paid en goods that pass through a country.

TRANSITED, trân-zît-êd, pp. Passed over the disk of a heavenly body.

of a heavenly body.
TRANSITING, tran'zit-ing, ppr. Passing over the disk of a heavenly body.
TRANSITION, trån-sizh-un, n. Removal; chango.

TRANSITIONAL, tran-sizh-un-al, a. Denoting tran-[passing. TRANSITIVE, tran'zît-îv, a. Having the power of

TRANSITORILY, tran-zit-ur-il-e, ad. With short continuance. TRANSITORINESS, trån-zit-år-ê-nes, n. Speedy

evanescence. TRANSITORY, trån'zit-år-å, a. Speedily vanishing. TRANSLATABLE, tråns-lä't-åbl, a. Capable of being translated.

TRANSLATE, trans-lat, vt. To remove. To change into another language, retaining the sense. TRANSLATED, trans-la't-ed, pp. Conveyed or re-

moved from one office or place to another. Rendered into another language.

TRANSLATING, trans-la't-ing, ppr. Conveying or removing from one place to another. Interpreting into another language.
TRANSLATION, trans-lå'shun, n. Turning into an-

Version. other language. Version. TRANSLATITIOUS, tråns-lå-tish'ds, a. Trans-

posed. Transported.
TRANSLATIVE, trans-la't-iv, a. Taken from others.
TRANSLATOR, trans-la't-iv, n. One that turns any

work into another language.
TRANSLATORY, tråns-lå't-år-å. a. Transferring.
TRANSLATRESS, tråns-lå't-rés, n. A female trans-

lator. [of things. TRANSLUCENCY, trâns-lu-séns-é, n. Transparency. TRANSLUCENT, trâns-lu-séns-é, n. Transparency. TRANSLUCENT, trâns-lu-séns-é, n. Transparent.

TRANSLUCID, tråns-lu-sid, a. Transparent.
TRANSMARINE, tråns-må-rê'n, a. Lying beyond sea. TRANSMEABLE, trans-mé-abl, a. Capable of being

passed through.
TRANSMEW, trans-mu', vt. To transform.
TRANSMEWED, trans-mu'd, pp. Transformed.
TRANSMEWING, trans-mu'ding, ppr. Transforming.

TRANSMIGRANT, trans'me-grant, n. One who migrates from his own country to another for settlement. TRANSMIGRANT, trans-me-grant, a. Passing into

another country.
TRANSMIGRATE, tråns'mé-grå't, vt. To pass from one country into another.

TRANSMIGRATING, tråns'mê-grå't-ing, ppr. Passing from one country, state, or body to another. TRANSMIGRATION, trans-mê-gra-shan, n. Passage

from one place or state into another: TRANSMIGRATOR, trans-me-grat-dr, n. One who

passes from one country into another. TRANSMIGRATORY, tråns-mê-grå/t-dr-ê, a. Pass-

ing from one place, body, or state to another. TRANSMISSIBILITY, trans-mis-ib-il-it-e, n.

quality of being transmissible.

TRANSMISSIBLE, trans-mis-ibl, a. That may be transmitted from one to another.
TRANSMISSION, trans-mish-un, n. Sending from

one place or person to another.
TRANSMISSIVE, trans-mis-iv, a. Transmitted.

TRANSMIT, trans-mit', vt. To send from one person

or place to another.

TRANSMITTAL, tråns-mit'ål, n. Transmission.

TRANSMITTER, tråns-mit'år, n. One that transmits.

TRANSMITTED, tråns-mit'åd, pp. Sent from one

person or place to another. TRANSMITTIBLE, trans-mit-ibl, a. That may be transmitted from one place to another.

TRANSMITTING, trans-mit-irg, ppr. Sending from one person or place to another.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at —good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

TRANSMOGRIFIED, tråns-mògʻrê-fi'd,pp. Changed. TRANSMOGRIFY, tråns-mògʻrê-fi, vt. To change. TRANSMOGRIFYING, tråns-mògʻrê-fi-fing, ppr. Changing. TRANSMUTABILITY, tråns-mu't-å-bil-it-å, n. Sus-

ceptibility of change into another nature or substance. TRANSMUTABLE, trans-mu't-abl, a. Capable of

TRANSMUTABLY, trans-mu't-ab-le, ad. With capacity of change into another substance or nature. TRANSMUTATION, trans-mu-ta'shun, n. Change

RANSMUTATION, transmit into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTE, trans-mu't, vt. nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTED, trans-mu't-ed, pp. Changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTER, trans-mu't-ur, n. One that transmutes.

TRANSMUTING, trans-mu't-ing, ppr. Changing into another nature or substance. TRANSOM, tran'sum, n. A thwart beam or lintel

over a door. The vane of an instrument called a crossstaff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. TRANSPADANE, trån-på-då'n, a. Being beyond

the river Po.

TRANSPARENCY, tråns-på'r-čns-č, n. Clearness. FRANSPARENT, tråns-på'r-čnt, a. Clear; pellucid. TRANSPARENTLY, tråns-på'r-čnt-lč, ad. Soclearly at to be seen through.

TRANSPARENTNESS, trans-pa/r-ent-nes, n. The

state of being transparent.

state of being transparent.

TRANSPASS, trâns-pâs', vi. To pass over.

TRANSPASS, trâns-pâs', vi. To pass away.

TRANSPASSED, trâns-pâsd', pp. Passed over.

TRANSPASSING, trâns-pâsd'ng, ppr. Passing over.

TRANSPICUOUS, trâns-pik'u-us, a. Pervious to the sight.

RANSPIERCE, tråns-pê'rs, et. To penetrate through. TRANSPIERCED, tråns-pê'rsd, pp. Pierced through. TRANSPIERCING, tråns-pê'rs-ing, ppr. Penetrating. TRANSPIRABLE, trans-pi-rabl, a. Capable of tranranspiring spiring spiring spiring spiring TRANSPIRATION, trans-pir-a-shun, n. Emission in TRANSPIRE, trans-pir, vt. To emit in vapour. TRANSPIRE, trans-pir, vi. To be emitted by insensible vapour. To escape from secrecy. Emitted in vapour.

TRANSPIRED, trâns-pi'rd, pp. Emitted in vapour. escaped from secrecy. [coming public. TRANSPIRING, trans-pid'fug, ppr. Exhaling; be-TRANSPLACED, trans-pid's, vt. To remove. TRANSPLACED, trans-pid'sd, pp. Removed to a new place.

new place. [a new place, TRANSPLACING, trans-pla's-ing, ppr. Removing to TRANSPLANT, trans-plant', vt. To remove and plant

in a new place. TRANSPLANTATION, trans-plant-a'shun, n. The

act of transplanting to another soil. TRANSPLANTED, trans-plant-ed, pp. Removed and [plants. planted in another place. [plants. TRANSPLANTER, trans-plant-ur, n. One that trans-

TRANSPLANTING, trans-plant-ing, ppr. Removing

and planting in another place.

TRANSPLENDENCY, trâns-plên-dens-ê, n. Supereminent splendour. [nently splendid. TRANSPLENDENT, trầns-plén-dênt, a. Superemi-TRANSPLENDENTLY, trầns-plén-dênt-lê, ad. With

supereminent splendour.

TRANSPORT, trans-port, n. A vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. . Rapture. A felon sentenced to

TRANSPORT, trans-pô'rt, vi. To convey from place to place. To sentence a felon to banishment. To put be transported. into ecstasy.

TRANSPORTABLE, tråns-pô'rt-åbl, a. That may TRANSPORTANCE, tråns-pô'rt-åns, n. Conveyance. TRANSPORTANT, tråns-pô'rt-ånt, a. Affording

great pleasure.
TRANSPORTATION, trầns-půr-tắ-shủn, n. Conveyance. Banishment for felony.

TRANSPORTED, trans-pô'rt-ed, pp. Removed. Ra-· vished with delight.

TRANSPORTEDLY, trầns-pố/rt-êd-lê, ad. In a state of rapture. of rapture.

TRANSPORTEDNESS, trans pô/rt-éd-nes, n. State TRANSPORTER, trans-pô/rt-dr, n. One that transports. TRANSPORTING, trans-port-ing, ppr. Removing;

banishing for a crime.

TRANSPORTMENT, trans-pô'rt-ment, n. Conveyance in ships.

TRANSPOŚAL, trans-pô'z-al, n. Putting things in each other's place. [place of other. TRANSPOSE, trầns-pở/z, vt. To put each in the TRANSPOSED, trầns-pở/zd, pp. One thing in the

place of another. [place of things. TRANSPOSING, trans-pô/z-ing, ppr. Changing the TRANSPOSITION, trans-pô/z-ish-un, n. Putting one

thing in the place of another.
TRANSPOSITIONAL, trans-pô-zish'an-al, a. Rela-

ting to transposition.

TRANSPOSITIVE, trans-poziti-iv, a. Consisting in

TRANSHAPE, trans-sha'p, vt. To transform.
TRANSSHAPED, trans-sha'pd, pp. Transformed into finto another shape. another shape.
TRANSSHAPING,tråns-shå'p-ing, ppr. Transforming
TRANSUBSTANTIATE, tråns-såh-stån'se-å't, vt.

To change to another substance. TRANSUBSTANTIATED, trans-sab-stan-se-a't-ed,

pp. Changed to another substance.
TRANSUBSTANTIATING, tråns-såb-stån'sê-å't-

ing. ppr. Changing to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trån-sub-stån-se-åshån, n. A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, trần-sůb-stần'sê-ã't-ůr,n. One who maintains the Romish notion of transub-

stantiation.

TRANSUDATION, trån-su-då-shun, n. The act of passing in perspirable vapour, through any integument. TRANSUDATORY, tråns-su-då-tur-é, a. Passing by

transudation. TRANSUDE, trầns-su'd, vi. To pass through in vapour. TRANSUDING, trầns-su'd-îng, ppr. Passing through

the pores of a substance.

TRANSUME, tran-su'm, vt. To convert one thing into

another. [another. TRANSUMED, tran-su'md, pp. Taken from one to TRANSUMING, tran-su'm-ing, ppr. Taking from

one to another.

TRANSUMPT, trần-sửmpt, n. A copy of a record.
TRANSUMPTION, trần-sửmp-shun, n. Taking from.

one place to another.

TRANSUMPTIVE, trån-såmp'tiv, a. Taking from carrying over.

The act of

TRANSVECTION, tråns-vék'shůn, n. The act of TRANSVERSAL, tråns-vérs'âl, a. Running crosswise. TRANSVERSALLY, tråns-vérs'âl-ê, ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, tråns-vérs', vt. To change. [tion. TRANSVERSE, tråns-vérs', a. Being in a cross direc-TRANSVERSED, tråns-vérs', pp. Overturned. TRANSVERSELY, tråns-vérs'lé, ad. In a cross direction. TRANSVERSELY, tråns-vérs'lég, app. Overturning

TRANSVERSING, trans-verseing, ppr. Overturning. TRANSVERSION, trans-versein, n. The act of

turning transversely. [flying over. TRANSVOLATION, trans-vo-la-shan, n. The act of TRANTERS, trant-arz, n. Men who carry fish from the seacoasts, to sell in the inland countries.

TRAP, trap', n. A snare for thieves or vermin. A play. The name given to rocks, formed like columns, or a

series of stairs.

series of stairs.

TRAPA, trap, vt. To ensnare. To adorn. See Trapping.

TRAPAN, trapan, vt. To ensnare.

TRAPAN, trapan, vt. A snare.

TRAPANNED, trapan, vt. A snare.

TRAPANNED, trapan, vt. A deceiver.

TRAPANNER, trapan, vt. A deceiver.

TRAPANNING, trapan, ppr. Ensnaring.

TRAPAOOOR, trapador, vt. A door opening unexpectedly.

TRAPE, trapan, vt. To run sluttishly about: it is used only of women.

TRAPES. trå'pz, n. An idle slatterly woman. TRAPEZIUM, trå-pĉ'z-ŷům, n. A figure, whose four

sides are not equal, nor parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trāp-êz-åe'd, n. A figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPED, trāp-êy-hender, pp. Ensnared.

TRAPPING, trāp-êng, ppr. Ensnaring.

[Dress. TRAPPINGS, trap-ings, n. Ornaments to the saddle. TRAPPOUS, trap-ings, a. Pertaining to rocks of trap. TRAPSTICK, trap-stik, n. A stick with which boys

drive a ball.

TRAPTUFF, trap'tuf, n. Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblend, sandstones, &c. cemented.

hornblend, sandstones, &c. cemented.

TRASH, tråsh', n. Dross; dregs. The loppings of trees.

TRASH, tråsh', vi. To lop; to crop.

TRASH', tråsh', vi. To trample.

TRASHED, tråsh', pp. Lopped; cropped.

TRASHING, tråsh', pp. Lopping; cropping.

TRASHY, tråsh'-6, a. Vile; useless.

TRASS, trås', n. A volcanic production.

TRAVAIL, tråv'l, vi. To be in labour.

TRAVAIL, tråv'l, vi. To harass; to tire.

TRAVAIL, tråv'l, n. Labour in childbirth.

TRAVAILID, tråv'ld, pp. Harassed; tired. | birth.

TRAVAILING, tråv'il-ing, ppr. Labouring in child
TRAVE, tråv', n. } A wooden frame for shoeing un
TRAVIS, tråv's, n. } ruly horses. A beam; a lay of joists.

TRAVEL, tråv'l, vi. To make journeys; to toil.
TRAVEL, tråv'l, vi. To journey over.
TRAVEL, tråv'l, v. Journey; labour; toil.
TRAVELLED, tråv'ld, a. Having made journeys.
TRAVELLED, tråv'ld, pp. Journeyed over.
TRAVELLER, tråv'ĉl-ūr, n. One who visits foreign

TRAVELLING, trav'él-ing, ppr. Going a journey. TRAVELTAINTED, travil-tant-éd, a. Fatigued with TRAVERS, trav'ers, ad. Athwart; across. TRAVERSABLE, trav'ers-abl, a. Liable to legal objection.

TRAVERSE, trav'ers, ad. Athwart.

TRAVERSE, tråv-ćrs, prep. Through crosswise.
TRAVERSE, tråv-ćrs, a. Lying across.
TRAVERSE, tråv-ćrs, n. Something that thwarts,

crosses, or obstructs. crosses, or obstructs. [to cross. TRAVERSE, tråv-ers, vt. To thwart with obstacles; TRAVERSE, tråv-ers, vt. To use a posture of oppo-

sition in fencing.

TRAVERSEBOARD, trav-ers-bo'rd, n. board to be hung in the steerage of a ship, and bored full of holes, upon lines, showing the points of com-pass upon it. By moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point.

TRAVERSED, tråv-érsd, pp. Crossed. TRAVERSETABLE, tråv-érs-tå/bl, n. A table of difference of latitude and departure. ing.

TRAVERSING, tråv-érs-lng, ppr. Crossing; thwart-TRAVESTED, tråv-és-téd, a. Disguised. TRAVESTIED, trav'est-ê'd, pp. Disguised by dress;

turned into ridicule.

TRAVESTY, tråv-és-té', a. Burlesqued.
TRAVESTY, tråv-és-té', a. A work travestied.
TRAVESTY, tråv-és-té', vt. To turn into burlesque.
TRAVESTYING, tråv-és-té', ing, ppr. Turning a work into ridicule.

TRAULISM, trå-lizm, n. A stammering repetition of syllables.

TRAUMATICK, tra-mat-ak, a. Useful to wounds. TRAUMATICKS, trà-mat-iks, n. Medicines to heal

TRAY, trå', n. A shallow wooden vessel. TRAYTRIP, trå'-trip, n. Some game at tables or draughts.

TREACHER, trê'tsh-ûr, n.

TREACHER, tre'tsh-ûr, n.
TREACHETOUR, tre'tsh-tôr, n.
A traitor.
TREACHOUR, tre'tsh-ûr, n. TREACHOUR, trêtsh-år, n. TREACHEROUS, trêtsh-år-ås, a. Faithless.
TREACHEROUSLY, trêtsh-år-ås-lê, ad. Perfidiously.

TREACHEROUSNESS tretsh-ar-as nes, n. Perfidi-

TREACHERY, trêtsh'dr-ê, n. Breach of faith.

TREACLE, trê'kl, n. The spume of sugar. TREACLEMUSTARD, trê'kl-můs'tůrd, n. A plant. Mithridate mustard.

TREACLEWATER, trê'kl-ôà'tůr, n. A cordial distilled from sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle.
TREAD, tred', n. Footing. Way; track; path. The

cock's part in the egg.

TREAD, tréd', vi. To set the foot. TREAD, tréd', vt. To walk on. To love as the male bird the female.

TREADED, trédéd, pp. Pressed under the feet. TREADER, trédén, n. He who treads. TREADING, trédéng, ppr. Pressing with the foot. TREADLE, tred'l, n. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. The sperm of the cock. TREADMILL, tred-mil, n. A mill kept in motion by

persons treading on a wheel; a punishment.

persons treading on a wheel, a parameter TREAGUE, trê'(g, n. A truce.

TREASON, trê'zûn, n. An offence against the king's life. High treason. Petit treason is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or re-

Rius nis master, a wife ner nusuant, a secural of higious man his prelate: both treasons are capital.

TREASONABLE, trê'zûn-âbl, a. } Having the guilt

TREASONOUS, trê'zûn-ûs, a. } of treason.

TREASONABLENESS, trê'zûn-âbl-nês, n. Quality

of being treasonable. of being treasonable. TREASONABLY, trê'zůn-åb-lê, ad. With a treason-

TREASURE, trêzh-ûr, n. Wealth hoarded.
TREASURE, trêzh-ûr, vt. To hoard.
TREASURED, trêzh-ûrd, pp. Hoarded for future use.
TREASUREHOUSE, trêzh-ûr-håös, n. Place where hoarded riches are kept. money.

TREASURER, trezh-ur-ur-n. One who has care of TREASURERSHIP, trezh-ur-ar-ship, n. Office of of treasure.

TREASURESS, trézh'dr-és, n. She who has charge TREASURETROVE, trézh'dr-trôv, n. Any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known.

TREASURING, trèzh-dr-ing, ppr. Hoarding for future TREASURY, trèzh-dr-ê, n. A place in which riches are accumulated.

TREAT, trê't, n. An entertainment given.
TREAT, trê't, vi. To discourse. To come to terms of accommodation. To make gratuitous entertainments. TREAT, trê't, vt, To negotiate. No discourse on. To entertain.

TREAATBLE, trê't-åbl, a. Tractable.
TREATABLY, trê't-åb-lê, ad. Moderately.
TREATED, trê't-åd, pp. Discoursed on. Entertained.
TREATER, trê't-år, n. One who discourses. One who gives an entertainment. [taining.

gives an entertainment.
TREATING, trê't-Îng, ppr. Discoursing on.
TREATISE, trê't-Îs, n. Discourse.
TREATISER, trê't-Îs-în, n. One who writes a treatise.
TREATMENT, trê't-mênt, n. Usage. Entertainment.
TREATMENT to Nagatistion. TREATY, trê't-ê, n. Negotiation.
TREBLE, trêb'l, n. The highest or acutest part in music.

TREBLE, treb'l, a. Threefold. A musical term.
TREBLE, treb'l, vi. To become threefold.
TREBLE, treb'l, vt. To make thrice as much.
TREBLENESS, treb'l-nes, n. The state of being treble.

TREBLY, trèbélê, ad. Thrice told. TREE, trè, n A large vegetable, rising with one woody

stem, to a considerable height.

TREE germander, trê', n. A plant.
TREE of life, trê', n. An evergreen.
TREE primrose, trê', n. A plant.
TREEFROG, trê'frog, n. A species of frog found on trees and shrubs; called ranunculus viridis.
TREELOUSE, trê'lâ6's, n. An insect of the genus aphis.
TREELOUSE, trê'lâ6's, n. A species of light progression.

TREEMOSS, trê'môs, n. A species of lichen.
TREEN, trê'n, old pl. of tree.
TREEN, trê'n, a. Wooden.
TREENAIL, trê'n¾u. A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

TREETOAD, trê-tô'd, n. A small species of toad in North America and the West Indies, found on trees. This animal croaks chiefly in the evening and after TREFOIL, trê-fâel, n. A plant. rain

TREILLAGE, trêl'ej, n. A contexture of pales to sup. port espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden.
TRELLIS, trel'is, n. Is a structure of iron, wood, or

osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. TRELLISED, trêl-Isd, a. Having trellises.

TREMBLE, trémb'l, vi. To shake; to shiver.

TREMBLEMENT, trêm'bl-mênt, or trâ'mbl-mông, n.

In French music: a tril or shake. TREMBLER, trem'blar, n. One who trembles.

TREMBLING, trembling, n. Tremour.

TREMBLING, trem-bling, ppr. Shaking; shivering.
TREMBLINGLY, trem-bling-le, ad. So as to shake
or quiver.

[aspen tree. TREMBLINGPOPLAR, trėm'bling-pop-lėr, n. The TREMENDOUS, trê-mėn'důs, a. Dreadful.

TREMENDOUSLY, trê-mên'důs-lê, ad. Horribly. TREMENDOUSNESS, trê-mên'důs-nes, n. State of

being tremendous.

mt,

ČS. Tre.

> TREMOLITE, trem'd-li't, n. A mineral: so called from Tremola, a valley in the Alps where it was dis-

TREMOR, trê'můr, n. The state of trembling.
TREMULOUS, trêm'u-lůs, a. Fearful. Quivering.

TREMULOUSLY, trem-u-lus-le, ad. With trepidation. TREMULOUSNESS, trem-u-lus-nes, n. The state of quivering.

quivering.
TREN, trên', n. A fish spear.
TRENCH, trêntsh', n. A pit or ditch.
TRENCH, trêntsh', vi. To encroach.
TRENCH, trêntsh', vi. To cut into pits or ditches.
TRENCHAND, trêntsh'end, a. Cutting; sharp.
TRENCHANT, trêntsh'ent, a. Cutting; sharp.
TRENCHED, trêntshd', pp. Cut into long hollows or

TRENCHER, trentsh'ur, n. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

TRENCHERFLY, trêntsh'dr-fii, n.
TRENCHERMATE, trêntsh'dr-mã't, n.
TRENCHERMATE, trêntsh'dr-frênd, n. A trench-

TRENCHERMAN, trentsh'dr-man, n. A cook. TRENCHING, trentsh-'ing, ppr. Cutting into trenches. TRENCHPLOUGH, trentsh-'plad', n. A kind of plough

for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. deep furrows. TRENCHPLOUGH, trentsh-place, vt. To plough with TRENCHPLOUGHED, trentsh-place, pp. Ploughed

with deep furrows.

TRENCHPLOUGHING, trentsh-placeling, n. The operation of ploughing with deeper furrows.

TRENCHPLOUGHING. trentsh-placeling, ppr.

Ploughing with deep furrows. TREND, trend, vt. To tend.

TRENDING, trend, vt. 10 tend.
TRENDING, trending, n. A particular direction.
TRENDING, trending, ppr. Cleansing wool.
TRENDLE, trending, n. Anything turned round.
TRENTALS, trending, n. Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. TREPAN, tre-pan', n. An instrument by which sur-

geons cut out round pieces of the skull. A snare. TREPAN, tre-pan', vi. To perforate with the trepan. forated. To ensnare.

TREPANNED, trê-pand', pp. Having the skull per-TREPANNING, trê-pand'ng, n. Making an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.

TREPANNING, trê-pân'îng, ppr. Perforating the TREPHINE, trê-fê'n, or trê-fî'n, n. A small trepan. TREPHINE, trê-fê'n, or trê-fî'n, vt. To trepan. TREPHINED, trê-fê'nd, or trê-fî'nd, pp. Trepanned. TREPHINING, trê-fê'n-Îng, or trê-fî'n-Îng, ppr. Tre-

panning.
TREPID, trép'id, a. Trembling.
TREPIDATION, trép-id-å-shun, n. State of terror.
The production of the state of terror.

TRESPASS, tres'pas, n. Unlawful entrance on another's grounds.

TRESPASS, trės'pas, vi. To transgress; to offend.

TRESPASSER, très'pas-ur, n. An offender.

TRESPASSING, tres'pas-ing, ppr. Entering another man's enclosure.

man's enclosure.
TRESS, très', n. A lock of hair.
TRESSED, très'd', a. Knotted; curled.
TRESSEL, très'èl. See TRESTLE.
TRESSES, très'èz, n. pl. Curls of hair.
TRESSURE, très'u'r, n. Inheraldry: a kind of border.
TRESTLE, très'èl, n. The frame of a table.

TRET, trêt', n. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity

TRETHINGS, trêth-lngs, n. Taxes; imposts.
TREVET, trêv-êt, or triv-êt, n. Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, tra', u. A three at cards.
TRI, tri'. A prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, rriable, tri'âbl, a. Capable of trial.
TRIABLE, tri'âbl, a. Capable of trial.
TRIACONTER, tri-ã-kôn'tůr, n. In ancient Greece:

a vessel of thirty oars.

a vessel of thirty oars.

TRIAD, tri'åd, n.

TRIALITY, tri-ål'ft-ĉ, n.

TRIALL, tri'ål, n. Test. Experiment. Temptation.

TRIANGLE, tri-ånggl, n. A figure of three angles.

TRIANGLED, tri-ånggld, a.

TRIANGULAR, tri-ång'gul-ler

TRIANGULARLY, tri-ång'gul-ler

TRIANGULARLY, tri-ång'gul-ler-lê, ad. After the

form of a triangle.

TRIARCHY, tri-årk-ė, n. Government by three.

TRIARIAN, tri-år-ýån, a. Occupying the third

TRIARIAN, tri-ar-yan, a. post or place.

TRIBE, tri'b, n. A distinct body of people.

TRIBE, tri'b, vt. To divide into tribes or classes.

TRIBED, tri'bd, pp. Distributed into tribes.

TRIBING, tri'b-ing, ppr. Distributing into classes.

TRIBLET, trib-lét, n. A goldsmith's tool for TRIBOLET, trib-6-lét, n. An instrument to accertain the degree of friction. ascertain the degree of friction.

TRIBRACH, tri-brak, n. In prosody: a poetic foot

of three short syllables. [tress.
TRIBULATION, trib-u-lā'shūn, n. Persceution; dis-TRIBUNAL, tri-bu'nāl, n. A court of justice.
TRIBUNARY, trib-u'nēr-ē, a. Pertaining to tribunals. TRIBUNE, trib'u'n, n. An officer of Rome chosen by

the people. The commander of a Roman legion.
TRIBUNESHIP, trib-un-ship, n. The office of a tribune.
TRIBUNITIAL, trib-u-nish-al, a.
TRIBUNITIOUS, trib-u-nish-as, a. tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trib'u-ter-e, n. One who pays a stated

sum in acknowledgment of subjection.
TRIBUTARY, trîb-u-têr-ê, a. Subject; subordinate.
TRIBUTE, trîb-ut, n. Payment made in acknowledgment
TRIBUTE, trîb-ut, vt. To pay as tribute.
TRIBUTED, trîb-ut-êd, pp. Paid as tribute.
TRIBUTED, trîb-ut-êd, pp. Paid as tribute.

TRIBUTING, trib'ut-ing, ppr. Paying as tribute

TRIBUTING, trīb-ut-nıg, pp.
TRICE, tri's, n. A short time.
TRICENARIOUS, tri-sen-s'r-yas,
TRICENARIOUS, tri-sen-s'r-yas,
TRICENARIOUS, tri-sen-s'r-yas,
Tricenarious tri-sen-s'r-yas,
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Tricenarious tri-sen-s'r-yas,
Tricenarious tri-sen-s'r-yas,
Tric TRICENNIAL, tri-sėn'ýāl, a. number thirty.
TRICHOTOMOUS, tri-kòt'ô-můs, a. Divided into

three parts. [parts. TRICHOTOMY, tri-kôt'ô-mê, n. Division into three TRICK, trîk', n. A sly fraud. A habit. A trick of TRICK, trîk', vt. To cheat. To dress. [cards. TRICK, trîk', vt. To live by fraud. TRICKED, trîkd', pp. Cheated. Dressed. TRICKER, trîk'ûr, n. The catch which disengages the cock of the gun. TRICKERY, trîk'ûr-ĉ, n. Act of dressing up; artifice. TRICKING, trîk'îng, pp. Deceiving. Defrauding. TRICKING, trîk'îng, ppr. Deceiving. Defrauding. TRICKISH, trîk'îsh, a. Knavishly artful. TRICKLING, trîk'îng, ppr. Flowing in a small gentle stream.

TRICKMENT, trik'-ment, n. Decoration.
TRICKSTER, trik'-står, n. One who practises tricks.
TRICKSY, trik'-se, a. Pretty; dainty.

TRICKTRACK, trik'tråk, n. A game at tables.

TRI

TRICLINIARY, tri-klin-ýůr-ê, a. Pertaining to the TRIHEDRAL, tri-hê'drål, a. ancient mode of reclining at table.

TRICLINIUM, tri-klin'yam, n. A couch for three TRICORNIGEROUS, tri-kor-nij'ar-us, a. Having three horns. TRICORPORAL, tri-kå/r-pô-rål, a. Having three TRIDACTILOUS, tri-dåk/tll-ås, a. Having three toes. TRIDE, tri'd, a. Among hunters: short and ready. TRIDENT, tri'dent, n. A three-forked scepture of Neptune. TRIDENT, tri'dent, a.
TRIDENTED, tri-dent'ed, a. Having three teeth. TRIDENTATE, tri-den-ta, a. Taving thee teets. TRIDENTATE, tri-den-ta, a. J.
TRIDIAPASON, tri-di-a-pa-zun, n. In music: a triple-octave, or twenty-second.
TRIDING, tri-ding, n. The third part of a county or shire. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into riding. TRIDODECAHEDRAL, tri-dô-dêk-å-hê'drål, a. In crystalography: presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.
TRIDUAN, trld-u-an, a. Lasting three days. pening every third day. TRIENNIAL, tri-en'yal, a. Lasting three years. Happening every third year.
TRIENNIALLY, tri-ën-yal-ë, ad. One in three years.
TRIER, tri-ür, n. One who brings to the test. TRIERARCH, tri-er-årk, n. In ancient Greece: the commander of a trireme; also a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense. TRIETERICAL, tri-ét-ér-ík-ål, a. Triennial. TRIFALLOW, tri-fål-ô, vt. To plow land the third time before sowing. TRIFALLOWED, tri-fal-od, pp. Ploughed the third time without sowing. TRIFALLOWING, tri'fal'6-ing, ppr. Ploughing land TRIFLE, triff, v.t. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, triff, vt. A thing of no moment. TRIFLE, tri'fl, n. A thing of no moment.
TRIFLED, tri'fld, pp. Made of no importance. TRIFLER, tri'f-lur, n. One who acts with levity. TRIFLING, tri'f-ling, a. Unimportant. TRIFLING, trif-ling, ppr. Acting with levity.
TRIFLINGLY, trif-ling-lê, ad. Without importance.
TRIFLINGNESS, trif-ling-nês, n. Lightness; emp-TRIFOLIATE, tri-fô'lê-â't, a. Having t TRIFOLIATED, tri-fô'lê-â't-êd, a. Having t RIFOLY, tri-fô'lê, or trlf'ô'lê, n. Sweet trefoil. Having three TRIFORM, tri-farm, a. Having a triple shape. TRIFURCATED, tri-far-ka't-ed, a. Having three TRIG, trig', vt. To fill; to stuff.

TRIG, trig', vt. To fill; to stuff.

TRIG, trig', vt. To stop a wheel.

TRIG, trig', a. Full. Trim; neat. [times.

TRIGAMY, trig'á-mé, n. State of being married three

TRIGGER, trig'âr, n. A catch to hold the wheel on

steep ground. The catch that looses the cock of the See TRICKER.

TRIGGING, trig'ing, ppr. Stopping; filling.
TRIGINTALS, tri-jin'talz, n. Trentals or trigintals
were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.
TRIGLYPH, tri'glif, n. A member of the frize of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. TRIGON, tri'gůn, n. A triangle. TRIGONAL, tri'gồ-nắl, a. Triangular. TRIGONOMETRICAL, trig-ô-nô-mêt'rik-ål, a. Pertaining to trigonometry.
TRIGONOMETRICALLY,trig-8-nô-mět-rik-âl-ê,ad.

The art of

TRIHEDRAL, tri-hê-drâl, a.
TRILATERAL, tri-lât-dr-âl, a.
TRILINGUAR, or TRILINGUAL, tri-lîng-gô-êr, triling'goal, n. Consisting of three languages or tongues. TRILITERAL, tri-lit-dr-al, a. Consisting of three let-TRILITERAL, tril', vi. To shake.

TRILL, tril', vi. To trickle in drops. To play in trem-ulous vibrations. TRILLED, tril'd, pp. Uttered with a shake. TRILLING, triling, ppr. Uttering with a quavering, or shake. TRILLION, tril'ýůn, n. A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million. TRILOBATE, tri-lô'bå't, a. Having three lobes. TRILOCULAR, tri-lok-u-ler, a. Three celled; having three cells for seeds. TRILUMINAR, tri-lu'min-ûr, a. TRILUMINOUS, tri-lu'min-ûs, TRIM, trim', a. Nice; smug; dressed up.
TRIM, trim', n. Dress; ornaments.
TRIM, trim', vt. To dress; to decorate. To balance
TRIM, trim', vi. To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. [feet. TRIMETER, trīm-et-ur, a. Forming an iambic of six TRIMLY, trim'le, ad. Nicely; neatly.
TRIMMED, trimd', pp. Put in good order; clipped. TRIMMER, trim'ur, n. A turncoat. A piece of wood inserted. TRIMMING, trim'ing, n. Appendages to a coat or TRIMMING, trim'ing, ppr. Putting in due order; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.
TRIMNESS, trim'nes, n. Neatness of dress. TRINAL, tri'nal, a. Threefold. TRINDLE, trind'l, n. See TRUNDLE. TRINE, tri'n, n. An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. TRINE, tri'n, v. To put in a trine aspect.
TRINED, tri'nd, pp. Put in the aspect of a trine. TRINGLE, tringg'l, n. In architecture, a little square member or ornament: as, a listel reglet, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.

TRINING, tri'n-ing, ppr. Putting in a trinic aspect.

TRINITARIAN, trin-it-å/r-ýån, n. A believer of the trinity. | doctrine of the Trinity.
TRINITARIAN, trin-it-å/r-ýån, a. Pertaining to the
TRINITY, trin-it-å, n. The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, tringk'ét, vi. Ornaments of dress.

TRINKET, tringk'ét, vi. Eo give trinkets.

TRINKETRY, tringk'ét-ré, v. Trinkets.

TRINCTIAL, tri-nôk'shål, a. Comprising three nights. TRINOMIAL, tri-nô/m-ŷâl, a. Consisting of three TRINOMINAL, tri-nôm-în-âl, a. parts. TRIO, tri-ô, n. A piece of music of three reciting parts.
TRIOBOLAR, tri-ôb-ô-lêr, a.
Vile; mean;
TRIOBOLARY, tri-ôb-ô-lêr-ê, a.
worthless. To Vile; mean; worthless, To

den motion. TRIOCTILE, tri-ok'til, n. In astrology, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is 135 degrees, distant from each other.

TRIER, tri'dr, n. In law, a person appointed by the TRIOR, tri'dr, n. court to examine whether a

throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sud-

challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just.
The triors are two indifferent persons.
TRIP, trip', vt. To throw by striking the feet from the

TRIP, trip' vi. To stumble. To take a short voyage.
TRIP, trip' vi. To stumble. To take a short voyage.
TRIP, trip', n. A catch of the foot, by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. A stumble. A

failure. A short voyage or journey.

TRIP, trlp', n. A herd of goats. A few sheep.

TRIPARTITE, trlp'ar-ti't, a. Divided into three parts;

relating to three parties.
TRIPARTITION, trîp-år-tish-un, n. A division into three parts.

triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. 670

According to the rules of trigonometry. TRIGONOMETRY, trîg-ô-nôm'ét-rê, n.

measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any

TRIPAST, tri'påst, n.
TRIPASTION, tri-påst'yån, n. A machine with three pulleys for machine with raising great weights.

TRIPE, tri'p, n. The intestines; the guts.
TRIPEDAL, tri-pê'dâl, a. Having three feet.
TRIPERSONAL, tri-pêr'sůn-ål, a. Consisting of three

TRIPERSONALITY, tri-per-sun-al'it-e, n. The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead; de-

noting the trinity. TRIPETALOUS, tri-pet'a-lus, a. Having a flower of

three leaves.

TRIPHANE, tri'fâ'n, n. A mineral, spodumene. TRIPHTHONG, trif'thông, n. A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.

TRIPHTHONGAL, trif-thong-gål, a. Pertaining to a triphthong.
TRIPHYLLOUS, trif-il-ås, or tri-fil-ås, a. [leaved. Three-

TRIPHYLLOUS, trin-i-us, or tri-ii-us, a. Inree-TRIPLE, trip'i, a. Threefold. TRIPLE, trip'i, vt. To make threefold. TRIPLICATE, trip'iét, n. Three of a kind. TRIPLICATE, trip'ié-kå't, a. Made thrice as much. Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other: which ought to be distinguished from triple.

TRIPLICATION, trîp-lê-kå-shun, n. The actof trebling. TRIPLICITY, tri-plis-it-e, n. Trebleness.

TRIPMADAM, trip-måd-åm, n. An herb. TRIPOD, tri-pod, n. A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered

oracies.

TRIPOLINE, trip-ô-lê, n. A sharp cutting sand.
TRIPOLY, trip-ô-lê, n. A sharp cutting sand.
TRIPOS, trip-ôs, n. A tripod.
TRIPPED, trip-d', pp. Supplanted.
TRIPPER, trip-âr, n. One who trips.
TRIPPING, trip-âng, n. Light dance.
TRIPPING, trip-âng, a. Quick; nimble.
TRIPPING, trip-âng, a. Supplanting a stumbli

TRIPPING, trip-ing, ppr. Supplanting; stumbling;

stepping nimbly. TRIPPINGLY, trip-ing-le, ad. With agility. TRIPPLED, trip'ld, pp. Made threefold.

TRIPPLING, trip-ling, ppr. Trebling. TRIPTOTE, trip-tô't, n. A noun used but in three cases. TRIPUDIARY, tri-pu'dê-år-ê, a. Performed by dancing. TRIPUDIATE, tri-pu'dê-åt', vi. To dance. TRIPUDIATION, tri-pu'dê-å'shûn, n. Act of dancing. TRIPUDIATION, tri-pu'dê-å'shûn, n. Three sided.

TRIREME, tri'rê'm, n. A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRIRADIATED, tri-rå'dé-à't-éd, a. Having three rays. TRIRHOMBOIDAL, tri-rom-bae'd-al, a. Having the form of three rhombs.

TRISACRAMENTARIAN, tri-såk-rå-měn-tå/r-ŷån, n. One of a religious sect who admits of three sacra-

TRISAGION, tri-så/g-ŷůn, n. A particular kind of TRISECT, tri-sékt/,vt. To divide into three equal parts. TRISECTED, tri-sekt-ed, pp. Divided into three equal parts.
TRISECTING, tri-sékt'ing, ppr. Dividing into three

equal parts.

TRISECTION, tris-sek'shun, n. Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of our geometry.

TRISPERMOUS, tri-sper'mus, a. Bearing three seeds.

TRIST, trīst', a. Sad; gloomy. TRISTFUL, trīst'föl, a. Gloomy; sorrowful. TRISTITIATE, trīs-tê'shê-ā't, vt. To make sad.

TRISULCATE, tris-sale-t, to. To make sale.
TRISULCATE, tri-salt-kå't, a. Having three points.
TRISYLLABICAL, tris-sli-låb'ik-ål, a. Consisting of three syllables.—[The s is doubled in the actual pronunciation of this word, though there is only one s in the spelling, and the accent is on the s in the first syllable; and I have to observe, that no other consomant except s is pronounced as doubled in the spelling, but single in the pronunciation, throughout the whole language, when the consonant ending the first syllable is accented, and the same consonant commences the next syllable. Trisyllable is an anomaly, the s in tris

being accented as, in fact, another word; and the first syllable in the word syllable being also accented. which is not the case in any other words, as whip'ping. run'ning, rob'bing, in which one accented consonant ends a syllable, and the same consonant unaccented commences the next .- J. K.]

TRISYLLABLE, tris-sil'abl, n. A word consisting of TRITE, tri't, a. Worn out; stale. [three syllables

FRITELY, tri't-lê, ad. In a common way.

FRITENESS, tri't-nês, n. Commonness.

TRITHEISM, tri'thê-lzm, n. The opinion which holds three distinct gods. TRITHEIST, tri'thê-ist, n. theism One who maintains tri-

TRITHEISTICK, tri-thê-îst-îk, a. Relating to tritheism.

TRITHEITE, tri-thê-it, n. A tritheist.
TRITHING, tri-thing, n. The trithing contains three or four hundreds, or the third part of a shire or province.

TRITICAL, trīt'ik-āl, a. Trite; common.
TRITICALNESS, trīt'ik-āl-nes, n. Triteness.

TRITON, tri-tun, n. In mythology: a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and balf fish.

TRITONE, tri-tô'n, n. In music: a false concord, consisting of three tones, two majors and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant

TRITURABLE, trit'u-råll, a. Possible to be pounded. TRITURATE, trit'u-rå't, vt. To pound.

TRITURATED, trit'u-ra't-ed, pp. Reduced to a very fine powder. [very fine powder. TRITURATING, trit'u-rā't-ing, ppr. Reducing to a TRITURATION, trit-u-rā'shūn, n. Reduction of any

substances to powder. Levigation.
TRITURE, trit'ar, n. A rubbing or grinding.
TRIUMPH, tri'amf, n. Victory. Joy for success. Show.
TRIUMPH, tri'amf, vi. To rejoice for victory.
TRIUMPH, tri'amf, vi. To subdue.

TRIUMPHAL, tri-ûmf-ûl, n. A token of victory.
TRIUMPHAL, tri-ûmf-ûl, a. Used in celebrating victory

TRIUMPHANT, tri-umf'ant, a. Victorious.

TRIUMPHANT, tri-umi-ant, a. victorious.
TRIUMPHANTLY, tri-umi-ant, a. d. victoriously.
TRIUMPHER, tri-umi-ur, n. One who triumphs.
TRIUMPHING, tri-umi-ur, ppp. Celebrating victory.
TRIUMVIRATE, tri-umi-vir-a't, n. A coalition of
TRIUMVIRI, tri-umi-vir-i, n. three men.

TRIUMVIRI, tri-um'vir-i, n. f three men.
TRIUNE, tri-u'n, a. At once three and one.
TRIUNITY, tri-u-n't-ê, n. The Trinity.
TRIVALVULAR, tri-vâlv'-u-lêr, a. Three-valved.
TRIVANT, tri'vant, n. A truant.
TRIVERBIAL, tri-vêrb'p'âl, a. Triverbial days in the
Roman calendar were juridical or court days, days
allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; also called
dies fasti. There were only twenty-eight in the year.
TRIVET, triv-êt, n. Any thing supported by three
feet. See Traver.

See TREVET.

TRIVIAL, triv-ýèl, a. Trifling; unimportant. TRIVIALLY, triv-ýèl-ė, ad. Commonly; vulgarly.

TRIVIALLY, trîv-yei-e, au.
Lightly; inconsiderably.
TRIVIALNESS, trîv-yêi-nês, n. Unimportance.
TROAT, trôt, vî. To cry as a buck does at rutting time.
TROCAR, trôt, kř. n. A surgical instrument.
TROCHAICAL, trô-kå-fk-ål, a. Consisting of troTROCHAICAL, trô-kå-fk, a. A trochaical verse.

TROCHAICK, trô-kå-'lk, a. \ chees.
TROCHAICK, trô-kå-'lk, a. A trochaical verse.
TROCHANTERS, trô-kån-'térz, n. Two processes of the thigh-bone, called rotator major and minor, in

which the tendons of many muscles terminate. TROCHE, trô-kê, n. A form of medicine, in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste, cut into proper proportions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar, and the mucilage of gum tragacanth, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed. as a demulcent to sheath the epiglottis. and as a remedy for bronchocele.

TROCHEE, tro-kė, n. A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILUS, trô'kil a. A small sea-bird, said to rrocdile's mouth. The wren.

TROTTING, tròt-ing, ppr. Moving with a trot. TROUBADOUR, trò-ba-dòr, n. An early poet of Pro-

[vence

TROCHILICK, trô-kîl-ik, a. Having power to turn round. [tory motion. TROCHILICKS, trô-kll-lks, n. The science of rota-TROCHINGS, trô-klngz, n. The branches on a deer's TROCHISCH, trô'kish, n. A tablet or lozenge.
TROCHITE, trô'ki't, n. A figured fossil stone.
TROCHLEA, trô'klê-ā, n. A pulley-like cartilage,
through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle TROCHLEARY, trockle-er-e, a. Pertaining to the trochlea; as the trochleary muscle, the superior ob-lique muscle of the eye, the trochleary nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle. TROCHOID, trô-khê d, n. In geometry; a curve ge-TRODE, trô'd, n. Footing.
TRODE, trô'd, n. Footing.
TRODE, trô'd, n. Footing. TRODE, trod, n. Footing.
TROGLODYTE, trog-18-di't, n. One who inhabits caves.
TROLL, trôl, vi. To drive about. To utter volubly.
TROLL, trôl, vi. To roll; to run round. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bot-TROLLED, trô'ld, pp. Rolled. [tom. TROLLING, trô'l-ing, ppr. Rolling about. Fishing dressed. with a rod and reel. TROLLOP, trôl-up, n. A slattern; a woman loosely TROLLOPEE, trôl-up-e', n. A kind of loose dress for women, not now in use.

[nine holes.] TROLMYDAMES, troll-me-damz, n. The game of TROMBONE, trom-boln, n. A musical wind instrument. TROMP, tromp', n. A blowing machine, formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces. TROMPIL, trömp-fil, n. An aperture in a tromp.
TRONAGE, trön-²ei, n. Money paid for weighing.
TRONATOR, trön-²a-tūr, n. An officer, in London,
whose business was to weigh wool.
TRONCO, trön-²kō, n. A term, in Italian music, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued. TRONE, trô'n, n. A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain. TROOP, trô'p, n. A body of soldiers. TROOP, trô'p, vi. To march in a body. TROOPER, trô'p-ur, n. A horse soldier. [body. TROOPING, trop-ing, ppr. Marching together in a TROPE, trop, n. A change of a word from its original signification: as, the clouds foretel rain, for foreshow. TROPHIED, tro-fred, a. Adorned with trophies.
TROPHY, tro-fre, n. Something shown in proof of TROPHYMONEY, trô-fê-mun-tê, n. A duty paid in England annually by housekeepers towards providing harness, drums, colours, &c. for the militia.

TROPICAL, tróp-fk-ål, a. Changed from the original meaning. Placed near the tropick.

TROPICALLY, tróp-fk-ål-å, ad. Figuratively.

TROPICBIRD, tróp-fk-bůrd, n. An aquatic fowl of the genus phaeton, with a long slender tail and remarkable powers of flight.

TROPICK, trop-ik, n. The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn. TROPIST, trop-ist, n. One who deals in tropes. A name also given to a sect which pretended to explain the Scriptures altogether by tropes and figures. TROPOLOGICAL, trô-pô-lòj'āk-āl, a. Vari [speech. TROPOLOGY, tro-pol-o-je, n. A rhetorical mode of TROSSERS, tros-urz, n. Breeches; hose. TROT, tròt', n. The jolting pace of a horse. TROT, tròt', vi. To move with a jolting pace. TROTH, tròt', vi. To move with a jolting pace. TROTH, tròt'h, n. Faith; truth; verity. TROTHLESS, tròt'th-lès, a. Faithless. TROTHPLIGHT, tràt'h-pli't, vi. To affiance. TROTHPLIGHT, tràt'h-pli't, vi. To affiance. The act of betroth-TROTHPLIGHTED, trà'th-pli't-èd, pp. Affianced. TROTHPLIGHTING, tràth-pli't-ing, ppr. Betrothing TROTTER, tròt-ùr, n. One that walks a jolting pace. A sheep's foot.

TROUBLE, tråb'l, n. Affliction; calamity. [TROUBLE, tråb'l, vt. To disturb. To afflict. TROUBLED, tråb'ld, pp. Disturbed; afflicted. TROUBLER, tråb'lår, n. Disturber. TROUBLESOME, trub'l-sum, a. Vexatious. Importunate : teasing TROUBLESOMELY, trub'l-sum-le, ad. Vexatiously; importunately. TROUBLESOMENESS, trub'l-sum-nes, n. Importu-TROUBLESTATE, trůb'l-stå't, n. Disturber of a TROUBLING, trub'ling, n. The act of disturbing. TROUBLING, trub'ling, ppr. Disturbing; annoying. TROUBLOUS, trub'lus, a. Tumultuous. TROUGH, troff, or trof, n. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

TROUL, trôl, or tráôl. See Troll.

TROUNCE, tráôns', vt. To punish severely.

TROUNCED, tráôns', pp. Punished.

TROUNCING, tráôns'ling, ppr. Punishing. TROUSE, tråôt', n.
TROUSERS, tråôt', n.
TROUSERS, tråôt', n. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams. TROUTCOLOURED, tràôt-kůl-ůrd, a. A white with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.
TROUTFISHING, tråðt-fish-ing, n. Fishing for trouts. TROUTSTREAM, tràôt'strê'm, n. A stream in which trout breed. TROVER, trô-vůr, n. In the common law: is an action higher hed.

which a man hath against one that, having any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them up upon demand.

TROW, tråð', or trð', vi. To imagine. To believe.

TROW, tråð', interj. An exclamation of inquiry.

TROWEL, tråð'-či, n. A tool to take up mortar with.

TROWEL, tråð'-či, n. Traden. TROWSERS, trà&zurs. See Trouse. TROY, tràć', n.

TROYWEIGHT, tràć-8å't, n. A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pen nyweight = 24 grains.

TRUANT, trô-lant, n. An idler.

TRUANT, trô-lant, vi. To loiter; to be lazy.

TRUANTLY, trô-lant, vi. To loiter; to be lazy.

TRUANTLY, trô-lant, vi. To loiter; to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trô-lant-ship, n. Neglect of study of TRUBS trôbely n. A cost of herb. TRUBS, trůbz', n. A sort of herb. [business TRUBTAIL, trůb'tă'], n. A short, squat woman. TRUCE, trô's, n. A temporary peace. TRUCEBREAKER, trôs-brā'k-ùr. n. One who vio TRUCHMAN, trůk'mån. n.
TRUCHMAN, trůk'mån. n.
TRUCHMAN, trůj'mån, n.
TRUCIDATION, trồ-sử-å'shůn, n. The act of killing
TRUCK, trůk', n. Traffick by exchange. Wooder
wheels for carriage of goods.
TRUCK trůk' ni. To traffick by exchange. wheels for carriage of goods.

TRUCK, trůk', vi. To traffick by exchange.

TRUCK, trůk', vi. To exchange. [by exchange

TRUCKAGE, trůk'éj, n. The practice of trafficking

TRUCKED, trůk'ér, pp. Given in exchange.

TRUCKER, trůk'ár, n. One who trafficks by exchange TRUCKER, truk-ut, n. One who trainess of exchange TRUCKING, trûk-fing, ppr. Exchanging goods. TRUCKLE, trûk'l, vi. To yield; to creep. TRUCKLEBED, or TRUNDLEBED, trûk'l-bêd, or trûnd'l-bêd, n. A bed that runs on wheels under a believe to trûnd'l-bêd, n. TRÜCKLING, truk'ling, ppr. Yielding obsequiously to the will of another. to the will of another.

TRUCULENCE, trô²ku-lèns, n. }

Savageness o TRUCULENCY, trô²ku-lèns-ê, n. }

TRUCULENCY, trô²ku-lèns-ê, n. }

TRUDGE, trůj², vt. To march heavily on.

TRUDGED, trůj², np. Travelled on foot.

TRUDGING, trůj²lng, ppr. Marching heavily.

TRUE, trô', a. Agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. Faithful; steady.

[any title TRUEBÔRN, trô²bà'rn, a. Having a right by birth to TRUEBRED, trô²ba'rd, a. Of a right breed. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

TRUEHEARTED, trő-hårt-éd, a. Honest; faithful. TRUEHEARTEDNESS, trő-hårt-éd-nés, n. Sincerity. TRUELOVE, trő-låv, n. An herb. A sweetheart. TRUELOVEKNOT, trő-låv-nót, n. Lines TRUELOVEKNUT, trå-låv-not, n. Lines
TRUELOVERSKNOT, trå-låv-årz-not, n. drawn
through each other with many involutions, considered
as the emblem of interwoven affection. as the emblem of interwoven affection. TRUENESS, trô-nes, n. Sincerity. TRUEPENNY, trô-pen-ê, n. An houest fellow. TRUFFLE, troff, n. A subterraneous mushroom. TRUFFLEWORM, troff-ourm, n. A worm found in truffles: the larva of a fly. TRUG, trug', n. A hod of mortar. TRUISM, tro-izm, n. A self-evident truth. TRULL, trůl', n. A girl; a lass; a wench. TRULIZATION, trůl îz-å'shůn, n. The laying of a strata of plaster with a trowel. TRULY, tr&2\(\text{\ell}\), ad. Faithfully; honestly.
TRUMP, tr&mp', n. A trumpet. A winning card.
TRUMP, tr&mp', vt. To win with a trump card. impose upon. TRUMP, trump', vi. To play a trump card. [obtruded. TRUMPED, trumpd', pp. Taken with a trump card; TRUMPERY, trump-ur-è, n. Something of no value; TRUMPET, trůmp'ét, n. An instrument of martial TRUMPET, trůmp'ét, vt. To proclaim.
TRUMPETED, trůmp'ét-éd, pp. Proclaimed. TRUMPETER, trůmpéét-űr, n. One who sounds a trumpet. A fish. trumpet. TRUMPETFISH, trům'pět-fish, n. A fish of the genus Centriscus. TRUMPETFLOWER, trůmp'ét-flab'ůr, n. A tubulous flower. TRUMPETHONEYSUCKLE, trůmp'ét-hůn'ê-sůkl, n. A plant of the genus Lonicera.
TRUMPETING, trump'ét-ing, ppr. Proclaiming.
TRUMPETSHELL, trump'ét-shél, n. The name of a genus of univalvular shells of the form of a trumpet. TRUMPETTONGUED, trump-et-tungd, a. Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. TRUMPING, trump'ing, pp. Taking with a trump card; imposing on. TRUMPLIKE, trůmp'li'k, a. Resembling a trumpet. TRUNCATE, trůngk'å't, vt. To maim; to cut short. TRUNCATED, trůngk'å't-čd, pp. Cut off; maimed. TRUNCATING, trungk-å't-ing, ppr. Cutting off. TRUNCATION, trungk-å'shun, n. The act of lopping or maiming truncated. TRUNCATURE, trůngk'å-týůr, n. The state of being TRUNCHEON, trůntsh'ůn, n. A short staff; a cudgel. TRUNCHEON, trůntsh'ůn, vt. To beat with a truntruncheon cheon. TRUNCHEONED, truntsh'and, pp. Beaten with a TRUNCHEONEER, truntsh-an-e'r, n. One armed with a truncheon. with a truncheon. With a truncheon.
TRUNCHEONING, trůntsh'án-ing, ppr. Beating
TRUNDLE, trůnd'l, vi. To roll along.
TRUNDLE, trůnd'l, vi. To bowl; to roil.
TRUNDLE, trůnd'l, n. Any round rolling thing.
TRUNDLE, trůnd'l, pp. Rolled; wheeled.
TRUNDLED, trůnd'l-béd. See TRUCKLEBED.
TRUNDLETAIL, trůnd'l-tå'l, n. Roundtail; a kind TRUNDLING, trund'ling, ppr. Rolling; bowling.
TRUNK, trungk', n. The main body of any thing.
chest for clothes. The proboscis of an elephant. TRUNK, trůngk', vt. To maim; to lop.
TRUNKED, trůngkd', a. Having a trunk.
TRUNKED, trůngkd', pp. Cut off.
TRUNKHOSE, trůngk'hô's, n. Large breeches formerly worn. TRUNKING, trungking, ppr. Cutting off. TRUNNIONPLATE, trun-yun-plat, n. The trun-

nionplates are two plates in travelling carriages, mortars, and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side pieces, and go under the trunnions.

TRUNNIONRING, trun-yun-ring, n. A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRUNNIONS, trun'vans, n. The knobs or bunchings

of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trô-zhan, n. The act of thrusting. TRUSS, tras, n. A bundle of hay or straw. An in-strument for restraining ruptures or hernia. strament for restraining ruptures or hernia.
TRUSS, trůs', vt. To stack close together.
TRUSSED, trůsd', pp. Bound or packed closely.
TRUSSING, trůsd'ing, ppr. Packing or binding closely.
TRUST, trůst', n. Confidence. Credit given.
TRUST, trůst', vt. To confide in. To credit.
TRUST, trůst', vi. To have confidence. To expect. TRUST, trūst', vi. 10 nave connuence. 10 expect. TRUSTED, trūst'ėd, pp. Confided in. TRUSTEE, trūst'ėr, n. One intrusted with any thing. TRUSTER, trūst'ūr, n. One who trusts. TRUSTILY, trūst'ūl-ė, ad. Honestly. TRUSTINESS, trūst'ė-nes, n. Faithfulness. TRUSTING, trůst'îng, ppr. Confiding in. TRUSTINGLY, trůst'îng-lê, ad. With confidence. TRUSTLESS, trust-les, a. Unfaithful. TRUSTY, trustée, a. Honest; faithful. TRUTH, troth, n. Conformity of words to thoughts. TRUTHFUL, troth-fol, a. Full of truth. TRUTHLESS, trö'th-les, a. Faithless. [ing. TRUTINATION, trô-tỉn-ā'shủn, n. The act of weigh-TRUTTACEOUS, trủt-ā'shủs, a. Pertaining to the trout. TRY, tri', vt. To examine. To assay. To attempt. TRY, tri', vi. To endeavour.

T 'ING, tri'ng, ppr. Attempting; examining.
TR. SAIL, tri'sâ'l, n. A sail used by a ship in a storm; TR. SAIL, the strain sail.

TUB, thb', n. An open vessel of wood.

TUB, thb', vt. To plant in a tub.

TUBBED, thbd', pp. Planted in a tub.

TUBBING, thb'ang, ppr. Setting in a tub. TUBBING, tub-ing, ppr. Setting in a tub.

TUBE, tub, n. A pipe.

TUBE, tub, vt. To furnish with a tube.

TUBED, tubdy, pp. Furnished with a tube.

TUBERCULAR, tu-berkl, n. A pimple.

TUBERCULAR, tu-berklu-ler, a.

TUBERCULAR, tu-berklu-ler, a.

TUBERCULAR, tu-berklu-ler, a.

TUBERCULAR, tu-berklu-ler, a. TUBERCULATE, tu-ber'ku-la't, a. Having small knobs or pimples. knobs or pimples.
TUBEROSE, tu'b-rô's, n. A flower.
TUBEROUS, tu'b-ñr-ås, a. Having prominent κnots.
TUBFISH, töb-fish, n. The flying fish.
TUBING, tu'b-fing, ppr. Furnishing with a tube.
TUBMAN, töb-mån, n. In the exchequer, a barrister.
TUBULAR, tu'b-u-lêr, a. Long and hollow; fistular.
TUBULATED, tu'b-u-lêt-éd, a. Longitudinally
TUBULOUS tu'b-n-lês a. Longitudinally TUBULOUS, tu'b-u-lås, a. hollow. TUBULE, twb-u¹, m. A small pipe.

TUBULE, twb-u¹, m. A small pipe.

TUBULOUS, twb-u'-lûs, a. Longitudinally hollow.

TUCH, tûk', n. A kind of marble.

TUCK, tûk', n. A long narrow sword. A kind of fold.

TUCK, tûk', vi. To gather into a narrower compass.

TUCKED, tûkd', pp. Pressed into a narrow compass.

TUCKED, tûkd', pp. Pressed into a narrow compass. TUCKER, tůk'ůr, n. A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. TUCKET, or TUCET, tůk-et, n. A steak; a collop. A flourish on a trumpet. [of the tucket-TUCKETSONANCE, tůk'ét-sô'nåns, n. The sound TUCKING, tůk-îng, ppr. Pressing together.
TUEFALL, tu-fâl, n. A building with a sloping roof
TUEL, tu-tâl, n. The anus.

[of only one side. TUFFOON, tdf-f6/n, n. A violent tempest with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese sea and the gulf of Tonquin. guir or tonquan.
TÜFT, töft', n. A cluster; a plump.
TÜFT, töft', vt. To adorn with a tuft.
TÜFTAFFATY, töf-töf-å-tö, n. A villous kind of silk.
TÜFTED, töft'-öd, a. Growing in clusters. TUFTED, tuft-ed, pp. Adorned with a tuft. TUFTING, tift-log, ppr. Adorning with a tuft.
TUFTY, tift-é, a. Adorned with tufts.
TUG, tig', vt. To pull.
TUG, tig', vi. To labour; to struggle.
TUG, tig', n. Pull performed with the utmost effort. TUGGED, tugd', pp. Pulled with great effort; dragged. TUGGER, tug'dr, n. One that pulls hard.

TUGGING, tug-fing, ppr. Dragging.

2 x

TUN

1 a'rt, a'ct, e've, no', to', b. t', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

TUGGINGLY, tůgʻlng-lè, ad. With difficulty. TUITION, tu-sh'an, n. Care of a guardian or tutor. TUITIONARY, tu-sh'an-er-è, a. Pertaining to in-TULIP, tu'lip, n. A flower. [struction. TULIPTREE, tu'lip-tré', n. A tree whose flowers resemble a tulip.

TUMBLE, tômb'l, vi. To fall; to roll about.

TUMBLE, tômb'l, vt. To turn over. To throw down.

TUMBLE, tômb'l, n. A fall.

TUMBLED, tôm'bld, pp. Rumpled; thrown down.

TUMBLER, tôm'bld, n. One who shows postures. A drinking-glass. A species of pigeon.

TUMBLING, tôm'bling, ppr. Falling; rumbling.

TUMBLINGBAY, tôm'bling-bâ', n. In a canal, an overfall or weir. semble a tulip. overfall or weir.

TUMBREL, tům²brěl, n. A dung-cart.

TUMBRIL, tům²brěl, n. A basket for keeping hay, and other food for sheep; a military vehicle.

TUMEFACTION, tu-mê-fik²shûn, n. Swelling.

TUMEFIED, tu²mê-fi'd, pp. Swelled; enlarged.

TUMEFY, tu²mê-fi, vt. To swell.

TUMEFYING, tu²mê-fi-lng, ppr. Swelling.

TUMID, tu²mld, a. Puffed up.

TUMIDLY, tu²mîd-lê, ad. In a swelling form.

TUMIDNESS, tu²mid-nés, n. A swelling, or swelled overfall or weir. TUMITHE to, tu-mit't, n. A mineral.

TUMOROUS, tu-mår-ås, a. Swelling.

TUMOUR, tu-mår, n. A morbid swelling.

TUMOURED, tu-mård, a. Swellen. TUMP, tůmp', n. The knoll of a hill. TUMP, tůmp', vt. To fence trees about with earth. TUMPED, tůmpd', pp. Surrounded with a hillock of fround a plant. earth.

TUMPING, tůmpilng, ppr. Raising a mass of earth

TUMULAR, tuimulêr, a. Consisting of a heap or hil
TUMULATE, tuimulêr, vi. To swell.

TUMULOSE, tuimulês, a. Full of hills,

TUMULOSITY, tuimulês, a. Full of hills.

TUMULOUS, tuimulâs, a. Full of hills.

TUMULUSITY, tuimâlt, n. A wild commotion.

TUMULT, tuimâlt, vi. To make a tumult.

TUMULTER, tuimâlt vi. n. A rioter.

TUMULTER, tuimâlt vi. tuimâlt a de lin s tuitultuir la Riuy tuimâlt. TUMULTUARILY, tu-můl-tu-er-îl-e, ad. In a tumultuary manner. [bulence. TUMULTUARINESS, tu-můl-tu-ěr-ê-nes, n. Tur-TUMULTUARY, tu-mul-tu-er-e, a. Disorderly. Restless. TUMULTUATE, tu-můl-tů-å/t, vi. To make a tumult. TUMULTUATION, tu-můl-tu-å/shůn, n. Confused

TUMULTUOUS, td-můl'tu-ůs, a. Turbulent; violent. TUMULTUOUSLY, tu-můl'tu-ůs-lê, ad. With cenfusion and violence. [being tumultuous. TUMULTUOUSNESS, tu-mul-tu-us-nes, n. State of TUMULUS, tu'mu-lås, n. An artificial hillock raised

over the dead in ancient times.

TUN, tun', n. A large cask. The weight of two thousand pounds. A cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain TUN, tån', vt. To put into casks. [a tun. TUNABLE, tu'n-åbl, a. Harmonious.

TUNABLENESS, tu'n-åbl-nes, n. Melodionsness.
TUNABLY, tu'n-åb-lė, ad. Harmoniously.
TUNBELLIED, tūn-bėl-ėd, a. Having a large belly.

TUNDISH, tan-dish, n. A tunuel.

TUNDISH, tan-dish, n. A tunuel.

TUNE, tu'n, n. A diversity of notes put together.

TUNE, tu'n, vt. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

TUNE, tu'n, vt. To form one sound to another.

TUNE, tu'n, pr. 10 form one sound to another.
TUNED, th'nd, pp. Put in order to produce the proper
TUNEFUL, tu'n-fôl, a. Musical. | sound.
TUNELESS, tu'n-lès, a. Unmusical.
TUNER, tu'n-fìr, n. One who tunes.
TUNG, tổng', n. A name given by the Indians to a
small insect, which inserts its eggs within the human
skin, and is very troublesome in the East and West
'Indiae. Indies

TUNICK, tu'nik, n. Part of the Roman dress.
TUNICLE, tu'niki, n. Natural cover; integument.
TUNING, tu'n-ing, n. Method of putting into tune.
TUNING, tu'n-ing, ppr. Putting in due order for making the proper sounds. 674

TUNINGFORK, tu'n-ing-fork, n. A steel instrument. consisting of two prongs and a handle, used for tuning instruments.

TUNINGHAMMER, tu'n-îng-hâm'er, n. An instrument for tuning instruments of music.
TUNKER, tungk-ur, n. The tunkers are a religious

sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling English baptists.

TUNNAGE, tun-éj, n. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. The amount of tuns that a ship will carry. UNNEL, tun'el, n. The shaft of a chimney; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

TUNNEL, tůn'él, vt. To form like a tunnel. To catch TUNNELKILN, tůn'él-kiln, n. A limekiln in which

TUNNELLEN, tun-ei-Rin, n. A minesin in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a flamekiln.

TUNNELLED, tūn-čil-ng, pp. Formed like a tunnel.

TUNNELLING, tūn-čil-net, n. A net with a wide month at one end, and narrow at the other.

TUNNELPIT, tůn-ěl-pit, n. A shaft sunk from the top of the ground, to the level of an intended tunnel, for

TUNNELPIT, tun-el-pit, n. A shaft sunk from the top of the ground, to the level of an intended tunuel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUNNING, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TUNNING, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TUP, tun-ling, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TUP, tun-ling, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

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TUP, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TURBAND, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TURBANT, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TURBANT, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TURBANT, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

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TURBANT, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

TURBID, tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

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Tun-ling, ppr. Putting into easks.

Tun-ling, pp

ning like a top.

TURBIT, tur'bit, n. A variety of the domestic pigeon

TURBITH, tůr-bìth, n. A variety of the domestic pigeon.
TURBITH, tůr-bìth, n. Yellow mercury precipitate.
TURBOT, tůr-bht, n. A delicate fish.
TURBULENCE, tůr-bu-lėns, n. } Tumult; confuTURBULENCY, tůr-bu-lèns-ê, n. } sion.
TURBULENTY, tůr-bu-lènt, a. Tumultuous; violent.
TÜRBULENTLY, tůr-bu-lènt-lê, ad. Tumultuously.
TURBUSM tůrb'tèm n. The religion of the Turks.

TURCISM, tůrk-fizm, n. The religion of the Turks. TURCOIS, tůr-kåz, or tůr-kôåêz. See TURKOIS.

TUREOIS, tur-kaz, or tur-koaez. See IURKOIS. TUREEN, tur-k'n, n. A vessel for holding soup.

TURF, tûrf', n. A clod covered with grass.

TURF, tûrf', vt. To cover with turfs.

TURFCOVERED, tûrf-kûv-krd, a. Covered with turf.

TURFDRAIN, tûrf-dra'n, n. A drain filled with turf.

or peat.
TURFED, tårfd', pp. Covered with turf.
TURFHEDGE, tårf-héj, n. A feuce formed with tur

and plants of different kinds. TURFHOUSE, turf-habs, n. A house formed of turf

common in the northern parts of Europe. TURFINESS, turf'e-nes, n. The state of abounding

with turfs. turf.

TURFING, tårf²ing, n. The operation of laying down TURFING, tårf²ing, ppr. Covering with turf. TURFINGIRON, tårf²ing-i-rån, n. An implement for

paring off turf.
TURFINGSPADE, turf-ing-spå/d, n. An instrument

for undercutting turf.

TURFMOSS, turfmos, n. A tract of turfy, mossy land TURFSPADE, turfmos, n. A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common

uigging turi, longer and mark spade.

TURFY, tůrf-é, a. Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tůr-jé-tat, a. Swelling. Pompous.

TURGESCENCY, tůr-jé-s-én-sé, a. } The act of swell

TURGESCENCY, tůr-jé-s-én-sé, a. } ing.

TURGID, tůr-jid, a. Swelling; bloated. Pompous.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, cr i—i, u.

TURGIDITY, tůr-jid'st-ê, n. State of being swollen. Pompousness.

TURGIDNESS, tůr'jîd-nés, n. Pompousness.

TURK, turk', n. A native of Turkey.

TURKEY, tůr-kê, n. A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey

TURKEYSTONE, tår'kè-stô'n, n. Another name of the oilstone, from Turkey. TURKOIS, tår'kôåêz, or tår'kå'z, n. A blue stone,

numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

TURKSCAP, tůrk's-kåp, n. An herb. TURKSHEAD, tůrk's-héd, n. A plant. TURKSTURBAN, tůrk's-tůr'bůn, n. A plant of the TURM, tůrm', n. A troop. [genus ranunculus. TURMALIN, tůr-må-lîn, n. An electric stone. TURMERICK, tůr-mů-lîk, n. An Indian root which

makes a yellow dye. TURMOIL, tår'måel, n. Trouble; disturbance.

TURMOIL, tår-måê'l, vt. To weary; to keep in un-[unquietness. TÜRMOIL, tår-måe'l, vi. To be in commotion or TURMOILED, tår-måe'ld, pp. Harassed with com-Commotions. TURMOILING, tår-måé'l-1ng, ppr. Harassing with TURN, tårn', vt. To move round; to revolve. To put the upperside downward.

TURN, tdrn', n. The act of turning; gyration. Wind-

[motion. TURN, turn', vi. To move round; to have a circular TURNBENCH, turn'-bentsh, n. A kind of iron lathe. TURNCOAT, tůrn'kô't, n. One who forsakes his party. TURNED, turnd', pp. Moved round; put upside down. TURNER, tůr-nůr, n. One whose trade is to turn in a tathe.

TURNERY, thr'nur-ê, n. The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe. The arti-

cles so turned.

TURNING, tůr'nîng, n. Deviation from the way.
TURNING, tůr'nîng, ppr. Moving round; the uppersubterfuge.

TURNINGNESS, tur'ning-nes, n. Tergiversation;

TURNIP, tůr-nîp, n. A white, esculent root. TURNKEY, tůrn-kê', n. A person who has charge of [is obstructed. the keys of a prison. TURNPIKE, tarn-pi'k, n. Any gate by which the way TURNPIKE, tarn-pi'k, vt. To throw the path of a road into a rounded form.

TURNPIKED, tůrn'pi'kd, pp. Formed in the manner

of a turnpikeroad.

TURNPIKEROAD, tůrn'-pi'k-rô'd, n. A road on which tolls are established by law.

TURNPIKING, tdrn'-pi'k-ing, ppr. Forming in the manner of a turnpikeroad.

TURNSERVING, tůrn'sérv'ing, n. The art of promoting private interest.

TURNSICK, tůrn'sík, a. Giddy.

TURNSOL, tůrn'sôl, n. A plant. TURNSPIT, tůrn'spît, n. A dog that turns the spit. TURNSTILE, tůrn'sti'l, n. A kind of turnpike in a

TURNSTONE, tůrn'stô'n, n. A bird, called the seaclottenel, from its practice of turning up small stones

in search of insects. TURPENTINE, tdrp'én-ti'n, n. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. TURPENTINETREE, tdrp'én-ti'n-trê, n. A tree of

the genus pistacia, which produces, not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horn, which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is found to be an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in

enect of the puncture of an insect, and is produce the same manner as the galls of other plants. FURPITUDE, tůr-'pê-tu'd, n. Inherent vileness. TURQUOISE, tůr-'kôåčz, n. See TURKOIS. TURRET, tůr-'êt, n. A little tower. FURRETED, tůr-'êt-'èd, a. Formed like a tower.

FURTLE, tûr'tl, n.
FURTLEDOVE, tûr'tl-dåv, n. A species of doveFURVES, tårvz'. The old plur. of Turf.

TUSCAN, tůs-kån, n. Pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy. An epithet given to one of the orders of columns, the most ancient and simple.

most ancient and simple.
TUSCA N, tůs²kån, a. One of the orders of architecture.
TUSH, tůsh², interj. An expression of contempt.
TUSK, tůsk², n. The long teeth of a pugnacious animal.
TUSK, tůsk², vi. To gnash the teeth.
TUSKED, tůsk², a.
Furnished with tusks.
TUSSLE, tůs¹l, n. A struggle.
TUSSUCK, tůs²åk, n. A tuft of grass or twigs.
TUTT tůt² interi. A particle noting contempt.

TUT, tåt', interj. A particle noting contempt.
TUTANAG, tu'-tå-någ, n. The Chinese name for TUTANAG, tu-ta-nag, n. The Chinese name for spelter: a coarse pewter, made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quin-

TUTELAGE, tu'tél-éj, n. Guardianship. TUTELE, tu⁴tél-ér, a. Protecting. Defensive. TUTELARY, tu⁴tél-ér, a. A female guardian.

TUTOR, tu'tūr, n. A teacher or instructor. TUTOR, tu'tūr, vt. To instruct; to teach.

TUTORAGE, tuttūt'či, n. The authority of a tutor.
TUTORED, tuttūrd, pp. Instructed.
TUTORESS, tuttūrės, n.

Instructress; governess.
TUTRIX, tuttīks, n.

TUTORESS, tu-tur-es, n. Instructress; governess. TUTORING, tu-tur-ing, ppr. Teaching; directing. TUTORSHIP, tu-tur-ship, n. Office of a tutor. TUTSAN, tut-san, n. Parkleaves: a plant. TUTTI, tut-to, n. In Italian music: a direction for all

to play in full concert. TUTTY, tůt-ê, n. A sublimate of zinc or calamine col-

lected in the furnace.

TUZ, tůz, n. A lock of hair.

TWAIN, tôl/n, n. Two.

TWAIT, tôl/t, n. A fish.

[noise. TWANG, tôắng', vi. To sound with a quick, sharp TWANG, tổắng', n. A sharp quick sound. An affected modulation of the voice.

TWANG, tổắng', vt. To sound sharply. TWANG, tổắng', interj. A word making a quick and twANG, toang, sheep, A word making a quiex and sharp sound.

TWANGED, tôångd', pp. Made to sound by pulling a TWANGING, tôång'sing, ppr. Making to sound sharply. TWANGLE, tôång'sl, vi. To make a sharp quiek sound. TWANK, tôång'sl, vi. To make to sound.

TWANKAY, toång'sl, n. A sort of green tea.

TWANKAY, tôāng²kè, n. A sort of green tea.

'TWAS, 'tôāz. Contracted from it was.

TWATTLE, tôāt¹l, n. Idle talk; chattering.

TWATTLE, tôāt¹l, vt. To make much of animals.

TWATTLE, tôāt¹l, vi. To prate; to chatter.

TWATTLED, 'ôāt¹d, pp. Made much of.

TWATTLING, tôāt²līng, n. Idle chatter.

TWATTLING, tôāt²līng, ppr. Petting. Chattering.

TWAYBLADE tôā¹bla¹d, n. A flower.

TWEFAG. tôāto sa.

TWAYBLADE tôåchlåd, n. A flower.
TWEAK, tôé'k, vt. To pinch.
TWEAKED, tôé'gd, pp. Twitched with a sudden
TWEAKED, tôé'gd, pp. Twitching; pinching.
TWEAKING, tôé'g-ing, ppr. Twitching; pinching.
TWEAKING, tôé'k-ing, ppr. Ludicrous distress.
TWEAK, tôé'k, n. Ludicrous distress.
TWEEDLE, tôé'dl, vt. To fiddle awkwardly.
TWEEDLE, tôé'dl, vt. Handled lightly.

TWEEDLED, töć'dld, pp. Handled lightly. TWEEDLING, töć'd-ling, ppr. Hanging lightly. TWEEZERCASE, töć'z-ůr-kå's, n. A case for carrying tweezers.

TWELFTHTIDE, tốể/tth-ti'd, n. The twelfth day after

TWELVEL, tôdiv', n. Twice six. [Christmas TWELVEL, tôdiv', n. Twice six. [Christmas TWELVEMONTH, tôdiv-mūnth, n. A year. TWELVEPENCE, tôdiv-pēns, n. A shilling. TWELVEPENNY, tôdiv-pēn-ê, a. Sold for a shilling. TWELVESCORE, tôdiv-skô'r, n. Twelve times twenty. TWENTIETH, tôdn-tê-cht, a. Ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY, töån-tå, a. Twice ten.
TWIBIL, töi'bil, n. A kind of halberd.
TWICE, töi's, ad. Two times. Doubly.

2 x 2 675

TWOFOLD, tố-tố'ld, a. Double. [hands. TWOHANDED, tố-hànd-cd. a. That employs both TWOPENCE, tố-pêns, n. Twice a penny.

TWIDLE, tổid'l, vt. For tweedle. To touch lightly. IWIFALLOW, tổi-fál-c, vt. To plough a second time land that is fallowed. [summer fallow. TWIFALLOWED, tối-fâl-cd, pp. Ploughed twice as TWIFALLOWING, tối-fâl-c-lng, n. The operation of ploughing a second time. TWIFALLOWING, toi'fal'o-ing, ppr. Ploughing a second time. TWIFOLD, tôi²fô'ld, a. Twofold.
TWIG, tôig', n. A small branch.
TWIGGEN, tôig'n, a. Made of twigs.
TWIGGY, tôig²ē, a. Full of twigs. TWILIGHT, tôi'li't, n. The faint light before sunrise, and after sunset.

TWILIGHT, tôjdi't, a. Not brilliantly illuminated.

TWILL, tôil', n. A quill; a spool.

TWILL, tôil', vî. To weave; to quilt.

TWILLED, tôild', pp. Weaved in ridges.

TWILLING, tôil'ang, ppr. Weaving in ridges.

TWIN, tôin', n. To bring two at once.

TWIN, tôin', vî.

TWINE, tôin', vî.

TWINE, tôin', vî.

TWINBORN, tôin'barn, a. Born at the same birth.

TWINE, tôin'n, n. A twisted thread. and after sunset. TWINE, tôi'n, n. A twisted thread. TWINE, tôi'n, vt. To twist. TWINE, tôi'n, vi. To wind. To tu To turn round. TWINGE, tôini, n. Short sudden sharp pain.
TWINGE, tôinj', vt. To torment with sudden and TWINGE, tôinj', vt. To torment with sudden and sharp pain.

TWINGED, tôinjd', pp. Affected with a sharp sudden TWINGED, tôinjd'ng, ppr. Suffering a sharp pain.

TWINING, tôinj-l'ng, ppr. Winding round. Embracing. TWINK, tôingk', n. See TWINKLE. The motion of an TWINKLE, tôingk'l, vt. To sparkle.

[eye. TWINKLE, tôingk'l, n.] A motion of the eye. TWINKLING, tôingk'ling, n. A short space.

TWINKLING, tôingk'ling, ppr. Sparkling.

TWINLING, tôin-l'ing, n. A twin lamb.

TWINNED, tôind', part. a. Born at the same birth.

TWINNED, tôind', pp. Divided into two parts.

TWINNER, tôin-l'ng, n. A breeder of twins.

TWINNING, tôin-l'ng, ppr. Dividing; separating. TWINNER, tô ln-'âr, n. A breeder of twins.
TWINNING, tô ln-'ân, ppr. Dividing; separating.
TWINTER, tô ln-'târ, n. A beast of two winters old.
TWIRE, tô ln-'târ, n. Circular motion.
TWIRL, tô ln-'t n. Circular motion.
TWIRL, tô ln-'t n. To turn round.
TWIRL, tô ln-'t n. To revolve with a quick motion.
TWIRLED, tô ln-'t n. To revolve with a quick motion.
TWIRLING, tô ln-'t n. To revolve mith a quick motion.
TWIRLING, tô ln-'t n. To revolve mith a quick motion.
TWIRLING, tô ln-'t n. To revolve mith a quick motion.
TWIRLING, tô ln-'t n. To revolve mith a quick motion.
TWIRLING, tô ln-'t n. Anything made by winding two bodies together. bodies together. [intertexture of parts. TWIST, tôlst', vt. To writhe. To wind. To unite by TWIST, tôlst', vi. To be contorted. TWISTED, tôlst-čed, pp. Formed by winding threads round each other. round each other. TWISTER, tölst'år, n. One who twists; a ropemaker. TWISTING, tölst'ång, ppr. Winding different threads round each other.
TWIT, tot', vt. To sneer; to reproach. TWITCH, toltsh', n. A quick pull. A contraction of the fibres. TWITCH, töltsh', vt. To pluck with a quick motion.
TWITCHED, töltshd', pp. Pulled with a jerk.
TWITCHGRASS, töltsh'grås, n. A plant.
TWITCHING, töltsh'lng, ppr. Pulling with a jerk. Suffering spasmodic affections.
TWITTED, tôit-èd, pp. Sneered at.
TWITTER, tôit-èd, n. A fit of laughing. An upbraider.
TWITTER, tôit-èd, v. To make a sharp noise like a swallow. To simper. [pering. swallow. To simper. [pering. TWITTERING, tôtt-dr-ling, ppr. As a swallow. Sim-TWITTING, tôtt-ling, ppr. Sneering; reproaching. TWITTINGLY, tôtt-ling-lê, ad. With reproach. TWITTLETWATTLE, tôtt-l-tôát-l, n. Tattle; gabble. TWIXT, tôts-l. A contraction of betwixt. TWO, tô, a. One and one. [side. TWOEDGED, tô-lôjd, a. Having an edge on either TWOFLOWERED, tô-lôjd, a. Bearing two flowers at the and of a poduncle. pering. at the end of a peduncle.

TWOTONGUED, to tungd, a. Deceitful. TYE, ti'n. A knot. An obligation. See Tie. TYE, ti', vt. To bind. See Tie. TYER, ti'dr, n. One who joins. TYER, ti'dîr, n. One who joins.
TYGER, ti'gîr, n. See Tiger.
TYHEE, tê-hê'. See Tiger.
TYING, ti'ng, ppr. Binding; restraining; uniting.
TYKE, ti'k, n. A dog, or one as vile.
TYMBAL, tîm²pân, n. A kind of kettledrum.
TYMBAN, tîm²pân, n. A drum. A frame belonging to the printing-press. The pannel of a door. to the printing-press. The pannel of a door.

TYMPANITES, tim-pa-ni-tez, vi. That sort of dropsy that swells the belly, and is cured by tapping.
TYMPANIZE, tîm-på-ni'z, vi. To act the part of a drummer. over a drum. TYMPANIZE, tim'pa-ni'z, et. To stretch, as the skin TYMPANIZED, tîm-pa-ni'zd, pp. Stretched, as the skin over the head of a drum. TYMPANIZING, tîm'på-ni'z-ing, ppr. Stretching, as the skin over the head of a drum. [car. TYMPANUM, tîm'pā-ndm, n. A drum. A part of the TYMPANY, tîm'pā-ndm, n. A drum. A part of the TYMPANY, tim'pā-n-ē, n. The wind-dropsy. TYNY, ti'-nē, a. Small. See Tiny. TYPE, ti'p, n. That by which something future is prefigured. A mark. A printing letter. TYPE, ti'p, vt. To prefigure. TYPED, ti'pd, pp. Prefigured. TYPEMETAL, ti'p-mēt'l, n. A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of tin, &c. [low. TYPHOID, ti'fās'd, a. Resembling typhus. Weak; TYPHUS, ti'fās, a. The typhus disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. The word is sometimes used as a noun. as the skin over the head of a drum. times used as a noun. TYPICAL, tîp-fik, a. TYPICALLY, tîp-fik-âl, a. TYPICALLY, tîp-fik-âl-ê, ad. In a typical manner. TYPICALNESS, tîp-fik-âl-nês, n. The state of being TYPICALNESS, inp-ik-ai-nes, n. The state of being typical.

TYPIFIED, tip-if-i/d, pp. Represented by symbol.

TYPIFY, tip-if-i, vt. To figure.

TYPIFYING, tip-if-i-Ing, ppr. Representing by emblem.

TYPING, tip-ing, ppr. Prefiguring. [the world.

TYPOCOSMY, tip-ò-kòz-me, a. A representation of TYPOGRAPHER, ti-pò-grāf-ir, n. A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, ti-pò-grāf-ik, a. } Emblem-TYPOGRAPHICK, ti-pò-grāf-ik, a. } atically. Belonging to the printer's art. 'YPOGRAPHICALLY, ti-pô-graf-îk-al-ê, ad. Emblematically. TYPOGRAPHY, ti-pôg'råf-ê, n. Hieroglyphical re-presentation. The art of printing. TYPOLITE, tîp'ô-li't, n. A stone or fossil which has on it impressions of figures of plants, and animals. on it impressions of ngures of plants, and animals. TYRAN, ti-rån, n. A tyrant. TYRANNESS, ti-rån-és, n. A she-tyrant. TYRANNICAL, ti-rån-fk-ål, a. \ Acting like a tyrant. TYRANNICK, ti-rån-fk, a. \ Cruel. TYRANNICALLY, ti-rån-fk-ål-ê, ad. In manner of a tyrant TYRANNICIDE, ti-rån-is-i'd, n. The act of killing a TYRANNING, ti-rån-ing, part. a. Acting the part of TYRANNIZE, tîr-ân-i'z, vi. To act with rigour.
TYRANNIZE, tîr-ân-i'z, vi. To subject by tyranny.
TYRANNIZED, tîr-ân-i'zd, pp. Subjected by tyranny. TYRANNIZING, thr'an-i'z-ing, ppr. Subjecting by tyranny. TYRANNOUS, tîr'ân-ůs, a. Severe; cruel. TYRANNOUSLY, tîr'ân-ůs-lê, ad. Severely; cruelly. TYRANNY, thran-t. a. Truel government. TYRANT, ti-rant, n. An oppressor. TYRE, ti'r, n. See Tire. TYRE, ti'r, vt. To prey upon. See Tire. TYRE, ti'r, vt. To prey upon. See Tire. TYRO, ti'ro, n. One in his rudiments. TYTHE, ti'th, n. A tenth part. See TITHE. TYTHING, ti'th-lug, n. See TITHING.

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', bnt'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—v, e, or i—i, u

U.

U, the vowel, has two sounds, one clear, expressed at | other times by eu, as obtuse; the other close, and approaching to the Italian u, or English oo, as obtund. UBEROUS, u'bar-as, a. Fruitful; abundant.

UBERTY, u'bdr-tê, n. Fruitfulness.
UBICATION, u-blk-å'shdn, n. } Local relation. UBIETY, u-bi'et-e, n.

UBIQUITARINESS, u-bik'ôit-èr'ê-nès, n. Existence every where UBIQUITARY, u-bik-bit-er-e, n. One who asserts the

corporal ubiquity of Christ.

UBIQUITARY,u-bîk'cît-êr'cê,a. Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, u-bîk'cît-ê, n. Omnipresence.

UDDER, åddår, n. The dugs of a cow or other animal.
UDDERED, åddård, a. Furnished with udders.
UGLILY, ågdlål-å, ad. With deformity.
UGLINESS, ågdlå-nås, Deformity.

UGLY, dg-lê, a. Deformed. UKASE, u-kā's, n. In Russia: a proclamation or imperial order.

ULANS, u'lans, n. A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars.

ULCER, ůl'sůr, n. A sore.

ULCERATE, dl'sdr-å't, vi. To turn to an ulcer. ULCERATE, dl'sdr-å't, vi. To disease with sores. ULCERATED, dl'sdr-å't-ëd, pp. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERATING, ul'sur-a't-ing, ppr. Turning to an

ULCERATION, ůl-sůr-å-shůn, n. Ulcer; sore. ULCERED, ůl'sůrd, a. Grown to an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, al'sar-as, a. Afflicted with sores.

ULCEROUSNESS, dl'sur-us-nes, n. The state of being ulcerous.

ULCUSLE, ůl'kůsl, n. A little ulcer. ULETREE, ul-tré', n. In botany : the castilla, a genus of trees, whose milky juice yields that kind of elastic gum called by the Mexicans ule.

ULIGINOUS, u-lij-in-us, a. Slimy; muddy. ULLAGE, ul-ej, n. The quantity of fluid which a cask

wants of being full.
ULMIN, dl-min, n. A substance obtained from the elm tree, of very singular properties. It resembles gum, but is hard, of a black colour, and considerably bitter. In its original state it is soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol or ether.

ULNAR, dl'ner, a. Pertaining to the ulna or cubit: as,

the nlna nerve.

ULTERIOR, ål-tér-ýðr, a. Further. ULTIMATE, ål-té-mét, a. Intended in the last resort. ULTIMATELY, ål-té-mét-lé, ad. In the last consequence.

ULTIMATION, ül-tim-å-shun, n. The last condition. ULTIMATUM, ůl-tím-å-tům, v. Ultimation.

ULTIME, dl'tim, a. Ultimate. ULTIMITY, dl-tim'it-c, n. The last stage.

ULTION, ůl'shån, n. Revenge. ULTRAMARINE, ůl-trå-må-rô'n, n. One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ûl-tră-mâ-rê'n, a. Foreign. ULTRAMONTANE, ûl-tră-mâ-tâ'n, a. A foreigner. ULTRAMONTANE, ûl-tră-môn-tâ'n, a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ůl-trå-můn'då'n, a. Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, dl-trô'n-ŷds, a. Spontaneous. ULULATE, dl'u-lâ't, vi. To howl. ULULATION, dl-u-lā'tshun, n. A howling.

UMBELLATION, ut-u-ac-study, n. A howing.

UMBEL, dm-bèl, n. The extremity of a stalk or branch opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLAR, dm-bèl-èr, a. Having the form of an umbel.

UMBELLATED, dm-bèl-à'(t-èd, a. Flowers growing together in umbels.

UMBELLET, ům-běl-ět, n.

VMBELLICLE, ům-běl-íkl, n.

A little or partial umbel

UMBELLIFEROUS, ům-běl-ff-ůr-ůs, a. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks. UMBER, um'bur, n. A colour. A fish.
UMBER, um'bur, vt. To colour with umber.

UMBERING, dm-bûrd, pp. Shaded; clouded.
UMBERING, dm-bûr-ing, ppr. Shading; clouding.
UMBILICAL, dm-bîl-îk-âl, a. Belonging to the navel.
UMBILICATE, dm-bîl-îk-âl-êd, a. Navel shaped;
UMBILICATED, dm-bîl-îk-âl-êd, a. formed in the

middle like a navel: as, a flower, fruit, or leaf

UMBLICK, dm-bll'ik, n. The navel; the centre.
UMBLES, dm'blz, n. A deer's entrails.
UMBO, dm'bô, n. The pointed boss of a buckler.
UMBRA, dm'bra, n. A fish caught in the Mediterranean, generally about twelve or fourteen inches long, but sometimes growing to the weight of sixty pounds;

it is called also chronus or corvo.

UMBRAGE, ům'brå'j, n. Shade; skreen of trees.

UMBRAGEOUS, ům-brå'j-yůs, a. Shady. Obscure. UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ům-brå'j-yůs-nės, n. Shadiness. UMBRATE, ům-brå't-, vt. To shade. UMBRATED, ům-brå't-éd, a. Shadowed. UMBRATED, ům-brå't-éd, pp. Shaded. UMBRATICAL, ům-bråt-îk-ál, a. Shadowy; typical. UMBRATICK, ům-bråt-îk-ál, a. UMBRAGEOUS, ům-brå/j-ýůs, a. Shady. Obscure.

UMBRATICK, dm-bråt-flk, a. Skeeping UMBRATILE, dm-bråt-fl, a. Unsubstantial. UMBRATING, dm-bråt-fng, ppr. Shading.

UMBRATIOUS, ům-brå-shůs, a. Captious.

UMBRELLA, ům-brěl-å, n. A skreen used to keep of UMBRELLA, ům-brěl-å, n. UMBRILLO, ům-brêl-å, n. UMBRIERE, ům-brê-ê'r, n. The visor of a helmet.

UMBRIFEROUS, ům-brif-ůr-ůs, a. Casting a shadow.

UMBROSITY, ům-brôs-ît-êt-a, a. Casting a sil UMBROSITY, ům-brôs-ît-êt, a. Shadiness. UMPIRAGE, ům-při-ěj, a. Arbitration. UMPIRE, ům-při-, a. An arbitrator. UMPIRE, ům-při-, v. An arbitrate; to settle.

UMPIRED, dm-pp'rd, pp. Arbitrated.
UMPIRING, dm-p'r-ing, ppr. Arbitrating.
UN, dn'. A Saxon privative or negative particle asswering to in of the Latins. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASED, ůn-å-bå'sd, a. Not humbled. UNABASHED, ůn-å-båshd', a. Not sbamed. UNABATED, ůn-å-bå't-éd, a. Undiminished.

UNABATING, un-a-ba/t-ing, a. Continuing in fu' shortened

force. [shortene? [vNABBREVIATED, dn-åb-brê-vê-å't-êd, a. No. UNABETTED, dn-å-bêt-êd, a. No. aided. UNABILITY, dn-å-bîl-ît-ê, n.] Want of ability. UNABLENES, dn-å'bl-nês, n.] Want of ability. UNABJURED, dn-å'bl, a. Weak; impotent. UNABOLISHABLE, dn-å-bôl-îsh-åbl, a. That may not be abulished.

not be abolished.

not be abousned.
UNABOLISHED, ån-å-bòl-¹shd, a. Remaining in force.
UNABRIDGED, ån-å-b-rìjd', a. Not shortened.
UNABROGATED, ån-åb-rô-gå't-čd, a. Not annulled.
UNABROGATED, ån-åb-sòlvd', a. Not forgiven.
UNABSORBABLE, ån-åb-sòlrb-åbl, a. Not absorbable.

UNABSORBED, ån-åb-så'rbd, a. Not imbibed. UNACCELERATED, ůn-åk-sěl'ér'å't-éd, a.

hastened. nasteneu. UNACCENTED, ûn-åk-sént'éd, a. Not accented. UNACCEPTABLE, ûn-åk-sépt'åbl, a. Not pleasing. UNACCEPTABLENESS, ůn-åk-sépt'åbl-nés,n. State

of not pleasing.
UNACCEPTED, un-ak-sept-ed, a. Not accepted.
UNACCESSIBLE, un-ak-sept-bl, a. That may not be

approached. [of not being to be attained UNACCESSIBLENESS, ûn-åk-sés-íbl-nés, n. Stat UNACCOMMODATED, ûn-åk-kòm-ô-dæ't-éd, a. Uz

furnished with convenience.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 aTl, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'...on', was', at', good'...w, o...y, e, or i...i, u.

UNACCOMMODATING, ůn-åk-kôm'ô-då/t-ing, a. Not ready to oblige. [attended. UNACCOMPANIED, ůn-åk-kům-pån-åd, a. Not UNACCOMPLISHED, ůn-åk-kòm'plishd, a. Incomplete. Not elegant. UNACCOMPLISHMENT, ůn-åk-kôm-plish-ment, n. Want of execution. UNACCORDING, ůn-åk-kå'rd-ing, a. Not agreeing. UNACCOUNTABILITY, ůn-åk-kåönt-å-bil-it-é, n. The state of not being accountable. UNACCOUNTABLE, un-åk-kåönt-åbl, a. Not expli-Not subject. cable. UNACCOUNTABLENESS, ůn-åk-kåônt'abl-nes, n. UNACCOUNTABLY, ún-åk-kåbnt'åb-lê, ad. Strangely. UNACCURATE, ůn-åk-réd-fi-éd,a. Not authorized. UNACCURATE, ůn-åk-u-rét, a. Not exact. UNACCURATENESS, ůn-åk-u-rét-nés, n. Want of [crime. exactness. UNACCUSED, ůn-åk-ku'zd, a. Not charged with a UNACCUSTOMED, ůn-åk-kůs-tůmd, a. Not usual. UNACHIEVABLE, ůn-åt-tshé'v-åbl, a. That cannot UNACHIEVED, ůn-åt-tshê'vd, a. Not accomplished. UNACHING, ůn-å/k-ing, a. Not giving pain. UNACKNOWLEDGED, ůn-åk-nôl/èjd,a. Not owned. UNACQUAINTANCE, ûn-åk-köå'nt-åns, n. Want of knowledge. UNACQUAINTED, ån-åk-köä'nt-éd, a. Not known. UNACQUAINTEDNESS, ån-åk-köä'nt-éd-nés, n. Unacquaintance. UNACQUIRED, ůn-åk-kôi'rd, a. Not gained. UNACQUITTED, ůn-åk-kôit-éd, a. Not declared innocent. UNACTED, ån-åkt'ed, a. Not performed. UNACTIVÉ, ůn-åkt-iv, a. Not lively. Not busy. Having no effiacy.

UNACTUATED, ûn-åkt-u-å't-èd, a. Not actuated.

UNADAPTED, ûn å-dåpt-èd, a. Not suited.

UNADDICTED, ûn-åd-dikt-èd, a. Not devoted to. UNADJUDGED, ůn-åd-jůsť-ćd, a. Not judged. UNADJUSTED, ůn-åd-jůsť-ćd, a. Not settled. UNADMINISTERED, ůn-åd-mîn-is-tůrd, a. Not administered. honour. UNADMIRED, ûn-åd-mi'rd, n. Not regarded with UNADMIRING, ûn-åd-mi'ring, a. Not admiring. UNADMONISHED,ûn-åd-mon'ishd,a. Not cautioned. Not received as UNADOPTED, ůn-å-dopt-éd, a. one's own. UNADORED, ůn-å-dô'rd, a. Not worshipped.
UNADORED, ůn-å-dô'rd, a. Not decorated.
UNADULTERATE, ůn-å-důl'tůr-å't, a.
UNADULTERATED, ůn-å-důl'tůr-å't, éd.
UNADULTERATELY, ůn-å-důl'tůr-å't-åd,
UNADULTERATELY, ůn-å-důl'tůr-å't-lê, ad. Without spurious mixtures. of adultery. UNADULTEROUS, ůn-å-důl'tůr-ůs, a. Not guilty.
UNADULTEROUSLY, ůn-å-důl'tůr-ůs-lê, ad. Without being guilty of adultery.
UNADVENTUROUS, ůn-åd-věn'tŷůr-ůs, a. Not unadventurous. UNADVISABLE, un-åd-vi'z-åbl, a. Not prudent. UNADVISED, ůn-åd-vi'zd, a. Indiscreet; rash.
UNADVISEDLY, ůn-åd-vi'z-ěd-lê, ad. Rashly.
UNADVISEDNESS,ůn-åd-vi'z-ěd-něs,n. Imprudence.
UNAERATED, ůn-å'r-å't-ěd, a. Not combined with carbonic acid. UNAFFABLE, ůn-åf-åbl, a. Haughty; proud. UNAFFECTED, ůn-åf-fékt-éd, a. Free from affectation. Not moved. (false appearances. UNAFFECTEDLY, ůn åf-fékt-éd-lé, ad. Without UNAFFECTING, ůn-åf-fékt-ing, a. Not pathetick. UNAFFECTIONATE, ůn-åf-fék-shůn-ét, a. Wanting affection. UNAFFIRMED, ûn-âf-férmd', a. Not confirmed. UNAFFIRMED, ûn-âf-flikt-ôd, a. Free from trouble. UNAFFRIGHTED, ûn-âf-fri't-éd, a. Not frightened. UNAGGRAVATED, ûn-âg-râ-vât-éd, a. Not aggra-UNAGITATED, ûn-âg-râ-vât-éd, a. Calm. [vated.

UNA UNAIDABLE, ůn-å'd-åbl, a. Not to be helped. UNAIDED, ůn-å'd-éd, a. Not assisted. UNAIMING, ûn-â'm-îng, a. Having no particular di-UNAKING, ûn-â'k-îng, a. Not causing pain. UNALARMED, ûn-â-lâ'rmd, a. Not disturbed. [red. UNALIENABLE, ån-å'l-ŷèn-åbl, a. Notto be transfer-UNALIENABLY, ån-å'l-ŷèn-åb-lê ad. Admitting of no alienation. UNALIENATED, ůn-å'l-ýèn-å't-ċd,a. Not transferred. UNALLAYED, ůn-ål-là'd,a. Not impaired by mixtures. UNALLEVIATED, un-al-le'v-ŷa't-ed, a. Not mitigated.
UNALLIABLE, un-ål-li-åbl, a. That cannot be allied.
UNALLIED, un-ål-li-d, a. Not congenial.
UNALLOWED, un-ål-labd, a. Not permitted.
UNALLOYED, un-ål-labd, a. Not reduced by foreign admixture. UNALLURED, un-al-lu'rd, a. Not enticed. UNALLURING, ån-ål-lu'r-ing, a. Not tempting. UNALMSED, ån-å'msd, a. Not having received alms UNALTERABLE, ån-å'l-tår-åbl, a. Unchangeable. UNALTERABLENESS, un-à'l-tur-abl-nes, n. mutability. UNALTERABLY, ถ้n-à'l-tūr-åb-lè,ad. Unchangeably-UNALTERED, นัก-à'l-tūrd, a. Not changed. UNAMAZED, นัก-à'mà'zd, a. Not astonished. UNAMBIGUOUS, ůn-åm-bīg'u-ås, a. Clear. UNAMBIGUOUSLY, ůn-åm-bīg'u-ůs-lê, ad. In an explicit manner. Clearness. UNAMBIGUOUSNESS, ůn-åm-big-u-ůs-nės, n. UMAMBITIOUS,ůn-åm bish-ůs,a. Free from ambition UNAMBITIOUSNESS, ůn-åm-bish-ùs-nės, n. Freedom from ambition. schanged for the better. dom from ambition. [changed for the better. UNAMENDABLE, ûn-å-mend-åd, a. Not to be UNAMENDED, ûn-å-mend-åd, a. Not rectified. UNAMIABLE, ûn-å/m-yåbl, a. Not raising love. UNAMIABLENESS, ûn-å/m-yåbl-nes, n. Want of amiableness. UNAMUSED, ůn-å-mu'zd, a. Without amusement. UNAMUSING, un-å-mu'z-ing, a. Not affording entertainment. UNAMUSIVE, ůn-å-mu'z-iv, a. Not affording amuse-UNANALOGICAL, ůn-ån'å-lòj'ik ål, a. Not analo-UNANALOGOUS, un-ån-ål-å-gus, a. Not agreeable to. UNANALYSED, un-an'al-i'zd, a. Not resolved into simple parts.
UNANCHORED, un-ång'kurd, a. Not anchored. UNANELED, ŭn-ån-nê'ld, a. Not having received extreme unction. See ANELE.
UNANGULAR, un-ang-gel-ler, a. Having no angles.
UNANIMALIZED, un-an-im-al-i'zd, a. Not former Not formed into animal matter. UNANIMATED, ůn-ån-îm-å/t-èd, a. Not enlivened. UNANIMATING, ůn-ån-im-å/t-ing, a. Dull. UNANIMITY, u-nā-nīm²it-ê,n. Agreement in opinion.
UNANIMOUS, u-nān²ē-mūs, a. Being of one mind.
UNANIMOUSLY,u-nān²ē-mūs-lē, ad. With one mind.
UNANIMOUSNESS, u-nān²ē mūs-lē, n. The state of being unanimous: UNANNEALED, ûn-ån-nê'ld, a. Not tempered by heat.

[rection.

UNANNEXED, ûn-an-nêk'sd, a. Not joined.
UNANNEXED, ûn-ân-nêk'sd, a. Not incommoded.
UNANNOYED, ûn-ân-nêk'd, a. Not anointed.
UNANOINTED, ûn-ân-nêk'têd, a. Not anointed.
UNANSWERABLE, ûn-ân-sêr-âbl, a. Not to be reconfutation. UNANSWERABLY, un-an'ser-ab-le, ad. Beyond UNANSWERED, un-an'serd, a. Not confuted. Not

UNANSWERED, un-an-serd, a. Not contuted. Not suitably returned. [ing unanswerable. UNANSWERABLENESS, un-an-ser-abl-nes, n. Be-UNANXIOUS, un-angk-shus, a. Free from anxiety. UNAPPARELLED, un-ap-par-eld, a. Not daunted. UNAPPARELLED, un-ap-par-eld, a. Not dressed. UNAPPARENT, un-ap-pel-abl, a. Not admitting anxiety.

appeal. [cified. UNAPPEASABLE, ůn-åp-pė'z-åbl, a. Not to be pa-UNAPPEASED, ůn-åp-pè'zd, a. Not pacified. UNAPPLICABLE, ůn-åp-lê-kåbl, a. Such as cannot

be applied. UNAPPLIED, un-ap-pli'd, α. Not specially applied.

suitableness.

UNAGREEABLE, ûn-â-grê'âbl, a. Unsuitable. UNAGREEABLENESS, ûn-â-grê'âbl nês, n. Un-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-6 6 4 4 W, 0—Y, e, or i—i, u.

UNAPOCRYPHAL, ůn-åp-pòk-rê-fàl, a. Not doubtful. UNAPPOSITE, ůn-åp-ô-zî't, a. Not suitable. UNAPPRECIATED, ůn-åp-prê-sê-ã't-èd, a. Not UNAUGMENTED, ůn-àg-mênt-êd, a. Not increased. UNAUTHENTICK, ůn-à-then-tik, a. Not genuine. UNAUTHORIZED, ůn-à-thùr-i/zd, a. Not-properly duly estimated. [derstood. commissioned. commissioned.
UNAVAILABLE, f\(\hat{n}\)-\(\dag{a}\)-\(UNAPPREHENDED, ůn-åp-rê-hênd-éd, a. Not un-UNAPPREHENSIBLE, ůn-åp-rê-hêns-îbl, a. Not capable of deing understood.
UNAPPREHENSIVE, un-ap-re-hens-iv, a. pecting. UNAPPRISED, ůn-åp-pri/zd, a. Uninformed. UNAPPROACHABLE, ůn-åp-prôtsh'able, a. That may not be approached.
UNAPPROACHABLENESS, un-ap-prô'tsh-abl-nes, evitability. UNAVOIDABLY, ůn-å-våé'd-åb-lĉ, ad. Inevitably. UNAVOIDED, ůn-å-våé'd-ěd, a. Inevitable. n. Inaccessibleness. UNAPPROACHED, ůn-åp-prô/tshd, a. Inaccessible. UNAVOWED, ůn-å-våôď, a. Not confessed. UNAWAKED, ůn-å-ôå/kd, a. Not ro UNAPPROPRIATED, ůn-åp-prô'prê-å't-éd, a. Having no application.
UNAPPROVED, ůn-åp-prô'vd, a. Not approved.
UNAPT, ůn-åpt', a. Dull; unfit.
UNAPTLY, ůn-åpt'-lê, ad. Unfitly.
UNAPTNESS, ůn-åpt-lê, ad. Unfitly.
UNAPTNESS, ůn-åpt-nès, n. Unsuitableness; dulness.
UNARGUED, ůn-å'r-gu'd, a. Not disputed.
UNARMED, ůn-å'rmd, pp. Deprived of arms.
UNARMED, ůn-å'rmd, pp. Deprived of arms.
UNARMING, ůn-å'r-ni'ng, ppr. Stripping of arms.
UNARRAIGNED, ůn-år-ri'd, a. Not brought to a
UNARRAYED, ůn-år-ri'vd, a. Not yet arrived.
UNARTED, ůn-år-ri'vd, a. Not yet arrived.
UNARTED, ůn-år-ri'vd, a. Ignorant of the arts. UNAPPROPRIATED, ůn-áp-prô-prê-å/t-èd, a. Hav-UNAWARE, ûn-å-ôå'kd, a. Not roused from UNAWARE, ûn-å-ôå'r, a. Without thought. UNAWARE, ûn-å-ôå'r, ad. UNAWARE, ûn-å-ôå'r, a. Unawares, ûn-å-ôå'r, a. Unawares, ûn-å-ôå'r, a. Unawares, ûn-å-ôå'r, a. Unawares, ûn-å-ôå'r, a. UNAWED, an-à'd, a. Unrestrained by fear. UNBACKED, an-bakd', a. Not countenanced. UNBAKED, an-bakd, a. Not baked. UNBALANCED, ån-bål²ånsd, a. Not poised.

UNBALLAST, ån-bål²ést, a.

UNBALLASTED, ån-bål²ést-ċd, a.

UNBANDED, ån-bån²érd, a. Wanting a band.

UNBANNERED, ån-bån²ård, a. Having no banner.

UNBANNERED, ån-båp-t²rd, a. Not baptized.

UNBAR, ån-bår, vt. To open; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ån-bårkd, a. Not shaven.

UNBARBED, ån-bårhd, a. Stripped of bark.

UNBARRED, ån-bårhd, app. Unfastened.

UNBARRING, ån-bår-ling, ppr. Unfastening.

UNBASHFUL, ån-båsh²föl, a. Impudent.

UNBATHED, ån-båsh²föl, a. Not injured by blows.

UNBATHED, ån-båthd, a. Not injured by blows. UNBALANCED, ůn-bål-ånsd, a. Not poiscd. UNARTED, ån-å/rt-éd, a. Ignorant of the arts. UNARTFUL, ån-å/rt-föl, a. Having no cunning. UNARTFULLY, un-å'rt-fol-e, ad. In an unartful nounced. UNARTICULATED, ůn-år-tík'u-lå't-éd, a. Not pro-UNARTIFICIAL, ûn-ârt-if-ish-âl, a. Not formed by art. UNARTIFICIALLY, ûn-ârt-if-ish-âl-ê, ad. Contrarily aseended. UNASCENDIBLE, ůn-ås-sénd'îbl, a. That cannot be UNASCERTAINABLE, ůn-ås-ůr-tă'n-åbl, a. That UNBATTERED, on-bat-ard, a. Not injured by blows. UNBAY, on-ba', pt. To free from mounds. UNBAYED, on-ba'd, pp. Freed from mounds. cannot be known. UNBAYING, ûn-bâ'lng, ppr. Freeing from mounds.
UNBEARABLE, ûn-bâ'r-âbl, a. Not to be borne.
UNBEARDED, ûn-bê'r-dêd, a. Beardless.
UNBEARING, ûn-bâ'r-ing, a. Bringing no fruit.
UNBEATEN, ûn-bê'tn, a. Not trodden. UNASCERTAINED, un-as-ur-ta'nd, a. Not reduced to a certainty. UNASKED, ån-å/skd. a. Not sought by entreaty.
UNASPECTIVE, ån-å/s-pékt-1v, a. Inattentive.
UNASPIRATED, ån-å/s-pé-rå/t-éd, a. Having no aspi-UNASPIRING, un-ås-pi-ring, a. Not ambitious. [rate. UNASSAILABLE, un-ås-sall-åbl, a. Exempt from UNBEAUTEOUS, ůn-bu't-ŷůs, a. UNBEAUTIFUL, ůn-bu'tê-fől, a. } Plain. UNBEAUTIFUL, ûn-bu-te-101, a.)
UNBECAME, ůn-bê-kům, pp. Unfit.
UNBECOME, ůn-bê-kům', vt. To misbecome.
UNBECOMING, ůn-bê-kům'fing, ppr. Not suitable to.
UNBECOMING, ůn-bê-kům'fing, a. Unsuitable.
UNBECOMINGLY, ůn-bê-kům'fing-lê, ad. In an im-UNASSAILED, un-as-sa'ld, Not attacked, n. [assault. UNASSAULTED, ůn-ås-sålt-èd, a. Not attacked. UNASSAYED, ůn-ås-så'd, a. Unattempted. UNASSEMBLED, ůn-ås-sémbld, a. Not congregated. UNASSERTED, un-ås-sert-ed, a. Not affirmed UNASSESSED, un-ås-sesd, a. Not rated. proper manner. | cency. | Laecorum, UNBECOMINGNESS, nn-bê-kum-ing-n-is, n. Inde-UNBED, nn-bèd', vt. To raise from a bed. UNASSIGNABLE, ûn-ås-si'n-åble, a. Not assignable. UNASSIGNED, ûn-ås-si'nd, a. Not transferred. UNASSIMILATED, ûn-ås-sîm-ʾīl-ā't-ēd, a. Not made UNBEDDED, un-bed-ed, pp. Disturbed. UNBEDDIED, un-bed-ed, pp. Disturbed.
UNBEDDING, un-bèd-sing, pp. Disturbing.
UNBEFITTING, un-bè-fit-sing, a. Not suitable.
UNBEFIENDED, un-bè-frènd-éd, a. Without friends.
UNBEGET, un-bè-gèt', vi. To deprive of existence.
UNBEGOT, un-bè-gèt', a.

Not yet generated.
UNBEGUILE, un-bè-gèt', vt. To undeceive.
UNBEGUILE, un-bè-gèt', vt. To undeceive. to resemble. UNASSISTED, un-as-sist'éd, a. Not helped. UNASSISTED, ûn-as-sist-eq, a. 10t neipea.
UNASSISTING, ûn-ås-sist-îng, a. Giving no help.
UNASSOCIATED, ûn-ås-sòt-sè-â't-èd, a. Not united.
UNASSORTED, ûn-ås-sòt-èd, a. Not assorted.
UNASSUMING, ûn-ås-si/m-Îng, a. Not assorted.
UNASSURED, ûn-ås-shô'rd, a. Not confident.
UNATONABLE, ûn-å-t-ô'n-åbl, a. Not to be appeased. UNBEGUILE, ûn-bê-gê'l, vt. To undeceive.
UNBEGUILED, ån-bê-gê'ld, pp. Undeceived.
UNBEGUILING, ån-bê-gê'l-îng, ppr. Undeceiving.
UNBEGUN, ån-bê-gån', a. Not yet begun.
UNBEHELD, ån-bê-hêld', a. Unseen.
UNBEING, ån-bê-lê'lg, a. Not existing.
UNBELIEF, ån-bê-lê'v, vt. To discredit.
UNBELIEVED, ån-bê-lê'v-dy, pp. Discredited.
UNBELIEVED, ån-bê-lê'v-dr, rx. An infidel. UNATONED, ůn-å-tở/nd, a. Not expiated. UNATTACHED, ůn-åt-tåtshd', a. Not having any fixed interest UNATTACKED, ůn-åt-tåk'd, a. Not assaulted. UNATTAINABLE, un-at-ta/n-able, a. Out of reach. UNATTAINABLENESS, un-at-ta/n-abl-nes, n. Bcing out of reach. UNBELIEVER, ůn-bê-lê'v-ůr, n. An infidel. UNATTAINTED, un-at-ta'nt-ed, a. Not corrupted. UNBELIEVING, ûn-bê-lê'v-îng, a. Infidel.
UNBELIEVING, ûn-bê-lê'v-îng, ppr. Discrediting.
UNBELOVED, în-bê-lê've-îng, ppr. Discrediting.
UNBEMO 4NED, în-bê-mô'nd, a. Not lamented.
UNBEND, ûn-bêmô', vt. To relax; to remit. UNATTEMPERED, un-at-tem-purd, a. Not tempered by mixture. pered by mixture.
UNATTEMPTED, ûn-åt-témpt'éd, a. Untried.
UNATTENDED, ûn-åt-ténd'éd, a. Unaccompanied.
UNATTENDING, ûn-åt-ténd'ing, a. Not attending.
UNATTENTIVE, ûn-åt-tén'tîv, a. Not regarding.
UNATTESTED, ûn-åt-tést'éd, a. Without witness.
UNATTIRED, ûn-åt-ti'nd, a. Not adorned.

UNATTRACTED, un-åt-tråkt-ed, a. Freed from at-

traction.

UNBENDING, un-bending, a. Not yielding. UNBENDING, un-bend'ing, ppr. Taking from their yards: as, sails. Unyielding. UNBENEFICED, un-ben'if-isd, a. Not preferred to

UNBORROWED, ůn-bòr-od, a. One's own. UNBOSOM, ůn-bôz-dm, vt. To disclose. UNBENEVOLENT, un-bê-nev-6-lent, a. Not kind. UNBENIGHTED, un-be-ni't-ed, a. Never visited by UNBOSOMED, ůn-bôz'ůmd, pp. Disclosed in confidence. darkness. darkness.
UNBENIGN, ůn-bê-ni'n, a. Malignant.
UNBENT, ůn-bênt', a. Not strained; not subdued.
UNBENT, ůn-běnt', pp. Made straight. Relaxed.
UNBEQUEATHED, ůn-bê-kôb'thd, a. Not given by UNBOSOMING, un-boz'um-ing, ppr. Revealing in confidence. UNBOTTOMED, un-bot'umd, a. Having no solid foundation. UNBOURD, ûn-ba'et, a. Obtained without money. UNBOUND, ûn-ba'end, a. Not tied. Wanting a cover UNBOUND, ûn-ba'end, pp. Set free. UNBOUNDED, ûn-ba'end-êd, a. Infinite. UNBOUNDEDLY, ûn-ba'end-êd-lê, ad. Without limits. legacy UNBESEEMING, ûn-bê-sê'm-îng, a. Unbecoming UNBESEEMINGNESS, ûn-bê-sê'm-îng-nês, n. U becomingness. UNBESOUGHT, ûn-bê-sà't, a. Not intreated. UNBESPOKEN, ûn-bê-spô'kn, a. Not ordered be-UNBOUNDEDNESS, un-baond'éd-nes, n. Exemption from limits. stars. UNBESTARRED, ůn-bê-stå'rd, a. Not adorned by UNBESTOWED, ůn-bê-stô'd, a. Not given. UNBETRAYED, ůn-bê-trå'd, a. Not betrayed. UNBEWAILED, ůn-bê-bå'd a. Not lamented. UNBOUNTEOUS, ůn-bàôn-tỷůs, a. Not liberal. UNBOUNTEOUS, ån-båån-'tyås, a. Not liberal.
UNBOW, ån-bỏ', vt. To unbend.
UNBOWED, ån-bỏ'd, a. Not bent.
UNBOWED, ån-bỏ'd, a. Not bent.
UNBOWEL, ån-båỏ-él, pp. Unbent.
UNBOWEL, ån-båỏ-él, pp. Eviscerated.
UNBOWELED, ån-båỏ-él, pp. Eviscerated.
UNBOWELING, ån-båỏ-él-íng, ppr. Taking out the
UNBOWING, ån-bỏ-íng, ppr. Unbending.
UNBRACE, ån-brå's, vt. To loose; to relax.
UNBRACED, ån-brå's, pp. Loosed; relaxed.
UNBRACING, ån-brå's-ing, ppr. Loosing; relaxing.
UNBRAIDI, å "rå'd, vt. To disentangle.
UNBRAIDEL, ån-brå'd-éd, pp. Disentangled.
UNBRAIDING, ån-brå'd-ing, ppr. Separating the UNBEWITCH, un-be-bitsh', vt. To free from fascinacination. tion. UNBEWITCHED, ûn-bê-ôîtshd', pp. Freed from fas-UNBEWITCHING, ûn-bê-ôîtsh'ing, ppr. Freeing from fascination. UNBIASS, un-bi'as, vt. To free from prejudice. UNBIASSED, un-bi-as, v. To tree from prejudice. UNBIASSEDLY, un-bi-asd-le, ad. Without prejudice. UNBIASSEDNESS, un-bi-asd-nes, n. Freedom from UNBRAIDING, un-bra'd-ing, ppr. Separating the strands of a braid. NBRANCHED, un-brantshd, a. Not shooting into UNBID, un-bid', a.
UNBIDDEN, un-bid'n, a. Uninvited. Uncommanded. [into branches. UNBIDDEN, un-birn, a.)
UNBIGOTTED, un-big-ut-ed, a. Free from bigotry.
UNBIND, un-birnd, vt. To loose.
UNBINDING, un-birnd-ing, ppr. Setting free.
UNBISHOP, un-bish-up, vt. To deprive of episcopal UNBRANCHING, un-brantshing, ppr. Not dividing UNBREAST, un-brest', vt. To lay open. UNBREASTED, un-brest'ed, pp. Laid open. UNBREASTING, ûn-bréstélng, ppr. Disclosing. UNBREATHED, ûn-brésthd, a. Not exercised. UNBREATHING, ûn-bré'th-ing, a. Unanimated. UNBRED, ûn-bréd', a. Ill educated. UNBISHOPED, un-bish' upd, pp. Deprived of episcopal orders. [episcopal orders. UNBISHOPING, un-bish-up-ing, ppr. Depriving of UNBREECHED, un-britshd', a. Having no breeches. UNBIT, dn-bît', a. Not bitten.
UNBIT, dn-bît', vt. To remove the turns of a cable See Breeching. UNBREWED, an-bro'd, a. Not mixed; pure. UNBRIBABLE, an-bri'b-abl, a. Not to be bribed. from off the bits, in seamanship. UNBITTED, dn-bit/éd, a. Unrestrained.
UNBITTED, dn-bit/éd, pp. Unbridled.
UNBITTING, dn-bit/ing, ppr. Unbridling.
UNBLAMABLE, dn-bit/im-abl, a. Not culpable. UNBRIBED, ûn-bri'dd, a. Not influenced by money. UNBRIDLE, ûn-bri'dl, vt. To free from the bridle. UNBRIDLED, ûn-bri'dld, a. Licentious. UNBRIDLED, du-bri'dld, pp. Locsed from the bridle. UNBRIDLING, dn-bri'd-ling, ppr. Loosing from the UNBLAMABLENESS, dn-blå'm-åbl-nes, n. of being unblamable. bridle. UNBLAMABLY, un-blå'm-åb-le, ad. Without fault. UNBLAMED, un-blå'md, a. Blameless. UNBROKE, ůn-brở/k, a.
UNBROKEN, ůn-brở/kn, a.
VNBROTHERLIKE, ůn-brůth-ůr-li/k, ad. Ill suit-UNBLASTED, un-bla'st-ed, a. Not made to wither. UNBLEMISHABLE, un-blem-ish-abl, a. Not capa-UNBROTHERLY, un-bruth'ur-le, ad. ble of being blemished.

UNBLEMISHED, ûn-blêm'shd.a. Free from reproach.

UNBLENCHED, ûn-blêntshd', a. Unconfounded.

UNBLENCHING, ûn-blêntshf'ing, a. Not shrinking. character of a brother. UNBRUISED, ûn-brêz'd, a. Not hurt.
UNBRUISED, ûn-brêz'd, a. Not hurt.
UNBUCKLE, ûn-bûk'l, vt. To loose from buckles.
UNBUCKLED, ûn-bûk'ld, pp. Loosed from buckles.
UNBUCKLING, ûn-bûk'ling, ppr. Loosing from buckles. UNBLENCHING, un-blentshing, a. Not shrinking. UNBLENDED, ûn-blêndied, a. Not mingled. UNBLEST, ûn-blêst', a. Accursed. UNBLIGHTED, ûn-blîtied, a. Unblasted. UNBLINDED, ûn-blîtied, a. Not blinded. UNBLOODIED, ûn-blûdied, a. Not stained with blood. UNBLOODY, ûn-blûdied, a. Not cruel. UNBLOSSOMING. 85 blatien a. Not brazing. UNBUILD, in-bild', vt. To raze; to destroy.
UNBUILDED, in-bild-èd, pp. Destroyed.
UNBUILT, in-bilt', pp. Demolishing. UNBULLDING, ûn-bid-ing, ppr. Demoissing.
UNBULT, ûn-bît', a. Not yet erected.
UNBURIED, ûn-bêr'e'd, a. Not interred.
UNBURNID, ûn-bûr'nd, a.
UNBURNING, ûn-bûr'en a.
UNBURNING, ûn-bûr'en a.
UNBURNING, ûn-bûr'en a.
UNBURTHEN, ûn-bûr'ethen, pp. Free from load.
UNBURTHENED, ûn-bûr'ethend, pp. Free from load.
UNBURTHENED, ûn-bûr'ethend, pp. pr. Freeing UNBLOSSOMING, un-blos-um-ing, a. Not bearing any blossom. UNBLOWN, ån-blå'n, a. Unexpanded, UNBLUNTED, ån-blånt-éd, a. Not becoming obtuse. UNBLUSHING, ån-blåsh-ing, a. Not having shame. UNBLUSHINGLY, ån-blåsh-ing-lê, ad. In an impu-UNBOASTFUL, ån-bå'st-fål, a. Unassuming.
UNBOASTING, ån-bå'st-ing, a. Unassuming.
UNBODIED, ån-båd'd, a. Incorporeal.
UNBOLED, ån-båd'd, a. Not sodden.
UNBOLT, ån-bå'lt, vt. To set open. UNBURTHENING, un-bur'then-ing, ppr. Freeing from burthen. UNBUSTED, an-blz-&'d, a. Idle.
UNBUSTED, an-blz-&'d, a. Idle.
UNBUTTON, an-blt-n,vt. To loose any thing buttoned,
UNBUTTONED, an-blt-nd, pp. Loosed from buttons.
UNBUTTONING, an-blt-ning, ppr. Loosing from UNBOLTED, ûn-bôlt-éd, a. Coarse; gross. UNBOLTED, ûn-bôlt-éd, pp. Opened. buttons UNCAGE, ån-kå'j, vt. To free from a cage.
UNCAGED, ån-kå'jd, a. Released from a cage.
UNCAGED, ån-kå'jd, pp. Released from confinement,
UNCAGING, ån-kå'j-ing, ppr. Releasing from con UNBOLTED, an-bo'lt-lng, ppr. Unfastening.
UNBONNETED, ûn-bo'lt-lng, ppr. Unfastening.
UNBONNETED, ûn-bo'k-lêh, a. Wanting a bonnet.
UNBOOKISH, ûn-bo'k-lêh, a. Not studious.
UNBOOTED, ûn-bo'k-lêh, a. Not having boots on.

finement.

UNCALCINED, un kål-si'nd, a. Free from calcination.

L'NBORN, an-ba'rn, a. Not brought into life.

UNCALCULATED, ůn-kål-ku-lå/t-èd, a. Not subjected to calculation. UNCALCULATING, un-kål'ku-lå't-ing, ppr. Not

making calculations.

UNCALLED, ůn-kå/ld, a. Not summoned.

UNCALM, ůn-kå/m, vt. To disturb.

UNCALMED, ûn-kâ'md. pp. Disturbed. UNCALMING, ûn-kâ'md. pp. Disturbed. UNCALMING, ûn-kâ'm-ing, ppr. Disturbing. UNCANCELLED, ûn-kân-sêld. a. Not erased. UNCANDID, un-kan'did, a. Void of candour.

UNCANONICAL, un-ka-non-ik-al,a. Not agreeable to the canons. [of being uncanonical. UNCANONICALNESS, un-kā-non-ik-āl-nes, n. State

UNCARED for, ån-kår-d-for, a. Not regarded.
UNCARNATE, ån-kår-nårt, a. Not fleshly.
UNCARPETED, ån-kår-påt-åd, a. Not covered with

a carpet.

UNCASE, ůn-kå's, vt. To flay; to strip.

UNCASED, ůn-kå'sd, pp. Stripped of a case. [cover.

UNCASING, ůn-kå'sd, np. Disengaging from a

UNCATECHISED, ůn-kåt'é-ké'izd, a. Untaught.

UNCAUGHT, ůn-kả't, a. Not yet catched. UNCAUSED, ůn-kả'sd, a. Having no precedent cause.

UNCAUTIOUS, un-ka-shus, a. Heedless.

UNCEASING, ûn-sê's-îng, a. Continual. UNCEASINGLY, ûn-sê's-îng-lê, ad. Continually. UNCELEBRATED,ûn-sê'l-î-brâ't-êd,a. Not solemnized. UNCELESTIAL, ůn-sê-lést-yal, a. Not partaking of the qualities of heaven.

UNCENSURABLE, ůn-sên-shur-abl, a. Not worthy proach. of censure. UNCENSURED, ůn-sẻn'shẳrd, a. Exempt from re-UNCENTRICAL, ůn-sẻn'trik-ål, a. Not central. UNCEREMONIAL, ůn-sẻr-ê-mở'n-yằl, a. Not cere-

monial. [tended with ceremony. UNCEREMONIOUS, ůn-sẻr-ê-mô'n-yus, a. Not at-UNCERTAIN, ůn-sẻr-tin, a. Doubtful; unsettled.

UNCERTAIN, ûn-sér-tin, a. Doubtful; unsettled. UNCERTAINED, ûn-sér-tin, a. Made uncertain. UNCERTAINLY, ûn-sér-tin-lè, ad. Not confidently. UNCERTAINTY, ûn-sér-tin-tè, n. Dubiousness. UNCESSANT, ûn-sés-ânt, a. Continual. UNCESSANTLY, ûn-sés-ânt-le, ad. Continually. UNCHAIN, ûn-tshâ'n, vt. To free from chains. UNCHAIN, ûn-tshâ'n, vt. To free from chains.

UNCHAIN, en-tsha'n, pp. Disengaged from chains. UNCHAINING, dn-tsha'n-ing, ppr. Freeing from bands. UNCHANGEABLE, dn-tsha'n-j-abl, a. Immutable. UNCHANGEABLENESS, dn-tsha'n-j-abl-nes, n. Im-

mutability. UNCHANGEABLY, ůn-tshå'nj-åb-lê, ad. Immutably. UNCHANGED, ůn-tshå'njd, a. Not altered.

UNCHANGING, ůn-tshå'nj-ing, a. Suffering no

alteration. UNCHARACTERISTIC, ůn-kå-råk-tůr-ist-ik, a.

Not exhibiting a character.
UNCHARGE, un-tshå/rj, vt. To retract an accusation.
UNCHARGED, un-tshå/rjd, pp. Retracted. Not

accusation. UNCHARGING, ůn-tshå'rj-îng, ppr. Retracting an UNCHARITABLE, 'ůn-tshår'it-åbl, a. Contrary to charity

UNCHARITABLENESS, un-tshar -it-abl-nes, n.

Want of charity. UNCHARITABLY, ůn-tshår'it-åb-le, ad. In a man-

ner contrary to charity.
UNCHARM, un-tana'rm, vt. To release from some secret power.

UNCHARMED, űn-tshå'rmd, pp. Not fascinated. UNCHARMING, űn-tshå'r-ming, a. No longer able to charm.

UNCHARMING, un-tsha'r-ming, ppr. Not charming. UNCHART, d. unishå'rë, a. Not wary; not frugal. UNCHASTE, ån-tshå'rš, a. Lewd; not pure. UNCHASTELY, ån-tshå'st-lê, ad. Lewdly.

UNCHASTISABLE, un-tshas tiz-atl, a. Not to be chastised.

UNCHASTISED, ůn-tshås-ti'zd, a. Not punished. UNCHASTITY, ůn-tshås-tît-ê, or ůn-tshå's-tît-ê, a. Lewdness.

Lewdness.
UNCHECKED, ån-tshėkd', a. Unrestrained.
UNCHEERFUL, ån-tshė'r-föl, a. Sad; gloomy.
UNCHEERFULNESS,ån.tshė'r föl-nės,n. Melancholy.
UNCHEERY, ån-tshė'r-ė, a. Dull.
UNCHEWED, ån-tshė'd, a. Not masticated.

UNCHEWED, un-tshi'd, a. Not masticated.
UNCHILD, un-tshi'd, vt. To deprive of children.
UNCHILDED, un-tshi'd-ed, pp. Bereaved of children.
UNCHILDING, un-tshi'd-ing, ppr. Bereaving of children.

[of Christianity.

UNCHRISTIAN, ůn-krîst-ýån, a. Contrary to the laws UNCHRISTIAN, ůn-krîst-ýån, vt. To deprive of the

qualities of a Christian. UNCHRISTIANED, un-krist'gand, pp. Deprived of

the constituent qualities of Christianity.

UNCHRISTIANING, ån-krist-ýån-ing, ppr. Depriving of the qualities of Christianity.

UNCHRISTIANIZE, ån-krist-ýån-i'z, vt. To turn

from the Christian faith. UNCHRISTIANIZED, ůn-krist-ýan-i'zd, pp. Turned

from the Christian faith. UNCHRISTIANIZING, un-krist-yan i'z-ing, ppr.

Turning from the Christian faith.
UNCHRISTIANLY, un-krist-yan-le, a. Contrary to Christianity.

UNCHRISTIANLY, ůn-krist-ýån-lê, ad. In a man-

ner contrary to Christianity. UNCHRISTIANNESS, ůn-krist-yan-nes, n. Contra-

riety to Christianity. UNCHURCH, dn-tshdrtsh', vt. To expel from a church. UNCHURCHED, un-tshurtshd', pp. Expelled from a a church.

UNCHURCHING, un-tshurtshung, ppr. Expelling from UNCIAL, ůn'shål, n. An uncial letter. UNCIAL, ůn'shål, a. Belonging to letters of a large

size, used in ancient manuscripts. UNCIRCUMCISED, ůn-ser'kům-si'zd, a. Not circum-

cised; not a Jew. UNCIRCUMCISION, ůn-ser-kům-sízh-ún,n. Omission of circumcision.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ůn-sér-kům-skri'bd, a. Un-UNCIRCUMSPECT, ůn-sér'kům-spěkt, a. Not cau-[Unimportant. UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ůn-sér-kům-stån'shål, a.

UNCIVIL, ůn-sîv-îl, a. Unpolite. UNCIVILIZATION,ůn-sîv-îl-i-zâ-shůn,n. Rude state.

UNCIVILIZED, un-siv-il-i'zd, a. Not reclaimed from barbarity

UNCIVILLY, un-siv-il-e, ad. Unpolitely.

UNCLAD, ûn-klåd', a. Not clothed.
UNCLAIMED, ûn-klå'md, a. Not demanded.
UNCLARIFIED, ûn-klår'd-fi'd, a. Not purified.

UNCLASPIED, ûn-klâr-ĉ-fi'd, a. Not purified.
UNCLASP, ûn-klârsp. vt. To open clasps.
UNCLASPED, ûn-klâspd', pp. Loosed; opened.
UNCLASPING, ûn-klâsp'ing, ppr. Loosing a clasp.
UNCLASSICAL, ûn-klâsp'ing, ppr. Loosing a clasp.
UNCLASSICK, ûn-klâsp'ing, ppr. Loosing a clasp.
UNCLASSICK, ûn-klâsp'ing, ppr. Loosing a clasp.
UNCLASSICK, ûn-klâsp'ing, ppr. Loosing a clasp.
UNCLE, ûng'kl, n. The brother of one's father or

mother. UNCLEAN, ůn-klê'n, a. Foul; dirty. Unchaste. UNCLEANLINESS, ůn-klên-lê-nês, n. Want of

cleanliness. UNCLEANLY, ůn-klé'n-lê, ad. Foul; nasty. UNCLEANNESS, ůn-klé'n-nês, n. Want of cleanli-

ness. Want of purity.
UNCLEANSED, un-klenzd, a. Not cleansed.

UNCLENCH, an-klentsh', vt. To open the closed hand. UNCLENCHED, an-klentshd', pp. Opened. UNCLENCHING, an-klentshd', pp. Opening the

closed hand.

closed hand.
UNCLEW, ån-klu', vt. To unwind.
UNCLEW, ån-klu', vt. To undo.
UNCLEWED, ån-klu'd, pp. Undone; unwound.
UNCLEWING, ån-klu'ing, ppr. Unwinding.
UNCLIPPED, ån-klipd', a. Not cut.
UNCLOG, ån-klòg', vt. To disencumber.
UNCLOGGED, ån-klògd', pp. Set free.
UNCLOGGING, ån-klòg', ppr. Disencumberiug.
UNCLOISTER, ån-klòg's-tår, vt. To set at large.

UNCOMPLAISANTLY, un-kôm'plå-zånt'le,ad. With

UNCOMPLETE, ûn-kûm-plê't, a. Vot perfect. UNCOMPLYING, ûn-kûm-plê't-êd, a. Not yielding.

UNCOMPLYING, ůn-kům-pu-ing, u. Viv. UNCOMPOUNDED, ůn-kům-paond'éd, a. Simple; [Pureness. UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, ůn-kům-påond-éd-nés, n.

Free from

Not to be

[no share.

ency.

want of complaisance UNCOMPLETE, ůn-kům-plê't, a.

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UNCLOISTERED, un-klåe's-turd, pp. Released from a cloister. from confinement.
  UNCLOISTERING, un-klae's-tur-ing, ppr. Releasing
 UNCLOISTERING, ûn-klâc's-tur-ing, ppr. Releasing UNCLOSED, ûn-klô'z, vt. To open. UNCLOSED, ûn-klô'zd, a. Not separated by inclosures. UNCLOSED, ûn-klô'zd, pp. Opened. UNCLOSING, ûn-klô'z îng, ppr. Opening. UNCLOTHE, ûn-klô'th, vt. To strip.
  UNCLOTHED an-klo'thd, pp. Stripped of covering.
UNCLOTHING, an-klo'th-ing, ppr. Stripping of
     clothing
  uncloud, ůn-klàôd', vt. To clear from obscurity.
unclouded, ůn-klàôd'čá, a. Free from clouds.
unclouded, ůn-klàôd'čá, pp. Not clouded.
uncloudedDNESS, ůn-klàôd'čd-nês, n. Openness.
unclouding, ůn-klàôd'fing, ppr. Clearing from
     obscurity.
 UNCLOUDY, ůn-klåôd'é, a. Free from a cloud.
UNCLUTCH, ůn-klůtsh', et. To open.
UNCLUTCHED, ůn-klůtshd', pp. Opened.
UNCLUTCHING, ůn-klůtsh-ing, ppr. Opening.
UNCLUTCHING, ůn-klůtsh-ing, ppr. Opening.
                                                                             creted.
      be coagulated.
 be coagulated.

UNCOA GULATED, ůn-kô-åg-ún-lå't-čd, a. Not con-
UNCOATED, ůn-kô't-čd, a. Not covered with a coat.

UNCOCKED, ůn-kôkd', a. Not cocked as a gun.

UNCOIF, ůn-kôkd', v.t. To pull the cap off.

UNCOIFED, ůn-kôkd'fd, a. Not wearing a coif.

UNCOIFED, ůn-kôkd'fd, pp. Pulled off as a cap.

UNCOIFING, ůn-kôkd'f-ing, ppr. Pulling the cap off.
UNCOILED, ûn-kåé'l, vt. To open from being coiled.
UNCOILED, ån-kåé'ld, pp. Unwound.
UNCOILING, ůn-kåé'l-ing, ppr. Unwinding.
UNCOINED, ůn-kåé'nd, a. Not coined.
UNCOLLECTED, ůn-kòl-lěkt-éd, a. Not collected;
    not recollected.
                                                                  [be collected.
That cannot
 UNCOLLECTIBLE, ůn-kůl-lékt-îbl, a.
 UNCOLOURED, un-kul'urd, a. Not stained with any
 UNCOMBED, ůn-kở/md, a. Not adjusted by the comb. UNCOMBINABLE, ůn-kům-bi'n-åbl, a. Not capable
    of being combined.
 UNCOMBINED, in-kum-bi'nd, a. Separate.
 UNCOMEATABLE, ůn-kům-åt'âbl, a. Inaccessible.
UNCOMELINESS, ån-kům-lê-nes, n. Want of beauty.
UNCOMELY, ůn-kům'lė, a. Wanting grace.
UNCOMFORTABLE, ůn-kům'fůrt-abl, a. Receiving
    no comfort.
 UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ůn-kům'fůrt-åbl-nes, n.
    Want of cheerfulness.
 Want of cheerfulness. [out comfort. UNCOMFORTABLY, un-kum-furt-ab-le, ad. With-
 UNCOMMANDED, un-kum-mand'ed, a. Not com-
                                                                            [able.
Illaud-
 UNCOMMENDABLE, ůn-kům-měnd-åbl, a.
 UNCOMMENDED, un-kum-mend-ed, a. Not com-
                                                         ing on commerce.
    mended.
 UNCOMMERCIAL, ůn-kům-měríshål, a. Not carry-
UNCOMMISERATED, un-kum-miz-ur-a/t-ed, a. Not
pitied. [commissioned. UNCOMMISSIONED, un-kum-mish-und, a. Not UNCOMMITTED, un-kum-mit-ted, a. Not committed.
UNCOMMON, ån-kòm-an, a. Not frequent.
UNCOMMONLY, ån-kòm-an-le, ad. Not frequently.
UNCOMMONNESS, ån-kòm-an-nes, n. Rareness.
UNCOMMUNICATED, ůn-kům-mu'n-îk-å't-ěd, a.
    Not communicated.
UNCOMMUNICATIVE, ůn-kům-mu'n-îk-å't-îv, a.
UNCOMPACT, ůn-kům-půkt', a. Not closely UNCOMPACTED, ůn-kům-půkt-ěd, a. adhering.
UNCOMPANIED, ůn-kům-pân-ê'd, a. Having no
    compan'on.
                                                                   [ing no pity.
UNCOMPASSIONATE, ůn-kům-påsh-ůn-ét, a. Hav-
UNCOMPASSIONED, ůn-kům-påsh-ůnd, a. Not
                                                                               Not
pitied.
UNCOMPELLABLE, un-kum-pêl'abl, a.
                                                                          forced.
                                                                        Not to be
UNCOMPELLED, an-kam-peld', a. Free from com-
pulsion. [warden. UNCOMPENSATED, ůn-kům-pěn'sá't-éd, a. Unre-
UNCOMPLAINING, un-kum-pla'n-ing, a. Not mur-
                                                                                ing.
UNCOMPLAISANT, un-kom-pla-zant', a. Not oblig-
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UNCOMPREHENSIVE, un-kom-pré-héns-iv, a. Unable to comprehend.
UNCOMPRESSED, un-kum-présd', a. [compression. UNCOMPROMISING, ün-köm-prò-mi'z-ing, a. Not agreeing to terms. [understood. agreeing to terms. [understood. UNCONCEIVABLE, ůn-kůn-sê'v-ābl, a. Not to be UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ůn-kůn-sê'v-ābl-nės, n. Incomprehensibility. UNCONCEIVED, ûn-kûn-sê'vd, a. Not imagined.
UNCONCERN, ůn-kůn-sêrn', n. Negligence. [terestUNCONCERNED, ůn-kůn-sêrnd', a. Having no inUNCONCERNEDLY, ůn-kůn-sêr-nêd-lê, ad. With-[Freedom from anxiety. out interest. UNCONCERNEDNESS, ůn-kůn-sér-něd-něs, UNCONCERNING, un-kun-ser-ning, a. Not interesting. UNCONCERNMENT, ån-kån-sërn-mënt, n. Having UNCONCILIATED, ån-kån-sël-ŷå/t-čd, a. Not reconciled. conciling to favour. UNCONCLUATING, ån-kån-sål-ýå't-ing, a. Not re-UNCONCLUDENT, ån-kån-klu'd-ent, a. \ Not deci-UNCONCLUDING, ån-kån-klu'd-ing, a. sive. UNCONCLUDIBLE, ån-kån-klu'd-ibl, a. Not deter-[Being unconcluding. minable. UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ån-kån-klu'd-ing-nės, n.
UNCONCLUSIVE, ån-kån-klu'siv, a. Not decisive.
UNCONCOCTED, ån-kån-kokt-èd, a. Not matured. UNCONDEMNED, an-kan-dém'd, a. Not condemned. UNCONDENSABLE, an-kan-déms-abl, a. That cannot be condensed. UNCONDENSED, ůn-kůn-děnsď, a. Not condensed. UNCONDITIONAL, ůn-kůn-důsh-ůn-ěl, a. Absolute UNCONDUCING, un kun-du's-ing, a. Not leading to. UNCONDUCTED, un kun-dukt-ed, a. Not guided. UNCONFESSED, un-kun-fésd', a. Not acknowledged. UNCONFINABLE, un-kun-fi'n-abl, a. Unbounded. UNCONFINED, un-kun-fi'nd, a. Having no limits. UNCONFINEDLY, un-kun-fi'n-ed-le, ad. Without limitation. UNCONFIRMED, un-kun-fermd', a. Not strength ened by additional testimony. UNCONFORM, un-kun-fa/rm, a. Not analogous. UNCONFORMABLE, un-kun-fa'r-mabl, a. Incon sistent. UNCONFORMITY, ůn-kůn-fa'r-mi't-ê, n. Inconsist-UNCONFUSED, un-kun-fu'zd, a. Distinct. UNCONFUSEDLY, un-kun-fu'z-ed-le, ad. Without UNCONFUTABLE, ůn-kůn-fu't-åbl, a. Irrefragable. UNCONGEALABLE, un-kun-jel-abl, a. Not capable of being congealed. [cold. UNCONGEALED, ůn-kůn-jé'ld, a. Not concreted by UNCONGENIAL, ůn-kůn-jé'n-ýàl, a. Not congenial. UNCONJUGAL, ůn-kôn-jô-gål, a. Not befitting a wife or husband. UNCONJUNCTIVE, ůn-kôn-jůngk'tiv, a. That cannot be joined. UNCONNECTED, ůn-kůn-někt-éd, a. Not coherent. Lax; loose; vague. [penal notice. UNCONNIVING, ůn-kůn-ni'v-ing, a. Not forbearing UNCONQUERABLE, ůn-kông-kôểr-åbl, a. Invinci-UNCONQUERABLY, ůn-kông kôêr-åb-lê, ad. Învin-UNCONQUERED, ůn-kôn kôêrd, a. Not subdued. UNCONSCIONABLE, un-kon-shun-abl, a. Forming unreasonable expectations. UNCONSCIONABLENESS, un-kon'shun-abl-nes,n. Unreasonableness UNCONSCIONABLY, un-kon-shun-ab-le, ad. Unreasonably. UNCONSCIOUS, un-kon'shus, a. Having no mental perception. UNCONSECRATE, dn-kôn-sê-kả't, vt. To desecrate.

UNCONSECRATED, ůn-kôn-sê-krå/t-èd, a. Not dedicated or devoted. [rendered sacred. UNCONSECRATED, an-kon-se-kra't-ed, pp. Not UNCONSECRATING, un-kon'se-kra't-ing, ppr. Not

rendering sacred. UNCONSENTED, ůn-kůn-sent-éd, α. Not yielded. UNCONSENTING, ůn-kůn-sent-ing, α. Not yielding. UNCONSIDERED, ůn-kůn-síd-ůrd, a. Not attended to. UNCONSOLED, ůn-kůn-sô'ld, a. Not comforted. UNCONSOLIDATED, ůn-kůn-sôl'ld-ld't-ed, a. Not

Comfort. UNCONSOLING, ån-kån-sől-ing, a. Affording no UNCONSONANT, ån-kòn-só-nånt, a. Unfit. UNCONSPIRINGNESS, ån-kån-spi-ring-něs, n. Ab-

sence of plot.
UNCONSTANT, un-kon-stant, a. Changeable.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ůn-kôn-stê-tu-shun-âl, a.

Not authorized by the constitution.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, un-kon-ste-tu-shun-alît-ê, n. Contrary to the principles of the constitution. UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, un-kôn-stê-tu-shun-âlê, ad. Contrary to the constitution. [compulsion. UNCONSTRAINED, dn-kdn-strd/nd, a. Free from UNCONSTRAINEDLY, dn-kdn-strd/n-éd-lé, ad.

Without force. UNCONSTRAINT, ůn-kůn'strå'nt, n. Ease.

UNCONSULTING, un-kun-sult-ing, a. Rash; im-

prudent.
UNCONSUMED, ůn-kůn-su'md, a. Not wasted.
UNCONSUMMATE, ůn-kôn-sům-å't, a. Not con-

UNCONTEMNED, ån-kån-témd', a. Not despised. UNCONTENDED, ån-kån-ténd'éd, a. Not contested. UNCONTENDING, un-kun-tending, a. Not con-

testing.
UNCONTENTED, dn-kdn-tént-éd, a. Not satisfied.
UNCONTENTINGNESS, dn-kdn-tént-ing-nés, n.

Want of power to satisfy. UNCONTESTABLE, n-kůn-těst-åbl, a. Indisputable. UNCONTESTED, un-kun-test-ed, a. Evident.

UNCONTRADICTED, ůn-kôn-trå-díkt-ed, a. contradicted.

UNCONTRITE, ůn-kôn-tri't, a. Not penitent. UNCONTRIVED, ůn-kůn-tri'vd, a. Not formed by

UNCONTRIVING, ůn-kůn-trív-ľng, a. Not contriv-UNCONTROLLABLE, ůn-kůn-trởl-åbl,a. Resistless. UNCONTROLLABLY, ůn-kůn-trởl-åb-lê,ad. With-

out possibility of opposition.
UNCONTROLLED, ůn-kůn-trở/ld, a. Unopposed. UNCONTROLLEDLY, un-kun-tro'l-ed-le, ad. Without controul.

UNCONTROVERTED, ůn-kôn'trô-vêrt'êd, a. Not

UNCONVERSABLE, ůn-kůn-věrs'åbl, a. Not social. UNCONVERSANT, ůn-kůn-věrs'ånt, a. Not familiar. [of the truth of Christianity. UNCONVERTED. un-kun-vert-ed, a. Not persuaded UNCONVERTIBLE, un-kun-vert-fibl, a. That can-

not be changed.

UNCONVINCED, ůn-kůn-vîns'd, a. Not convinced. UNCORD, ůn-ká/rd, vt. To loose. UNCORDED, ůn-ká/rd-éd, pp. Loosened.

UNCORDING, ûn-kâ'rd-lng, a. Unbinding.
UNCORK, ûn-kâ'rk, vt. To draw a cork.
UNCORKED, ûn-kâ'rkd, pp. Not having the cork
UNCORKING, ppr. ûn-kâ'rk-lng, ppr. Drawing the with a coronet. cork from.

UNCORONETED, ůn-kôr-ô-nět-êd, a. Not honoured UNCORPULENT, ůn-kå/r-pu-lênt, a. Not bulky UNCORRECTED, ůn-kå/r-rěkt-éd, a. Inaccurate. UNCORRIGIBLE, ůn-kòr-ij-åbl, a. Depraved beyond

correction. UNCORRUPT, ån-kår-råpt', a. Honest; upright. UNCORRUPTED, ån-kår-råpt'-d, a. Not vitiated. UNCORRUPTEDNESS, ůn-kůr-růpt-éd-nés, n. State

of being uncorrupted.
UNCORRUPTIBLE, un-kur-rupt-ibl, a. That can-

not be corrupted. UNCORRUPTLY, un-kur-rupt-lê, ad. Honestly. UNCORRUPTNESS, un-kur-rupt-nes, n. Uprightness. UNCOVER, ån-kåv-år, vt. To deprive of clothes.

To show openly.

UNCOVERED, an-kav-rd, pp. Divested of covering.

UNCOVERING, an-kav-dr-ing, ppr. Divesting of a covering. [be advised. UNCOUNSELLABLE, ån-kåånt-sål-åbl, a. Not to UNCOUNTABLE, ån-kåånt-åbl, a. Innumerable.

UNCOUNTED, un-kaont'ed, a. Not numbered. UNCOUNTERACTED, ůn-kảôn-tůr-åkt-éd, pp. Not opposed.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, dn-kaon-tur-fit, a. Genuine. UNCOUNTERMANDED, un-kaon-tur-mand-ed, a. Not countermanded.

UNCOUPLE, un-kup'l, vt. To disjoin.

UNCOUPLE, ån-kåp'l, vt. To disjoin.
UNCOUPLED, ån-kåp'ld, a. Single.
UNCOUPLED, ån-kåp'ld, pp. Disjoined.
UNCOUPLING, ån-kåp'ling, ppr. Disuniting.
UNCOURTEOUS, ån-kå'rt-ŷås, a. Uncivil.
UNCOURTEOUSLY,ån-kô'rt-ŷås-lê, ad. Unpolitely.
UNCOURTLINESS, ån-kô'rt-lê-nês, n. Inclegance.
UNCOURTLY, ån-kô'rt-lê, a. Inclegant of manners.
UNCOURTLY, ån-kô'th-lê, a. Odd; strange.
UNCOUTHLY, ån-kô'th-lê, ad. Oddly; strangely.
UNCOUTHNESS, ån-kô'th-nēs, n. Oddness; strangeness.

UNCREATE, un-krê-a't, vt. To deprive of existence. UNCREATED, ån-krê-å/t-åd, a. Not created.
UNCREATED, ån-krê-å/t-åd, a. Not in existence.
UNCREATING, ån-krê-å/t-ång, ppr. Depriving of

existence.

UNCREDIBLE, ön-kréd²ibl, a. Incredible. UNCREDITABLE, ön-kréd²it-åbl, a. Not in repute. UNCREDITABLENESS, ån-kréd²it-åbl-nes, n Want of reputation.

UNCREDITED, un-kred-it-ed, a. Not believed. UNCRITICAL, ûn-krît-'îk-âl, a. Not eritical.
UNCROPPED, ûn-kròpd', n. Not gathered.
UNCROSSED, ûn-kròsd', n. Uncancelled.
UNCROWDED, ûn-kràðd'-êd, a. Not straitened by

want of room.

want of room.
UNCROWN, đin-kråón', vt. To deprive of a crown.
UNCROWNED, ån-kråónd', pp. Deprived of a crown.
UNCROWNING, ån-kråó'n-ing, ppr. Depriving of a

crown UNCRYSTALIZABLE, ůn-kris'těl-i'z-åbl, \ Not crys-UNCRYSTALIZED, ůn-kris-těl-i'zd, a. talized. UNCTION, dngk-shun, n. The act of anointing. UNCTUOSITY, dngk-tu-os-it-e, n. Oiliness.

UNCTUOUS, ångk-tu-ås, a. Fat; oily.
UNCTUOUS, ngk-tu-ås, a. Fat; oily.
UNCTUOUSNESS, ångk-tu-ås-nës, n. Oiliness.
UNCUCKOLDED, ån-kåk-åld-ëd, a. Not made a cuckold.

UNCULLED, ån-kåld', a. Not gathered. UNCULPABLE, ån-kålp'åbl, a. Not blamable. UNCULTIVATED,ån-kål'tlv-å't-éd,a. Not improved.

UNCUMBERED, ún-kům-bůrd, a. Not burthened.
UNCURABLE, ůn-ku'r-åbl, a. Incurable.
UNCURABLY, ůn-ku'r-åb-lê, ad. Incurably.
UNCURBABLE, ůn-kůrb-åbl, a. That cannot be

UNCURBABLE, ûn-kûrb'abl, a. That cannot be UNCURBED, ûn-kûrb'd, a. Not restrained. [curbed. UNCURL, ûn-kûrl', vt. To loose from ringlets. UNCURLED, ûn-kûrl', vi. To fall from the ringlets. UNCURLED, ûn-kûrld', a. Not collected into ringlets. UNCURLED, ûn-kûrld', pp. Loosed from ringlets. UNCURLING, ûn-kûrlêng, ppr. Loosing from ringlets. UNCURENT, ûn-kûr-ênt, a. Not current. UNCURES ûn-kûr' vi. To free from exception.

UNCURSE, un-kurs', vi. To free from execration.

UNCURSED, un-kursd, pp. Freed from execration 'NCURSING, un-kurst'ing, ppr. Freeing from execra-UNCURST, un-kurst', a. Not execrated. [tion. UNCURTAILED, un-kurst', a. Not shortened.

UNCURTAILING, ůn-kůr-tå'l-fing, ppr. Not shortening. UNCUSTOMARY, ůn-kůs-tům-ér-é, a. Not usual. UNCUSTOMED, ůn-kůs-tůmd, a. Not subject to duty.

UNCUT, ån-kåt, a. Not cut. [mounds: UNDAM, ån-dåm', vt. To free from the restraint of UNDAMAGED, ån-dåm-tejd, a. Not impaired.

UNDAMED, ûn-damel, d. Not impaired. UNDAMED, ûn-dâmd', pp. Freed from an obstruction. UNDAMING, ûn-dâm'ing, ppr. Freeing from a dam. UNDAMPED, ûn-dâmpd', a. Not dejected. UNDANGEROUS, ûn-dâ'n-jûr-ûs, a. Not dangerous.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, c've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

UNDARKENED, un-då/rknd, a. Not obscured. UNDATED, ûn-dâ't-éd, a. Having no date.
UNDAUNTABLE, ûn-dâ'nt-âbl,a. Not to be daunted.
UNDAUNTED, ûn-dâ'nt-êd, a. Unsubdued by fear.
UNDAUNTEDLY, ûn-dâ'nt-éd, e. d. Boldly.
UNDAUNTEDNESS, ûn-dâ'nt-éd-nês, n. Boldness. UNDAWNING, ûn-dâ'n-îng, a. Not illumined.
UNDAZZLED, ûn-dâz'ld, a. Not dimmed.
UNDEAF, ûn-dê'r, vt. To free from deafness.
UNDEAFED, ûn-dê'f', vt. Pp. Freed from deafness.
UNDEAFING, ûn-dê'f'ing, pp. Freeing from deafness.
UNDEBASED, ûn-dê-bâ'sd, a. Not adulterated. UNDEBAUCHED, un-dê-bà'tshd, a. Not corrupted. UNDECAGON, un-dêk-a-gon, n. A figure of eleven angles or sides. UNDECAYED, ůn-dê-kå'd, a. Not liable to be impaired. UNDECAYING, ůn-dê-kå'ing, a. Not suffering dimito deceive. UNDECEIVABLE, ůn-dé-sé'v-åbl, a. Not liable UNDECEIVE, ůn-dé-sé'v, vt. To set free frem the in-Not liable fluence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVED, un-de-se'vd, a. Not cheated.

UNDECEIVED, un-de-se'vd, pp. Disabused.

UNDECEIVING, un-de-se'v-ing, ppr. Freeing from deception. deception.

UNDECENCY, ån-dê-sêns-ê, n. Unbecomingness.

UNDECENT, ån-dê-sênt, a. Not becoming.

UNDECENTLY, ån-dê-sênt-lê, ad. Not becomingly.

UNDECIDABLE, ån-dê-si'd-åbl, a. Not to be decided.

UNDECIDED, ån-dê-si'd-êd, a. Not determined. UNDECIPHERABLE, un-de-si-fur-abl, a. That cannot be deciphered. not be deeiphered.
UNDECIPHERED, ån-dė-si'-fård, a. Not explained.
UNDECISIVE, ån-dè-si'-sīv, a. Not decisive.
UNDECK, ån-dèk', vt. To deprive of ornaments.
UNDECK, ån-dèk', vt. A. Not adorned.
UNDECKED, ån-dèk'd', pp. Deprived of ornaments.
UNDECKING, ån-dèk'ing, ppr. Depriving of ornaments.
UNDECLIARED, ån-dè-k'ing, ån, a. Not avowed.
UNDECLINABLE än, a. A. bi'n, a. That caunot. UNDECLINABLE, un-de-kli'n-abl, a. That cannot be declined. UNDECLINED, ůn-dê-kli'nd, a. Not grammatically varied by termination.
UNDECOMPOSED, ůn-dê-kům-pô'zd, a. Not separate. [admitting decomposition. UNDECOMPOSABLE, dn-dê-kdm-pô'z-âbl, a. Not UNDECOMPOUNDED, ůn-dé-kům-pàônd'éd, Not decompounded.

Not decompounded.

UNDECORÂTED, ůn-děd-é-kå't-ěd, a. Not adorned.

UNDEDICATED, ůn-děd-é-kå't-ěd, a. Not consecrated.

UNDEEDED, ůn-dě'd-ěd, a. Not signalized by action.

UNDEFACEABLE, ůn-dé-fa's-åbl, a. That cannot UNDEFACED, ůn-dê-fâ'sd, a. Not disfigured. UNDEFEASIBLE,ůn-dê-fê'z-îbl,a. Not to be annulled. UNDEFENDED, ůn-dê-fênd-čd, a. Exposed to assault. UNDEFIED, în-dê-fi'd, a. Not set at defiance. UNDEFILED, în-dê-fi'd, a. Not corrupted. UNDEFINABLE, în-dê-fi'n-îbl, a. Not to be circumscribed by a definition.
UNDEFINABLENESS, un-dé-fi'n-abl-nes, n. state of being undefinable. UNDEFINED, ůn-dê-fi'nd, a. Explained by a definition. UNDEFLOWERED, ůn-dêr-flàč'ůrd, a. Not vitiated. UNDEFORMED, un-de-fa'rmd, a. Not disfigured.

UNDEFRAUDED, un-dê-frà'd-éd, a. Not defrauded. UNDEFRAYED, un-dê-frà'd, a. Not paid. UNDEGRADED, un-dê-grā'd-éd, a. Not degraded. UNDEIFIED, un-dê-if-i'd, pp. Reduced from a state

UND UNDEMOLISHED, ůn-dê-môl-ishd, a. Not razed UNDEMONSTRABLE, ůn-dê-môn-stråbl, a. N capable of evidence. [gainsai UNDENIABLE, ůn'dê-ni'abl, a. Sueh as cannot i UNDENIABLY, ůn-dê-ni'ab-lê, ad. So plainly, as t admit no contradiction. UNDENPEDING, un-de-pende'ing, a. Independent, UNDEPLORED, un-de-plo'rd, a. Not lamented. UNDEPOSABLE, un-de-po'z-abl, a. That cannot b deposed. UNDEPRAVED, ůn-dê-prå'vd, a. Not corrupted. UNDEPRECATED, ůn-dêp²rê-kå't-êd, a. Not depre fered in value UNDEPRECIATED, un-de-pré-se-å't-ed, a. Not low. UNDEPRIVED, un-dê-pri'vd, a. Not divested by authority. [neath. UNDER, un'dur, prep. In a state of subjection to. Be-UNDER, un'dur, a. Inferior. Subject. UNDER, un'dur, ad. In a state of inferiority. Below. UNDERACTION, un'dur-ak'-shun, n. Subordinate [directe to the principal agent.] action. [dinate to the principal agent. UNDERAGENT, ûn-dùr-åŁjónt, n. An agent subor-UNDERBEAR, ûn-dùr-bå/r, vt. To support; to endure. UNDERBEARER, ûn-dùr-bå/r-år, n. In funerals: those that sustain the weight of the body. UNDERBEARING, un dur-ba'r-ing, ppr. Enduring. UNDERBID, un-dur-bid', vt. To offer for any thing

UNDERBID, ån-dår-båd, pp. Bid less than another. UNDERBIDDING, ån-dår-båd-ång, ppr. Bidding less than another. UNDERBORNE, ån-dår-bö'rn, pp. Supported. UNDERBOUGHT, ån-dår-bå't, pp. Bought at less than a thing is worth.
UNDERBRED, an-dar-bred', a. Of inferior manners.

less than it is worth.

UNDERBRUSH, un-dur-brush, n. Small trees. UNDERBUY, nn'dur-bi', vt. To buy at less than it is worth. [than a thing is worth.
UNDERBUYING, un-dur-bi-ling, ppr. Buying at less
UNDERCHAMBERLAIN, un-dur-tshā/m-bur-lin, n.

A deputy chamberlain. UNDERCLERK, ůn'-důr-klark, n. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
UNDERCROFT, un'dur-kroft, n. A secret walk or

vault under ground. UNDERCURRENT, ån-dår-kår-ént, n. A current

below the surface of the water.
UNDERDITCH, undur-ditsh, vt. To form a deep ditch to drain the surface of land.

UNDERDITCHED, un-dur-ditshd', pp. Formed into a deep ditch to drain the surface of land.

UNDERDITCHING, un-dur-ditshing, ppr. Form-

UNDERDITCHING, un-dur-dusi-ring, ppi. Forming a deep ditch for draining land.
UNDERDO, fin-dår-dö', vi. To do less than is requisite.
UNDERDOSE, fin-dår-dö's, vi. To take small doses.
UNDERDOSE, fin-dår-dra'n, vi. To drain by cut-

UNDERDRAIN, un-dur-dra'n, vt. 10 drain by curing a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERDRAINED, un-dur-dra'nd, pp. Drained by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERDRAINING, un-dur-dra'n-ing, ppr. Draining by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERFACTION, un-dur-fak'shun, n. Subordinate

faction. [nate farmer. UNDERFARMER, ůn-důr-få'r-můr, n. A subordi-UNDERFELLOW, ůn-důr-få'c, n. A mean man. UNDERFILLING, ůn-důr-fîl-ing, n. Lower part of

an edinee.

UNDERFONG, ûn'dûr-fông', vt. To take in hand.

UNDERFONGED, ôn-dûr-fôngd', pp. Taken in hand.

UNDERFONGING, ôn-dûr-fông-fing, ppr. Taking in

UNDERFOOT, ûn-dûr-fôt, ad. Beneath. [hand.

UNDERFOOT, ôn-dûr-fôt, a. Down-trodden.

UNDERFURNISH, un-dur-fur-nish, vt. To supply with less than enough.
UNDERFURNISHED, un-dur-fur-nishd, pp. Sup-

plied with less than enough. UNDERFURNISHING, un-dur-fur-nish-ing, ppr Supplying with less than enough.
UNDERFURROW, an-dar-far-o, rt. To plough in seed

UNDERGIRD, an-dar-gard, vt. To bind below.

UNDELIGHTFUL, un-de-li't-fol, a. Not giving plea-UNDELIVERED, un-dé-liv-urd, a. Not delivered. UNDEMANDED, ůn-dê-må'nd-êd, a. Not demanded. 684

of a deity. [deity. UNDEIFY, ûn-dê²if-i, vt. To reduce from the state of UNDEIFYING, ûn-dê²if-i-Ing, ppr. Reducing from

the state of a deity.

UNDELEGATED, ůn-děl-ê-gå/t-ěd, a. Not deputed.

UNDELIBERATED, ůn-dě-lib-ůr-å/t-čd,a. Not care-

fully considered. UNDELIGHTED, ůn-dê-li't-ěd, a. Not pleased.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

UNDERGIRDED, un-dur-gerdéd. pp. Bound below. UNDERGIRDING, ûn-dûr-gêrd-îng, ppr. Binding below. [subject to. UNDERGO, ûn-dûr-gô', vt. To endure evil. To be

UNDERGO, ån-dår-gó', vt. To endure evil. T UNDERGOING, ån dår-gô'ing, ppr. Suffering. UNDERGONE, ån-dår-gô'n, pp. Endured. UNDERGRADUATE, ån-dår-gråd'a-å't, n.

who has not taken a degree at our universities. UNDERGROUND, un-dur-grab'nd, n. Subterrane-

ous space. UNDERGROUND, un-dur-grab and, a. Below the surface.

UNDERGROUND, un-dur-grao'nd, ad. Beneath the surface of the earth.
UNDERGROWTH, undur-groth, n. That which

UNDERGROWTH, un-dur-groth, n. That which grows under the tall wood.
UNDERHAND, ûn'dûr-hànd', a. Clandestine; sly.
UNDERHAND, ûn'dûr-hànd', ad. Secretly.
UNDERHANDED, ûn-dûr-hànd'èd, a. Clandestine.
UNDERIVED, ûn-dê-ri'vd, a. Not borrowed.
UNDERKEEPER, ûn-dûr-kê'p-ûr, n. A subordinate

dinate workman. UNDERLABOURER, ån-dår-lå'bår-år, n. A subor-UNDERLAID, un-dur-la'd, pp. Having something [thing laid under. hid beneath.

UNDERLAY, un-dur-la, vt. To strengthen by some-UNDERLAYING, un'dur-là'ing, ppr. Putting some-

thing underneath.

UNDERLEAF, ån-dår-lé'f, n. A species of apple. UNDERLET, ån-dår-lét', vt. To let below the value. UNDERLET, ån-dår-lét', pp. Let below the value. UNDERLETTING, ån-dår-lét-ång, n. The act of let-

ting lands by tenants. UNDERLETTING, un-dur-letting, ppr. Letting by a UNDERLINE, un-dur-li'n, vt. To mark with lines be-[underneath. low the words.

UNDERLINED, un-dur-li'nd, pp. Marked with a line

UNDERLING, ån'dår-lång, n. An inferior agent. UNDERLINING, ån-dår-li'n-lång, ppr. Marking with a line below.

UNDERLOCK, un-dur-lok', n. A lock of wool hang-ing below the belly of the sheep.

UNDERMASTER, un'dur-ma's-tur, n. A master sub-

ordinate to the principal master.
UNDERMEAL, un'dur-mé'l, n. A repast after dinner.
UNDERMINE, un'dur-mi'n, nt. To sap. To injure
by clandestine means.

UNDERMINED, un-dur-mi'nd, pp. Having the foun-dation removed. [clandestine enemy. UNDERMINER, un-dur-mi'n-ur, n. He that saps. A

UNDERMINING, ån-då-mi'n-ing, ppr. Sapping. UNDERMOST, ån-dår-mö'st, a. Lowest in place. UNDERN, ån-dårn, n. The third hour of the day, or

nine of the clock.

UNDERNEATH, ån dår-nê'th, ad. Below; under. UNDERNEATH, ån-dår-nê'th, prep. Under. UNDEROFFICER, ån-dår-ô'f's-år, n. An inferior

officer. [rogatory. UNDEROGATORY, ůn-dê-ròg-å-tůr-ê, a. Not de-UNDERPART, ůn-důr-pårt, n. Subordinate part. UNDERPETTICOAT, în-důr-pět-ê-kô't, n. The pet-

ticoat worn next the shift or shirt.

UNDERPIN, un'dur-pin', vt. To prop.

UNDERPINNED, an dar-pind, pp. Supported by stones. UNDERPINNING, an-dar-pinding, n. The act of laying stones under sills for support.

UNDERPINNING, un-dur-pin-ing, ppr.

stones under for support.

UNDERPLOT, and dar-plot, n. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play,

and subservient to it. desert. UNDERPRAISE, ûn-dûr-prâ'z, vt. To praise below UNDERPRAISED, ûn-dûr-prâ'zd, pp. Praised below

[below desert. UNDERPRAISING, un-dur-pra'z-ing, ppr. Praising UNDERPRIZE, un-dur-pri'z, vt. To value at less than

the worth. UNDERPRIZED, ån-dår-pri'zd, pp. Undervalued.
UNDERPRIZING,ån-dår-pri'z-ing,ppr. Undervaluing.
UNDERPROP, ån-dår-pròp', vt. To support.
UNDERPROPORTIONED, ån-dår-prò-pò'r shånd, n.

Having too little proportion.

UNDERPROPPED, ůn-důr-propd', pp. Upheld below. UNDERPROPPING, ůn-důr-prop-ing, ppr. Supporting below.

UNDERI'ULLER, un dur-pullur, n. Inferior puller. UNDERRATE, ûn-dûr-râ't, n. A price less than usual. UNDERRATE, ûn-dûr-râ't, n. To undervalue. UNERRATED, ûn-dûr-râ't-de, pp. Undervalued. UNDERRATING, ûn-dûr-râ't-ling, ppr. Undervaluing. UNDERRUN, ûn-dûr-rûn', nt. To pass under in a

boat; to separate the parts of a tackle. UNDERRUN, un-dur-run', pp. Passed under in a boat;

put in order: as, the parts of a tackle.
UNDERRUNNING, un-dur-run-ing, ppr.

under in a boat; putting in order the parts of a tackle. UNDERSAID, undur-sed, pp. Said in dispraise. UNDERSAY, undur-sed, pt. To say by way of dero-

praise.

gaton. UNDERSAYING, ûn-dû'r-sâ'lng, ppr. Saying in dis-UNDERSCORE, ûn-dû'r-skô'r, vt. To mark under. UNDERSCORED, ûn'dûr-skô'rd, pp. Marked with a line under it. [thing with a line under it. UNDERSCORING, ûn'dûr-skô'r-îng, ppr. Marking any UNDERSECRETARY, ûn-dûr-sêk'rê-têr-ê, n. An

inferior secretary. another. UNDERSELL, un-dur-sel', rt. To sell cheaper than

UNDERSELLING, ån-dår-selling, ppr. Selling at a lower rate or price.
UNDERSERVANT, ån-dår-sér-vent, n. A servant

of the lower class.

UNDERSET, the dr-set, vt. To support.
UNDERSET, the dr-set, pp. Propped; supported:
applied to land or houses, set or let to under-tenants

by the first lessee, as in Ireland.

UNDERSETTER, ån-dår-sét-fing, n. Prop; support.

UNDERSETTING, ån-dår-sét-fing, n. Lower part. UNDERSETTING, ån'dår-set'ing, ppr. Setting or

letting to under-tenants. Propping; supporting. UNDERSHERIFF, un-dur-sher-it, n. The deputy of an undersheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, un-dur-shēr-if-re, n. The office of an undersheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ån-dår-shöt, part. a. Moved by water passing under it.
UNDERSHRUB, ån-dår-shråb', n. A low shrub.
UNDERSOIL, ån-dår-såe'l, n. Soil beneath the surface.

UNDERSOLD, ån-dår-sö'ld, pp. Sold at a lower rate.
UNDERSONG, ån-dår-stånd, n. Chorus. [to know.
UNDERSTAND, ån-dår-stånd', vt. To comprehend;
UNDERSTAND, ån-dår-stånd', vi. To be informed by another.

UNDERSTANDABLE, un-dur-stand-abl, a. Capable of being understood. UNDERSTANDER, un-dar-ständ-ur, n. One who un-

derstands. UNDERSTANDING, un-dur-stand-ing,n. Intellectual UNDERSTANDING, un-dur-standing, ppr. Com-

prehending. UNDERSTANDING, ůn-důr-stånd-ing, a. Knowing; skilful. [skill. Intelligioly. UNDERSTANDINGLY, understanding-lê,ad. With

UNDERSTOOD, un-dur-stod', pret. and pp. of understand. Comprehended. [agent. UNDERSTRAPPER, ůn-důr-strắp-ůr, n. A petty UNDERSTRATUM, ůn-důr-strắ-tům, a. The layer of

earth on which the mould rests.

UNDERSTROKED, ån-dår-strö'k, vt. To underline. UNDERSTROKED, ån-dår-strö'kd, pp. Underlined. UNDERSTROKING, ån-dår-strö'k-ing, ppr. Underlining

UNDERTAKABLE, ûn-dûr-tâ'k-âbl, a. That may be undertaken. gage in.

UNDERTAKE, ůn-'důr-tå'k, vt.

UNDERTAKE, ůn-důr-tå'k, vt.

To attempt; to enUNDERTAKE, ůn-důr-tå'k, vi.
ness. To promise.
[in hand.
UNDERTAKEN, ůn-'důr-tå'kn,pp. of undertake. Taken
UNDERTAKER, ůn-'důr-tå'k-ůr, n. One who manages

funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ůn'důr-tå'k-ing, n. Attempt; enterprise. A great work: as the making of a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie, in North America, the distance four hundred miles,

UND UND

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 9 6 6 6 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, v.

UNDERTAKING, un-dar-ta/k-ing, ppr. Engaging ftenant. to do any thing. [tenant. UNDERTENANT, dn-ddr-ten'ant, n. A secondary UNDERTIME, dn-ddr-ti'm, n. Undern-tide; the See UNDERN. evening. UNDERVALUATION, un-dur-vål-u-å-shun, Rate

not equal to the worth. [esteem lightly. UNDERVALUE, un-dur-val-u, vt. To rate low; to UNDERVALUE, un-dur-val-u, n. Low rate.

UNDERVALUED, un'dur-val'ud, pp. Valued at less

than the value. UNDERVALUER, ůn-důr-vål'u-ůr, n. One who es-

slighting. teems lightly. Slighting. UNDERVALUING, un'ddr-val'u-ing, ppr. Despising;

UNDERWENT, ån-dår-bent', pret. of undergo. UNDERWOOD, ån-dår-ood, n. The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ån-dår-bårk, n. Subordinate business. UNDERWORK, ån-dår-bårk', vt. To destroy by clandestine measures. To work at a price below the common. UNDERWORKED, "no-dar-barked", pp. Injured by

secret measures; worked for less price.
UNDERWORKING, ûn dår-bårk-ing, ppr. Injuring
by secret means; working for a less price than another.
UNDERWORKMAN, ûn-dår-bårk-mån, n. A subordieste bloomer. dinate labourer. thing else. UNDERWRITE, un-dur-ri't, vt. To write under some-

UNDERWRITE, ûn-dûr-ri't, vt. 10 write under someUNDERWRITER, ûn-dûr-ri't-ûr, n. An insurer: so
ealled from writing his name under the conditions.

NUDERWRITING, ûn-dûr-ri't-îng, ppr. Writing one's
name under a policy of insurance, to insure ships,
goods, &c. against losses by sea, &c.
UNDERWRITTEN, ûn-dûr-ri't-n, pp. Subscribed for
insurance from losses by sea, &c.: written under a
policy of insurance. [of descending to heirs.]

UNDERGENDIPLE ûn dê Ard'i'n a. Net espekle policy of insurance. [of descending to heirs. UNDESCENDIBLE, un-de-send'fbl, a. Not capable UNDESCRIBED, un-dê-skri'bd, a. Not described.

UNDESCRIED, un-de-skri'd, a Not seen. UNDESCRIED, un-de-skri'd, a Not seen. UNDESERVED, un-de-zerv'd, a. Not merited. UNDESERVEDLY, un-de-zerv'ed-le, ad. Without

desert. | being worthy. UNDESERVEDNESS, ůn-dê-zerv-éd-nes, n. Want of UNDESERVER, ůn-dê-zêrv-lîng, a. One of no merit.
UNDESERVING, ůn-dê zêrv-lîng, a. Not having merit.
UNDESERVINGLY, ůn-dê-zêrv-lîng-lê, ad. Without

understring any harm or advantage.
UNDESIGNED, ån-dê-zi'nd, a. Not intended.
UNDESIGNEDLY, ån-dê-zi'n-êd-lê, ad. Without being designed. from design. UNDESIGNEDNESS, ůn-dê-zi'n-êd-nês, v. Freedom UNDESIGNEDRESS, un-de-zi n-eu-nes, u. Preedom UNDESIGNING, ûn-dê-zi'n-îng, a. Sincere. UNDESIRABLE, ûn-dê-zi'râbl, a. Not to be wished.

UNDESIRED, un-de-zi'rd, a. Not solicited.

UNDESIRING, un-dê-zi-rîng, a. Not wishing. UNDESPAIRING, un-dês-pa'r-ing, a. Not giving

way to despair. UNDESTROYABLE, un-des trae-abl, a. Indestructible.

UNDESTROYED, ûn-dê-stràê'd, a. Not destroyed. UNDETERMINABLE, ůn-dê-ter-min-abl, a. Impos-

sible to be decided. UNDETERMINATE.ån-dê-têr'mîn-å't, a. Not settled. UNDETERMINATELY, un-de-ter-min-at-le, ad. In-

definitely.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ůn-dê-ter-mîn-å/t-nes,n. UNDETERMINATION, ůn-dê-ter-min-å'shûn, n. Indecision. [Not limited. UNDETERMINED, un-de-ter-mind, a. Undecided. UNDETERRED, ûn-dê-têrd, a. Not restrained by fear. UNDETESTING, ûn-dê-têst-îng, a. Not detesting. UNDEVIATING, ûn-dê-vê-â't-îng, a. Regular. Not

erring.

UNDEVIATINGLY, ůn-dê-vê-å't-îng-lê, ad. Steadily.

UNDEVOTED, ůn-dê-vôt-ôd, a. Not devoted.

UNDEVOUT, ůn-dê-våôt', a. Not devout.

UNDEXTROUS, ůn-dêks-trůs, a. Clumsy.

UNDID, ûn-dîd'. The pret. of undo. UNDIGENOUS, ûn-dîj'ên-ûs, a. Generated by water. UNDIGESTED, ûn-dê-jêst'êd, a. Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

UNDIGHT, ůn-di't, vt. To put off.
UNDIGHT, ůn-di't, pret. and pp. of undight.
UNDIGHTED, ůn-di't-čd, pp. Put off.
UNDIGHTING, ůn-di't-šng, ppr. Putting off.
UNDIGNIFIED, ůn-dig-nit-i'd, a. Mean in mind or

carriage. UNDIMINISHABLE, un-dim-in-ish-abl, a.

may not be diminished.
UNDIMINISHED, un-dim-in-ishd, a. Not lessened. UNDIMINISHING, un-dim-in-ish-ing, a. Not becoming less.
UNDIMMED, in-dimd', a. Not obscured.
UNDINTED, in-dint'éd, a. Not impressed by a blow.

UNDIPLOMATIC, un-dip-lô-mat'ik, a. Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.
UNDIPPED, in-dipd', a. Not dipped.
UNDIRECTED, in-di-rekt-ed, or in-de-rekt-ed, a.

Not directed. UNDISAPPOINTED, un-dis-ap-paê'nt-ed, a. Not dis-

UNDISCERNED, ůn-dîz-črnd', a. Not observed. UNDISCERNEDLY, ůn-dîz-čr-něd-lê, ad. So as to

be undiscovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ûn-dîz-êr-nîbl, a. Invisible. UNDISCERNIBLENESS, ûn-dîz-êr-nîbl-nês, n. State

[tibly. of being undiscernible. UNDISCERNIBLY, ůn-diz-êr'nîh-lê, ad. Impercep-UNDISCERNING, ůn-diz-êr'nîng, n. Want of fore-

sight.
UNDISCERNING, ûn-diz-êr-nîng, a. Injudicious. UNDISCIPLINED, un-dis-ip-lind, a. Uninstructed.

UNDISCLOSE, ån-dis-klå'z, vt. Not to discover.
UNDISCLOSED, ån-dis-klå'zd, a. Not revealed.
UNDISCLOSED, ån-dis-klå'zd, pp. Not revealed.
UNDISCLOSING, ån-dis-klå'z-ing, ppr. Not commu-

UNDISCORDING, un-dis-ka/rd-ing, a. Not disagree UNDISCO VERABLE, un-dis-kuv-ur-abl, a. Not to

be found out. UNDISCOVERABLY, ůn-dîs-kův-ár-åb-lê, ad. In

such a way as not to be discovered. UNDISCOVERED, ůn-dis-kův-ůrd, a. Not found out-

UNDISCREETLY, un-dis-krê't, a. Imprudent. UNDISCREETLY, un-dis-krê't-lê, ad. Unwisely.

UNDISCUSSED, dn-dis-kåsd', a. Not argued.
UNDISGRACED, dn-dis-grå'sd, a. Not disgraced.
UNDISGUISED, dn-dis-grå'sd, a. Plain; open.
UNDISHONOURED, dn-dis-on-drd, a. Not dis-

honoured.

UNDISMAYED, ůn-dîs-må'd, a. Not discouraged. UNDISOBLIGING, ůn-dîs-ô-bli'j-îng, a. Inoffensive UNDISORDERED, ůn-dîs-â'r-důrd, a. Not put out o

UNDISPENSED, un'dis-pensed, a. Not dispensed. UNDISPENSING, un'dis-pens'ing, a. Not allowing to be dispensed with.

UNDISPERSED, ůn-dîs-pérs'd, a. Not scattered. UNDISPLAYED, ůn-dîs-plå'd, a. Not displayed. UNDISPOSED, ůn-dîs-pô'zd, a. Not disposed of. No

UNDISPUTABLE, un-dis-pu/t-abl, a. Not to be dis-UNDISPUTABLY, un-dis-pu/t-abl, a. Not to be dis-

dispute. UNDISPUTED, ån-dis-pu't-èd, a. Incontrovertible.
UNDISQUIETED, ån-dis-kôi-èt-èd, a. Not disturbed

UNDISSEMBLED, un-dis-sem'bld, a. Openly declared UNDISSEMBLING, ûn-dîs-sêm²blîng, a. Not false. UNDISSIPATED, ûn-dîs-tê-på/t-ēd, a. Not scattered UNDISSOLVABLE, ûn-dîz-olv-abl, a. That canno

be melted or broken.

UNDISSOLVED, ån-diz-òlvd', a. Not melted. UNDISSOLVING, ån-diz-òlv-ing, a. Never melting. UNDISTEMPERED, ån-dis-tém-pård, a. Free from

UNDISTENDED, ůn'dis-ténd'éd, a. Not enlarged.

UNDISTILLED, űn-dîs-tîld', a. Not distilled. UNDISTINGUISHABLE, űn-dīs-tīng-gößsh-låbl, a Not to be seen.

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, un-dis-ting-göish-ab-le ad. Without distinction. UNDISTINGUISHED, ån-dis-ting-goishd, a. No

UNE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

plainly discerned. Not marked by any particular property. Not treated with any particular respect. UNDISTINGUISHING, un-dis-ting-goish-ing, a.

Making no difference.
UNDISTORTED, ån-dls-tå'rt-éd, a. Not perverted.
UNDISTRACTED, ån-dls-tråkt-éd, a. Not perplexed. UNDISTRACTEDLY, un-dis-trakt'ed-le, ud. Without disturbance. UNDISTRACTEDNESS, un-dis-trakt-ed-nes, n.

Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. UNDISTRIBUTED, ûn-dîs-trîb'u-têd, a. Not allotted. UNDISTURBED, ûn-dîs-tûrbd', a. Calm. Not interrupted.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ůn-dîs-tůrb'éd-lê, ad. Calmly. UNDISTURBEDNESS, ůn-dîs-tůrb'éd-nês, n. State of being undisturbed.

UNDIVERSIFIED, un'div-ers'if-i'd, a. Uniform. UNDIVERTED, ůn-dív-ért-éd, a. Not amused. UNDIVIDABLE, ůn-dív-i/d-åbl, a. Not separable.

UNDIVIDED, ûn-dîv-i'd-êd, a. Unbroken.
UNDIVIDEDLY, ûn-dîv-i'd-êd-lê, ad. So as not to

be parted. UNDIVORCED, un-div-o'rsd, a. Not parted.

UNDIVORCED, un-div-o rsd, a. Not parted.
UNDIV ULGED, un-div-dijd', a. Secret.
UNDO, un-db', vt. To ruin. To loose. To annul.
UNDOCK, un-dok', vt. To take out of dock.
UNDOCKED, un-dokd', pp. Taken out of dock.
UNDOCKING, un-dokd'ing, ppr. Taking out of dock.

UNDOCKING, ûn-dôk-lng, ppr. Taking out of dock. UNDOCR, ûn-dô-ln, n. One who ruins. UNDOING, ûn-dô-lng, n. The reversal of what has been done. Destruction. Ruin. UNDOING, ûn-dô-lng, a. Ruining. UNDOING, ûn-dô-lng, ppr. Annulling; destroying. UNDONE, ûn-dûn', a. Not performed. Ruined. UNDOUBTED, ûn-dôn', pp. Ruined. Not done. UNDOUBTED, ûn-dôn', da, la indisputable. UNDOUBTEDLY, ån-dååt-ed-le, ad. Without doubt.

UNDOUBTFUL, an-dast-fol, a. Evident. UNDOUBTIVU, ûn-daôt-ioi, a. Evident.
UNDOUBTING, ûn-daôt-ling, a. Admitting no doubt.
UNDRAINED, ûn-drâ'nd, a. Not freed from water.
UNDRAMATICAL, ûn-drâ-mât-lk, a.

Not accordundramatical, ûn-drâ-mât-lk-âl,
ing to the

rules of the drama.

UNDRAWN, ån-drå'n, a. Not pulled. Not pourtrayed. UNDREADED, ån-drå'd-åd, a. Not feared. UNDREAMED, ån-drå'md, a. Not thought on.

UNDREAMED, ûn-drê'md, a. Not thought on.
UNDRESS, ûn-drês', nt. To strip.
UNDRESS, ûn-drês', nt. To strip.
UNDRESSED, ûn-drêsd', a. Not prepared for use.
UNDRESSED, ûn-drêsd', pp. Disrobed. Not prepared.
UNDRESSING, ûn-drêsding, ppr. Disrobing.
UNDRIVEN, ûn-driv'n, a. Not dried.
UNDRIVEN, ûn-driv'n, a. Not impelled.
UNDROSSY, ûn-drôsdê, a. Free from recrement.
UNDROSSY, ûn-drôsdê, a. Not devyned.

UNDROWNED, ûn-draô'nd, a. Not drowned. UNDUBITABLE, ûn-du'bît-âbl, a. Not admitting

UNDUBITABLY, un-du'bit-ab-le, ad. Without doubt. UNDUE, un-du', a. Not right; not legal.

UNDUKE, ûn-du'k, vt. To deprive of a dukedom.
UNDUKED, ûn-du'kd, pp. Deprived of a dukedom.
UNDUKING, ûn-du'k-îng, ppr. Depriving of a dukeforwards.

undulant, ån-du-lånt, a. Moving backwards and undulant, ån-du-lår-è, a. Playing like waves. undulate, ån-du-lå't, vi. To play as waves. undulate, ån-du-lå't. vt. To make to play as waves. undulated, ån-du-lå't-èd, a. Having the appearance.

ance of waves.

UNDULATED, un'du-la't-ed, pp. Moved to and fro. UNDULATING, un'du-la't-ing, a. Waving; vibrating. UNDULATING, ån-du-lä/t-lng, ppr. Waving; vibrating. UNDULATINGLY, ån-du-lä/t-lng-lê, ad. In the form of waves.

UNDULATION, ůn-du-lå'shůn, n. Waving motion.
UNDULATORY, ůn-du-lå't-ůr-ê, a. Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULL, ån-dål', vt. To remove dulness.
UNDULLED, ån-dåld', pp. Cleared.
UNDULLING, ån-dåld'ing, ppr. Making bright.

UNDULY, ůn-du²lê, ad. Not properly. UNDURABLE, ůn-du'r-åbl, a. Not lasting. UNDUST, ůn-důst', vt. To free from dust. UNDUSTED, ůn-důst'-éd, pp. Freed from dust. UNDUSTED, un-dust-ea, pp. Freed from dust. UNDUSTING, un-dusts'ing, ppr. Freeing from dust. UNDUTEOUS, un-dusts'ins, a. Disobedient. UNDUTIFUL, un-dusts'fol, a. Not obedient. UNDUTIFULLY, un-dusts'fol-e, ad. Not according to

UNDUTIFULNESS, un-du'tê-fol-nes, n. Want of UNDYING, un-di-ing, a. Not perishing. UNEARNED, un-ernd, a. Not obtained by labour.

UNEARTH, un-erth', vt. To drive a fox, or other animal, from his burrow.

UNEARTHED, un-érthd', a. Driven from the den in

the ground.

Irow: as a fox, &c.

UNEARTHED, &n-érthd', pp. Driven from his burUNEARTHEY, &n-érthd'e, a. Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, &n-é-ézê-nés, n. Perplexity.

UNEASY, &n-é-zê-nés, n. Perplexity.

UNEASY, &n-é-zê-nés, n. Not estable.

UNEATABLE, un-é't-abl, a. Not eatable.

UNEATABLE, un-e't-au, a. Not devoured.
UNEATH, ûn-ê'tn, a. Not devoured.
UNEATH, ûn-ê'tn, ad. Under; below.
UNECLIPSED, ûn-ê-klîpsd', a. Not chscured.
UNEDIFYING, ûn-êd-îf-i-îng, a. Not improving.
UNEDIFYINGLY, ûn-êd-îf-i-îng-lê, ad Not in an

edifying manner.

UNEDUCATE, ůn-ěd²u-kå²t, a. \ Not having reUNEDUCATED, ůn-ėd²u-kå²t-ėd,a. \ ceived education
UNEFFACED, ůn-ėf-få'sd, a. Not obliterated. UNEFFECTUAL, ůn-éf-fék-tu-ål, a. Having no effect.

UNELABORATE, ůn-ê-låb'ô-rå't, a. Not studied. UNELASTIC, dn-e-las-tik, a. Not having the power

of recovering its original state, when forced out of its form.

ts form.

UNELATED, ůn-é-lå/t-éd, a. Not puffed up.

UNELBOWED, ůn-é-lå/t-éd, a. Having room enough.

UNELECTED, ůn-é-lå/t-éd, a. Not chosen.

UNELEGANT, ůn-é-l²-é-gânt, a. Not elegant.

UNELIGIBLE, ůn-él-íj-íbl, a. Not proper to be chosen.

UNELIGIBLY, ůn-él-íj-íbl-lê, ad. Not eligibly.

UNEMANCIPATED, ůn-é-mán²-sip-å/t-éd, a. Not

freed from slavery.
UNEMBALMED, dn-em-bå/md, a. Not embalmed. UNEMBARRASSED, un-ém-bar-asd, a. Free from difficulties.

UNEMBITTERED, un-èm-bit-urd, a. Not made un-UNEMPHATICALLY, un-em-bit-ura, a. Not made unpleasant to the feelings.

UNEMBODIED, un-em-bod'éd, a. Not collected into UNEMPHATIC, un-em-fât-îk, a. Wanting UNEMPHATICKAL, un-em-fât-îk-âl, a. energy.

UNEMPHATICALLY, un-em-fât-îk-âl-lê, ad. With-

out emphasis or, energy.
UNEMPLOYED, ûn-ém-plåé'd, a. At leisure.
UNEMPOWERED, ûn-ém-plåé'drd, a. Not authorized.
UNEMPTIABLE, ûn-émpté-åbl, a. Inexhaustible.
UNEMULATING, ûn-ém-u-lå/t-ing, a. Not striving to excel.

UNENCHANTED, un-en-tshant'ed, a. That cannot be enchanted. UNENCUMBER, ån-en-kåm'bår, vt. To free from in-

cumbrance. incumbrance. UNENCUMBERED, dn-én-kdm-bdrd, pp. Freed from UNENCUMBERING, dn-én-kdm-bdr-ing, ppr. Free-

ing from incumbrance. UNENDEARED, ůn-ěn-dé'rd, a. Not attended with endearment.

UNENDURING, ůn-én-dàb'd, a. Not graced. UNENDURING, ůn-én-du'r-ing, a. Not lasting. UNENERVATED, ůn-é-nérv-á't-éd, a. Not weakened.

UNENGAGED, ûn-ên-jâé'd, a. Not engaged.
UNENJOYED, ûn-ên-jâé'd, a. Not obtained.
UNENJOYING, ûn-ên-jâé'd, a. Not obtained.
UNENJOYING, ûn-ên-jâé'd, a. Contracted.
UNENLARGED, ûn-ên-lâ'rjd, a. Contracted.
UNENLIGHTENED, ûn-ên-li'tnd, a. Not illuminated.

UNENTANGLE, ûn-ên-slâ'vd, a. Free.
UNENTANGLE, ûn-ên-tâng'gl, vt. To disentangle.
UNENTANGLED, ûn-ên-tâng'gl, pp. Freed from complication. [tangling, UNENTANGLING, un-en-tangg-ling, ppr. Disen-

UNF UNE

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

UNEXCUSABLE, un-éks-ku'z-abl, a. Admitting o UNENTERPRISING, un-en'ter-pri'z-ling, a. Not ad-UNENTERPRISINGLY, un-én-tér-pri/z-ing-lé, ad.
Without enterprise. [no delight. Without enterprise. UNENTERTAINING, un-én-tér-tà'n-ing, a. Giving UNENTERTAININGLY, un-én-tér-ta'n-ing-lê, ad. Without entertainment. UNENTERTAININGNESS, un-én-tér-tå/n-ing-nés, n. That which affords no entertainment. UNENTHRALLED, ůn-én-thrá'ld, a. Unenslaved. UNENUMERATED, ůn-én-u'mér-å't-éd, a. Not reckoned among other articles. UNENVIED, un-en-vê'd, a. Exempt from envy. UNENVIOUSLY, dn-en-to da, Exemp from envy. UNENVIOUSLY, dn-en-to die, ad. Without envy. UNENTOMBED, dn-en-to md, a. Unburied. UNEPITAPHED, ûn-ép-é-tâfd, a. Having no epitaph. UNEQUABLE, ûn-é-kôábl, a. Diverse. UNEQUABLY, ûn-é-kôáb-lê, ad. Diversely. UNEQUAL, un-ê'kôal, a. Not equal. Not regular. Not just. UNEQUALABLE, ůn-ê-kôål-åbl,a. Not to be equalled. UNEQUALLED, ůn-ê-kôåld, a. Unparalleled. UNEQUALLY, un-ê'kôål-ê, ad. In different degrees. Not justly.

UNEQUALNESS, ňn-é-kô-ál-něs, n. Inequality.

UNEQUITABLE, ňn-ék-6ô-tåbl, a. Not just.

UNEQUITABLY, ňn-ék-6ô-tåb-lė, ad. Not justly. UNEQUIVOCALLY, ůn-ê-köïv-ő-kål, a. Not equivocal. UNEQUIVOCALLY, ůn-ê-köïv-ő-kål-ê, ad. Without equivocation. UNERADICABLE, ůn-é-råd'ik-åbl, a. That cannot be eradicated. nated. UNERADICATED, ûn-ê-râd'îk-â't-èd,a. Not extermi-UNERRABLE, ûn-êr'âbl, a. Infallible. [error. UNERRABLENESS, ûn-êr'âbl-nês, n. Incapacity of Incapacity of UNERRABLY, ůn-êr-îbb-lê, ad. Infallibly.
UNERRING, ůn-êr-îng, a. lucapable of failure.
UNERRINGLY, ůn-êr-îng-lê, ad. Without mistake.
UNESCHEWABLE, ůn-ês-tshô-îbl, a. Inevitable. UNESPIED, ůn-és-pi'd, a. Not seen. UNESSAYED, ůn-és-så'd, a. Unattempted. UNESSENTIAL, un-es-sen'shal, a. Not being of importance; not constituting essence. UNESSENTIAL, un-és-séu-shal, n. Something not constituting essence; not of absolute necessity. sary. UNESSENTIALLY, un és-sén-shal-le, ad. Not neces-UNESTABLISH, un-es-tab-lish, vt. To deprive of establishment. UNESTABLISHED. undes-tab'lishd, a. Not established. UNESTABLISHED, ún-és-tåb'lishd, pp. Not permanently fixed.

UNESTABLISHING, ůn-és-tåb'lîsh-îng, ppr. UnfixUNESTABLISHING, ůn-és-tåb'lîsh-îng, ppr. UnfixUNEVEN, ůn-é'vn, a. Not even; not level.

UNEVENLY, ůn-é'vn-lê, ad. In an uneven manner. Turbulence. UNEVITABLE, ůn-év²lt-åbl, a. Inevitable. UNEVITABLY, ůn-év²lt-åb-lê, ad. Inevitably. UNEXACT, ůn-éks-åkt², a. Not exact. UNEXACTED, ůn-éks-åkt²éd, a. Not taken by force. UNEXAGGERATED, un-éks-aj'ér-a't-ed, a. 1 Not enlarged. [enlarging upon. UNEXAGGERATING, ån-éks-åj-ér-å/t-ing, a. Not UNEXAMINABLE, ån-éks-åm-ín-åble, a. Not to be inquired into. UNEXAMINED, un-eks-am-ind, a. Not tried: not dis-UNEXAMINED, un-eks-am-ind, a. Not examined. UNEXAMINING, un-éks-am'in-ing, a. Not examining. UNEXAMPLED, in-eks-amp/ld, a. Not known by any

as to be not liable to objection.

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found out.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ůn-ěks-kôj'ît-åbl, a. Not to be

UNEXCUSABLENESS, un éks-ku'z-abl-nés,n. State UNEXECUTED, ûn-êks-ê-ku't-êd, a. Not done. UNEXEMPLARY, ûn-êks-êm-plêr-ê, a. Not accord ing to example. UNEXEMPLIFIED, un-éks-ém'plé-fi'd, a. Not made known by example. known by example.

UNEXEMPT, ůn-ěks-émpt', a. Not free by privilege.

UNEXERCISED, ůn-éks-ár-si'zd, a. Not practised.

UNEXERTED, ůn-ěks-ár-t²éd, a. Not put forth.

UNEXHAUSTED, ůn-ěks-há'st²-éd, a. Not spent.

UNEXISTENT, ůn-ěks-lst-ént, a. Not in existence.

UNEXORCISED, ůn-éks-òr-si'zd, a. Not cast out by UNEXPANDED, ůn-éks-påndéd, a. Not spread out. UNEXPECTATION, ůn-éks-pěk-tåéshůn, n. Want of foresight. UNEXPECTED, ůn-éks-pěkt-éd, a. Sudden. UNEXPECTEDLY, ůn-éks-pěkt-éd-lê, ad. Suddenly; unthought of.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, ûn-éks-pékt-éd-nés, n. SuddenUNEXPECTEDNESS, ûn-éks-pékt-éd-nés, n. Suddenn. ZING ån-áks-nék-tô-rå't-ing, a. Not coughing up.
UNEXPEDIENT, ůn-ěks-pê'd-ŷėnt, a. Not fit.
UNEXPEDIENTLY, ůn-ěks-pê'd-ŷėnt-lê, ad. Not fitly. unfading precedent. UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ůn-ěk-sép-shůn-ábl, a. Not liable to any objection.
UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, ůn-ěk-sép-shůn-åblnês, n. State of being unexceptionable. UNEXCEPTIONABLY, ůn-ěk-sép-shůn-áb-lê, ad. So [ment of excise. UNEXCISED, dn-ck-si'sd, a. Not subject to the pay-UNEXCITED, dn-ck-si't-cd, a. Not roused.

UNEXPENDED, ůn-ěks-pěndéd, a. Not laid out. UNEXPENSIVE, ůn-éks-péns-ív, a. Not costly. UNEXPENSIVELY, ůn-éks-péns-ív-lê, ad. With little UNEXPERIENCED, un-éks-pê'r-ýénsd,a. Not versed; not acquainted by practice.
UNEXPERT, un-éks-pért, a. Wanting skill.
UNEXPIRED, un-éks-pi'rd, a. Not ended. UNEXPLAINABLE, un-éks-pla'n-abl, a. That cannot be explained.
UNEXPLAINED, un-éks-pla'nd, α. Not explained. UNEXPLAINED, fin-éks-plá'nd, a. Not explained. UNEXPLORED, fin-éks-plá'rd, a. Not searched out. UNEXPOSED, fin-éks-plá'rd, a. Not laid open. UNEXPOSED, fin-éks-pá'rd, a. Not explained. UNEXPRESSED, fin-éks-présd', a. Not mentioned. UNEXPRESSIBLE, fin-éks-présd', a. Not mentioned. UNEXPRESSIBLY, fin-éks-présd'), a. Ineffable. UNEXPRESSIBLY, fin-éks-présd'), a. Unutterable. UNEXPRESSIVE, fin-éks-présd'), a. Unutterable. UNEXPRESSIVELY, fin-éks-présd'), a. Unutterable. UNEXTENDED, ůn-ěks-tendéd, a. Having no dimensions. [Unquenchable, UNEXTINGUISHABLE, un-éks-ting-góish-abl, a. UNEXTINGUISHABLY, un-éks-ting-góish-ab-lê, ad. In a manner that precludes extinction. UNEXTINGUISHED, un-eks-ting-goishd, a. put out. [out.
UNEXTIRPATED, ůn-éks-tér-på't-éd, a. Not rootedUNEXTORTED, ůn-éks-tá'rt-éd, a. Not wrested from.
UNEXTRACTED, ůn-éks-ta'rt-éd, a. Not drawn
UNFADED, ůn-fà'd-éd, a. Not withered. [out.
UNFADING, ůn-fà'd-ing, a. Not liable to wither.
UNFADINGNESS,ůn-fà'd-ing-nés, n. Quality of being UNFAILABLE, ůn-få'l-åbl, a. That cannot fail. UNFAILABLENESS, ůn-få'l-åbl-nés, n. State which cannot fail. UNFAILING, un-fä'l-ing, a. Certain. UNFAILINGNESS, un-fä'l-ing-nes, n. The state of UNFAILINGRESS, ûn-iâ'l-ing-nes, n. The state of being unfailing.
UNFAINTING, ûn-fâ'nt-îng, a. Not drooping.
UNFAIR, ûn-fâ'r, a. Not honest.
UNFAIRLY, ûn-fâ'r-lê, ad. Not in a just manner.
UNFAIRNESS, ûn-fâ'r-nês, n. Unfair dealing.
UNFAITHFUL, ûn-fâ'th-fôl, a. Treacherous.
UNFAITHFULLY, ûn-fâ'th-fôl ê, ad. Treacherously.
UNFAITHFULLY, ûn-fâ'th-fôl-nês, n. Perfidiousness. UNFAMILIAR, un-få-mil-ýér, a. Unaccustomed. UNFAMILIARITY, un-få-mil-ýår-it-ê, a. Not inti mate. [liarly acquainted. UNFAMILIARLY, un-fâ-mîl-yer-le, ad. Not fami-

of being unexcusable

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UNFASHIONABLE, dn-fåsh-dn-åbl, a. Not modish.
UNFASHIONABLENESS, dn-fåsh-dn-åbl-nes, n.
                                                                                                                                                                                UNFOLDING, un-fo'ld-ing, n. The act of displaying.
                                                                                                                                                                                       Disclosure
                                                                                                                                                                                UNFOLDING, an-fô'ld-ing, ppr. Opening. Disclosing. UNFOOL, an-fô'l, vt. To restore from folly.
           Deviation from the mode.
     UNFASHIONABLY, un-fash'un-ab-le, ud. Not ac-
           cording to the fashion.
                                                                                                                                                      form.
     UNFASHIONED, ůn-fåsh'ůnd, a. Having no regular
    UNFASHIONED, ún-fásh-únd, a. Having no regular UNFAST, ún-fá'st, a. Not safe; not secure. UNFASTEN, ún-fá'sn, vt. To loose. UNFASTENED, ún-fá'snd, pp. Loosed; untied. UNFASTENING, ún-fá'st-ning, ppr. Unloosening. UNFATHERED, ún-fá't-únd, a. Fatherless. UNFATHOMABLE, ún-fáth-úm-åbl, a. Not to be sounded by a line. That of which the extent cannot be found.
            he found.
      UNFATHOMABLENESS,
                                                                                             ůn-fåth-um-åbl-nes, n.
       State of being unfathomable.
UNFATHOMABLY, un-fath-um-ab-le, ad. So as
      not to be sounded.

UNFATHOMED, ůn-fath'ůmd, a. Not to be sounded.

UNFATIGUED, ůn-fâ-t'g'gl, a. Unwearied.

UNFAULTY, ůn-fâ't-ê, or ůn-fâ'tê, a. Innocent.

UNFAVOURABLE, ůn-fâ'vůr-åbl, a. Disapproving.

UNFAVOURABLENESS, ůn-fâ'vůr-åbl-nés, n. Unpropitiousness.
                                                                                                                                                                                        prescience
        JNFAYOURABLENESS, un-ia-vur-ab-ness, n. On-propitiousness.

[tiously, JNFAVOURABLY, un-fa-vur-ab-le, ad. Unpropi-
JNFAVOURED, un-fa-vur-ab-le, ad. Unpropi-
JNFEARD, un-fe-rable, a. Intrepid. Not dreaded.
JNFEASIBLE, un-fe-rable, a. Impracticable.

JNFEASIBLY, un-fe-rable, ad. Impracticably.

JNFEATHERED, un-fe-rable, ad. Naked of feathers.
       JNFEATHERÉD, ůn-féth-úrd, a. Naked of feathers. JNFEATURED, ůn-féth, a. Deformed. JNFED, ůn-féth, a. Not supplied with food. INFEED, ůn-féth, a. Unpaid. JNFEELING, ůn-féthing, a. Insensible. [lity. INFEELINGLY, ůn-féthing-lê, ad. Without sensibl-INFEELINGNESS, ůn-féthing-nés, n. Want of feel-INFEIGNED, ůn-fáthd, a. Real; sincere. [ing. INFEICNEDLY, ůn-fáth-éd-lê, ad. Sincerely. INFELLOWED, ůn-féth, a. Not matched. INFELT, ůn-féth, a. Not feth. INFENCE, ůn-fénsí, vt. To take away a fence. INFENCED, ůn-fénsí, a. Not surrounded by any inclosure.
            inclosure
            NFERMENTED, un-fer-ment-ed, a. Not fermented.
          NFERTILE, ûn-fêr-tîl, a. Not fruitful.
INFETTER, ûn-fêt-tûr, vt. To unchain.
INFETTERED, ûn-fêt-tûrd, pp. Freed from restraint.
INFETTERING, ûn-fêt-tûr-ing, ppr. Setting at
                                                                                                                                                                                         being framable.
          INFIGURED, ûn-fîg'şûrd, a. Representing no ani-
JNFILIAL, ûn-fîl-yûl, a. Unsuitable to a son.
JNFILIALLY, ûn-fîl'çûl-ê, ad. Unsuitably to a son.
JNFILLED, ûn-fîld', a. Not fîled.
JNFINISHED, ûn-fîn'îshd, a. Incomplete.
         INFINISHED, ûn-fin'ishd, a. Incomplete.
INFIRED, ûn-fi'rd, a. Not inflamed.
INFIRM, ûn-fêrm', a. Weak; feeble.
INFIRMLY, ûn-fêrm'lê, ad. Weakly; feeble.
INFIT, ûn-fît', a. Improper. Unqualified.
INFIT, ûn-fît', vt. To disqualify.
INFITLY, ûn-fît'lê, ad. Not suitably.
INFITTED, ûn-fît'rês, n. Want of qualification.
INFITTED, ûn-fît'rêd, pp. Disqualified.
INFITTED, ûn-fît'rêd, pp. Disqualified.
INFITTED, ûn-flt-éd, pp. Disqualified.
INFITTING, ûn-flt-îng, ppr. Disqualifying.
INFITTING, ûn-flt-îng, ppr. Disqualifying.
INFIX, ûn-flks', vt. To loosen.
INFIXED, ûn-flks', v. Wandering. Not determined.
INFIXED, ûn-flks', pp. Unsettled.
[ing.
INFIXEDNESS, ûn-flks'éd-nés, n. The state of rov-
INFIXING, ûn-flks-fing, ppr. Unsettling.
INFLAGGING, ûn-flâg-fing, a. Not dreoping,
INFLATTERED, ûn-flât-ûr-îng, a. Sincere.
                                                                                                                                                                                           kindness
             NFLATTERING, ůn-flåt'ůr-ing, a. Sincere.
NFLATTERINGLY, ůn-flåt'ůr-ing-lê, ad. Without
                                                                                                                      [niture of feathers.
               flattery
              "MYLEDGED, un-flejd', a. That has not the full fur-
NFLESHED, un-fleshd', a. Not fleshed. [from.
NFLINCHING, un-flintsh'ing, a. Not shrinking
               NFOILED, un-fac'ld, a. Unsubdued.
NFOLD, un-fo'ld, vt. To expand.
                                                                                                                               To reveal.
               display.
NFOLDED, un-fô'ld-éd, pp. Opened; revealed.
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UNFOOLED, an-fö'ld, pp. Undeceived.
UNFOOLING, an-fö'l-ing, ppr. Undeceiving.
UNFORBID, an-får-bid', a. UNFORBID, ûn fûr-bîd', a.

UNFORBIDDEN, ûn-fûr-bîd'n, a.

Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ûn-fûr-bîd'n-nês, n. The UNFOREIDDENNESS, un-rur-blad [dual. UNFORCED, un-fò'rsd, a. Not compelled. Easy; gra-UNFORCIBLE, un-fò'rs-lbl, a. Wanting strength. UNFORCIBLY, un-fò'rs-lb-lè, ad. Feebly; without [by wading. UNFORDABLE, ûn-fô'rd-åbl, a. That cannot be passed UNFOREBODING, ûn-fôr-bô'd-îng, a. Giving no UNFOREKNOWN, un-for-no'n, a. Not foreseen by [foreseen. UNFORESEEABLE, ůn-fôr-sê'abl, a. Not to be UNFORESEEN, un-for-se'n, a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORESKINNED, ůn-fô'r-skind, a. Circumcised.

UNFORETOLD, ůn-fôr-tô'rld, a. Not predicted.

UNFOREWARNED, ůn-fôr-bô'rnd, a. Not forewarned. UNFORFEITED, din-få'r-fit-éd, a. Not forfeited. UNFORGIVING, din-få'r-giv-ing, a. Relentless. UNFORGIVINGLY, din-få'r-giv-ing-lê, ad. Relentlessly. UNFORGOTTEN, un-fur-got'n, a. Not lost to me-UNFORGOTTEN, ûn-fûr-gôt'n, a. Not lost to me-UNFORM, ûn-fâ'rm, vt. To decompose. [mory. UNFORMED, ûn-fâ'rmd, a. Not modified into shape. UNFORMED, ûn-fâ'rmd, pp. Decomposed. UNFORMING, ûn-fâ'r-sâ'kn, a. Not deserted. UNFORTIFIED, ûn-fâ'r-tê-fî'd, a. Not secured by bulwarks. Weak. UNFORTUNATE, ûn-fâ'r-tu-nêt, a. Not successful. UNFORTUNATELY, ûn-fâ'r-tu-nêt-nês, n. Ill luck. UNFORTUNATENES, ûn-fâ'r-tu-nêt-nês, n. Ill luck. UNFOSTERED, un-fos-turd, a. Not nourished. UNFOUGHT, ůn-fåt, a. Not fought.
UNFOULED, ůn-fåtold, a. Not soiled.
UNFOUND, ůn-fåtold, a. Not met with.
UNFOUNDED, ůn-fåtold-čd, a. Void of foundation. UNFRAMABLE, ůn-frå'm-åbl, a. Not to moulded. UNFRAMABLENESS, ůn-frå'm-åbl-nês, n. UNFRAME, un-fram, vt. To destroy the frame. UNFRAMED, ûn-frå'md, a. Not framed. UNFRATERNAL, ůn-frå-tér'nål, a. Not brotherly. UNFRATERNALLY, ůn-fra-tér'nål-ê, ad. In an un-UNFREE, ûn-frê', a. Enslaved.
UNFREE, ûn-frê', a. Enslaved.
UNFREQUENCY, ûn-frê'kôént, a. Uncommon.
UNFREQUENT, ûn-frê'kôént, a. Uncommon.
UNFREQUENT, ûn-frê-kôént, a. To cease to frequent.
UNFREQUENTED, ûn-frê-kôént'éd, a. Rarely visited.
UNFREQUENTED, ûn-frê-kôént'éd, a. Rarely UNFREQUENTED, ůn-frê-kôčnt-čd, pp. Rarely visited. [visiting. UNFREQUENTING, ûn-frê-kôểnt-îng, ppr. Seldom UNFREQUENTLY, ûn-frê-kôểnt-lê, ad. Not commonly UNFRIABLE, ûn-fri'âbl, a. Not easily to be crumbled. UNFRIENDED, ûn-frènd'êd, a. Wanting friends. UNFRIENDLINESS, ûn-frènd'lê-nês, n. Want of UNFRIENDLY, ûn-frênd²lê, a. Not kind.
UNFROCK, ûn-frôk, vt. To divest.
UNFROCKED, ûn-frôkd', pp. Divested of a coat or
UNFROCKING, ûn-frôke²ing, ppr. Depriving a bishop of his frock, coat, or gown.

UNFROZEN, ån-frô/zn, a. Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUGAL, ån-frô/zh, a. Not saving.

UNFRUGALLY, ån-frô/zh-è, ad. Thriftlessly.

UNFRUITFUL, ån-frô/t-fôl, a. Not fertile. Not producing good effects.

UNFRUITFULNESS, ån-frô/t-fôl-nés, n. Barrenness.

UNFRUSTRABLE, ån-frås-tråbl, a. That cannot be prevented.
UNFULFILLED, un-föl-fild', a. Not fulfilled. UNFUMED, ud-fu'md, a. Not exhaling smoke. 2 v

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UNFURL, an-forl, nt. To expand. To open.
UNFURLED, an-farld, pp. Spread out.
UNFURLING, an-far-fling, ppr. Unfolding fully.
UNFURNISH, an-far-flish, nt. To deprive; to strip.
                                                                                                                                                                                                     UNGOWNING, an-gabating, ppr. Depriving of
                                                                                                                                                                                                    gown.
UNGRACEPUL, dn-grå's-föl, a. Wanting elegence.
UNGRACEPULLY, dn-grå's-föl-e, ad. Inelegantly.
UNGRACEPULNSS, dn-grå's-föl-nes,n. Inelegance.
UNGRACIOUS, dn-grå's-hås, a. Offensive. Unpleasing.
 UNFURNISHED, an-far-hishd, a. Not accommodated with atensils. Unsupplied. [furniture. UNFURNISHED, an-far-hishd, pp. Not filled with UNFURNISHING, an-far-hish-hig, ppr. Taking away
         the furniture.
 UNFUSED, fin-fu'zd, a. Not melted. [melted. UNFUSIBLE, fin-fu'z-fbl, a. Not capable of being
 UNGAIN, ôn-gà'n, a. UNGAINLY, ôn-gà'n-lè, a. Awkward; uncouth. UNGAINABLE, ôn-gà'n-abl, a. That cannot be ac-
UNGAINABLE, un-ga'n-fil, a. Unprofitable.
UNGAINFULLY, ûn-gâ'n-fîl-ê, ad. Unprofitably.
UNGAILED, în-gâ'dd, a. Unburt.
UNGARNISHED, în-gâ'r-nishd, a. Unadorned.
UNGARRISONED, ûn-gâ'r-la-ûnd, a. Without a gar-
  UNGARTERED, an-gh'r-tard, a. Being without gar-
UNGARTERED, ûn-gât-tûrd, a. Beèng without gar-
UNGATHERED, ûn-gâth-ûrd, a. Not picked.
UNGEAR, ûn-gê'r, vl. To unharness.
UNGEARED, ûn-gê'rd, pp. Unharnessed. [ments,
UNGEARING, ûn-gê'r-îng, ppr. Stripping of orna-
UNGENERATED, ûn-jên-ûr-k't-êd, a. Unhegotten.
UNGENERATIVE, ûn-jên-ûr-k't-îv, a. Begetting
undennig.
UNGENEROUS, ûn-jén-ár-ûs, a. Not libersl.
UNGENEROUSLY, ûn-jén-ár-ûs-lé, ad. Unkindly.
UNGENIAL, ûn-jén-ýkl, a. Not kind or favourable to
UNGENTEEL, ûn-jén-tél, a. Not genteel. [nature,
UNGENTEELLY, ûn-jén-tél-lé, ad. Not with good
UNGENTLE, în-jênt'l, a. Harsh; rude.
UNGENTLEMANLIKE, în-jênt'l-mîn-li'k, a. Unîike
a gentleman.

Loming a gentleman.

Loming a gentleman.

UNGENTLEMANLY, fin-jent'l-min-je, a. Not be-
UNGENTLENESS, fin-jent'l-nes, n. Rudeness.

UNGENTLY, fin-jent'le, ad. Harshly; rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, fin-je-å-meterik kl, a. Not
agreeable to geometry.

[faculties.]
agreeable to geometry.

UNGIFTED, an-glitica, a. Not endowed with peculiar
UNGILDED, an-glidica, a. Not overlaid with gold.

UNGIRD, an-gerd', vt. To loose anything bound with
UNGIRD, ûn-gêrû, v. a girdle.

UNGIRDED, ûn-gêrû-êd, pp. Loosened from a hand.

UNGIRDING, ûn-gêrû-îng, ppr. Loosening a girth.

UNGIRT, ûn-gêrû, a Loosely dressed.

UNGIRT, ûn-gêrû, pp. Loosely dressed.

UNGIVING, ûn-gûvîng, a. Not bringing gifts.

UNGIAZE, ûn-glaz, vt. To remove the glass from
         window-frames, &c.
 UNGLAZED, ôn-glá'zd, pp. Wanting window-glass.
UNGLAZED, ôn-glá'zd, a. Wanting window-glass.
UNGLORIFIED, ôn-glò'rê-fid, a. Not exalted with
UNGLORIPIED, ån-glô-rê-fid, a. Not exalted with praise and adoration. [due adoration. UNGLORIFIED, ån-glô-rê-fid, pp. Not honoured with UNGLORIFIED, ån-glô-rê-fid, pp. Not honoured with UNGLORIFY, ån-glô-rê-fi, nt. To deprive of glory. UNGLOVED, ån-glåvd, pp. Deprived of glores. UNGLOVED, ån-glåvd, pp. Deprived of glores. UNGLOVED, ån-glåvd, pp. Depriving of glores. UNGLUK, ån-glav, nt. To loose anything cemented. UNGO, ån-gdåv, nt. To lose anything cemented. UNGOD, ån-gdåv, nt. To divest of divinity. UNGODLILY, ån-gdå-lift-å, ad. Wickediy. UNGODLINESS, ån-gdå-li-nës, n. Implety. UNGORED, ån-gdvid, a. Wicked. UNGORED, ån-gdvid, a. Not sated. UNGOT, ån-gdvid, a. Not sated. UNGOT, ån-gdvid, a. Not sated. UNGOT, ån-gdvid, a. Not sated. UNGOT, ån-gdvid, a. Not sated. UNGOT, ån-gdvid, a. Not to be ruled. Unhvidled. [not to be restrained.
   ruled. Unbridled. [not to be restrained. UNGOVERNABLY, un-guy-ur-nab-le, ad. So as
  UNGOVERNED, an-gav-arnd, a. Being without go-
  vernment. Lgown. UNGOWN, ôn-gòŵn', vt. To strip off a clergyman's UNGOWNED, ôn-gàônd', u. Not having a gown. UNGOWNED, ôn-gàônd', pp. Degraded by taking
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UNGRACIOUSLY, bu-grk-shbs-le, ad. With dis-favour. [cording to grammar favour, [cording to grammar UNGRAMMATICALLY, fin-grâm-mht-lk-ål, n. Not au UNGRAMMATICALLY, fin-grâm-mht-lk-ål, n. Not au UNGRAMMATICALLY, fin-grâm-mht-lk-ål-è, au/Contrary to the rules of grammar.

UNGRAMMATED, fin-grânt-èd, a. Not bestowed.

UNGRAMMATED, fin-grânt-èd, a. Making no return for kindness. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

UNGRAMMATEPULNESS, fin-grâ't-fôl-è, ad. With ingratuungrammar. for good.

UNGRATIFIED, ûn-grât'ê-fi'd, a. Not gratified.

UNGRAVELY, ûn-grâty-lê, ωl. Without seriousness:

UNGROUNDED, ûn-grâhad-êd, a. Having no foun of foundation UNGRUDGING, in-graining, a. Giving freely. UNGRUDGING, in-graining, a. Giving freely. UNGRUDGINGLY, in-graining-le, ud. Without it will; willingly.
UNGUARDED, bu-gå/rd-èd, a. Defended. Careles:
UNGUARDEDLY, bu-gå/rd-èd-lè, ad. For want of UNGUENT, bu-gå/rd-èd-lè, ad. For want of UNGUENT, bu-gå/rd-èd-lè, ad. Having the qualinguent of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the contr UNGUENTARY, fing'gôcht, ta. Having the quality of ointment, fing'gôcht-târ, a. Having the quality of ointment, unguENTOUS, âng-gôcht-tâs, a. Like unguent. UNGUENTOUS, âng-gôcht-tâs, a. Like unguent. UNGUESED, ân-gôcht-a-lêr, a. The length of the UNGUICULAR, ân-gôlk-u-lêr, a. The length of the UNGUICULATED, ân-gôlk-u-lêr, a. The length of the UNGUICULATED, ân-gôlk-u-lâr-câd, a. Claws. UNGUILTY, ân-gôlk-da, a. Not directed. UNGUILTY, ân-gôlt-câ, a. Innocent. UNGUILTY, ân-gôl-câ, a. Innocent. UNGUINOUS, ân-gôl-câ, a. Oily. UNGUILTY, ân-gul-câ, a. A section, or part of a cylinder cut off by a plane oblique to the base. UNGULATE, ân-fayu-lâr, a. Shaped like a hoof. UNHABITABLE, ân-hâb-lît-tâbl, a. Uninhabitable, UNHABITABLE, ân-hâb-lît-tâbl, a. Uninhabitable, UNHACKED, ân-hâk-da, a. Not much used. UNHACKED, ân-hâk-da, a. Not much used. UNHALLOWED, ân-hâk-da, a. Unholy. UNHALLOWED, ân-hâk-da, p. Profaned; unholy. UNHALLOWED, ân-hâk-lâ-lag, pp. Readering unholy. UNHALLOUDER, de location de la locat UNHANDSOMELY, ün-hånd'süm-lê, ad. Ineleganti UNHANDSOMENESS, ün-hånd'süm-nés, ad. Was UNHANDSOMENESS, ûn-nand-aum.

of beauty. Illiberaines.

UNHANDY, ûn-hândée, a. Awkward.

UNHANDY, ûn-hândée, a. To take from a hinge of hook, &c. To divest of hangings. [gallows UNHANGED, ûn-hângd', a. Not put to death by the UNHANGED, ûn-hângd', pp. Stripped of hangings.

UNHANGING, ûn-hângd'ng, ppr. Taking down droughtand (pp. 1864).

UNHAPPIED, ûn-hâp'ded, a. Made unhappy.

UNHAPPIED, ûn-hâp'ded, a. Miserably; unfortia fortunety.

Inately. UNHAPPY, ôn-hàp-ê, a. Miserable; unfortunate. UNHARASSED, ôn-hàr-àsd, pp. Not troubled. UNHARBOUR, ôn-hàr-bôr, vt. To drive from shelted UNHARBOURED, ôn-hàr-bôrd, a. Affording shelter UNHARBOURED, an-har-bard, pp. Not sheltered

1 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u.

UNHARBOURING, an-ha'r-bar-ing, ppr. Not giving harbour or protection.
UNHARDENED, an-ha/rdnd, a. Not obdurate. UNHARDY, un-hå'rd-e, a. Feeble; tender.

UNHARMED, ôn-hà'rmd, a. Not injurea.
UNHARMFUL, ôn-hà'rm-fôl, a. Innoxious.
UNHARMONIOUS, ôn-hàr-mớ'n-ŷôs, a. Not sym[cordantly. metrical. Unmusical. [cordantly. UNHARMONIOUSLY, dn.hå'r-mén-ýñs-lè, ad. Dis-UNHARMONIOUSLY, dn.hå'r-mén-ýñs-lè, ad. Dis-UNHARNESS, dn.hår-nés, vt. To loose from the traces. To disarm.

UNHARNESSED an-ha'r-nesd, pp. Loosed from harof harness. UNHARNESSING, nn-hå'r-nes-ing, ppr. Stripping UNHATCHED, nn-håtshd', a. Not disclosed from the

UNHAUNTED, an-ha'nt-èd, a. Not resorted to. UNHAZARDED, ůn-hàz-ůrd-èd, a. Not adventured. UNHEALTHFUL, an-hèith-fòl, a. Unwholesome. UNHEALTHILY, an-hèith-fl-è, ad. In an unwhole-

[ing unhealthy. some manner. UNHEALTHINESS, un-helth'e-nes, n. State of be-

UNHEALTHY, an-helth-e, a. Siekly. UNHEARD, an-herd', a. Not perceived by the ear.

Unprecedented. UNHEART, dn-hå'rt, vt. To discourage. UNHEARTED, dn-hå'rt-éd, pp. Discouraged. UNHEARTENING, dn-hå'rt-ning, ppr. Discouraging.

UNHEARTENING, ûn-hâ'rt-nîng, ppr. Discouraging.
UNHEATED, ûn-hê't-êd, a. Not made hot.
UNHEDGED, ûn-hê'd', a. Not surrounded by a hedge.
UNHEEDED, ûn-hê'd-êd, a. Disregarded.
UNHEEDING, ûn-hê'd-êd, a. Ot cautious.
UNHEEDING, ûn-hê'd-înj, a. Carcless.
UNHEEDING, ûn-hê'd-ê, a. Precipitate.
UNHELE, ûn-hê'd-e, a. Precipitate.
UNHELE, ûn-hê'd-en, Uneverend.

UNHELE, ûn. ne'l, vt. 10 uncover.
UNH'SLED, ûn-hê'ld, pp. Uncovered.
UNHELING, ûn-hê'l-îng, ppr. Exposing to view.
UNHELMED, ûn-hêlmd', a. Not having a helm.
UNHELPED, ûn-hêlpd', a. Unassisted.
UNHELPFUL, ûn-hêlp-fôl, a. Giving no assistance.
UNHESITATING, ûn-hêz-ît-â't-îng, a. Not remain-

ing in doubt. INHESITATINGLY, an-hez-it a't-ing-ie, ad-I'romptly.

NHEWN, ån-hu'n, part. a. Not new...
NHIDEBOUND, ån-hi'd-båônd', a. Lax of cuticle
NHINDEBED, ån-hln-dård, a. Not opposed.
JNHINGE, ån-hlnj', vt. To throw from the hinges.
To disorder.

The disorder the hinges. NHEWN, an-hu'n, part. a. Not hewn.

Unisorder.

UNHINGED, ûn-hinjd', pp. Taken from the hinges.

NHINGING, ûn-hinjd'ng, ppr. Taking from off the hinges. Rendering unstable in opinion.

NHOARD, ûn-hôrd, vt. To scatter. To steal from the heart.

the hoard.

NHOARDED, an-hord-ed, pp. Scattered. NHOARDING, ån-hô'rd-lng, ppr. Scattering. NHOLINESS, ån-hô'lè-nès, n. Impiety. NHOLY, ån-hô'lè, a. Impious; wicked. NHONEST, ån-on-èst, a. Dishonourable.

NHONOURED, un'on' urd, a. Not treated with respect. NHOOK, an he'k', vt. To take off from a hook.
NHOOKED, an-hekd', pp. Loosened from a hook.

NHOOKED, un-noka, pp. Loosened from a hook. NHOOKING, an-hôk-lng, ppr-Loosening from a hook. NHOOP, an-hô'p, vt. To divest of hoops. NHOOPED, an-hô'pd, pp. Stripped of hoops. NHOOPING, an-hôp-lng, ppr. Stripping off the

hoops: as, a cask. NHOPED, on-hô'pd, a.
NHOPED-FOR, on-hô'p-fôr, a.
NHOPED-FOR, on-hô'p-fôr, a.
NHOPEFUL, on-hô'p-fôl, a. Such as leaves no room

NHORNED, ån-hå'rnd, a. Having no horns. NHORSE, ån-hå'rs, vt. To throw from the saddle. NHORSED, ån-hå'rsd, pp. Thrown from a horse. NHORSING, an-hà'rs lng, ppr. Throwing from a horse, NHOSPITABLE, an-hòs-plt-abl, a. Affording no kindness to strangers. [hospitality. NHOSPITABLY, dn-hos-pit-ab-le, ad. Without NHOSTILE, dn-hos-til, a. Not belonging to an enetion.

my. [tion. NHOUSE, ůn-hàôz', vt. To drive from the habita-NHOUSED ůn-hàôzd', a. Homeless.

UNHOUSED, an-haozd', pp. Driven from a habita

UNHOUSELLED, un-haos-eld, a. Having not the sucrament. See Housel. Or shelter. UNHOUSING, an-hòōz-ing, ppr. Driven from a house UNHUMAN, an-hu-mān, a. Barbarous. UNHUMANLY, ān-hu-mān-i-c, ud. Barbarously. UNHUMANIZE, ān-hu-mān-i-z, vt. To render bar-

barbarous. UNHUMANIZED, ůn-hu'mån-i'zd, pp. Rendered UNHUMANIZING, ůn-hu'mån-i'z-îng, ppr. Render-

UNHUMANIZING, un-nu-man-rz-ng, ppn. Avenuering inhuman.
UNHUMBLED, ån-åm'bld, a. Not humbled.
UNHURT, ån-hårt', a. Free from harm.
UNHURTFUL, ån-hårt'föl, a. Harmless.
UNHURTFULLY, ån-hårt'föl-é, ad. Without harm.
UNHURSBANDED, ån-hårt'bånd-éd, a. Deprived of

support.

UNHUSKED, ån-håsk'd, a. Not stripped of husks.

UNICORN, u-nå-kårn, n. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

UNICORNOUS,u-nå-kå'r-nås,a. Having only one horn.

UNIDEAL, un-i-de'al, a. Not ideal; real.

UNIFLORUS, u-nê-flô-rûs, a. Bearing only one flower. UNIFORM, u-nê-flârm, n. The regimental dress of a soldier.

UNIFORM, u'ne-fà'rm, a. Agreeing with each other. UNIFORMITY, u-nê-fâ'r-mît-ê, n. Resemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, u'nê-farm-lê, ad. Without variation. UNIGENITURE, u-ne-jen-it-yur, n. The state of be-

unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten.

Unidential begotten. mon peduncle in flowers.

UNILITERAL, u-nê-lît-ûr-âl, a. Consisting of one letter only.

UNILLUMINATED, ån-îl-lu'min-â't-êd, a. Dark. UNILLUSTRATED, ån-îl-lūs'trā't-êd, a. Not made

UNILLUSTIMATED, un-lin-åj-in-åbl, a. Not to be imagined.

UNIMAGINABLY, in-lin-åj-in-åb-le, a. To a degree UNIMAGINED, in-lin-åj-ind, a. Not conceived.

UNIMBUED, in-lin-bu'd, a. Not tinctured.

UNIMITABLE, in-lin-it-åbl, a. Not to be imitated.

UNIMITABLY, in-lin-it-åb-le, ad. Beyond the reach of imitation.

of imitation. NIMITATED, un-îm-ît-a't-èd, a. Not imitated. UNIMMORTAL, un-im-ma'r-tal, a. Mortal. [waste.

UNIMPAIRABLE, dn-lm-på'r-åbl, a. Not liable to UNIMPAIRED, dn-lm-på'rd, a. Not worn out. UNIMPASSIONED, dn-lm-påsh'dnd, a. Quiet. UNIMPEACHABLE, dn-lm-pê'tsh-åbl, a. Not accus-

unimpeached. unimpeached. unimpeded, ûn-îm-pê'd-êd, u. Not hindered. unimpelicated, ûn-îm-plê-kā't-êd, u. Not involved. UNIMPLIED, an-im-pli'd, a. Not included by infer-

UNIMPORTANT, ûn-lm-plê'rd, a. Not solicited. UNIMPORTANT, ûn-lm-plê'rt-lant, a. Not momentous. UNIMPORTING, ûn-lm-pê'rt-lng, a. Not being of importance

UNIMPORTUNED, ûn-îm-pôr-tu'nd,a. Not solicited. UNIMPOSING, ûn-îm-pô/z-îng, a. Not obligatory. UNIMPREGNATED, ûn-îm-prég-nâ/t-èd, a. Not im-

pregnated.
UNIMPRESSIVE, dn.fm-prés-fv, a. Not forcible.
UNIMPRESSIVELY, dn.fm-prés-fv-lê, ad. Not forcibly.
UNIMPROVABLE, un-Im-prov-abl, a. Incapable of

melioration. being improvable. NIMPROVABLENESS, an-im-prov-abl-nes,n. Not UNIMPROVED, in-lm-provd, a. Not made better. UNIMPROVING, in-lm-prov-lng, a. Not tending to

UNIMPUTABLE, das im-pu't-abl, a. Not chargeable to. UNINCHANTED, un-in-tshant-ed, c. Not affected by magic.

601 2 7 2

a birth.

UNINCREASABLE, un-in-kre's-abl, a. Admitting no [dened. increase. UNINCUMBERED, ůn-în-kům-bůrd, a. Not bur-UNINDEBTED, ůn-în-dět-éd, a. Not borrowed; not indebted; not under any obligation. UNINDIFFERENT, un-in-diffur-ent, a. Partial. UNINDORSED, un-in-dorsd', a. Not assigned by writing a name on the back.
UNINDUSTRIOUS, ůn-în-důs-trê-ůs,a. Not diligent.
UNINDUSTRIOUSLY, ůn-în-důs-trê-ůs-lê, ad. La-UNINDUSTRIOUSLY, ůn-în-důs-trê-ůs-lê, ad. La-UNINFECTED, ůn-în-fêkt-čèd, a. Not infected. [zily. UNINFECTIOUS, un-in-fek-shus, a. Not capable of communicating itself. UNINFLAMED, un-in-flamd, a. Not set on fire. UNINFLAMMABLE, un-in-flam-abl, a. Not capable of being set on fire. UNINFLUENCED, un-in-fin-ensd, a. Not prejudiced. UNINFORMED, un-in-fa/rmd, a. Untaught. UNINFORMING, ůn-în-já'r-mîng, a. Uninstructive. UNINGENIOUS, ůn-în-já'n-yûs, a. Stupid. UNINGENUOUS, ůn-în-já'n-u ůs, a. Illiberal. UNINHABITABLE, un-in-hab-it-abl, a. Nnfit to be inhabited. UNINHABITABLENESS, ůn-în-håb-ît-åbl-nes, n. Incapacity of being inhabited. [ers. UNINHABITED, un-în-habited, a. Having no dwell-UNINITIATED, un-in-ish'ê-a't-ed, a. Not instructed in the first principles of some art or society, &c. UNINJURED, ån-in-jård, a. Unhurt. UNINQUISITIVE, ån-in-kölz-it-iv, a. Not curious. UNINSCRIBED, un-in-skri/bd, a. Having no inscription. [supernatural illumination. UNINSPIRED, un-in-spi'rd, a. Not having received UNINSTRUCTED, un-in-strukt-ed, a. Not taught. UNINSTRUCTIVE, ůn-în-strůkt-îv, a. Not conferring any improvement.
UNINSULATED, un-in-su-la't-èd, a. Not being detached from every thing else. [loss. UNINSURED, ůn-în-shố/rd, a. Not assured against UNINTELLIGENT, ůn-în-tél-íj-ént, a. Not knowing. UNINTELLIGIBILITY, dn-n-tél-lj-ib-il-it-ê, n. Not being intelligible. [understood. UNINTELLIGIBLE, ån-in-tél-'ij-ibl, a. Not to be UNINTELLIGIBLENESS, ån-in-tél-'ij-ibl-nés, n. Being unintelligible. [understood. UNINTELLIGIBLY, un-in-tél-îj-îb-le, ad. Not to be UNINTENTIONAL, un-in-tén-shun-al, a. Not designed.
UNINTENTIONALLY, ån-in-ten-shån-ål-é, Without design UNINTERESSED, ån-in-ter-esd, a. Not having UNINTERESTED, ån-in-ter-est-ed, a. interest. UNINTERESTING, ån-in-ter-est-ing, a. Exciting no interest UNINTERESTINGLY, un-in'ter-est-ing-le, ad. Without exciting interest. [of intermission. UNINTERMISSION, ůn-în-tửr-mish'ân, n. Defect UNINTERMITTED, ůn-în-těr-mit-èd, a. Continued. UNINTERMITTING, un-in-ter-miteing, a. Continu-UNINTERMITTINGLY, un-in-ter-mit-ing-le, ad. UNINTERMIXED, ûn-în-têr-mîksd', a. Not mingled. UNINTERPOLATED, ûn-în-têr-pô-lâ't-êd, a. Not interpolated. Not inserted subsequent to the original writing. [plained. Not ex-UNINTERPRETED, ůn-în-ter-pré-téd, a. Not ex-UNINTERRUPTED, ůn-în-ter-rüpt-éd, a. Not broken. UNINTERRUPTEDLY, un-in-ter-rupt-ed-le, ad. Without interruption. UNINTRENCHED, ůn-în-trênshd', a. Not intrenched. UNINTRICATED, ůn-în-trîk-ä't-èd, a. Not perplexed. UNINTRODUCED, ůn-în-trô-du'sd, a. Obtrusive. UNINVENTED, ůn-în-vênt'êd, a. Undiscovered. UNINVESTIGABLE, ůn-în-vêst'îg-åbl, a. Not to be searched out. UNINVIDIOUS, un-in-vid-ŷus, a. Not envious. UNINVIDIOUSLY, ůn-în-vid-yůs-lè, ad. UNINVITED, ůn-în-vid-ěd, a. Not asked. UNINURED, ůn-în-u'rd, a. Unaccustomed. Without

pear!

UNIPAROUS, u-nîp²å-růs, a. Bringing oue at a birth UNIQUE, u-nèk, a. Without an equal. UNIRRITATED, ûn-îr²ît-â't-ê'a, a. Not fretted. UNIRRITATING, ûn-îr²ît-â't-îng, a. Not provoking UNIRRITATINGLY, ûn-îr²ît-â't-îng-lê,aa. Not provokingly. UNISON, u-nis-un, or u-niz-un, a. Sounding alone. UNISON, u-nis-un, n. An exact agreement of sound. UNISONANCE, u-nis'ô-nans,n. Accordance of sounds. UNISONANT, u-nis-ô-nant, a. UNISONOUS, u-nis-ô-nant, a. UNISONOUS, u-nis-ô-nant, a. UNIT, u-nit, n. One. The root of numbers. A gold coin of James I. UNITABLE, u-ni't-åbl, a. Capable of being united. UNITARIAN, u-nit-å'r-ŷån, n. One of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone; an anti-trinitarian. UNITARIAN, u-nit-å/r-yan, a. Pertaining to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead, and denying the divinity of Christ. UNITARIANISM, u-nît-å'r-yan-ism, n. The doctrines of Unitarians. UNION, u'n-yan, n The act of joining. Concord. A

UNITAROUS, u-nît'â-růs, a. Producing only one at UNITE, u-nît, vt. To join. To agree.
UNITE, u-nît, vt. To concur. To coalesce. To grow UNITED, u-nît-êd, pp. Joined; mixed. [into one. UNITEDLY, u-nît-êd-lê, ad. So as to join.] UNITEDLY, u-nit-éd-lé, ad. So as to join.

UNITER, u-nit-ûn, n. The person or thing that unites.

UNITING, u-ni'l-îng, ppr. Joining; coalescing.

UNITIVE, u-nit-îv, a. Having the power of uniting,

UNITY, u-nit-îv, a. Having the power of uniting,

UNITY, u-nit-îv, a. Having one. Concord.

UNIVALVULAR, u-nê-vâlv-u-lêr, a. Having only

UNIVALVE, u-nê-vâr-êl, a. General.

UNIVERSAL, u-nê-vêrs-êl, a. General.

UNIVERSAL, u-nê-vêr-êl, a. The whole. UNIVERSAL, u-nê-vêrs'êl, n. The whole. UNIVERSALISM, u-nê-vêrs'êl-îzm, n. The doctrine that all men will be saved, or made happy in future UNIVERSALIST, u-nê-vêrs'êl-îst, n. One who affects to understand all particulars. One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved. UNIVERSALITY, u-nê-vêr-sâl-ît-ê, n. Extension to the whole. UNIVERSALLY, u-nê-vêrs'él-ê, ad. Without excep-UNIVERSALNESS, u-nê-vêrs'él-nés, n. Universality. UNIVERSE, u-ne-vers, n. The general system of things. UNIVERSITY, u-nê-vêrs-ît-ê, n. A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.
UNIVOCAL, u-n¹v²ô-kål, a. Having one meaning.
UNIVOCALLY, ñ-niv²ô-kål. ê, ad. In one term or sense. UNIVOCATION, u-nīv-o-kā-shun, n. Agreement of name and meaning.
UNIVOKE, u'nê-vôk, a. In music: univocal conUNIVOQUE, u'nê-vok, a. cords are the octave, and its occurrences, above or below. and its occurrences, above or below.
UNJEALOUS, ůn-jêl'ds, a. Having no mistrust.
UNJOIN, ůn-jêl'n, vt. To separate.
UNJOINT, ůn-jêl'nt, vt. To disjoint.
UNJOINTED, ůn-jêl'nt-èd, pp. Separated.
UNJOINTED, ůn-jêlnt-èd, a. Separated. UNJOINTED, ůn-jåé'nt-ľag, ppr. Separated.
UNJOINTING, ůn-jáé'nt-ľag, ppr. Separating.—[In many active verbs, as in this, Mr. Webster either forgets, or thinks it unnecessary, to give the present active participle. I never omit it.—J. K.]
UNJOYFUL, ůn-jáé'fůl, a. \ Not joyful; sad; not UNJOYOUS, ůn-jáé'fůl-lė, ad. Not joyfuly; sadly UNJUDGED, ůn-jůjů', a. Not judged.
UNJUDGED, ůn-jůjů', a. Not judged.
UNJUST, ůn-jást', a. Contrary to justice.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, ůn-jůst'fi-i-åbl, a. Not to be defended. fended. [being justifiable. UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, un-just'if-i-abl-nes, n. Not UNJUSTIFIABLY, un-just'if-i-ab-le, ad. Not to be defended. UNJUSTIFIED, un-just-if-i'd, a. Not cleared of guilt. UNJUSTLY, \$\tilde{n}_0\text{injust-le}, ad. Contrary to right.

UNKED, \$\tilde{n}_0'k\text{id}, a.\ \text{A corruption of uncouth. Un-UNKID, \$\tilde{n}_0'k\text{id}, a.\ \text{ usual; odd; strange. Lonely:} solitary.

UNKEMMED, ûn-kémd', a. Unpolished; uncombed. UNKEMPT, ûn-kémpt', a. UNKENNEL, ûn-kén'él, vt. To rouse from retreat. UNKENNELED, ûn-kên-êld, pp. Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog driven from his hole or haunt.

UNKENNELING, an-ken'el-ing, ppr. Driving from

his kennel, as a dog or a fox.

UNKENT, ûn-kept', a. Unknown.

UNKEPT, ûn-kept', a. Not retained.

UNKERNELLED,ûn-ker-nêld,a. Destitute of a kernel.

UNKIND, ûn-kêi'nd, a. Not favourable.
UNKINDLINESS, ûn-kêi'nd-lê-nes, n. Unfavourable-UNKINDLY, ûn-kêi'nd-lê, a. Unfavourable. [ness. UNKINDLY, ûn-kêi'nd-lê, ad. Without kindness.

UNKINDNESS, un-kêi'nd-nes, n. Want of affection. UNKINDNESS, ûn-kêi'nd-nês, n. Want of affection.
UNKING, ûn-kîng', vt. To deprive of royalty.
UNKINGED, ûn-kingd', pp. Deprived of royalty.
UNKINGING, ůn-king'li'k,
UNKINGLIKE, ûn-king'li'k,
UNKINGLY, ûn-king'li'k,
UNKINGLY, ûn-king'li'k,
UNKISSED, ûn-kîng'l, a. Not kissed.
UNKLE, ûngk'l, n. The brother of a father or mother.

See UNCLE.

UNKNIGHTLY, ůn-ni't-lê, a. Unbecoming a knight.
UNKNIT, ůn-nit', vt. To unweave.
UNKNIT, ůn-nit', part. a. Not united.
UNKNOTTED, ůn-nòt'éd, a. Freed from knots.

UNKNOTTY, ûn-nôt-tê, a. Having no knots. UNKNOW, ûn-nôt-tê, a. Having no knots. UNKNOWABLE, ûn-nôt-âbl, a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ûn-nô-lng, a. Ignorant.
UNKNOWING, ûn-nô-lng, ppr. Forgetting.
UNKNOWINGLY, ûn-nô-lng-lè, ad. Ignorantly.

UNKNOWN, un-no'n, a. Not known. Not having communication.

UNKNOWN, ån-nô'n, pp. Forgotten.
UNLABORIOUS, ån-lå-bô'r-ŷas, a. Not laborious.
UNLABOURED, ån-lå-bård, a. Not cultivated by Voluntary. [strings. UNLACE, un-la's, vt. To loose any thing fastened with UNLACED, un-la'sd, pp. Loosed or unfastened. UNLACING, un-la'sd-ing, ppr. Drawing out the lace or cord; unfastening, &c.
UNLADE, un-la'd, vt. To remove from the vessel

which carries.

UNLADED, UNLADEN, or UNLOADEN, un-la'd-

JNLADED, ONLADER, OF UNLOADER, nn-1a'd-éd, în-1à'dn, ûn-1à'dn, pp. Divested of a cargo.
UNLADING, or UNLOADING, ûn-1à'd-îng, or ûn-1à'd-îng, ppr. Taking the cargo out of a ship, &c.
UNLAID, űn-1à'd, a. Not fixed. Not laid out.
UNLAMENTED, ûn-1à'm-int-éd, a. Not deplored.

UNLAP, dn-lap, dt. To unfold.
UNLAPED, dn-lapd, pp. Uncovered; unfolded.
UNLAPED, dn-lapd, pp. Taking off the covering.
UNLARDED, dn-lard-ed, a. Not intermixed.—Johnson. Not stuffed with the fat or lard of bacon, as an

unlarded fowl.—J. K.
UNLATCH, ûn-låtsh', vt. To open by lifting up the latch.
UNLATCHED, ûn-låtsht', pp. Not fastened with a latch.
UNLATCHING, ûn-låtsht'lng, ppr. Lifting the latch

of the door UNLAURELLED, ûn-lâr-éld, a. Not honoured. UNLAVISH, ûn-lâv-fish, a. Not wasteful. UNLAVISHED, ûn-lâv-fishd, a. Not wasted.

UNLA VISHED, ûn-lây'shd, a. Not wasted.
UNLAW, ûn-lây', vt. To deprive of law.
UNLAWED, ûn-lâ'd, pp. Deprived of law.
UNLAWFUL, ûn-lâ'fôl, a. Contrary to law.
UNLAWFULLY, ûn-lâ'fôl-ê, ad. Contrary to law or
UNLAWFULNESS, ûn-lâ'fôl-nês, n. Contrariety to law or
UNLAWING, ûn-lâ'lng, pp. Taking away law.
UNLEARN, ûn-lêr', vt. To forget.
UNLEARNED, ûn-lêr'nêd, or ûn-lêrnd, a. Ignorant;
not informed.

not informed.

UNLEARNED, ůn-lérnď, pp. Blotted from the memory. UNLEARNEDLY, ůn-lér-néd-lê, ad. Ignorantly. UNLEARNEDNESS, ůn-lér-néd-nés, n. Want of

knewledge. UNLEARNING, ån-ler'ning, ppr. Forgetting. UNLEAVENED, ån-lev'nd, a. Not fermented. UNLECTURED, un-lek-tŷurd, a. Not taught by lecture. UNLEISUREDNESS, un-le'zhurd-nes, n. Want of time.

UNLESS, ûn-lês', conj. Except ; if not, UNLESSONED, ûn-lês'dûnd, a. Not taught, UNLETTERED, ûn-lêt'ûrd, a. Unlearned, UNLETTEREDNESS, ûn-lêt'ûrd-nês, n. Want of book learning

UNLEVELLED, un-lev-eld, a. Not laid even. UNLIBIDINOUS, un-lib-id-in-us, a. Not lustful.

UNLICENSED, un-li-sensd, a. Having no regular permission.

UNLICKED, un-likd', a. Not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape. UNLIGHTED, un-li't-ed, a. Not kindled.

UNLIGHTSOME, dn-li't-sům, a. Dark; gloomy. UNLIKE, dn-li'k, a. Dissimilar; improbable.

UNLIKE, ûn-li'k, a Dissimilar; improbable.
UNLIKELIHOOD, ûn-li'k-lê-hôd, n. Improbability.
UNLIKELINESS, ûn-li'k-lê-nês, n. Improbable.
UNLIKELY, ûn-li'k-lê, a. Improbable.
UNLIKELY, ûn-li'k-lê, ad. Improbably.
UNLIKENESS, ûn-li'k-nês, n. Dissimilitude.

UNLIMBER, un-lim'bur, a. Unyielding. UNLIMITABLE, un-lim'it-abl,a. Admitting no bounds,

UNLIMITED, dn-lim-tt-da), d. Admitting no oounds, UNLIMITED, dn-lim-tt-èd, a. Having no limits. UNLIMITEDLY, dn-lim-tt-èd-lè, ad. Boundlessly. UNLIMITEDNESS, dn-lim-tt-èd-nès, n. Largeness. UNLINEAL, dn-lin-ydl, a. Not coming in the order of succession.

UNLINK, dn-lingk', vt. To open.
UNLINKED, dn-lingkd', pp. Separated at the link.
UNLINKING, dn-lingkding, ppr. Separating the rings or links of a chain.

UNLIQUIDATED, un-lik'oe-da't-ed, a. Not settled, as a debt

UNLIQUIFIED, ůn-lîk-ôê-fi'd, a. Undissolved. UNLIQUORED, ûn-lîk-ûrd, a. Not moistened. UNLISTENING, ûn-lîst-nîng, a. Not regarding. UNLIVELINESS, ûn-li'v-lê-nês, n. Dulness.

UNLIVELY, ůn-li'v-lê, a. Not lively; dull. UNLOAD, ůn-lô'd, vi. To disburden.

UNLOADED, un-lo'd-ed, pp. Freed from a load or or cargo.

Cargo. UNLOADING, ûn-lô'd-Îng, ppr. Freeing from a load UNLOCK, ûn-lôk', vt. To open in general. UNLOCKED, ûn-lôkd', pp. Unfastened; opened. UNLOCKED, ûn-lôkd', a. Not fastened with a lock. UNLOCKING, ûn-lôk-Îng, ppr. Opening a lock.

UNLOCKING, ån-lök²(ng, ppr. Opening a lo UNLOOKED, ån-lökd', a. Uncxpected. UNLOOKED for, ån-lökd', a. Uncxpected. UNLOOSE, ån-lö's, vi. To loose all union. UNLOOSED, ån-lö's, vi. To loose. UNLOOSED, ån-lö'sd, pp. Set free. UNLOOSING, ån-lö's-lng, ppr. Setting free. UNLOSABLE, ån-lös's-lbi, a. Not loved. UNLOVED, ån-låvd', a. Not loved. UNLOVELINESS, ån-löx's-la-nås. n. Unamial UNLOVELINESS. ån-löx's-la-nås. n. Unamial

UNLOVED, ûn-lûv'd, a. Not loved.
UNLOVELINESS, ûn-lûv'lê, nês, n. Unamiableness.
UNLOVELY, ûn-lûv'lê, a. That cannot excite love.
UNLOVING, ûn-lûv'lîng, a. Not fond.
UNLUCKILY, în-lûk'l-ê, ad. Unfortunately.
UNLUCKINESS, ûn-lûk'e-nês, n. Unfortunateness.
UNLUCKY, ûn-lûk'e, a. Unfortunate. Ill-omened. UNLUSTROUS, ûn-lûs-trûs, a. Wanting splendour. UNLUTE, ûn-lu't, vt. To separate vessels closed with

chymical cement. UNLUTED, ûn-lu't-éd, pp. Separated as luted vessels. UNLUTING, ůn-lu't-ing, ppr. Separating as luted

vessels. UNMADE, dn-må'd, a. Not formed. Deprived of form. UNMADE, dn-må'd, pp. Destroyed in form.

UNMAGNETIC, ůn-måg-nět-ik, a. Not having mag-

netic properties.

UNMAIDENLY, ûn-mã'dn-lê, a. Unbecoming a maiden.

UNMAIMED, ûn-mã'md, a. Not deprived of any part.

UNMAKABLE, ûn-mã'k-åbl, a. Not possible to be made.

UNMAKE, un-må/k, vt. To deprive of former qualities. UNMAKING, un-må/k-ing, ppr. Depriving of the pe-

UNMALLEABILITY, ůn-mål-ýå-bîl-ît-ê, n. Incapable of being beaten or hammered out.
UNMALLEABLE, ûn-mål'ê-åbl, a. Not malleable.

UNMAN, un-man', vt. To emasculate. To deject.

UNM UNM

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—1, u.

UNMANAGEABLE, ůn-mån'-ěj-åbl, a. Not easily governed.
UNMANAGED, ůn-mản-éjd, a. Not broken by horseUNMANLIKE, ůn-mản-li k, a.

Effeminate.

UNMANNED, un-mand', a. Not furnished with men. Not tamed.

UNMANNED, an-mand', pp. Deprived of the powers and qualities of a man. Softened. Deprived of men,

as a ship.

UNMANNERED, ûn-mån'drd, a. Rude; uncivil. UNMANNERLINESS, un-man'ur-lê-nes, n. Breach

of civility. UNMANNERLY, ůn-mån-ůr-lê, a. Ill bred. UNMANNERLY, ůn-mån-ůr-lê, ad. Uncivilly.

UNMANNING, un-man-ing, ppr. Depriving of manly

powers.

UNMANURED, ůn-må-nu'rd, a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ůn-må'rkd, a. Not observed.

UNMARRED, ůn-mår'd, a. Uninjured.

UNMARRIED, ůn-mår'd, a. Having no husband,

UNMARRIED, ûn-mår-'ê'd, pp. Divorced. UNMARRY, ûn-mår-'ê, vt. To divorce. UNMARRYING, ûn-mår-'ê-'îng, ppr. Divorcing. UNMASCULATE, ûn-mås-'ku-lä't, vt. To emasculate;

UNMASCULATE, ûn-mås-ku-lâ't, vt. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.

UNMASCULATED, ûn-mås-ku-lâ't-ĕd, pp. Deprived UNMASCULATING, ûn-mås-ku-lâ't-ing, ppr. Depriving of manhood; depriving of virility.

UNMASK, ûn-må'sk, vt. To put off the mask.

UNMASK, ûn-må'sk, vt. To strip of a disguise.

UNMASKED, ûn-må'sk, v. To strip of a disguise.

UNMASKED, ûn-må'skd, pp. Stripped of any disguise.

UNMASKING, ûn-må'skd, pp. Stripped of any disguise.

UNMASTERBL, ën må's-tûr-åbl, a. Unconquerable.

UNMASTERBD, ûn-må's-tûr-åbl, a. Unconquerable.

UNMASTERED, ůn-må's-tůrd, a. Not subdued. UNMATCHABLE, ůn-måtsh-åbl, a. Unequalled. UNMATCHED, ůn-måtshd', a. Matchless.

UNMEANING, un-me'n-ing, a. Having no meaning.

UNMEANT, ûn-mênt', a. Not intended. UNMEASURABLE, ûn-mêzh-ûr-åbl, a. Boundless. UNMEASURABLY, ûn-mêzh-ûr-åb-lê, ad. Beyond

UNMEASURED, ůn-mězh-urd, a. Immense. Not UNMECHANICAL, ůn-mê-kān-ik-āl, a. Not according to the principles of mechanics.
UNMECHANICALLY, un-me-kan-ik-al-e, ad. Not

mechanically.

UNMEDDLED with, an med'ld, a. Not touched. UNMEDDLING, an-med'ling, a. Not interfering with

the affairs of others.

UNMEDDLINGNESS, un-med-ling-nes, n. Absence

of interposition.
UNMEDITATED, ûn-med-ît â't-êd, a. Not formed

by previous thought.

UNMEET, ůn-mê't, a. Not fit; not proper.

UNMEETLY, ůn-mê't-lê, a. Not suitably.

UNMEETNESS, ůn-mê't-nês, n. Unfitness.

UNMELLOWED, ůn-mê'l-ô'd, a. Not fully ripened.

UNMELODIOUS, ůn-mê-lô'd-ŷůs, a. Harsh; grating,

UNMELODIOUSLY, ůn-mê-lô'd-ŷůs-lê, ad. Without melady.

melody. UNMELTED, ůn-mělt*éd, a. Undissolved by heat.
UNMENTIONED, ůn-měn*shůnd, a. Not named.
UNMERCANTILE, ůn-měr*kůn-ti'l, a. Not according

to the rules of commerce.
UNMERCENARY, dn-mers'en-er-e, a. Not done for reward.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ůn-mér'tshånt-åbl, a. Un-UNMERCIFUL, ün-mér'sé-fől, a. Cruel; severe. UNMERCIFULLY, ůn-měr'sé-fől-é, ad. Without

Without tenderness UNMERCIFULNESS, un-mer-se-fol-nes, n. Without

UNMERITABLE, ûn-mêr'ît-abl, a. Having no desert. UNMERITED, ûn-mêr'ît-êd, a. Not deserved. UNMERITEDNESS, ûn-mêr'ît-êd-nês, n. State of

being undeserved.

UNMET, ûn-mêt', a. Not met.

UNMETALLIC, ûn-mê-tâl-îk, a. Not having the properties of metal.

UNMIGHTY, în-mi't-ê, a. Not powerful.
UNMILD, în-mi'ld, a. Not mild; fierce.
UNMILDNESS, în-mi'ld-nês, n. Want of mildness.
UNMILDLY, în-mild-lê, ad. Fiercely; not mildly.
UNMILITARY, în-mîl-ît-êr-ê, a. Not according to

UNMILITARY, nn-mil-tt-er-e, a. Not according to military rules.

UNMILKED, nn-mild', a. Not milked.

UNMILLED, nn-mild', a. Not milled.

UNMINDED, nn-mi'nd-éd, a. Not heeded.

UNMINDFUL, nn-mi'nd-fôl, a. Not heedful.

UNMINDFULLY, nn-mi'nd-tôl-é, ad. Carelessly.

UNMINDFULLY, nn-mi'nd-tôl-nés, n. Negligence.

UNMINGUR, nn-mi'nd-fôl - f. resenarate things mixed.

UNMINGLE, un-ming'gl, vt. To separate things mixed. UNMINGLEABLE, un-ming/gl-abl, a. Not susceptive

of mixture.

of mixture.
UNMINGLED, ôn-ming/gld, a. Pure
UNMINGLED, ôn-ming/gld, pp. Not mixed.
UNMINGLING, ôn-mingg-ling, ppr. Not mixing.
UNMINISTERIAL, ôn-min is-tér-yal, a. Not like a

minister of state or of the church. UNMINISTERIALLY, ůn-min-is-tê/r-ýål-ê, ad. Unlike a minister.

UNMIRY, ûn-mi-rê, a. Not fouled with dirt. UNMISSED, ûn-misd', a. Not missed. UNMISTAKEABLE, ûn-mis-tâ'k-âbl, a. That cannot be misunderstood.

UNMISTAKEABLY, un-mis-tă/k-ab-le, ad. Not to be mistaken

UNMISTAKEN, ůn mîs-tå'kn, a. Not misunderstood. UNMISTRUSTING, ůn-mîs-trůst-îng, a. Not sus-

pecting. [softened. UNMITIGABLE, ůn-mît²îg-âbl, a. That may not be UNMITIGATED, ûn-mît²îg-â't-ċd, a. Not softened. UNMIXED, ûn-mîkst', a. } Not mingled with any thing. UNMIXT, ûn-mîkst', a. } Not mingled with any thing. UNMOANED, ûn-mô'nd, a. Not lamented. UNMODIFIABLE, ûn-mô'd-ât-i-âbl, a. That cannot be reduced to a worst desired form.

reduced to a more desired form.

UNMODIFIED, un-mod'if-i'd, a. Not modified. UNMODISH, un-mo'd-ish, a. Not according to the

UNMOIST, un-måé'st, a. Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, un-måd'snd, a. Not made wet. UNMOLD, un-må'ld, vt. To reduce from any form. UNMOLDED, un-må'ld-åd, pp. Changed in form. UNMOLDING, un-mo'ld-ing, ppr. Changing the

shape, &c. [ance. UNMOLESTED, ůn-mô-lést-éd, a. Free from disturb-

UNMONIED, un-mun'ê'd, a. Having no money. UNMONOPOLIZE, un-mô-nôp-ô-liz, vt. To rescui

from being monopolized.
UNMONOPOLIZED, ůn-mô-nôp-ô-li/zd, pp. Open to

general purchase or sale.

UNMONOPOLIZING, un-mô-nop-ô-li'z-lng, ppr.

Throwing open to general use, purchase, sale, &c. any commodity.

UNMOOR, un-mo'r, vt. To loose from land by taking

up the anchors.
UNMOORED, ûn mô'rd, pp. Loosed from anchorage.
UNMOORING, ûn mô'r ing, ppr. Loosing from land by taking up the anchor.
UNMORALIZED, un-mor-a-li/zd, a. Untutored by

morality.
UNMORTGAGED, ůn-mà'r-gějd, a. Not mortgaged.
UNMORTIFIED, ůn-mà'r-tif-i'd, a. Not subdued by

severities.

UNMOTHERLY, ûn-mûth'-ûr-lê, a. Not like a mother. UNMOUNTED, ûn-måönt'-êd, a. Not mounted. UNMOVABLE, ûn-mô'v-abl, a. Such as cannot be re-

be moved.

UNMOVABLY, ûn-mô'v-âb-lê, ad. Fixed so as not to UNMOVABLY, ûn-mô'v-âb-lê, ad. Unalterably, UNMOVED, ûn-mô'vd, a. Not put out of place No

UNMOVING, ůn-mô'v-îng, a. Having no motion.
UNMOULD, ůn-mô'ld, vt. To change as to the form.
UNMOURNED, ůn-mô'rnd, a. Not lamented.
UNMUFFLE, ůn-můfl, vt. To put off a covering from

the face

UNMUFFLED, un-musseld, pp. Not covered. [vcring-UNMUFFLING, un musselsing, ppr. Taking off the co

ENMURMURED, un-mur'murd, a. Not murmured at. UNMURMURING, un-mur-mur-ing, ppr. Not com-

plaining.
UNMUSICAL, ůn-mu-zik-ål, a. Not harmonious.
UNMUSICALLY, ůn-mu-zik-ål-å, ad. Not harmo-

niously. UNMUTILATED, un-mu'til-å't-èd, a. Entire. UNMUZZLE, un-muz'l, vt. To loose from a muzzle. UNMUZZLED, ůn-můzlí, pp. Loosed from a muzzle. UNMUZZLING, ůn-můzlí, pp. Loosed from a muzzle. UNMUZZLING, ůn-můzlíng, ppr. Loosing from a UNNAMED, ůn-ná'md, a. Not mentioned, [muzzle. UNNATIVE, ůn-ná'tý, a. Not native. UNNATURÁL, ůn-nát'ýůr-ál, a. Contrary to the

laws of nature.

UNNATURALIZE, ůn-nåt'ýůr-ål-i'z, vt. To divest

of affections implanted by nature.
UNNATURALIZED, ůn-nåt-ýůr-ål-i'zd, pp.
vested of natural feelings. Di.

UNNATURALIZING, un-nat-yur-al-i'z-ing,

Divesting of natural feelings.

UNNATURALLY, un-uat-yur-al-e, ad. In opposition to nature. [riety to nature. tion to nature. [riety to nature. UNNATURALNESS, un-nat-yur-al-nes, n. Contra-UNNAVIGABLE, un-nav-ig-abl, a. Not to be passed

by vessels.
UNNAVIGATED, ůn-nåv-lg-å/t-ěd, a. Not sailed over.
UNNECESSARILY, ůn-něs-és sěr-ll-é, ad. Needlessly. UNNECESSARINESS, un-nes'es-ser-e-nes, n. Need-

UNNECESSARY, ůn-nés-és-sér-é, n. Useless. UNNECESSITATED, ůn-né-cés-ít-á/t-éd, a. Not

required by necessity.

UNNEEDFULLY, ån-nė'd-fôl, a. Not wanted.

UNNEEDFULLY, ån-nė'd-fôl-ė, ad. Needlessly.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ån-nà'-būr-lè, a. Not kind.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ån-nà'-būr-lè, ad. Not suitable

to a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ûn-nêrv-å/t, a. Weak; feeble.

UNNERVED, ûn-nêrv/, vt. To weaken.

UNNERVED, ûn-nêrvd/, a. Weak; feeble.

UNNERVED, ûn-nêrvd/, pp. Deprived of the strength of the nerves. [strength of the nerves. UNNERVING, un-nervengen, ppr. Depriving of the

UNNETHES, un-ne'ths, ad. Scarcely; hardly.

UNNOBLE, ůn-nô'bl, a. Mean; ignoble. UNNOBLY, ůn-nô'blê, ad. Meanly; ignobly. UNNOTED, ůn-nôt'ěd, a. Not observed. UNNOTICED, un-no-tisd, a. Not taken notice of.

UNNUTICED, ûn-nô-tisd, a. Not taken notice of UNNUMBERED, ûn-nûm'-bûrd, a. Innumerable. UNNURTURED, ûn-nûm'-bûrd, a. Not obeyed. [fault. UNOBEYED, ûn-ô-bêrd, a. Not obeyed. [fault. UNOBJECTED, ûn-ôb-jêkt'-bêd, a. Not charged as a UNOBJECTIONABLE, ûn-ôb-jêk'-shûn-âbl, a. Not

to be objected against. UNOBJECTIONABLY, ůn-ôb-jěk'shůn-åb-lê, ad. Not liable to objection. [b UNOBLITERATED, ůn-ob-lit'ůr-å/t-éd, - [blotted out. a.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ůn-ôb-nôks-ýůs, a. Not liable. UNOBNOXIOUSLY,ůn-ôb-nôks-ýůs-lê,ad. Inoffensive. UNOBSCURED, ůn-ôb-sku'rd, a. Not darkened.

UNOBSEQUIOUS, an-ob-sé-kôê-as, a. Not servilely submissive.

UNOB SEQUIOUSLY, ún-òb-sé-kôê-ůs-lê, ad. Not with servile submissiveness.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ůn-ôb-sê'kôê-ůs-nês, Incompliance. fable. UNOBSERVABLE, ůn-ób-zěrv'åble, a. Not discover-UNOBSERVANCE, ůn-ób-zěrv'åns, n. Inattention. UNOBSERVANT, ůn-ób-zěrv'dnt, a. Not attentive. UNOBSERVED, ůn-ób-žérv'd, a. Not heeded.

UNOBSERVEDLY, ůn ôb-zervéd-le, ad.

being observed. UNOBSERVING, ån-òb-zérv-ing, a. Inattentive. UNOBSERVINGLY, ån-òb-zérv-ing-lè, ad. Inatten-

UNOBSTRUCTED, ůn-ob-strůkt-ed, a. Not hindered. UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ůn-ob-strůkt-ev, a. Not raising any obstacle. [out obstruction. UNOBSTRUCTIVELY, ůn-ôh-strůkt-îv-lê, ad. With-UNOBTAINABLE, un-ob-ta'n-abl,a. Not within reach. UNOBTAINED, ůn-ób-tå'nd, a. Not gained. UNOBTRUSIVE, ůn-ób-trå'sív, a. Modest; humble, UNOBTRUSIVELY, ůn ób-trå'sív-lê, ad. Modestly;

humbly.

numny, UNOBYIOUS, ůn-òb²výůs, a. Not readily occurring. UNOCCUPIED, ůn-òb²výůd, a. Unpossessed. UNOFFENDED, ůn-òf-fénd²éd, a. Not offended. UNOFFENDING, ûn-ôf-fênd-Ing, a. Harmless. UNOFFENSIVE, ûn-ôf-fêns-iv, a. Giving no offence. UNOFFENSIVELY, ûn-ôf-fêns-iv-lê, ad. Withou

Without

UNOFFERED, ûn-of-ûrd, a. Notproposed to acceptance. UNOFFICIAL, ůn-ôf-fish-êl, a. Not pertaining to office. UNOFFICIALLY, ůn-ôf-fish-êl-ê, ad. Not officially. UNOFTEN, ůn ô'fn, ad. Rarely. UNOIL, ůn-åê'l, vt. To free from oil.

UNOILED, ûn-àê/ld, a. Not smeared with oil.
UNOILED, ûn-àê/ld, pp. Not oiled.
UNOILING, ûn-àê/l-îng, ppr. Freeing from oil.

UNOPENED, ůn-ô'pnd, a. Not unclosed.
UNOPENING, ůn-ô'p-ning, a. Not opening. [fects.
UNOPERATIVE, ůn-ôp-ûr-â't-îv, a. Producing no ef-UNOPOSED, ůn-ôp-pô'zd, a. Not encountered by any obstruction.

UNOPRESSED, ůn-óp-présd', a. Not burthened. UNORDERLY, ůn-à'r-důr-lê, a. Irregular. UNORDINARY, ůn-à'r-dln-êr-ê, a. Uncommon.

UNORGANIZED, un-a'r-gun-i'zd, a. Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ůn-ô-rlj-în-ål, a.
UNORIGINATED, ůn-ô-rlj-în-å't-éd, Ungenerated.

UNORNAMENTAL, ůn-år-nå-mént-édl, a. Plain. UNORNAMENTED, ůn-år-nå-mént-édl, a. Not adorned. UNORTHODOX, ůn-år-thô-dòks, a. Not holding pure doctrine. [boastful. UNOSTENTATIOUS, ůn-ôs-tén-tå-shůs, a. Not UNOSTENTATIOUSLY, ůn-ôs-tén-tå-shůs-lê, ad.

Without ostentation.
UNOXYGENATED, ůn-ôks-íj-én-å/t-éd,
UNOXYGENIZED, ůn-ôks-íj-én-í/zd, a. \} Not hav-

ing oxygen in combination. UNOWED, un-6'd, a. Having no owner.

UNOWED, ûn-6'd, a. Having no owner.

UNOWNED, ûn-6'nd, a. Not acknowledged.

UNPACIFICK, ûn-pà-siffik, a. Not calmed.

UNPACK, ûn-pà-siffik, a. Not calmed.

UNPACK, ûn-pàk', vt. To disburden.

[artifices.

UNPACKED, ûn-pàkd', a. Not collected by unlawful

UNPACKED, ûn-pàkd', pp. Opened, as goods. Not

brought together by unlawful artifices, as an un
packed inter

unpacked jury.

Unpacking, dn-påk'ing, ppr. Opening a package.

Unpained, dn-på'd, a. Not discharged.

Unpained, dn-på'd, a. Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, un-pa no, a. Sunering no pain.
UNPAINFULLY, un-pă'n-fôl, a. Giving no pain.
UNPAINFULLY, un-pă'n-fôl-ê, ad. Without pain.
UNPALATABLE, un-pā'l-ét-ābl, a. Nauseous.
UNPALLED, un-pā'ld, a. Not become disgusting.
UNPANOPLIED, un-pān-ô-ple'd, pp. Destitute of complete armour. piness. UNPARADISE, un-pār'ā-di's, vt. To deprive of hap-UNPARADISED, un-pār'ā-di'sd, pp. Rendered un-

happy. [of happiness. UNPARADISING, un-par-4a-di's-ing, ppr. Depriving UNPARAGONED, un-par-4a-di's-ing, ppr. Depriving UNPARALLED, un-par-4al-ield, a. Having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ůn-par-důn-abl, a. Irremissible. UNPARDONABLY, ůn-pâr-důn-ab-lê, ad. Beyond

forgiveness.

UNPARDONED, ůn-på'r-důnd, a. Not forgiven.

UNPARDONING, ůn-pår'důn-ing, a. Not forgiving.

UNPARLIAMENTARILY, ůn-pår-lå-měnt-ér- îl-è ad. Against the rules of parliament. UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, un-par-la-ment-ér-e.

nės, n. Contrariety to the constitution of parliament. UNPARLIAMENTARY, an -par -la -ment-er -e, a.

Contrary to the rules of parliament. UNPARTED, un-pa/rt-ed, a. Undivided. UNPARTIAL, ůn-på'r-shål, a. Equal; honest. UNPARTIALLY, ůn-på'r-shål-ĉ, ad. Equally. UNPARTICIPATED, ůn-pår-tís-íp-å't-čd, a. Not

shared.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—;, u.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ůn-f îl-ô-zòf-îk-âl-ê, ad. In a manner contrary to right reason. UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ůn-f îl-ô-zòf-îk-âl-nés UNPASSABLE, un-pas'abl, a. Not current, not suffered to pass.

UNPASSIONATE, ûn-påsh ûn-êt, a. Calm; imUNPASSIONATED, ûn-påsh ûn-êt-êd, partial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ûn-påsh ûn-êt-lê, ad. Without passion. UNPASTORAL, ûn-på's-tůr-ål, a. Not pastoral. UNPASTORALLY, ůn-på's-tůr-ål-å,ad. Not pastorally. UNPATENTED, ůn-påt-ånt-åd, a. Not granted by from the character of a philosopher. UNPHILOSOPHIZED, dn-fil-ds'ô-fi'zd, a. Degraded patent.
UNPATHED, ůn-på thd, a. Untracked.
UNPATHETICALLY, ůn på thét ik-ål-ê, ad. Not movingly. UNPATHETICK, un-pa-thét'ik, a. Not moving. UNPATRONIZED, ůn-påt'růn-i'zd, a. Not having a patron. UNPATTERNED, un-pat-urnd, a. Having no equal. UNPATTERNED, ûn-pâk'dırıd, a. Having no equal.
UNPAVED, ûn-pâ'vd, a. Not paved.
UNPAWNED, ûn-pâ'nd, a. Not given to pledge.
UNPAY, ûn-pâ', vt. Not to pay.
UNPAY, ûn-pâ'dı, pp. Not eompensated.
UNPAYING, ûn-pâ'lng, ppr. Not paying.
UNPAYING, ûn-pâ'lng, ppr. Not paying.
UNPAYINGLY, ûn-pâ's-âblê, ad. Unprofitably.
UNPEACEABLE, ûn-pê's-âblê, ad. Not peaceably.
UNPEACEFUL, ûn-pê's-fôl-ê, ad. Quarrelsomely.
UNPEACEFULLY, ûn-pê's-fôl-ê, ad. Quarrelsomely.
UNPEACEFULLY, ûn-pê's-fôl-ê, ad. Not distinguished by a pedigree. by a pedigree. [peg. UNPEG, ûn-pêg', vt. To open any thing closed with a UNPEGGED, ûn-pêgd', pp. Loosed from pegs. UNPEGGING, ún-pêg'ing, ppr. Pulling the pegs out UNPEGGING, ûn-peg-ing, ppr. Funing the pegs car of any thing.

UNPELTED, ûn-pêlt'êd, a. Not assailed with stones.

UNPEN, ûn-pên', vt. To open a pen or dam.

UNPENAL, ûn-pên'âl, a. Not subject to a penalty.

UNPENETRABLE, ûn-pên'ît-râbl, a. Impenetrable.

UNPENETRABLE, ûn-pên'ît-râb-lê, ad. Impenetrably.

UNPENITENTLY, ûn-pên'ît-ênt, a. Impenitent.

UNPENITENTLY,ûn-pên'ît-ênt-lê, ad. Impenitently.

UNPENNED, ûn-pên'ît, pp. Let loose from a pen or dam. dam. [from a pen or dam. UNPENNING, ůn-pěn-ing, ppr. Opening; letting loose UNPENSIONED, ůn-pěn-shůnd, a. Not kept in dependence by a pension.

UNPEOPLE, dn-pê'pl, vt. To deprive of inhabitants.

UNPEOPLED, dn-pê'pld, pp. Depopulated.

UNPEOPLING, dn-pê'p-lîng, ppr. Depriving of inhabitants. UNPERCEIVABLE, ûn-pêr-sê'v-âbl, a. Not obvious. UNPERCEIVED, ûn-pêr-sê'vd, a. Not observed. UNPERCEIVEDLY, ûn-pêr-sê'v-êd-lê, ad. So as not to be perceived. to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ůn-pěr-fékt, a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTED, ůn-pěr-fékt-éd, a. Not completed.

UNPERFECTLY, ůn-pěr-fékt-lé, ad. Imperfectly.

UNPERFECTNESS, ůn-pěr-fékt-něs, n. Incompleteness.

[trated by holes. UNPERFORATED, ûn-pêr-fâ/r-â/t-êd, a. Not pene-UNPERFORMED, ûn-pêr-fâ/rmd, a. Undone. UNPERFORMING, ûn-pêr-fâ/r-mîng, a. Not discharging its office. UNPERISHABLE, un-per'ish-abl, a. Exempt from UNPERISHABLY, ûn-pêr'îsh-åb-lê, ad Not to decay.
UNPERISHED, ûn-pêr'îsh-îng, a. Not destroyed.
UNPERISHING, ûn-pêr'îsh-îng, a. Durable.
UNPERJURED, ûn-pêr'îşh-îng, a. Free from perjury.
UNPERMANENT, ûn-pêr'mâ-nênt, a. Not durable. UNPERPLEX, un-per-pleks', vt. To relieve from perplexity.
UNPERPLEXED, ůn-pér-plěksď, a. Not embarrassed.
UNPERPLEXED, ůn-pér-plěksď, pp. Not embarrassed.
UNPERPLEXING, ůn-pér-plěks²ing, ppr. Freeing from perplexity.
UNPERSPIRABLE, un-per-spi-rabl, a. Not to be

able to philosophy.

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from the character of a philosopher.

UNPHILOSOPHIZING, 'n-fil-os-'o-fi'z-ing, ppr.

Degrading from the rank of a philosopher.

UNPHYSICKED, 'n-fiz-ikd, a. Not indebted to medicine. UNPIERCED, ûn-pê'rsd, a. Not penetrated. UNPILLARED, ûn-pîl'ûrd, a. Deprived of pillars. UNPILLOWED, ûn-pîl-2'd, a. Wanting a pillow.
UNPIN, ûn-pîn', vt. To open what is fastened with a pin.
UNPINKED, ûn-pîngkd', a. Not marked with eyelet-UNPINNED, un-pind', pp. Loosed from pins. UNPINNING, un-pinding, ppr. Taking pins out of any thing.
UNPITIED, ûn-pît'éd, a. Not compassionated.
UNPITIEUL, ûn-pît'é-fôl, a. Not merciful.
UNPITIFULLY, ûn-pît'é-fôl-ê, ad. Unmercifully.
UNPITYING, ûn-pît'é-lng, a. Having no eompassion.
UNPLACABLE, ûn-plâk'âbil, a. Not to be appeased.
UNPLACED, ûn-plâ'sd, a. Having no place of dependance.
UNPLAGUED, ůn-plå/gd, a. Not tormented.
UNPLANTED, ůn-plånt-éd, a. Spontaneous. UNPLASTERED, ûn-plâ's-tûrd, a. Not plastered. UNPLAUSIBLE, ûn-plâ's-fbl,a. Not of fair appearance. UNPLAUSIBLY, ûn-plâ'z-fbl,a. Not with a fair appearance.
UNPLAUSIVE, dn-plá'z-lv, a. Not approving.
UNPLEADABLE, dn-plá'd-åbl, a. Not capable to by alleged in plea. UNPLEASANT, ön-plêz'ênt, a. Not delighting. UNPLEASANTLY, on-plêz'ênt-lê, ad. Üneasily. UNPLEASANTNESS, ün-plêz'ênt-nês, n. Want of qualities to give delight.
UNPLEASED, ûn-plê'zd, a. Not delighted.
UNPLEASING, ûn-plê'z-îng, a. Offensive.
UNPLEASINGLY, ûn-plê'z-îng-lê, ad. In a manner to displease.
UNPLEASINGNESS, un-plê'z-"ing-nes, n. Want of qualities to please.
UNPLEASIVE, un-plé'z-lv, a. Not pleasing.
UNPLIABLE, un-pliéabl, a.

Not easily bent. UNPLIABLE, un-phi-aui, a. \ Not easily bent. UNPLIANT, ûn-pli-ânt, a. \ Not plowed. UNPLOWED, ûn-plâôd', a. Not plowed. UNPLUME, ûn-plu'm, vt. To strip of plumes; to degrade. UNPLUMED, ûn-plu'md, pp. Deprived of plumes. UNPLUMING, ûn-plu'm-ing, ppr. Stripping off the feathers. UNPLUNDERED, un-plun'durd, a. Not robbed. UNPOETICAL, ůn-pô-ět-îk-āl, a. Not as becomes a UNPOETICK, ůn-pô-ět-îk, a. poet. UNPOETICALLY, ůn-pô-ět-îk-āl-ê, ad. Unbecoming a poet. UNPOINTED, un-paent-ed, a. Having no point or sting. Not observing punetuation. UNPOISON, ûn-påĉ-zůn, vt. To remove poison from. UNPOISONED, ûn-påĉ-zůnd, pp. Not poisoned. UNPOISONING, în-paé-zun-îng, ppr. Expelling poison. UNPOISED, în-paé-zu, a. Wanting equipoise. UNPOLISHED, în-pôl-îshd, a. Not smoothed. Not UNPOLITE, ůn-pô-li't, a. Not civil. UNPOLITELY, in-pô-li/t-lè, ad. In an uncivil manner. UNPOLITENESS, ûn-pô-li/t-nēs, n. Want of civility. UNPOLLED, ûn-pô'ld, a. Not registered as a voter. UNPOLLUTED, ûn-pûl-lu/t-éd, a. Not defiled. UNPOPULAR, un-pop-u-ler, a. Not fitted to please the people.
UNPOPULARITY, un-pop-u-lar'at-ê, n. Want of qua-UNPERSIANABLE, du-per-spiratul, a. Hot to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
UNPERSUADABLE, du-per-sôd'd-abl, a. Inexorable.
UNPETRIFIED, du-pèt-rê-fi/d,a. Not turned to stone.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, du-fil-ô-zôf'lk-âl, a. Unsuitlities to please the people. [larity. UNPOPULARLY, un-pop-u-ler-le, ad. Without popu-unPORTABLE, un-port-abl, a. Not to be carried. UNPORTIONED, un-port-shund, a. Not endowed with a fortune.

n. Incongruity with philosophy. UNPHILOSOPHIZE, an-fil-os-6-fi/z, vt. To degrade

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

UNPORTUOUS, ån-pô/rt-u-ås, a. Having no ports. UNPOSSESSED, ån-påz-sésd', a. Not had; not session. enjoyed.

UNPOSSESSING, ůn-půz-zés-ing, a. Having no pos-UNPOSSIBLE, ůn-pòs-ibl, a. Not possible. UNPOWDERED, ůn-pàs-důrd, a. Not sprinkled with

powder. UNPRACTICABLE, ûn-pråk-tik-åbl, a. Not feasible. UNPRACTICABLY, ůn-pråk tik-åb-lê, ad. Not feasibly. [experience.

UNPRACTISED, ůn-pråk-ti'zd, a. Not skilful by

UNPRAISED, ůn-prå'zd, a. Not praised. UNPRECARIOUS, ůn-prê-kå'r-yůs, a. Not dependent on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, un-près-êd-ent-ed, a. Not justifiable by example.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY, un-prés-éd-ent-éd-le, ad.

Without precedent.

Without precedent.

UNPRECISE, ůn-prê-si's, a. Loose; not exact.

UNPREDESTINED, ůn-prê-děs-tůnd, a. Not pre-

viously determined.

UNPREDICT, ûn-prê-dîkt', vi. To retract prediction. UNPREDICTED, ûn-prê-dîkt'-êd, pp. Not predicted. UNPREDICTING, ûn-prê-dîkt'-îng, pp. Retracting a

prediction. NPREFERRED ůn-prê-férd', a. Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ûn-prêg-nânt, a. Not prolific. UNPREJUDICATE, ûn-prê-jô-dê-kå/t, a. \ Not pre-UNPREJUDICATED, ûn-prê-jô-dê-kå/t-èd, \ possessed by any settled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, un-préj'u-disd, a. Free from prejudice. [ing unprejudiced. INPREJUDICEDNESS, ůn-préj-u-disd-nès, n. Be-UNPRELATICAL, ůn-pré-låt-ik-ål, a. Unsuitable to [ing unprejudiced.

a prelate.
UNPRELATICALLY, ûn-prê-låt-îk-ål-ê, ad. Unsuit-

ably to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ûn-prê-méd-ît-ā/t-éd, a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREMEDITATEDLY,ûn-prê-méd-ît-ā/t-éd-lê,ad.

Without premeditation. UNPREPARED, un-pre-pa/rd, a. Not fitted by previons measures.

UNPREPAREDNESS, un-prê-pa/r-èd-nès, n. State of being unprepared. [sessed. UNPREPOSSESSED, ån-prê-pò-zésd',a. Not prepos-UNPREPOSSESSING, ån-prê-půz-zés'îng, a. Not

having a winning appearance.
UNPRESSED, ûn-prêsd', a. Not enforced. [ble.
UNPRESUMPTUOUS, ûn-prê-zûmp'tu-ûs, a. Hum-UNPRESUMPTUOUSLY, ûn-prê-zûmp'tu-ûs-lê, ad.

Without presumption. UNPRETENDING, un-prê-tend-ing, a. Not claim-

ing any distinctions.

UNPRETENDINGLY, un-pre-tending-le, ad. With-

out pretension. [force. UNPREVAILING, ûn-prê-vê1-îng, a. Being of no UNPREVENTED, ûn-prê-vênt-êd, a. Not hindered. UNPRINCE, ûn-prîns', vt. To deprive of sovereignty. UNPRINCED, ûn-prînsd', pp. Deprived of a principality. [principality. UNPRINCING, un-prins'ing, ppr. Depriving of a UNPRIEST, un-prest, vt. To deprive of the orders of

UNPRIESTLY, ûn-prê'st-lê, a. Unsuitable to a priest. UNPRINCELY, ûn-prîns'lê, a. Unsuitable to a prince. UNPRINCIPLED, ûn-prîn'sîpld, a. Not settled in

UNPRINTED, ûn-prînt-êd, a. Not printed. UNPRISONED, ûn-prîz-ûnd, a. Set free. UNPRIZABLE, ûn-priz-ābl, a. UNPRIZED. ûn-prizd, a.

UNPRIZED, ůn-pri'zd, a. Not valued. UNPROCLAIMED, ůn-prô-klå/md, a. Not notified

by a public declaration.
UNPRODUCTIVE, ůn-pro-důkt-iv, a. Barren.
UNPRODUCTIVELY, ůn-prô-důkt-iv-lè, ad. renly. [producing sufficient. UNPRODUCTIVENESS, un-pro-dükt-iv-nes, n. Not UNPROFANED, un-pro-fü'nd, a. Not violated. UNPROFESSIONAL, un-pro-fesh-un-el, a. Out of

the line of one's profession.

UNPROFESSIONALLY, ůn-prô-fésh'ůn-él-é, ad. Contrary to professional practice. UNPROFICIENCY, un-pro-fish-éns-ê, n. Want of

proficiency.
UNPROFITABLE, ůn-pròf-it-åbl, a. Useless.
UNPROFITABLENESS, ůn-pròf-it-åbl-nės, n. Use-

UNPROFITABLY, ûn-prôf-ît-åb-lê, ad. Uselessly. UNPROFITED, ûn-prôf-ît-êd, a. Having no gain. UNPROHIBITED, ûn-prô-hib-ît-êd, a. Lawful.

UNPROJECTED, ůn-prô-jekt-éd, a. Not planned.

UNPROLIFICK, un-prò-lif-lk, a. Barren.
UNPROMISED, un-prò-lif-lk, a. Not engaged.
UNPROMISING, un-pròm-lis-ling, a. Giving no promise of excellence.

UNPROMPTED, ûn-pròmpt-éd, a. Not dictated. UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ûn-prô-nàôns-abl, a. That

cannot be pronounced.

UNPRONOUNCED, ûn-prô-nåônsd', a. Not uttered.

UNPROP, ûn-pròp', vt. To deprive of support.

UNPROPER, ûn-pròp'ûr, a. Unfit. Not right.

UNPROPERLY, ûn-pròp'ûr-lê, ad. Contrarily to

propriety.
UNPROPHETICAL, ûn-prôf-fét-fk-ål, a. \ Not fore-UNPROPHETICK, ůn-prô-fét-ik, a. ture events

UNPROPHETICALLY, ůn-prô-fét-îk-ål-ê, ad. Not

prophetically.
UNPROPITIOUS, un-pro-plsh-us, a. Not favourable. UNPROPITIOUSLY, un-pro-pish-us-lê, ad. Unfavourably

UNPROPORTIONABLE, ůn-prô-pô/r-shůn-åbl, a. Not suitable.

UNPROPORTIONABLY, ůn-prô-pô/r-shůn-åb-lê,ad.

Without proportion.
UNPROPORTIONATE, ůn-prô-pở/r-shắn-ết, a. \ Not UNPROPORTIONED, ůn-prò-pở/r-shắnd, a. \}

suited. unproposed, ûn-pròpo'zd, a. Not proposed. Unproped, ûn-pròpo', a. Not supported. Unproped, ûn-pròpo', pp. Not supported. Unpropping, ûn-pròpo'ing, ppr. Taking away a

support.
UNPROSPEROUS, du-pròs'par-as, a. Unfortunate. UNPROSPEROUSLY, un-pros-pur-us-le, ad. Unof being unprosperous. successfully. UNPROSPÉROUSNESS, un-pros-pur-us-nes, n. State UNPROTECTED, un-pro-tikt-ed, a. Not defended.

UNPROTRACTED, ån-prô-tråkt-éd, a. Not delayed. UNPROVED, ån-prôvd, a. Not tried. Not evinced by argument.
UNPOVIDE, un-pro-vi'd, vt. To divest of qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, an-prò-vi'd-èd, a. Not supplied. UNPROVIDED, an-prò-vi'd-èd, pp. Unsupplied. UNPROVIDENT an-prò-vi'd-ènt, a Deficient in cantion. UNPROVIDENTIALLY, ůn-prov'îd-en'shål-e, ad.

Against providence. UNPROVIDENTLY, un-prov-id-ent-le, ad. Without

providence.
UNPROVIDING, ůn-prô-vi/d-lng, ppr. Not supplying,
UNPROVISIONED, ůn-prô-vizh-ůnd, a. Not sup-

plied with provisions.
UNPROVOKED, dn-prd-vô/kd, a. Not provoked.
UNPROVOKING, dn-prd-vô/k-ing, a. Giving no of-

fence.
UNPRUDENTIAL, ůn-prô-děn'shål, a. Imprudent.
UNPRUDED, ůn-prô'nd, a. Not cut; not lopped.
UNPUBLICK, ůn-půb'lík. a. Private.
[public.
UNPUBLISHED, ůn-půb'líkhd, a. Not given to the
UNPUNCTUAL, ůn-půngk'tu-ěl, a. Not exact in time.
UNPUNCTUALITY, ůn-půngk-tu-ål'lt-è, n. Want

of attention to time. UNPUNCTUALLY, un-pungk'tu-al-e, ad. Without punctuality. [with stops. UNPUNCTUATED, un-pungk-tu-å/t-å/d,a. Not marked UNPUNISHED, un-pungk-tu-å/t-å/d,a. Not punished.

UNPUNISHING, un-pun'ish-ing, a. Not inflicting punishment. UNPURCHASED, ån-pår'tshesd, a. Unbought. UNPURE, ån-pu'r, a. Not clean; not pure.

UNPURGED, un-purid'. a. Unpurified.

cable.

warded.

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UNPURIFIED, ůn-pu'r-ê-fi'd, a. Not cleansed.
UNPURIFYING, ůn-pu'r-ê-fi'lng, ppr. Not cleansing.
UNPURPOSED, ůn-půr-půsd, a. Not designed.
                                                                                                                UNRECOMPENSED, ůn-rék'ůn-pénsd, a. Not re-
                                                                                                                UNRECONCILABLE, ůn-rék-ůn-si/l-åbl, a. Impla-
UNRECONCILABLY, ůn-rék-ůn-si/l-åb-lê, ad. Im-
UNPURSUED, ûn-pūr-pūsa, a. Not designed.
UNPURSUED, ån-pūrsa', a. Robbed.
UNPURSUED, ån-pūr-su'd, a. Not pursued.
UNPUREFIED, ån-put-tré-fi'd, a. Not corrupted.
UNQUAFFED, ån-köåfd', pp. Not drank.
UNQUALIFIED, ån-köåld-é-fi'd, a. Not fit.
UNQUALIFIED, ån-köåld-é-fi'd, pp. Unfitted.
UNQUALIFIEDNESS, ån-köåld-é-fi'd-něs, n. State
of hojas progudička
                                                                                                                placably.
UNRECONCILED, un-rek-un-si'ld, a. Not reconciled.
                                                                                                                UNRECORDED, un-rê-kå/rd-êd, a. Not kept in re-
of being unqualified.
UNQUALIFY, ůn-kôảl'é-fi, vt. To disqualify.
UNQUALIFYING, ůn-kôảl'é-fi/îng, ppr. Rendering
umul LUNQUALITED, ůn-kôål<sup>2</sup>ît-ê'd, a. Deprived of the usual faculties. [cannot be impugned. UNQUARRELABLE, ůn-kôắr<sup>2</sup>rél-åbl, a. Such as UNQUEEN, ůn-kôě'n, vt. To divest of the dignity of
queen. [and dignity of a queen. UNQUEENED, &n-kôé'nd, pp. Deprived of the power UNQUEENING, &n-kôé'n-ing, ppr. Taking away the
power and dignity from a queen.
UNQUELLED, un-kôeld', a. Unsubdued.
UNQUENCHABLE, ůn-kôéntsh-abl, a.
                                                                                         Unextin-
guishable. [Unextinguishableness.
UNQUENCHABLENESS, in-köentsh-abl-nes, n. Un-
UNQUENCHABLY, in-köentsh-abl-le, ad. So as not
     to be quenehed.
UNQUENTHED, ůn-kôčntshď, a. Not extinguished.
UNQUESTIONABLE, ůn-kôčs-týůn-åbl, a. Not to
be doubted. [out doubt. UNQUESTIONABLY, ůn-kôés-týůn-åb-le, ad. With-
UNQUESTIONED, un-koesttyund, a. Not doubted.
     Not interrogated.
NOUESTIONING, ûn-kåês-tyûn-îng, a. Not doubt-
UNQUESTIONING, ûn-kåês-tyûn-îng, a. Not doubt-
UNQUICK, ûn-kôîk', a. Not alive.
UNQUICKENED, ûn-kôîknd', a. Not animated.
UNQUIET, ůn-kỗi'ết, a. Not calm. Restless. UNQUIET, ůn-kỗi'ết, vt. To make uneasy.
 UNQUIETED, un-kôi-et-ed, pp. Not pacified.
UNQUIETING, ån-kôi-êt-Îng, ppr. Rendering uneasy.
UNQUIETLY, ån-kôi-êt-lê, ad. Without rest.
UNQUIETNESS, ån-kôi-êt-nês, n. Want of peace.
     Turbulence
 UNQUIETUDE, un-kôi-êt-u'd, n. Uneasiness.
UNRACKED, un-rakd, a. Not poured from the lees.
UNRAKED, un-rakd, a. Not thrown together.
 UNRANSACKED, ún-rån'såkd, a. Not pillaged.
UNRANSOMED, ún-rån'såmd, a. Not set free.
 UNRASH, ûn-râsh', a. Not heedless, &c.
UNRAVEL, ûn-râv'él, vt. To disentangle.
UNRAVEL, ûn-râv'él, vi. To be unfolded.
                                                                                          To clear.
 UNRAVELLED, un-rav'éld, pp. Cleared from compli-
 UNRAVELLING, un-rav'el-ing, ppr. Freeing from
 entanglement.
UNRAZORED, ůn-rå-zůrd, a. Unshaven.
UNREACHED, ůn-rê-tshd, a. Not attained.
 UNREAD, ûn-rêd? a. Not learned in books.
UNREADINESS, ûn-rêd²ê-nês, a. Want of promptness.
UNREADY, ûn-rêd²ê, a. Not prepared.
 UNREALI, ûn-rêc'âl, a. Unsubstantial.
UNREALITY, ûn-rêc'âl'ît-ê, a. Want of real existence.
UNREAPED, ûn-rêc'pd, a. Uncut. [rational.
UNREASONABLE, în-rêc'zûn-âbl, a. Exorbitant. Ir-
UNREASONABLENESS, ûn-rêc'zûn-âbl-nês, n. In-
agrecistanay with reason.
 consistency with reason. (to reason. UNREASONABLY, ůn-ré-zůn-åb-le, ad. Contrary
 UNREASONABLY, un-re-zun-ab-le, ad. Contrary UNREASONED, un-re-zun-ab-le, a. Not discussed. UNREAVE, un-ré-v, vt. To disentangle. UNREAVED, un-ré-vd, pp. Not unwound. UNREAVING, un-ré-v-ling, ppr. Not disentangling. UNREBATED, un-rè-bê/t-éd, a. Not blunted. UNREBATED, un-rè-bê/t-éd, a. Not blunted.
  UNREBUKABLE, un-rê-bu'k-abl, a. Obnoxious to
  UNRECEIVED, ůn-rê-sê'vd, a. Not received.
  UNRECKONED, ůn-rěk'nd, a. Not enumerated.
UNRECLAIMABLE, ůn-rê-klå'm-åbl, a. Not
                                                                                         Not re-
       formable.
                                                                                        reclaimed.
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UNRECLAIMABLY, ůn-rê-klå'm-åb-lê, ad. Not to be

UNRECLAIMED, un-rê-kla'md, a. Not reformed.

membrance UNRECOUNTED, ůn-rê-kåônt-éd, a. Not related. UNRECOVERARLE, un-ré-kuv-ur-abl, a. Past recovery UNRECOVERED, ůn-rê-kův-ůrd, a. Not recovered. UNRECRUITABLE, ůn-rê-krô't-åbl, a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECTIFIED, ûn-rêk-tê-fi/d, a. Not set right.

UNRECURRING, ûn-rê-kur-îng, a. Not recurring.

UNREDEEMABLE, ûn-rê-dê'm-âbl, a. That cannot be redeemed UNREDEEMED, un-ré-dé/md, a. Not redeemed. UNREDRESSED, un-rê-drêsd', a. Not relieved from injustice. UNREDUCED, un-re-du'sd, a. Not reduced. UNREDUCIBLE, un-rê-du's-ibl, a. Not reducible. UNREDUCIBLENESS, un-rê-du's-fbl-nes, n. Impossibility of being reduced. UNREEVE, nn-re'v, vt. To withdraw, or take out a unreeved, or thimble, &c.

Unreeved, unreeved, pp. Withdrawn from a block or thimble.

[from a block or thimble, &c. UNREEVING, ůn rêv-îng, ppr. Withdrawing a rope UNREFINED, ůn-rê-fi'nd, a. Not refined. UNREFORMABLE, tin-re-fa/r-mabl, a. Not to be put into a new form. UNREFORMED, un-rê-fa'rmd, a. Not amended. UNREFRESHED, un-rê-frêshd', a. Not refraeted. UNREFRESHED, un-rê-frêshd', a. Not cheered. UNREFRESHING, un-rê-frêshd'ing, a. Not invigoout refreshing. UNREFRESHINGLY, ûn-rê-frêsh-îng-lê, ad. With-UNREGARDED, ûn-rê-gârd-êd, a. Not heeded. UNREGARDFUL, ûn-rê-gârd-fôl, a. Heedless. UNREGENERACY, ûn-rê-jên-ûr-â-sê, n. State of being unregenerate. being unregenerate. [to a new life. UNREGENERATE, ůn-rė-jėn-ůr-å't, a. Not brought UNREGISTERED, ůn-rėj-statůd, a. Not recorded. UNREGULATED, un-reg'u-la't-ed, a. Not reduced to order. to order.

UNREINED, ûn-rå'nd, a. Not restrained by the bridle.

UNREJOICING, ûn-rê-jåê's-îng, a. Unjoyous.

UNREJOICINGLY, ûn-rê-jåê's-îng-lê, ad. Unjoyously.

UNRELATED, ûn-rê-lâ't-êd, a. Not allied by kindred.

UNRELATIVE, ûn-rêl-â-tîv, a. Having no connection with.

UNRELATIVELY, ûn-rêl-â-tîv-lê, a. Without rela
UNRELATIVELY, ûn-rêl-êv-îng, a. Hard; cruel.

UNRELIEVABLE, ûn-rê-lêv-âbl, a. Admitting no UNRELIEVED, ůn-rê-lê/vd, a. Not eascd. UNREMARKABLE, un-re-mark-abl, a. Not worthy of notice. UNREMARKED, ůn-rê-mårkd, a. Unobserved. UNREMEDIABLE, ůn-rê-mê-dê-åbl, a. Admitting no remedy. UNREMEDIABLY, ůn-rê-m'dê-åb-lê, ad. remedy. Without UNREMEDIED, ůn-rêm'ê-dèd, a. Not cured. UNREMEMBERED, ůn-rê-mêm'bůrd, a. Not recollected. no memory. UNREMEMBERING, ůn-rê-mêm'bůr-lng, a. Having UNREMEMBRANCE, ůn-rê-mêm'bråns, n. Forget-UNREMITTED, ûn-rê-mît-éd, a. Not forgiven. UNREMITTING, ûn-rê-mît-îng, a. Persevering. UNREMITTINGLY, ûn-rê-mît-îng-lê, ad. Wit Without abatement. [away. UNREMOVABLE, ůn-rê-mô'v-åbl, a. Not to be taken UNREMOVABLENESS, ůn-rê-mô'v-åbl-nês, n. Impracticability of being removed. UNREMOVABLY, ůn-rê-mô'v-åb-lê, ad. In a manner that admits no removal. UNREMOVED, ůn-rê-mô'vd, a. Not taken away. UNRENEWED, ůn-rê-nu'd, a. Not made anew.

UNREPAID, ůn rê-på'd, a. Not recompensed. UNREPEALED, ůn-rê-pê'ld, a. Not revoked. UNREVERENTLY, un-révér-ent-le, ad. Disrespect-UNREPENTANCE, un-re-pent-ans, n. State of being UNREVERSED, ůn-rê-vérsd', a. Not repealed. [penitential sorrow. UNREVIVED, ůn-rê-vi'vd, a. Not recalled into life or unrepentant. UNREPENTED, ån-rê-pent'ed, a. Not expiated by force UNREPENTING, ûn-rê-pênt-ing, a UNREPENTANT, ûn-rê-pênt-int, a. \} Not penitent. UNREVISED, un-re-vi'zd, a. Not corrected. UNREVOKED, ůn-rê-°ô'kd, a. Not recalled. UNREWARDED, ůn-rê-°ôd'rd-éd,a. Not recompensed. UNREPENTINGLY, un-re-penting-le, ad. Without UNRHETORICAL, ůn-rê-to'r-ik-al, a. Not consistent repentance UNREPINING, un-re-pi'n-ing, a. Not peevishly comwith the rules of rhetoric. plaining. [peevish complaint. UNREPININGLY, ûn-rê-pi'n-îng-lê, ad Without UNREPLENISHED, ûn-rê-pi'd-îshd, a. Not falled. UNREPOSED, ûn-rê-pô'zd, a. Not reposed. UNREPRIEVABLE, ûn-rê-prê'v-åbl, a. Not to be UNRHETORICALLY, un-rê-tor-îk-al-ê, ad. Inconsistently without rhetoric.

UNRIDDLE, un-rid'l, vt. To solve an enigma.

UNRIDDLED, un-rid'ld, pp. Explained. UNRIDDLER, ûn-rîd-lûr, n. One who solves an enigma. UNRIDDLING, ûn-rîd-lûng, ppr. Solving. UNRIDICULOUS, ûn-rîd-îk-u-lûs, a. Not ridiculous. respited. UNREPRIEVED, în-rê-prê'vd, a. Not respited. UNREPROACHABLE, în-rê-prê'tsh-âbl, a. Blameless. UNREPROACHABLY, în-rê-prê'tsh-âb-lê, ad. With-UNRIFLED, un-ri'fid, a. Not stripped. UNRIG, un'rig', vt. To strip of the tackle. UNRIG, în-rig', nt. To strip of the taekie.
UNRIGGED, în-rigd', pp. Stripped of rigging.
UNRIGGED, în-rigd'ing, ppr. Stripping off the rigging.
UNRIGHT, în-ri't, a. Wrong.
UNRIGHTEOUS, în-ri't-yas, a. Wicked.
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, în-ri't-yas-lê, ad. Wickedly.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, în-ri't-yas-nês, n. WickUNRIGHTEOUSNESS, în-ri't-yas-nês, n. WickUNRIGHTFUL, în-ri't-fal, a. Not just. [edness. out reproach. UNREPROACHED, ůn-rê-prô/tshd, α. Not upbraided. UNREPROVABLE, ůn-rê-prô/v-åbl, α. Not liable to UNREPROVED, ůn-rė-prővd, a. Not censured. UNREPUGNANT, ůn-rė-půg-nånt, a. Not opposite. UNREPUGNANTLY, ůn-rê-půg-nånt-lè, ad. With-UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ûn-ri't-yus-nes, n. Wick UNRIGHTFUL, ûn-ri't-fêl, a. Not just. UNRIGHTLY, ûn-ri't-fê, ad. Wrongly. UNRING, ûn-rîng', vt. To deprive of a ring. UNRINGED, ûn-rîng'ng, pp. Deprived of rings. UNRINGING, ûn-rîng-îng, ppr. Depriving of rings. UNRIOTED, ûn-ri-ât-êd, a. Free from rioting. out repugnance.
UNREPUTABLE, ůn-rép²u't-åbl, a. Not creditable.
UNREPUTABLY, ůn-rép²u't-åb-lê, ad. Not creditably.
UNREQUESTED, ůn-rê-kôšt-čd, a. Not asked.
UNREQUITABLE, ůn-rê-kôj't-åbl, a. Not to be re-UNRIOTED, fn-ri-ût-êd, a. Free from rioting.
UNRIP, ûn-rip, vt. To eut open.
UNRIPE, ûn-rip, a. Immature.
UNRIPENED, ûn-ri/pnd, a. Not matured.
UNRIPENESS, ûn-ri/p-nês, n. Immaturity.
UNRIPED, ûn-ripd', pp. Not ripped.
UNRIPPING, ûn-rip-l'ng, ppr. Taking out the threads taliated. UNREQUITED, ån-rė-kòi't-ėd, a. Not recompensed. UNRESCUED, ån-rės-ku'd, a. Not delivered. UNRESENTED, ån-rè-zent-ed, a. Not regarded with anger. UNRESERVE, un-re-zerv', n. Frankness. UNRESERVED, ůn-rê-zêrvd', a. Open; frank. UNRESERVEDLY, ůn-rê-zêrv-êd-lê, ad. Openly. that unite any work. UNRIVALLED, ůn-ri'våld, a. Having no competitor. UNRIVETTED, dn-riv-ît-êd, pp. Loosed from rivets. UNRIVETTING, dn-riv-ît-êd, pp. Loosed from rivets. UNRESERVEDNESS, ůn-rê-zerv'éd-nés, n. Openness UNRESISTED, un-ré-zist-éd, a. Not opposed. UNRESISTIBLE, ûn-rê-zîst-îbl, a. Not to be resisted. UNRESISTIBLY, ûn-rê-zîst-îb-lê, ad. Without renvets.
UNROBE, ån-rô'bd, vt. To disrobe.
UNROBED, ån-rô'bd, pp. Stripped of robes.
UNROBING, ån-rô'b-ing, ppr. Stripping off robes.
UNROL, ån-rô'l, vt. To open what is rolled.
UNROLLED, ån-rô'ld, pp. Displayed.
UNROLLING, ån-rô'l-ing, ppr. Displaying.
UNROMANIZED, ån-rô'-mån-i'zd, a. Not subjected sistance. UERESISTING, un-re-zisting, a. Not opposing. UNRESISTINGLY, un-re-zist-ing-le, ad. Without resistance. UNRESOLVABLE, ůn-rê-zólv'ábl, a. Not to be solved. UNRESOLVED, ůn-rê-zólv'í, a. Not determined. UNRESOLVING, ůn-rê-zólv'íng, a. Not resolving. UNRESPECTABLE, ůn-rês'pěkt-ábl, a. Not entitled to Roman eustoms. UNROMANTICALLY, un-rô-man'tik-al-e, ad. Withto respect out romance to respect.
UNRESPECTABLY, ån-rés-pékt-ab-le, ad. Without UNROMANTICK, ůn-rô-mån'tik, a. Contrary to UNRESPECTED, ûn-rés-pêkt-êd, a. Not regarded. UNRESPECTIVE, ûn-rés-pêkt-îv, a. lnattentive. UNRESPECTIVELY, ûn-rés-pêkt-îv-lê, ad. Inatten-UNROOF, un-rolf, vt. To strip off the roof. UNROOFED, ûn-rô'td, pp. Stripped of the roof. UNROOFING, ûn-rô't-ing, ppr. Stripping off the roof. UNROOSTED, ûn-rô'st-èd, a. Driven from the roost. tively UNRESPITED, un-rés-pit-éd, a. Admitting no respite. UNRESPONSIBILITY, un-ré-spóns-ib-il-it-è, ad. UNROOT, ån-rô't, vt. To extirpate. UNROOT, ån-rô't, vi. To be unrooted. Without responsibility. UNRESPONSIBLE, ûn-rê-spòns-fbl, a Not answerable. UNROOTED, ûn-rô't-êd, pp. Extirpated. [roots. UNROOTING, ûn-rô't-îng, ppr. Tearing up by the UNREST, un-rest', n. Disquiet. UNROOTING, ån-råt-ing, ppr. Tearing up by the UNROUGH, ån-råt', a. Smoothl. UNROUGHLY, ån-råt'lė, ad. Smoothly. UNROUNDED, ån-råånd²ėd, a. Not cut round. UNROUTED, ån-rååt²ėd, a. Not thrown into disorder. UNROYAL, ån-råėt²jål, a. Unprincely. UNRUFFLE, ån-råt'l, vi. To cease from commotion. UNRUFFLED, ån-råt'ld, a. Calm. UNRUFLED, ån-råt'ld, a. Not directed by superior power. UNRULIDESS, ån-råt'l-å-nës, n. Turbulence. UNRESTING, dn-réstéing, a. Continually in motion.
UNRESTINGLY, dn-réstéing-lè, ad. Without rest.
UNRESTORED, dn-ré-stórd, a. Not cured. UNRESTRAINABLE, un-res-tra/n-abl, a. That cannot be hindered. UNRESTRAINED, un-re-stra'nd, a. Not limited. UNRESTRAINT, un-res-traint, n. Freedom from re-UNRULINESS, ån-ről-ĉ-nés, n. Turbulence. UNRULY, ån-ről-ĉ, a. Ungovernable. UNRUMINATED, ån-ről-ån-å/t-éd, a. Not chewed. UNRESTRICTED, ûn-rés-trikt-éd, a. Not limited. UNRETRACTED, ůn-rê-tråkt-éd, a. Not revoked. UNREVEALED, ůn-rê-vênjd, a. Not told. UNREVENGED, ůn-rê-vênjd, a. Not revenged. UNREVENGEFUL, ůn-rê-věnjdů, a. Not disposed UNRUMPLE, an-ram'pl, vt. To free from rumples.
UNRUMPLED, an-ramp'ld, pp. Freed from rumples.
UNRUMPLING, an-ramp'ling, ppr. Freeing from to revenge. UNREVENUED, un-rev'en-u'd, a. Not furnished with

rumples.

Disrespectful.

a revenue.

UNREVEREND, ůn-rév'ér-énd, a. UNREVERENT, ůn-rév'ér-ént, a.

UNSADDEN, ůn-sådn', vt. To relieve from sadness. UNSADDENED, ůn-såd'nd, pp. Made gay. UNSADDENING, ůn-såd'nîng, ppr. Making happy. 699

UNSERVICEABLY, ůn-sěr'vīs-åb-lê, ad. Without use.
UNSET, ůn-sět', a. Not placed.
UNSETTLE, ůn-sět'l, vi. To become unsettled.
UNSETTLE, ůn-sět'l, vi. To move. To overthrow.
UNSETTLED, ůn-sět'ld, a. Not steady. Not established.

UNSETTLED, nn-set'ld, pp. Not determined. UNSETTLEDNESS, nn-set'ld-nes, n. Irresolution.

UNSCRUTABLE, un-skro-tabl, a. Incapable of being UNSADDLE, un-sad'l, vt. To take the saddle from found out. [plain. a horse. a noise.

UNSADDLED, ûn-såd'ld, a. Not having the saddle on.

UNSADDLED, ûn-såd'ld, pp. Divested of the saddle.

UNSADDLING, ŭn-såd'ling,ppr. Taking the saddle off. UNSCULPTURED, ůn-skůlp'týůrd, a. Not engraven; UNSCUTCHEONED, un-skutsh'und, a. Not honoured with a coat of arms. With a coat of arms.

UNSEAL, un-sė'l, vt. To open any thing sealed.

UNSEALED, un-sė'ld, a. Wanting a seal.

UNSEALED, un-sė'ld, pp. Opened as something sealed.

UNSEALING, un-sė'l-ing, ppr. Breaking the seal: at UNSAFE, ůn-så/f, a. Not secure. UNSAFELY, ůn-så/f-lê, ad. Dangerously. UNSAFETY, un-så/f-te, n. State of being unsafe. UNSAID, ůn-sėd', n. Not uttered. UNSAID, ůn-sėd', pp. Recalled as not true. of a letter, &c. UNSAILABLE, un-så'l-abl, a. Not navigable. UNSEAM, ån-sè'm, vt. To cut open. UNSEAMED, ån-sè'md, pp. Ripped open in the seams. UNSEAMING, ån-sè'm-ing, ppr. Ripping the seams UNSAINT, ûn-så'nt, vt. To deprive of saintship. UNSAINTED, ûn-så'nt-èd, pp. Not sainted. UNSAINTING, un-sa'nt-ing, ppr. Depriving of the UNSEARCHABLE, ůn-sértsh-ábl, a. Inscrutable. UNSEARCHABLENESS, ůn-sértsh-ábl-nés, n. Im character of a saint. UNSALEABLE, ůn-så'l-åbl, a. Not vendible. UNSALTED, ůn-så'lt-éd, a. Not pickled. possibility to be explored. [being explored. UNSEARCHABLY, un-sertsh-ab-le, ad. Incapable of UNSALUTED, un-så-lu't-ed, a. Not saluted. UNSANCTIFIED, űn-sångk'tűf-i'd, a. Unholy. UNSANDALED, űn-sånd'ld, a. Not wearing sandals. UNSEARCHED, ûn-sêrtshd', a. Not examined. UNSEASONABLE, ûn-sê'z-ûn-âbl, a. Ill-timed. UNSEASONABLENESS, ån-sê'z-ûn-åbl-nès, n. Dis-UNSATED, un-sa't-ed, a. Not satisfied. UNSATIABLE, ün-så²-shåbl, a. Not to be satisfied. UNSATIABLY, ün-så²-shåb-lē, ad. Without satiety. UNSATIATE, ün-så²-shåb-la. a. Not satisfied. UNSATISFACTION, ün-såt-is-fåk²-shån, n. State of agreement with time or place. UNSEASONABLY, ůn-se'z-ůn-åb-le, ad. Not season-UNSEASONED, dn-sê'z-und, a. Not salted. UNSEAT, ûn-sê't, vt. To throw from the seat. UNSEATED, ûn-sê't-êd, pp. Dispossessed of a seat. being dissatisfied.
UNSATISFACTORINESS, ůn-såt-is-fâk-tůr-ê-nes, n. UNSEATING, un-sê't-îng, ppr. Depriving of a scat. UNSEAWORTHINESS, un-sê'bur-thê-nês, n. The Failing to give satisfaction. UNSATISFACTORILY, un-sat'is-fak-tô'r-il-ê, ad. state of being unfit for a voyage to sea. UNSEAWORTHY, un-sé-bur-thê, a. Not fit for a So as not to give satisfaction. UNSATISFACTORY, ůn-såt-îs-fåk-tůr-ê, a. voyage. UNSECONDED, ůn-sék-ůnd-éd, a. Not supported. giving satisfaction. UNSATISFIABLE, un-sāt-is-fi-āble, a. That cannot UNSECRET, ûn-sê'krêt, a. Not trusty. UNSECRET, ûn-sê'krêt, vt. To disclose. be satisfied. UNSECRETED, ûn-sê⁴krêt-êd, pp. Divulged. UNSECRETING, ûn-sê⁴krêt-îng, ppr. Divulging. UNSECRETLY,ûn-sê⁴krêt-lê,ad. Without concealment UNSATISFIED, un-sat-is-fi'd, a. Not contented. UNSATISFIEDNESS, un-sat-is-fi/d-nes, n. Being not satisfied. UNSECULARIZE, ûn-sêk-u-lêr-i/z, vt. To alienate from the world.

UNSECULARIZED, ůn-sêk-u-lêr-i/zd, pp. Alien-UNSECULARIZED, ůn-sêk-u-lêr-i/zd, pp. Alien-unsecularizing, ûn-sêk-u-lêr-i/z-ing, ppr. Detaching from worldly things. UNSATISFYING, un-satis-fi-ing, a. Unable to gratify to the full. UNSATISFYINGNESS, un-satis-fi-ing-nes, n. Ineapability of gratifying. UNSATURATED, ůn-sắt-u-rắ/t-ẻd, a. Not supplied UNSECURE, ůn-sê-ku'r, a. Not safe. UNSEDUCED, ůn-sê-du'sd, a. Not drawn to ill_ to the full with moisture. UNSAVED, ůn-så/vd, a. Not having eternal life. UNSAVOURILY, ůn-så/vůr-îl-e, a. So as to disgust. UNSEEDUED, ûn-sê'd-êd, a. Not sown.
UNSEEDED, ûn-sê'd-êd, a. Wanting vision.
UNSEEM, ûn-sê'm, vi. Not to seem.
UNSEEMLINESS, ûn-sê'm-lê-nês, a. Indecorum.
UNSEEMLY, ûn-sê'm-lê, a. Uncomely.
UNSEEMLY, ûn-sê'm-lê, ad. Unbecomingly. UNSAVOURINESS, ůn-så-vůr-ê-nes, n. Bad taste. Bad smell. bad taste or smell. Bad smell.

UNSAVOURY, ůn-så/vůr-ê, a. Tasteless. Having a

UNSAY, ůn-så, vt. To retract; to recant.

UNSAYING, ůn-så/ng, ppr. Retracting as not correct.

UNSCALY, ůn-skå/-ê, a. Having no scales.

UNSCANNED, ůn-skå/-d, a. Not computed.

UNSCARED, ůn-skå/-d, a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCARED, ůn-skå/-d, a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCARTERED, ůn-skå/-d, a. Not discorded. UNSEEN, un-sê'n, a. Not discovered. UNSEIZED, un-sê'zd, a. Not taken possession of. UNSELDOM, un-sel'dum, a. Not seldom. UNSELECTED, un-sê-lêkt'êd, a. Not separated by UNSCATTERED, un-skat'ard, a. Not dispersed. from others. choice. UNSCHOLASTICK, ůn-skô-låst-ik, a. Not bred to Not choosing UNSELECTING, ůn-sê-lékt-ing, a. literature. UNSELFISH, un-self-ish, a. Not addicted to private UNSCHOLARLY, ůn-skôl-ůr-lê, a. Not like a scholar. UNSCHOOLED, ůn-skôld, a. Uneducated. UNSCIENTIFIC, ůn-si-čn-tíf-îk, a. Not according to interest. UNSELFISHLY, ůn-sělf-ish-lê, ad. Disinterestedly. UNSENSED, ûn-sénsénsé, a. Wanting meaning. UNSENSED, ûn-sénsénsé, a. Wanting meaning. UNSENSIBLE, ûn-sénsélb-lê, ad. Not sensible. UNSENT, ûn-sénsélb-lê, ad. Not sensibly UNSENT, ûn-sénsélb-lê, ad. Not to be parted. UNSEPARABLE, ûn-sépéér-ábl, a. Not to be parted. UNSEPARABLY, ûn-sépéér-áb-lê, ad. Not to be the rules of seience. UNSCIENTIFICALLY, ůn-sı ěn-tůf-ůk-ål-ê, ad. Contrary to the rules of science. [ling, UNSCINTILLATING, nn-sn-tfl-å/t-ing, a. Not spark-UNSCORCHED, nn-skå/trshd, a. Not touched by fire. UNSCORIFIED, ůn-skô-rê-fi'd, a. Not converted separated. into dross. UNSEPARATED, ůn-sép-ér-å't-éd, a. Not parted. UNSEPARATELY, ůn-sép-ér-å't-lê, ad. Not to be UNSCOURED, un-skab'rd, a. Not cleaned. UNSCRATCHED, ån-skråtshď, a. Not cleaned.
UNSCRATCHED, ån-skråtshď, a. Not covered.
UNSCREW, ån-skrå', vt. To loosen.
UNSCREWED, ån-skrå', pp. Loosened from screws.
UNSCREWING, ån-skrå', pp. Loosening screws.
UNSCRIPTURAL, ån-skråp-tyår-ål, a. Not defensible by Segintyne. separated. UNSEPULCHERED, ůn-sep'ůl-kůrd, a. Unburied. UNSERVICEABLE, ůn-sér-vis-abl, a. Useless. UNSERVICEABLE, ůn-sér-vis-abl, a. Useless. UNSERVICEABLENESS, ůn-sér-vis-abl-nés, n. Uselessness. sible by Scripture

scruples.
UNSCRUPULOUSNESS, ůn-skrô-pu-lås-nės, n. Want
of scrupulousness.

according with the Scriptures.

UNSCRÍPTURALLY, ůn-skríp-týůr-ål-ê, ad.

UNSCRUPULOUS, un-skrô-pu-lus, a. Having no

UNSETTLEMENT, un-set/1-ment, n. Unsettledness. UNSETTLING, dn-sét-ling, ppr. Unfixing.
UNSEVERED, dn-sét-ling, pr. Unfixing.
UNSEVERED, dn-sév-drd, a. Not parted.
UNSEX, dn-séks', vt. To make otherwise than the sex

commonly is.

UNSEXED, un-seksd', pp. Deprived of the distinguish-UNSEXED, un-seksd', pp. Deprived of the distinguishing qualities of the sex.

UNSEXING, un-seksding, ppr. Depriving of the qualities of the sex.

UNSHACKLE, dn-shåk'l, vt. To loose from bonds.

UNSHACKLED, un-shåk'ld, pp. Unfettered.

UNSHACKLING, un-shåk'ling, ppr. Setting free

from restraint. darkness. UNSHADED, ûn-shå/d-èd, a. Not overspread with UNSHADOWED, ûn-shå/d-ò'd, a. Not clouded. UNSHAKABLE, ûn-shå/k-åbl, a. Not to be moved. UNSHAKABLY, ûn-shå/k-åb-le, ad. Not to be shaken.

UNSHAKED, ûn-shå'kd, a. Not shaken. UNSHAKEN, ûn-shå'kn, a. Not agitated; not moved.

UNSHAMED, ån-shå'md, a. Not shamed. UNSHAMEFACED, ån-shå'm-få'sd, a. Impudent. UNSHAMEFACEDNESS, ån-shå'm-få'sd-nes, n. Im-

UNSHAMERA DELIVERS, and state in the confusion. UNSHAPE, un-sha'pd, pp. Thrown out of form. UNSHAPEN, un-sha'pd, pp. Thrown out of form. UNSHAPING, un-sha'p-ing, ppr. Putting out of form. UNSHAPING, un-sha'p-ing, ppr. Putting out of form. UNSHARED, un-sha'rd, a. Not partaken. UNSHEATH, un-sha'rd, or un-sha'rth, vt. To draw form the caphard.

from the scabbard. [scabbard.

UNSHEATHED, ûn-shê'thd, pp. Drawn from the UNSHEATHED, ûn-shê'th-lng, ppr. Drawing from UNSHED, ûn-shêd', a. Not spilt. [the sheath. UNSHELTERED, ûn-shêd' fard, a. Wanting protection. UNSHELDED, ûn-shêd' ded, a. Not guarded.

UNSHIPDED, un-ship die dut of a ship.
UNSHIPPED, un-ship/, vt. To take out of a ship.
UNSHIPPED, un-ship/lng, pp. Taken out of a ship, or
from its place, as an oar, &c.
UNSHIPPING, un-ship/lng, ppr. Taking out of a ship;

UNSHIPPING, ûn-ship-ing, ppr. Taking out or a snip; removing from its place, &c. UNSHOCKED, ûn-shòkd', a. Not disgusted. UNSHOD, ûn-shòd', a. Having no shoes. UNSHOOK, ûn-shòl', part. a. Not shaken. UNSHORN, ûn-shòl'rn, or ûn-shà'rn, a. Not clipped. UNSHOT, ûn-shòd', part. a. Not hit by shot. UNSHOUT, ûn-shàốt', vt. To retract a shout. UNSHOUTED, ûn-shàốt'-èd, pp. Retracted in shouting. UNSHOUTING, ûn-shàốt-ing, ppr. Withdrawing a shout [showers.

shout. UNSHOWERED, ůn-sháô-trd, a. Not watered by UNSHRINKING, ůn-shrink-ing, a. Not recoiling, UNSHRINKINGLY, ůn-shrink-ing-lê, ad. Not shrink-

ingly UNSHRUNK, un-shrungk', a. Not contracted.

UNSHUNNABLE, ûn-shûn/abl, a. Inevitable.
UNSHUNNED, ûn-shûnd', a. Not avoided.
UNSHUT, ûn-shût', a. Unclosed.
UNSIGHT, ûn-siút-éd, a. Not parted by a sieve.
UNSIGHT, ûn-siít, a. Not seeing.

UNSIGHTED, ûn-si't-éd, a. Invisible. UNSIGHTLINESS, ûn-si't-lê-nés, n. Disagrecableness

to the eye.

UNSIGHTLY, un-si't-le, a. Disagreeable to the sight. UNSIGNIFICANT, un-sig-nif-ik-ant, a.

meaning or importance.
UNSIGNIFICANTLY, un-sig-nif-ik-ant-le, ad. Unquicksilver.

UNSIVERED, ůn-sîl-vůrd, a. Not covered with UNSINCERE, ůn-sîn-sê'r, a. Not faithful. UNSINCERELY, ůn-sîn-sê'r-lê, ad. Faithlessly. UNSINCERITY, ůn-sîn-sêr'ît-ê, n. Dishonesty of

profession. UNSINEW, un-sin-u, vt. To deprive of strength.

UNSINEW, ûn-sîn-'u, vt. To deprive of strength.
UNSINEWED, ûn-sîn-'u'd, a. Nerveless; weak.
UNSINEWED, ûn-sîn-'u'd, pp. Deprived of strength.
UNSINEWING, ûn-sîn-'u-lng, ppr. Enfeebling.
UNSINGED, ûn-sîng', a. Not scorched.
UNSINGLED, ûn-sîng'gld, a. Not separated.
UNSINKING, ûn-sîng'lng, a. Not sinking.
UNSINNING, ûn-sîng'lng, a. Without sin.

UNSIZABLE, ůn-si'z-åbl, a. Not of the proper size. UNSIZED, un-si'zd, a. Not sized.

UNSKILFUL, ůn-skíl-fől, a. Wanting knowledge. UNSKILFULLY, ůn-skíl-fől-é, ad. Without knowledge.

UNSKILFULNESS, un-skilfol-nes, n. Want of art or knowledge

UNSKILLED, ůn-skîld', a. Wanting skill.
UNSKIN,ůn-skin', zt. To take off the skin from any thing.

UNSKINNED, ůn-skinď, pp. Deprived of skin.
UNSKINNING, ůn-skinď, ppr. Taking the skin off from any thing. UNSLAIN, ůn-slå'n, α. Not killed.

UNSLAKED, un-slå/kd, a. Not quenched. Not scparated with water, as lime, &c.

UNSLEEPY, un-sle'p-ing, a. Ever wakeful.
UNSLEEPY, un-sle'p-ing, a. Not sleeping.
UNSLING, un-sling', vt. To take the slings from any

thing.
UNSLINGING, un-sling-ing, ppr. Taking out of the

sings.
UNSLIPPING, ûn-slîp'îng, a. Not liable to slip.
UNSLOW, ûn-slô', a. Not slow.
UNSLUNG, ûn-slûng', pp.
UNSLINGED, ûn-slingd', pp.
UNSMIRCHED, ûn-smêrtshê', a. Not stained.
UNSMOCHI, ûn-smêrkh, a. Rough.
UNSMOCHI, ûn-smêrkh, a. Rough.
UNSORER ûn-sêrh, a. Reugh.

UNSOBER, ûn-sô'bûr, a. Inebriated. UNSOBERLY, ůn-sô'bûr-le, ad. Drunkenly. UNSOCIABILITY, ŭn-sô'sbå-bîl-Ît-ê, n. Unfitness

for society.

UNSOCIABLE, un-so-shabl, a. Not suitable to society. UNSOCIABLY, un-so'shab-le, ad. Not kindly.

UNSOCIAL, ůn-sô'shål, a. Hurtful to society. UNSOCKET, ůn-sôk'ět, vt. To take from a socket. UNSOCKETED, ûn-sôk'êt-êd, pp. Taken out of a socket.

UNSOCKETING, ûn-sôk'êt-ling, ppr. Taking out

UNSOFT, un-sa'ft, a. Hard. UNSOFT, un-sa'ft, ad. Not with softness.

UNSOLDER, un-sa'ld, a. Not exchanged for money.
UNSOLDER, un-sa'ddr, vt. To separate any thing that is soldered.

that is soldered.

UNSOLDERED, ůn-så'důrd, pp. Separating any thing that is soldered.

UNSOLDERING, ůn-så'důr-lng, ppr. Removing the UNSOLDIERED, ůn-så'då-yèrd, a. Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, ůn-sô'ld-yèr-li'k, Unbecoming UNSOLDIERLY, ůn-sô'ld-yèr-lè, a. \ a soldier.

UNSOLICITED, ůn-sô-lis-lt-èd, a. Not required.

UNSOLICITOUS, ůn-sô-lis-lt-èd, a. Not desirous.

UNSOLIOTIOUS, durso-115-115-115-115. UN desirous. UNSOLID, dursol/4[d, a. Having no foundation. UNSOLVABLE, dn-sôlvábl, a. Not explicable. UNSOLVED, dn-sôlvábl, a. Not explicated. UNSONABLE, dn-sôlvábl, a. That cannot be sounded.

UNSOOT, un-so't, a. Not sweet. See SOOTE, and Sweet.

UNSOPHISTICATE, ůn-sô-fîst'îk-ä't, a. UNSOPHISTICATED, ůn-sô-fîst'îk-å't-éd, a. } adulterated.

terated.

UNSORROWED, ån-sòr'ô'd, a. Not bewailed.

UNSORTED, ån-sà'rt-éd, a. Not suitable.

UNSOUGHT, ån-sà't, a. Had without seeking.

UNSOULE, ån-sô'l, vt. To divest of mind.

UNSOULED, ån-sô'ld, a. Without intellectual princi
UNSOULED, ån-sô'ld, pp. Deprived of mind.

UNSOULED, ån-sô'ld, pp. Deprived of mind.

UNSOUND, ån-sô'ld', a. Sickly. Cracked. Corrupted. Not orthodox. Erroneous. [plummets. INSOUNDED, ån-såônd'éd. a. Not tred by the

UNSOUNDED, ûn-såôndéd, a. Not tried by the UNSOUNDLY, ûn-såôndéd, ad. Brokenly. UNSOUNDNESS, ûn-såôndénés, n. Want of ortho-

doxy. Corruptness. UNSOURED, un-sao-urd, α. Not made sour

UNSOURED, ûn-sao-ura, a. Not made sour UNSOWN, ûn-sô'n, a. Not propagated. UNSPARED, ûn-spâ'rd, a. Not spared. [merciful. UNSPARING, ûn-spâ'r-îng, a. Not parsimonious. Not UNSPEAK, ûn-spâ'k, vt. To retract. UNSPEAKABLE, ûn-spê'k-âbl, a. Unutterable 701

UNSTRAITENED, un-strattnd, or un-strettnd, a. Not

UNSPEAKABLY, un-spê'k-ab-lê, ad. Inexpressibly. UNSPEAKING, un-spê'k-ing, ppr. Retracting words contracted. spoken.
UNSPECIFIED, ûn-spés-îf-i'd, a. Not particularly
UNSPECULATIVE, ûn-spés-ûns, a. Not plausible.
UNSPECULATIVE, ûn-spék-ûn-lâ't-ly, a. Not the[oratical. UNSTRATIFIED, un-strat'if-i'd, a. Not formed in mentioned. strata, or layers. [supported. UNSTRENGTHENED, un-strengkth-end, a. Not UNSTRING, un-string', vt. To deprive of strings. UNSTRINGED, un-stringd', pp. Deprived of strings. UNSTRINGING, un-string-ling, ppr. Depriving of strings. UNSPECULATIVE, ûn-spek'n-lât't-ly, a. Not the-UNSPED, ûn-spèd', a. Not dispatched. [oratical. UNSPENT, ûn-spènt', a. Not wasted. UNSPHERE, ûn-sfè'r, pt. To remove from its orb. UNSPHERED, ûn-sfè'r, pp. Removed from its orb. UNSPHERING, ûn-sfè'r-lip, ppr. Removing from its UNSPIED, ûn-spi'd, a. Not discovered. [orb. UNSPIET, ûn-spit'd, a. Not shed. UNSPIRIT, ûn-spit'd, vt. To depress. UNSPIRITED, ûn-spit'dl-èd, pp. Disheartened. UNSPIRITING, ûn-spit'dl-èd, pp. Disheartened. strings. UNSTRUCK, ůn-strůk', a. Not affected. UNSTUDIED, ůn-stůd-čd, a. Not premeditated. UNSTUDIOUS, ûn-stu'd-ŷûs, a. Not diligent in study. UNSTUDIOUS, ûn-stûfd', a. Not crowded. UNSTUNG, ûn-stûng', a. Not stung. UNSUBDUED, ûn-sûb-du'd, a. Not conquered. UNSUBJECT, ůn-sůb-jékt, a. Not liable. UNSUBJECTED, ůn-sůb-jékt-éd, a. Not subdued. UNSPIRITING, un-spir-it-ing, ppr. Depressing the spirits.
UNSPIRITUAL, ůn-spír-ít-u-ål, a. Carnal.
-UNSPIRITUALIZE, ůn-spír-ít-u-ål-i'z, vt. To de-UNSUBMISSIVE, dn-såb-mis-in, a. Not subuded. UNSUBMISSIVE, dn-såb-mis-in, a. Disobedient. UNSUBMITTING, ån-såb-mit-ing, a. Not yielding, UNSUBORDINATED, ån-såb-å'r-din-å't-éd, a. Not prive of spirituality reduced to subjection.
UNSUBORNED, un-sub-a'rnd, a. Not procured by UNSPIRITUALIZED, un-spir-it-u-al-i/zd, pp. Deprived of spirituality.
UNSPIRITUALIZING, un-spir-it-u-al-i/z-ing, ppr. secret collusion. Depriving of godliness.

UNSPIRITUALLY, ůn-spir-ít-u-ål-ê, ad. Carnally.

UNSPIRITUALLY, ůn-spir-ít-u-ål-ê, ad. Carnally.

UNSPOILED, ůn-spàé'ld, a. Not corrupted.

UNSPOKEN, ůn-spòř-kn, pp. Recanted. [stain.

UNSPOTTED, ůn-spòř-éd, a. Not marked with any

UNSPOTTEDNESS, ůn-spòř-éd-nès, n. State of being UNSUBSIDIZED, un-sub'sid-i'zd, a. Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies. [Not real. Not solid. UNSUBSTANTIAL, ůn-sůb-stån-shål, a. Not solid. UNSUBSTANTIALLY, ůn-sůb-stån-shål-ê, ad. Not solidly UNSUCCEEDED, ån-såk-sê'd-êd, a. Not succeeded. UNSUCCESSFUL, ån-såk-sês'föl, a. Not fortunate. UNSUCCESSFULLY, ån-såk-sês'föl-ê, ad. Unforunspotted. UNSQUARED, ůn-skôå/rd, a. Irregular. UNSTABLE, ůn-stå/bl, a. Inconstant. UNSTABLENESS, ůn-stå/bl-nės, n. Waveringness. of success. tunately UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ůn-sůk-sés'fől-nés, n. Want UNSUCCESSIVE, ůn-sůk-sés'îv, a. Not proceeding UNSTABLE, Nestabiles, a. Waveringness. UNSTABLY, fin-stabile, a. Inconstantly. UNSTAID, dn-sta'd, a. Not steady; mutable. UNSTAIDNESS, dn-sta'd-nes, n. Indiscretion. UNSTAINED, dn-sta'dnd, a. Not polluted. UNSTAMPED, dn-stampd', a. Not impressed. UNSTANCHED, dn-stantshd', or dn-sta'ntshd, a. Not by flux of parts.
UNSUCKED, un-sukd', a. Not having the breasts UNSUFFERABLE, un-suff-ur-ab-le, ad. Not to be borne. not bearing. UNSUFFERING, ůn-sůf-ůr-ing, a. Not permitting; UNSUFFICIENCE, ůn-sůf-fish-čèns, n. Inability. UNSUFFICIENT, ůn-sůf-fish-čènt, a. Inadequate. UNSUFFICIENTLY, ůn-sůf-fish-čentl-lè, ad. Inadestopped.

UNSTATE, ån-stå't, vt. To put out of dignity.

UNSTATED, ån-stå't-åd, pp. Deprived of state.

UNSTATING, ån-stå't-ing, ppr. Depriving of dignity.

UNSTATUTABLE, ån-ståt-ut-åbl, a. Contrary to quately.

UNSUGARED, ůn-shôg-ůrd, a. Not sweetened.

UNSUITABLE, ůn-su't-åbl, a. Not equal.

UNSUITABLENESS, ůn-su't-åbl-nés, n. Unfitness. UNSTAYED, ůn-stå'd, a. Not hindered. UNSTEADFAST, ůn-stêd-fåst, a. Not resolute. UNSTEADFASTLY, ůn-stêd-fåst-lê, ad. Irresolutely. UNSUITABLY, ůn-su't-åb-lê, ad. Unbecomingly. UNSUITED, ůu-su't-êd, a. Not adapted to a purpose, person, or thing. UNSUITING, dn-su/t-ing, a. Not fitting. UNSULLIED, dn-sdl-é/d, a. Pure. UNSTEADFASTNESS, un-sted-fast-nes, n. Want of steadiness. UNSTEADILY, ûn-stêd'îl-ê, ad. Inconstantly. UNSTEADINESS, ûn-stêd'ê-nês, n. Mutability. UNSTEADY, ûn-stêd'ê, a. Variable. UNSUNG, un-sined, a. Not celebrated in verse. UNSUNNED, un-sund, a. Not exposed to the sun. UNSUPERFLUOUS, un-su-per-filu-us, a. Not more UNSTEEPED, ûn-stê'pd, a. Not soaked. UNSTILL, ûn-stîl', a. Unquiet. UNSTIMULATED, ûn-stîm'u-lâ't-êd, a. Not excited. than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ůn-sůp-plánt-ěd, a. Not defeated UNSUPPLANTED, ůn-sůp-pli-těd, a. Not defeated UNSUPPLIABLE, ůn-sůp-pli-tåbl, a. Not to be supplied. UNSUPPLIED, ůn-sůp-pli-tåbl, a. Not accommodated. UNSUPPORTABLE, ůn-sůp-pô'rt-åbl, a. Intolerable. UNSUPPORTABLENESS, ůn-sůp-pô'rt-åbl-nés, n. State of being unsupportable.

UNSUPPORTABLY, ůn-sůp-pô'rt-åb-lê, ad. Intole-UNSUPPORTED, ůn-sůp-pô'rt-éd, a. Not sustained UNSUPPRESSED, ůn-sůp-présď, a. Not kept under. UNSUPRE, ůn-sbůr, a. Not fixed; not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ůn-sůr-màônt-ábl, a. Insu-UNSTIMULATING, un-stim-u-la/t-ing, a. Not exciting. UNSTING, n-sting', vt. To disarm of a sting.
UNSTINGED, n-stingd', pp. Deprived of a sting.
UNSTINGED, n-stingd', pp. Taking out the
UNSTINTED, n-stint-ed, a. Not limited. [sting.
UNSTIRRED, n-stird', a. Not agitated. [stiches.
UNSTITCH, n-stitsh', vt. To open by picking the
UNSTITCHED, n-stitshd', a. Not fastened with UNSURMOUNTABLE, un-sur-maont-abl, a. Insustitches UNSTITCHED, un-stitshd', pp. Not opened by pickperable. UNSURMOUNTABLY, ůn-sůr-màônt'åb-lê, ad. Not

ing out the stitches. Istitches. UNSTITCHING, dn-stitshifting, ppr. Taking out the UNSTOPING, dn-sto'p-lug, a. Not bending. UNSTOP, un-sto'p', vt. To open. UNSTOPPED, dn-stopd', a. Meeting no resistance. UNSTOPPED, un-stopd', pp. Open; not impeded by ceptibly.
UNSUSPECT, ůn-sůs-pěkt, a. UNSUSPECT, ůn-sůs-pěkt', a. Not considered UNSUSPECTED, ůn-sůs-pěkt-éd, a. as likely to UNSTOPPING, an-stop-ing, ppr. Taking out a stopdo or mean ill. UNSUSPECTEDLY, ůn-sůs-pěkt^rěd-lê, ad. In a UNSTORIED, un-sto-réd, a. Not recorded in story. UNSTORMED, un-std-rmd, a. Not taken by assault. manner to avoid suspicion.
UNSUSPECTING, ûn-sûs-pêkt-ing, a. Not imagining

to be surmounted.

that any ill is designed.

UNSURPASSED, în-sûr-pâsd', a. Not exceeded. UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ûn-sûs-sêp'tîbl, a. Incapable. UNSUSCEPTIBLY, ûn-sûs-sêpt'îb-lê, ad. Not sus-

UNSTRAINED, do-stra'nd, a. Easy.

ple; freeing from obstruction.
UNSTORED, un-stord, a. Not laid up in store.

any resistance.

UNT UNT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—v, e, or i—i, u.

UNSUSPICIOUS, un-sus-pish-us, a. Having no sus-[suspicion. picion. [suspicion. UNSUSPICIOUSLY, ůn-sůs-pish-ůs-lê, ad. Without UNSUSTAINABLE, ůn-sůs-tầ/n-åhl, a. Not to be

UNSUSTAINED, un-sus-ta'nd, a. Not supported. UNSWATHE, un-soa'th, vt. To free from bandages. UNSWATHED, dn-soålthd, pp. Divested of a bandages. UNSWATHING,dn-soålth-lng,ppr. Taking off a swathe. UNSWAYABLE, dn-ôålab, a. Not to be influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ůn-sôå'd, a. Not wielded. UNSWAYEDNESS, ůn-sôå'čd-nés, n. Steadiness.

UNSWEAR, dn-sôd'r, vt. To recall any thing sworn.
UNSWEAR, dn-sôd'r, vt. To recall what is sworn.
UNSWEARING, dn-sôd'r-ing,ppr. Denying upon oath.

UNSWEATING, un-soar-ing, pp. Denying upon earn UNSWEATED, un-soet', vt. To cool after exercise.

UNSWEATED, un-soet'd, pp. Cooled after exercise.

[Webster says of unsweat, "a bad word, and not used." It is certainly not a very delicate term, as proceeding from the lips of a lady or gentleman; but, otherwise, it is not a bad word; and I do not think that it would be unbecoming in a gentleman to say to his groom, "unsweat this horse."-J. K.]

UNSWEATING, un-soet-ing, a. Not sweating. UNSWEATING, an-soet-ing, ppr. Cooling; drying off the sweat.

on the sweat.
UNSWEET, ûn-sôé't, a. Not sweet.
UNSWEPT, ûn-sôépt', a. Not brushed away.
UNSWORN, în-sôő'rn, a. Not bound by an oath.
UNSWORN, ûn-sôő'rn, pp. Not bound by an oath.
UNSYMMETRICAL, ûn-sîm-mět-rîk-ål, a. Deficient

in symmetry.
UNSYSTEMATIC, ûn-sis-tem-ât-ik, a. UNSYSTEMATICAL, ůn-sis-tém-ât-îk-âl, a.] according to system.

UNSYSTEMATICALLY, ůn-sis-tém-åt-ik-ål-ê, ad.

Not acting according to system.

UNSYSTEMATIZED, un-sis-tem-a-tiz-d, a.

formed into any system. UNSYSTEMIZED, ůn-sis-tém-i'zd, a. Not arranged in due order.

UNTACK, ůn-tåk', vt. To disjoin. [threads, &c. UNTACKED, ůn-tåkd', pp. Not fastened by tacks or UNTACKING, ůn-tåk-ing, ppr. Taking out the tacks. UNTAINTED, ůn-tå'nt-éd, a. Not sullied. Not charged

with any crime. UNTAINTEDLY, un-ta/nt-ed-le, ad. Without spot. UNTAINTEDNESS, un-ta'nt-ed-nes, n. Quality of

being untainted.

UNTAKEN, un-tå'kn, a. Not taken; not filled. Not seized; not apprehended. Not reduced; not subducd. Not swallowed .- J. K.

UNTALKED of, ûn-tâ'kd of, a. Not mentioned. UNTAMEABLE, ûn-tâ'm-åbl, a. Not to be subdued. UNTAMEABLY, ûn-tâ'm-åb-lê, ad. Not tameably.

UNTAMEABLY, ûn-tâ'm-âb-lê, ad. Not tameably. UNTAMED, ûn-tâ'md, a. Not subdued. UNTAMGLE, ûn-tângg', vt. To loose from intricacy. UNTANGLED, ûn-tângg', pp. Loose from intricacy. UNTANGLING, ûn-tâng-lîng, ppr. Disentangling. UNTARNISHED, ûn-tâ'r-nîshd', pp. Unblemished. UNTASTED, ûn-tâ'st-éd, a. Not tried by the palate. UNTASTEFUL, ûn-tâ'st-fôl, a. Having no taste. UNTASTEFULLY, ûn-tâ's't-fôl-ê, ad. Without taste. UNTASTEFULLY, ûn-tâ's't-fôl-ê, ad. Without taste.

UNTASTING, ûn-tå'st-lng, a. Not trying by the palate.
UNTAUGHT, ûn-tà't, a. Uninstructed.
UNTAUGHT, ûn-tà't, pp. Uninstructed.
UNTAUGHT, ûn-tà't, pp. Uninstructed.
UNTAXED, ûn-tà'ksd', a. Not charged with taxes.
UNTEACH, ûn-tà'tsh, vt. To cause to forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEACHABLE, ûn-tê'tsh-âbl, a. That cannot be UNTEACHABLENESS, ûn-tê'tsh-âbl-nês, n. Indo-[what has been taught.

UNTEACHING, ûn-tê'tsh-lug, pp. Causing to forget UNTEEMING, ûn-tê'm-lug, a. Barren. UNTEMPERATE, ûn-têm-pûr-êt', a. Intemperate. UNTEMPERATELY, ûn-têm-pûr-êt-lê, ad. Intemperately.
UNTEMPERED, ůn-tém'-půrd, a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, un-temp'ted, a. Not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, un-ten-abl, a. Not capable of defence. UNTENANTABLE, un-ten-ant-abl, a. Not in suit-

able repair.

UNTENANTED, ûn-ténéant-éd, a. Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ûn-ténéed, a. Not having any attendance.

Versing softness UNTENDER, un-tén-dur, a. Wanting softness. UNTENDERED, un-tén-durd, a. Not offered.

UNTENT, ûn-tênt', vt. To bring out of a tent. UNTENTED, ûn-tênt'éd, a. Having no medicaments

applied.

UNTENTED, un-tent-ed, pp. Dispossessed of a tent.

UNTENTING, un-tent-ing, ppr. Routing out of a tent.

UNTERRIFIED, un-ter-if-id, a. Not affrighted.

UNTESTED, ûn-têst-êd, a. Not afrighted. UNTESTED, ûn-têst-êd, a. Not tried by a standard. UNTHANKED, ûn-thânkd', a. Not repaid with thanks. UNTHANKFUL, ûn-thânk-fôl, a. Ungrateful. UNTHANKFULLY, ûn-thânk-fôl-ê, ad. Without

gratitude. [tude. UNTHANKFULNESS, ûn-thầnk-fồl-nés, n. Ingrati-UNTHAW, ûn-thầ', vt. To melt. UNTHAWED, ûn-thầ'd, a. Not dissolved.

UNTHAWED, ûn-thá'd, pp. Not melted. UNTHAWING, ûn-thá'dig, ppr. Melting. UNTHINK, ûn-thá'ngk', vt. To dismiss a thought.

UNTHINKING, ûn-thingk-îng, a. Thoughtless.
UNTHINKING, ûn-thingk-îng, ppr. Forgetting.
UNTHINKINGLY, ûn-thingk-ûn-lê, ad. Thoughtlessly.

UNTHINKINGNESS, un-thingk'ing-nes, n. Want of thought. prickles.

of thought. [prickles. UNTHORNY, ån-thå'r-nå, a. Not obstructed by UNTHOUGHT, ån-thå'r, part. a. Not heeded. UNTHOUGHT, ån-thå'r, pp. Dismissed from the mind. UNTHOUGHTFUL, ån-thå't-föl, a. Heedless. [fully. UNTHOUGHTFULLY, ån-thå't-föl, a. Not thought-UNTHREAD, ån-thå'd, pt. To loose.

UNTHREADED, un-thred-ed, pp. Deprived of thread. UNTHREADING, un-thred-ing, ppr. Taking out

the thread. UNTHREATENED, un-thret'nd, a. Not menaced.

UNTHREATEMED, un-threting, a. Not menaced. UNTHRIFT, ûn-thrift', n. A prodigal. UNTHRIFT, ûn-thrift', a. Profuse; waste:ul. UNTHRIFTILY, ûn-thrift'ê-nês, a. Without frugality. UNTHRIFTINESS, ûn-thrift'ê-nês, n. Profusion. UNTHRIFTY, ûn-thrift'ê, a. Prodigal. UNTHRIVING, ûn-thrift'e-lng, a. Not prospering. UNTHRIVING ûn-thrift'e-lng, a. Not prospering.

UNTHRONE, ûn-thrở'n, vt. To pull down from a throne.
UNTHRONED, ûn-thrở'nd, pp. Dethroned.
UNTHRONING, ûn-thrở'n-lng, ppr. Depriving of

UNTHRONING, un-thron-ing, ppr. Depriving of kingly power.
UNTIDY, dn-ti'dde, a. Not tidy.
UNTIDY, dn-ti'dde-nes, n. Want of neatness.
UNTIE, dn-ti', vt. To unfasten. To set. [gation.
UNTIED, dn-ti'd, pp. Loosed from a knot, or obliUNTIED, dn-ti'd, a. Not held by any tie.
UNTIL, dn-til', ad. To the time that.
UNTIL, dn-til', prep. To: used of time.
UNTILE, dn-ti'l, vt. To strip off tiles.
INTULED. dn-ti'ld. nn. Stripped of the tiles. Also a

UNTILED, un-ti'ld, pp. Stripped of the tiles. Also a term in freemasonry, signifying that the door of a masonic lodge is not guarded by the proper officer, to prevent intrusion.—J. K.

UNTILING, an-til-ing, ppr. Stripping the tiles from a house. Removing the officer from the door when a

a nouse. Removing the onicer from the door when a masonic lodge is closed.—J. K.
UNTILLED, ûn-tîld', a. Not cultivated.
UNTIMABLY, ûn-ti'm-å-blè, ad. Inharmoniously.
UNTIMBERED, ûn-tim-bûrd, a. Not furnished with
UNTIMELY, ûn-ti'm-lè, a. Illtimed. [timber.
UNTIMELY, ûn-ti'm-lè, ad. Before the natural time.
UNTIMELY, în-ti'm-lè, ad. Netural time.

UNTINCTURED, un-tingk'tyurd, a. Not tinged; not tinctured; not stained; not coloured; not mixed; not infected; not altered in its taste by a mixture of something added .- J. K.

womening anded.—J. K. UNTINGED, dn-tijrd, a. Not stained. Not infected. UNTIRABLE, dn-ti'r-àbl, a. Indefatigable. UNTIRED, dn-ti'rd, a. Not made weary. UNTIRING, dn-ti'rlig, a. Not becoming exhausted. UNTITLED, dn-ti'tld, a. Having no title.

UNTO, un'tô, prep. To. See To. UNTOLD, un-tô'ld, a. Not related. UNTOMB, un-tô'm, vt. To disinter. Not numbered.

UNTOMBED, ån-tô'md, pp. Taken out of the tomb. UNTOMBING, ån-tô'm-ing, ppr. Disinterring. UNTOOTHSOME, ån-tô'th-såm, a. Not pleasant to UNTWINE, un-to-ind, pp. Untwisted.
UNTWINED, un-tôi'nd, pp. Untwisted.
UNTWINING, un-tôi'n-Ing, ppr. Untwisting.
UNTWINING, un-tôist', vt. To separate any things UNTWINE, un-toi'n, vt. To separate that which clasps the taste. UNTOUCHABLE, ůn-tůtshť abl, ad. Not to be touched. UNTOUCHED, ůn-tůtshď, a. Not meddled with. UNTOWARD, ůn-tộ čbůrd, a. Perverse. Inconvenient. UNTWIST, ůn-tőlst'. vt. To separate any tnings wrapped up in themselves. UNTWISTED, ůn-tőlst-éd, pp. Disentangled. UNTWISTING, ůn-tőlst-íng, ppr. Disentangling. UNTY, ůn-tí', vi. See UNTIE. To loose. UNTYING, ůn-tí-íng, ppr. Loosening. UNUNIFORM, ůn-ú-né-fá'rm, a. Wanting uniformity. UNUNHELD, ůn-ůn-h-háld', a. Not upheld. UNURGED, ůn-ůrjd', a. Not pressed with solicitation. UNUSED, ůn-úzd, a. Not put into use. Not accustomed. UNUSED, ůn-úzd, a. Useless. UNTOWARDLY, ûn-tô-ôurd-lê, a. Froward. UNTOWARDLY, ûn-tô-ôurd-lê, a. Perversely. UNTOWARDNESS, ûn-tô-ôurd-nês, n. Perverseness. UNTRACEABLE, un-tra's-abl, a. Not to be traced. UNTRACED, un-trasd, a. Not marked by any footsteps. steps. steps. UNTRACKED, ůn-tråkd', a. Not marked by foot-UNTRACTABLE, ůn-tråk-tibl, a. Not governable; UNUSEB, un-u'zd, a. Not put into use. Not accustomed. UNUSEFUL, un-u's-fôl, a. Useless. UNUSUAL, un-u'zu-êl, a. Not common. Rare. UNUSUALLY, un-u'zu-êl-ê, ad, Rarely. Not commonly. UNUSUALNESS, un-u'z-u-âl-nês, n. Rareness. Unbornness. stubborn. UNTRACTABLENESS, ůn-tråk-tibl-nes, n. Stub-UNTRACTABLY, ůn-tråk-ti-ble, ad. Not to be gomerce. commonness. vernea.

UNTRADING, ûn-trå/d-ing, a. Not engaged in comUNTRAINED, ûn-trå/nd, a. Not educated. Irregular.

UNTRAMMELED, ûn-tråm-éld, a. Not encumbered.

UNTRANSCRIBED, ûn-tråns-cri/bd, a. Not copied. UNUTTERABLE, un-ut-ur-abl, a. That cannot be [tered. expressed in language. [tered. UNUTTERABLY, ůn-ůt-ůr-å-blê, ad. Not to be ut-UNUTTERABLY, ûn-ût-ûr-â-ble, ad. Not to be ur-UNVAIL, ûn-vâ/l, vt. To uncover. UNVAILED, ûn-vâ/ld, pp. Disclosed to view. UNVAILING, ûn-vâ/l-îng, ppr. Uncovering; disclosing. UNVALUABLE, ûn-vâ/l-u-âbl, a. Inestimable. UNVALUED, ûn-vâ/l-u/d, a. Not prised. Inestimable UNVANQUISHABLE, ûn-vâng'kô/ish-âbl, a. Not to UNTRANSFERABLE, un-trans-fer-abl, a. Incapable of being given from one to another. [be transferred. UNTRANSFERABLY, ån-tråns-fér-å-blé, ad. Not to UNTRANSFERRED, ån-tråns-férd, a. Not assigned to another. [pable of being translated.
UNTRANSLATABLE, ün-träns-lä/t-åbl, a. Not caUNTRANSLATED, ün-träns-lå/t-éd, a. Not transbe subdued. UNVANQUISHABLY, ůn-vång'köish-å-blê, ad. Not to be vanquished. [que UNVANQUISHED, ůn-vằng-kổishd, a. Not c UNVARIABLE, ủn-vẫn-yắbl, a. Not changeable. [quered. UNTRANSPARENT, un-trans-på/r-ent, a. Opaque. UNTRANSPIRED, un-trans-pi/rd, a. Not escaped Not con-UNVARIABLE, ûn-vå/r-ýåbl, a. Not changeable.
UNVARIED, ûn-vå/r-ýå, a. Not changea.
UNVARIED, ûn-vå/r-ýå-gå/t-éd, a. Not diversified.
UNVARIED, ûn-vå/r-písind, a. Not laid with
UNVARNISHED, ûn-vå/r-nísind, a. Not laid with
UNVARVING, ûn-vå/r-å-ing, a. Not liable to change.
UNVEIL, ûn-vå/l, vt. To uncover; to disclose; to show.
UNVEILED, ûn-vå/l-d, pp. Discovered to view.
UNVEILED, ûn-vå/l-del-å, ad. Plainly.
UNVENERABLE, ûn-vå/r-åbl, a. Not worthy of
respect.
UNVENTILATE, ûn-vå/r-ål-å/t, vt. To stop the free
UNVENTILATED, ûn-vå/r-tíl-å/t-å/d. a. Not fanned from secrec UNTRANSPOSED, un-trans-pô'zd, a. Not put out of its natural or assumed order. UNTRAVELLED, ûn tràv'êld, a. Never trodden.
Having never seen foreign countries. [law.
INTRAVERSED, ûn tràv'-ûrsd, a. Not opposed in
JNTREAD, ûn trèd', vt. To tread back in the same same steps. steps. UNTREADING, un-tredding, ppr. Going back in the UNTREASURED, un-tredding, ppr. Going back in the UNTREATABLE, un-tredding, a. Not laid up. UNTREATABLE, un-tredding, a. Not practicable. UNTREMBLING, un-tredding, a. Undefended by a Undefended by a UNVENTILATED, ůn-vên-tîl-å/t-èd, a. Not fanned by the wind. from a current of air. UNVENTILATED, ůn-věnt-îl-å't-éd, pp. Stopped UNVENTILATING, ůn-věnt-îl-å't-ing, ppr. Stopping trench. Not intruded upon. [passed trial. UNTRIED, un-tri'd, a. Not yet attempted. Not having UNTRIMMED, ån-trimd', a. Not put in order. UNTRIUMPHABLE, ån-tri-åmf-åbl, a. Which althe free circulation of air. UNVERDANT, ûn-vêrdânt, a. Having no verdure. UNVERITABLE, ûn-vêrdît-âbl, a. Not true. UNVERITABLY, ûn-vêrdît-â-blê, ad. Untruly. lows no triumph. UNTRUMPHED, ûn-tri²umphd, a. Not triumphed UNTROD, ûn-tròd', a. Wot passed by the foot. UNTRODDEN, ûn-tròdn' a. Not passed by the foot. UNTRODDEN, ûn-tròd'n, pp. Not having been gone UNVERTIABLY, un-ver-u-a-die, aa. Untruly. UNVERSED, ûn-vérsal', a. Untrulyled. UNVEXED, ûn-vérsal', a. Untroubled. UNVIOLATED, ûn-vi-6-lâl't-éd, a. Not injured. UNVIRTUOUS, ûn-vêr-tu-ûs, a. Wanting virtue. UNVIRTUOUSLY, ûn-vêr-tu-ûs-lê, ad. Not virtuously. over by the feet. UNTROLLED, un-trolld, a. Not bowled along. UNTROUBLED, un-trub'ld, a. Not disturbed by care UNVISARD, ůn-vîz'ůrd, vt. To unmask. UNVISARDED, ůn-vîz'ůrd-ěd, pp. Unmasked. or guilt. Not agitated. UNTROUBLEDNESS, un-trub/ld-nes, n. Unconcern. UNVISARDING, un-viz-drd-ing, ppr. Unmasking. UNVISARDING, un-viz-drd-ing, ppr. Unmasking. UNVISITED, un-viz-dr-éd, a. Not resorted to. UNVITIATED, un-vis-dr-éd, a. Not converted unvITIATED, un-vis-dr-dr-dr, a. Not converted unvitations of the highest desired to the highest degree of the state of the sta UNTRUE, un tro, a. False. UNTRULY, un tro-le, ad. Falsely. glass. [ized to the highest degree. UNVOLATILIZED, unvol'a-til-i'zd, a. Not subtil-UNVOTE, ůn-vô/t, vt. To destroy by a contrary vote. UNVOTED, ůn-vô/t-éd, pp. Deprived of a vote pre-UNTUCKERED, ån-tåk-ård, a. Not having a tucker. UNTUNABLE, ån-tu'n-åbl, a. Unharmonious. UNTUNABLENESS, ån-tu'n-åbl-nes, n. Want of viously given.

UNVOTING, ůn-vô/t-îng, ppr. Annulling a vote.

UNVOWELED, ůn-våô/čld, a. Without vowels.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ůn-våô/čj-åbl, a. Not to be harmony UNTUNABLY, un-tu'na-ble, ad. Inharmoniously. UNTUNABLY, ůn-tu'nà-blê, ad. Inharmoniously.
UNTUNED, ůn-tu'n, vt. To disorder.
UNTUNED, ůn-tu'nd, pp. Rendered discordant.
UNTUNELY, ůn-tu'n-lê, ad. Unharmoniously.
UNTUNING, ůn-tu'n-lag, ppr. Putting out of tune.
UNTURNED, ůn-tu'n-lag, ppr. Unwind; to undo.
UNTURNED, ůn-tůrnd', a. Not turned.
UNTURNED, ůn-tůrnd', pp. Unwound.
UNTURNING, ůn-tůrnd', pp. Unwinding.
UNTURNING, ůn-tu'tůrd, a. Untaught.
704 voyaged over. UNVULGAR, ůn-vůl-gůr, a. Not common. [wound. UNVULNERABLE, ůn-vůl-nůr-åbl, a. Exempt from UNWAITED, ůn-bå/t-éd, a. Not attended. UNWAITED, ûn-ōâ't-ed, a. Not attended.
UNWAKENED, ûn-ōâ'kend, a. Not roused from sleep.
UNWALLED, ûn-ōâ'da, a. Having no walls.
UNWARES, ûn-ōâ'ra, a. Unexpectedly.
UNWARILY, ûn-ōâ'r-îl-ê, a. Without caution.
UNWARINESS, ûn-ōâ'r-îl-îk, a. Not fit for war.

JNWARMED, ån-bå/rmd, a. Not excited. JNWARNED, ån-bå/rnd, a. Not cautioned. JNWARP, ån-bå/rp, vt. To reduce from the state of being warped. JNWARPED, ůn-čá'rpd, pp. Reduced from a warped Not biassed. JNWARPING, un-ba'rp-ing, ppr. Reducing from a warped state. [sible. UNWARRANTABLE, ůn-čár-ánt-ábl, a. Not defen-UNWARRANTABLENESS, ůn-čůr-ánt-ábl-nés, n. JNWARRANTABLENESS, ůn-ôůr-ânt-åbl-nės, n. State of being unwarrantable. JnWARRANTABLY, ůn-ôår-ânt-åb-lè, a. Not jus-JNWARRANTABLY, ůn-ôår-ânt-åd, a. Not ascertained. JNWARRANTED, ůn-ôàshd', a. Not washed. JNWASHED, ůn-ôàshd', a. Not washed. JNWASTED, ůn-ôå/st-åd, a. Not consumed. JNWASTED, ůn-ôå/st-åd, a. Not growing less. JNWASTEN, ůn-ôå/st-åd, a. Dry; not watered. JNWASTING, ůn-ôå/td', a. Not nsed to travel. JNWASTED, ůn-ôå/td', a. Not weakened. JNWAKENED, ůn-ôå/thd', a. Not rich. JNWEAFONED, ůn-ôå/thd', a. Not rich. JNWEAPONED, ůn-ôå/thd', a. Not furnished with offensive arms. offensive arms. JNWEARIABLE, ůn-ôé'ré-åbl, a. Not to be tired. JNWEARIABLY, ůn-ôé'ré-åb-lè, ad. So as not to be fatigued. JNWEARIED, ůu-ôê-rê'd, a. Not tired. JNWEARIED, ån-bê'r-ê'd, pp. Refreshed after fatigue. JNWEARIEDLY, ån-bê'rê'd-lê, ad. Infatigably. JNWEARIEDNESS, ån-bê'r-ê'd-nê's, n. State of being unwearied. unwearied.

JNWEARY, ůn-ôé-rê, a. Not weary.

JNWEARY, ůn-ôé-rê, vt. To refresh.

JNWEARYING, ůn-ôé-rê-îng, ppr. Refreshing after

NWEAVE, ůn-ôé-v, vt. To unfold. [fatigue.

JNWEAVED, ůn-ôé-vd, pp. Drawn out after having JNWEAVED, ûn-ôé'vd, pp. Drawn out after naving been weaved.

JNWEAVING, ûn-ôé'v-îng, ppr. Undoing what has JNWED, ûn-ôé'd, a. Unmarried.

JNWEDDED, ûn-ôéd-éd, a. Unmarried.

JNWEDGEABLE, ûn-ôé'j-âbl, a. Not cleared from weeds.

JNWEEDED, ûn-ôé'd-éd, a. Not cleared from weeds.

JNWEEPED, ûn-ôé't-îng, a. Unknowing.

JNWEETING, ûn-ôé't-îng, a. Unknowing.

JNWEETING, ûn-ôd'd, a. Not balanced.

JNWEIGHED, ûn-ôd'd, a. Not balanced.

JNWEIGHED, ûn-ôd'd, a. Tot balanced. JNWEIGHING, ûn-ôât'ing, a. Thoughtless.
JNWELCOME, ûn-ôât'kûm, a. Not well received.
JNWELL, ûn-ôêt', a. Slightly indisposed.
JNWELLNESS, ûn-ôêt'nês, n. The state of being NWILLED, un-bild', a. Not produced by the will. JNWEPT, ûn-ôêt', a. Not lamented.

JNWET, ûn-ôêt', a. Not moist.

JNWHIPT, ûn-hôţpt', a.

JNWHIPT, ûn-hôţpt', a.

JNWHOLE, ûn-ôô', a.

JNWHOLE, ûn-ôô', a.

Sick; infirm.

JNWHOLESOME, ûn-hô'l-sûm, a. Corrupt; tainted.

JNWHOLESOMENESS, ûn-hô'l-sûm-nês, n. State of being unwholesome. JNWIELDILY, ἀn-δ&Id-fl-ê, α. Heavily. JNWIELDINESS, ἄn-δ&Id-ê-něs, n. Heaviness. INWIELDIN, sh.-86'ld-ê, a. Bulky; weighty.
INWIELDY, sh.-86'ld-ê, a. Bulky; weighty.
INWILLED, sh.-86'ld', a. Not produced by the will.
INWILLING, sh.-86'ld, a. Not inclined.
INWILLINGLY, sh.-86'ld, ad. Not with good-will.
INWILLINGNESS, sh.-86'ldng-nes, n. Lothness. JNWIND, un-bi'nd, vt. To loose from entanglement. JNWIND, un-bi'nd, vi. To admit evolution. JNWINDING, un-bi'nd-ing, ppr. Undoing that which was wound.
JNWINGED, ûn-ôingd', a. Not furnished with wings.
JNWINGED, ûn-ôingd'ing, ppr. Depriving of wings.
JNWINGING, ůn-ôi'pd, a. Not cleaned by rubbing.
JNWISE, ôn-ôi'z, a. Defective in wisdom.
JNWISELY, ûn-ôi'z-lê, ad. Not prudently.
JNWISH, ûn-ôish', vt. To wish that which is, not to be.
JNWISHED, ûn-ôishd', a. Not desired.
JNWIST, ûn-ôist', vt. To deprive of understanding. was wound.

UNWITHDRAWING, un-oith-dra-ing, a. Continu-UNWITHDRAWING, ûn-oith-dra-ing, a. Commu-ally liberal.
UNWITHERED, ûn-ôith-drd. a. Not faded.
UNWITHERING, ûn-ôith-dr-ing, a. Not liable to fade.
UNWITHERING, ûn-ôith-stôd', a. Not opposed.
UNWITHSTOOD, ûn-ôith-stôd', a. Not opposed.
UNWITHESSED, ûn-ôit-rèsd, a. Wanting testimony.
UNWITTED, ûn-ôit-îl-ê, ad. Without wit.
UNWITTILY, ûn-ôit-îl-ê, ad. Without wit.
UNWITTING, ûn-ôit-îng, ppr. Depriving of understanding. standing. sciousness. UNWITTINGLY, ån-ôắt'ing-lệ, ad. Without con-UNWITTY, àn-bắt'-ệ, a. Wanting wit. UNWIVED, ån-bắt'vd, a. Without a wife. UNWOMAN, ăn-bằm-căn, vt. To deprive of the qua Without conlities becoming a woman. UNWOMANED, un-ôôm'und, pp. Deprived of the qualities becoming a woman.

UNWOMANING, dn-&&m-dn-ing, ppr. Depriving of UNWOMANING, dn-ôôm-dn-îng, ppr. Depriving of the amiabilities that become a woman.
UNWOMANLY, dn-ôdm-dn-le, a. Unbecoming a UNWONT, fn-ôdnt/a. Unaccustomed. [woman UNWONTED, dn-ôdnt-éd, a. Unusual. UNWONTEDNESS, dn-ôdnt-éd-nes, n. Uncommon-UNWOOED, dn-ôd'd, a. Not courted. UNWORKING, dn-ôdrk-îng, a. Living without labour. UNWORMED, dn-ôdrmd', a. Not wormed. UNWORMED, dn-ôdrmd', a. Not impaired. UNWORSHIPPED, dn-ôdr-ship-ing, a. Not adored. UNWORSHIPPING. dn-ôdr-ship-ing, a. Neglecting UNWORSHIPPING, un-bur'ship-ing, a. Neglecting the worship of God. | desert. UNWORTHILY, an-our thil-e, ad. Not according to UNWORTHILY, ůn-bůr'chíl-ê, ad. Not according to UNWORTHINESS, ůn-bůr'chíl-n'es, n. Want of merit. UNWORTHY, ůn-bůrtí-é, a. Not deserving. UNWOUND, ůn-bàbnd', pp. Untwisted. UNWOUND, ůn-bàbnd' ed, a. Not hurt. UNWOUNDED, ůn-bàbnd' ed, a. Not hurt. UNWRAP, ůn-råp', vt. To open what is folded. UNWRAPPED, ůn-råpd', pp. Unfolded. UNWRAPPING, ůn-råpd'ing, ppr. Taking off the wrappers. UNWRAPPING, un-rap-ing, ppr. Taking off the wrappers.

UNWREATH, un-re'th, pt. To untwine.

UNWREATHED, un-re'thd, pp. Untwined.

UNWREATHING, un-ringkl, tt. To smooth.

UNWRINKLE, un-ringkld', a. Free from wrinkles.

UNWRINKLED, un-ringkld', pp. Smoothed.

UNWRINKLING, un-ringkld', pp. Smoothing.

UNWRINKLING, un-ringkld', pp. Smoothing.

UNWRITING, un-rit' ing, a. Not assuming the character of an outbox. UNWRITING, ûn-ri't îng, a. Not assuming the character of an author.
UNWRITTEN, ûn-rîtn', a. Not conveyed by writing.
UNWROUGHT, ûn-rân', a. Not manufactured.
UNWRUNG, ûn-rân', a. Not pinched.
UNYIELDED, ûn-yê'ld-êd, a. Not giving up.
UNYIELDING, ûn-yê'ld-îng, a. Not giving up.
UNYIELDINGLY, ûn-yê'ld-îng, a. Not giving up.
UNYOKED, ûn-yô'kd, vt. To loose from the yoke.
UNYOKED, ûn-yô'kd, pp. Loosed from a yoke.
UNYOKED, ûn-yô'kd, pp. Loosed from a yoke.
UNYOKED, ûn-yô'kd, pp. Freeing from a yoke.
UNYOKING, ûn-yô'k-îng, ppr. Freeing from a yoke.
UNZONED, ûn-zô nd, a. Not bound with a girdle.
UP, ûp', ad. Aloft; on high; above. Out of bed.
UP, ûp', interj. A word of exhortation.
UP, ûp', prep. From a lower to a higher part.
UPBEAR, ûp-bă'r, vt. To support.
UPBEARING, ûp-bă'r-îng, ppr. Lifting up high.
UPBINDING, ûp-bi'nd-îng, ppr. Binding up.
UPBLOWN, ûp-bi'd-îng, ppr. Puffing up.
UPBLOWN, ûp-bi'd-îng, ppr. Puffing up.
UPBLOWN, ûp-bi'd-îng, ppr. Puffing up.
UPBLOWN, ûp-bid'n, pp. Puffed up.
UPBRAID, ûp-brâ'd-îng, ppr. Reproached.
UPBRAIDED, ûp-brâ'd-êd, pp. Reproached.
UPBRAIDING, ûp-brâ'd-îng, n. Reproach.
UPBRAIDING, ûp-brâ'd-îng, ppr. Charging with something wrong.

[proach
UPBRAIDINGLY, ûp-brâ'd-îng, ppr. Charging with something wrong.

[proach
UPBRAIDINGLY, ûp-brâ'd-îng, ppr. Charging with something wrong.

[proach racter of an author. worthing wrong. [proach UPBRAIDINGLY, up-brad-ing-le, ad. By way of re-UPDRAWN, up-dra'n, pp. Drawn up. UPDRAWING, up-dra'fing, ppr. Drawing up.

all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—ı, u.

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all, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet, ott, set.

IPBRAY, åp-brå', vt. To shame.

UPBROUGHT, åp-brå't, pp. Nurtured

UPCAST, åp-kå'st, part. a. Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, åp-kå'st, part. a. Thrown upwards.

UPDRAW, åp-drå', vt. To draw up.

UPGATHER, åp-gåth'år, vt. To contract.

UPGATHERING, åp-gåth'år-lng, ppr. Gathering up.

UPGATHERING, åp-gåth'år-lng, ppr. Gathering up.

UPGATHERING, åp-gåth'år-lng, ppr. Gathering up.

UPHAND, åp-hånd', a. Lifted by the hand.

UPHEAVED, åp-håvd, pp. Lifted up.

UPHEAVED, åp-håvd, pp. Lifted up.

UPHEAVING, åp-håvd, pp. Liften up.

UPHELD, åp-håld', ppet. and pp. of uphold.

UPHELD, åp-håld', pp.

UPHULD, åp-håld, pp.

UPHULL, åp-håld, pp.

UPHOARD, åp-hå'rd, vt. To treasure; to store.

UPHOARDING, åp-hå'rd-ång, ppr. Laying up secretly.

UPHOARDING, åp-hå'rd-ång, ppr. Laying up secretly.

UPHOLDER, åp-hå'd-åd, rp. A supporter. An undertaker.

UPHOLDING, åp-hå'd-ång, ppr. Supporting; sus-
       UPHOLDING, up-hô'ld-ing, ppr. Supporting; sus-
UPHOLSTERER, up-hô'ls-tur-ur, n. One who fur-
       nishes houses. [by upholsterers. UPHOLSTERY, up-holst-thr-e, n. The articles sold
       UPLAND, up'land, n. Higher ground.
UPLAND, up'land, a. Higher in situation.
 UPLAND, ûp-lând, a. Higher in situation.
UPLANDISH, ûp-lând-ŝah, a. Mountainous.
UPLAY, ûp-lât, vt. To lay up.
UPLAYED, ûp-lât'a, pp. Hoarded up.
UPLAYING, ûp-lât'a, pp. Hoarding up.
UPLEAD, ûp-lêt'a, vt. To lead upwards.
UPLEAD ûp-lêt'a, pp. Led upwards.
UPLED, ûp-lêt', pp. Led upwards.
UPLIFT, ûp-lîft', vt. To lead upward.
UPLIFTED, ûp-lîft'ed, pp. Raised up high.
UPLIFTED, ûp-lîft'ed, pp. Lifting up high.
UPLOCK, ûp-lôk', vt. To lock up.
UPLOCKED, ûp-lôkd', pp. Locked up.
UPLOCKING, ûp-lôkd', pp. Pp. Placing under lock and key.
 UPLOCKING, op-lok-ing, ppr. Flacing under low and key.
UPLOOK, op-lok', vt. To raise the eyes.
UPLOOKED, op-lokd', pp. Looked upwards.
UPLOOKING, op-lok-ing, ppr. Looking upwards.
UPLOOKING, op-lok-ing, ppr. Looking upwards.
UPMOST, op-mo'st, a. Highest; topmost.
UPON, op-on', prep. On the top. On the outside.
UPPER, op-on', prep. On the top. On the outside.
UPPER, op-on', op-on-mo'st, a. Highest.
UPPERMOST, op-on-mo'st, a. Highest.
UPPISH, on-ish, a. Proud: arrogant.
 UPPISH, dp/sh, a. Proud; a. rignest. UPPISH, dp/sh, a. Proud; arrogant. UPRAISE, dp-rd/z, vt. To exalt. UPRAISEN, dp-rd/z, vp. Lifted up. UPRAISING, dp-rd/z-ing, pp. Lifting up. UPREAR, dp-rd/r, vt. To rear on high.
 UPREARED, up-re'r, vt. To rear on high.
UPREARED, up-re'r-ing, pp. Reared up on high.
UPREARING, up-re'r-ing, ppr. Rearing up on high.
UPRIGHT, up'ri't, n. Elevation.
UPRIGHTLY, up'ri't, a. Perpendicularly erect. Honest.
UPRIGHTLY, up'ri't-lê, ad. Perpendicularly. Horset!
               nestly
 OPRIGHTNESS, üp'ri't-nes, n. Honesty; integrity. UPRISE, üp-ri'z, n. Appearance above the horizon. Act of rising from decumbency.
 Act of rising from decumency.

UPRISE, ůp-ri'z, v. To rise.

UPRISING, ůp-ri'z-ing, n. Act of rising.

UPROAR, ůp-rö'r, n. Tumult; bustle.

UPROAR, ůp-rö'r, vt. To throw into confusion.

UPROARED, ůp-rô'rd, pp. Thrown into confusion.

UPROARING, ůp-rô'r-ing, ppr. Throwing into confusion.
fusion.

UPROLL, ůp-rô'l, vt. To roll up.

UPROLLED, ůp-rô'l-ing, ppr. Rolled up.

UPROLLING, åp-rô'l-ing, ppr. Rolling up.

UPROOT, ůp-rô't, vt. To tear up by the root.

UPROOTED, ůp-rô't-ing, ppr. Torn up by the roots.

UPROOTING,ůp-rô't-ing, ppr. Tearing up by the roots.

UPROUSE, ůp-ràô'z, vt. To waken from sleep.

UPROUSED, ůp-ràô'zd, pp. Roused from sleep.

UPROUSING, ůp-ràô'z-ing, ppr. Rousing from sleep.

UPROUSING, ůp-ràô'z-ing, ppr. Rousing from sleep.

UPSET, ůp-sêt', vt. To everturn.
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UPSET, åp-sét', pp. Overturned.
UPSETTING, åp-sét-ing, ppr. Overturning.
UPSHOT, åp-shot, n. End; final event. [higher UPSIDE down, åp-si'd. With the lower part above the UPSIDE down, ůp²si'd. With the lower part above the UPSPRING, ůp²spring, n. Upstart. UPSPRING, ůp²spring, vi. To spring up. UPSPRINGING, ůp²spring; vi. To spring ing up. UPSTAND, ůp²stånd', vi. To be erected. UPSTANDING, ůp²stånd', n. To be suddenly raised to wealth power, or honour. UPSTART, ůp²stårt, n. One suddenly raised. UPSTART, ůp²stårt, vi. To spring up suddenly. UPSTART, ůp²stå'rt, vi. To spring up suddenly. UPSTART, ůp²stå'rt, vi. To sustain. UPSTAYED, ůp²stå'd, pp. Sustained. UPSTAYING, ůp²stå'd, pp. Sustained. UPSTAYING, ůp²stå'd, pp. Supporting. UPSTAYED, up-sta'd, pp. Sustained.
UPSTAYING, ûp-stâ'fing, ppr. Supporting.
UPSWARM, ûp-sôâ'rm, vt. To raise in a swarm.
UPSWARMED, ûp-sôâ'rmd, pp. Raised in swarm.
UPSWARMING, ûp-sôâ'r-ming, ppr. Raising in UPTAKE, ûp-tâ'k, vt. To take into the hands.
UPTAKE, ûp-tâ'k, vt. To take into the hands.
UPTAKEN, ûp-tâ'k-îng, ppr. Taking in hand.
UPTAKING, ûp-tâ'k-îng, ppr. Taking in hand.
UPTEARING, ûp-tâ'r-îng, ppr. Tearing up by the
UPTEARING, ûp-tâ'r-îng, ppr. Tearing up by the
UPTORN, ûp-tâ'r-îng, ppr. Tearing up by the
UPTRAIN, ûp-trâ'n- vt. To bring up.
UPTRAINING, ûp-trâ'n-ûp, ppr. Educating.
UPTRAINING, ûp-trâ'n-îng, ppr. Educating.
UPTURN, ûp-târn', vt. To throw up.
UPTURNING, ûp-târn', pp. Turned up.
UPTURNING, ûp-târn', pp. Turned up.
UPTURNING, ûp-târn', pp. Turned up.
UPWARD, ûp-bârd, a. Directed to a higher part.
UPWARD, ûp-bârd, ad.
UPWARDS, ûp-bârd, ad.
UPWARDS, ûp-bârd, ad.
UPWHIRLED, ûp-hôerl', vp. Whiled in the air. [air.
UPWHIRLING, ûp-hôerl', vp. Whiled in the air. [air.
UPWHIRLING, ûp-hôerl', vp. Whiled in the air. [air.
UPWHIRLING, ûp-hôerl', vp. Whiled in the air. [air.
UPWHIRLING, ûp-hôerl', vp. Whiled in the air. [air.
UPWHINLING, ûp-bârdang, ppr. Whiling into the
UPWINDING, ûp-bârdang, ppr. Whiling into convolve.

UPWINDING, ůp-ỗi/nd-Îng, ppr. Winding up.

UPWOUND, ůpôåônd', pp. Wound up.

URANIUM, u-rả'n-yum, n. Heaven: or a planet so called.

URANOLOGY, u-rản-ôl²ô-jê, n. A discourse or treaURANSCOPIST, u-rảns²kô-pist, n. An astronomer.

URANSCOPY, u-rảns²kô-pe, n. The contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

Of the heavenly bodies. URBAN, ůr²bån, a. Belonging to a city.
URBANE, ůr-bå'n, a. Civil; courteous.
URBANITY, ůr-bàn²it-ê, n. Civility. Elegance.
URBANIZE, ůr²bån-i'z, vt. To polish.
URBANIZED, ůr²bån-i'zd, pp. Rendered civil and teous . URBANIZING, dr'ban-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering courture. URCHIN, dr'tshin, n. A hedgehog. A name of anger to a child. URE, u'r, n. Practice; use; habit. UREA, u-rê-ta, n. A substance obtained from urine. URETER, u-rê-ter, n. Ureters are two long and small URETER, u'rê-têr, n. Urcters are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidneys, one on each side. URETHRA, u-rê-tîiră, n. The passage for the urine. URGE, ůrj', vi. To incite; to exasperate. To impor-URGE, ůrj', vi. To press forward. [tune. URGED, ůrjá', pp. Importuned. URGENCY, ůr-jêns-ê, n. Pressure. Entreaty. URGENTI, ůr-jênt, a. Pressing; importunate. URGENTILY, ůr-jênt-lê, ad. Importunately. URGER, ůr-jûr, n. An importuner. URGEWONDER, ůr-jên, n. A sort of grain. URGING, ůr-jêng, ppr. Pressing. URGING, drj'ing, ppr. Pressing.
URIC, u'rik, n. The uric acid: called also lithic acid: it is obtained from urinary calculi.
URIM, u'rim, n. Urim and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word urim signifies light, and thummim perfection.
URINAL, u'rīn-āl, n. A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. URINARY, u'rîn-er-ê, a. Relating to the urine.

VAC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

URINARY, u'rîn-êr-ê, a. URINARIUM, u-rîn-ê/r-ŷûm, a. \ A reservoir or place for the reception of urine, for manurc. | voking urine. URINATIVE, u-rin-a-tiv, a. Working by urine. Pro-

URINATOR, u'rîn-â't-ûr, n. A diver. URINE, u-rin, n. Animal water. URINE, u-rin, vi. To make water. URINOUS, u-riu-us, a. Partaking of urines.

URN, drn', n. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. A waterpot.

URN, drn', vt. To enclose in an urn. UROSCOPY, u-ròs-kô-pê, n. Inspection of urinc. URRY, ůr-e, n. A mineral. A sort of blue or black

clay, lying near a vein of coal.
URSA, dr-så, n. The bear. A constellation. The

greater and less bear, near the north pole. URSIFORM, ůr-sê-fàrm, a. In the shape of a bear.

URSINE, ůr'si'n, a. Resembling a bear. URSULINE, ůr'su-lin, a. Denoting an order of nuns.

The oblique case of we.

USABLE, u'z-abl, a. That may be used. USAGE, u'z-ej, n. Treatment. [thing in trust for another. USAGER, u'z-ėj-ūr, n. One that has the use of any USANCE,u-zans,n. Use. Usury; interest paid for mouey.

USE, u'z, n. Usage; practice; habit; custom.

USE, u'z, vt. To employ to any purpose.
USE, u'z, vt. To practise. To frequent; to inhabit.
USED, u'zd, pp. Employed. Habituated, &c.
USEFULLY, u's-föl, a. Convenient.
USEFULLY, u's-föl-é, ad. In such a manner as to

help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, u's fol nes, n. Conduciveness to some end USELESS, u's-lès, a. Answering no purpose. [pose. USELESSLY, u's-lès-lè, ad. Not answering any pur-USELESSNESS, u's-lès-nės, n. Unfitness for any end. USER, u'z-ūr, n. One who uses. USHER, ush-ūr, n. One whose business is to intro-

duce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

An under-teacher.

USHER, ush'ar, vt. To introduce as a fererunner. USHERED, ush-urd, pp. Introduced into the pre-

sence of any one. SHERING, ush'dr-ing, ppr. Introducing.

USING, u'z-ing, ppr. Employing. Accustoming. USQUEBAUGH, us-kôc-ba', n. An Irish or Erse word, which signifies the water of life; whisky, by

Corruption.

USTION, ůst-ýůn, n. The act of burning. [burning. USTORIOUS, ůs-tô/r-ýůs, a. Having the quality of USTULATION, ůs-tu-lå/shůn, n. Act of burning. USUAL, u'z-u-ål, a. Common. Frequent. USUALLY, u'z-u-ål-ĉ, ad. Commonly. USUALNESS, u'z-u-ål-něs, n. Frequency. USUCAPTION, u-su-kāp-shūn, n. In the civil law, the acquisition of the preputy of a thing by posses-

the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of

years, prescribed by law.
USUFRUCT, u-su-frükt, n. The temporary use; cnjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. USUFRUCTUARY, u-su-fråk-tu-er-e, n. One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

USURE, u'zhůr, vt. To practise usury. USURER, u'zhůr-ůr, n. One who puts money cut a* exorbitant interest.

USURIOUS, u-zhu'r-î-ûs, a. Given to the practice of USURP, u-zůrp', vt. To seize without right. USURPATION, u-zůr-på-shůn, n. Illegal seizure.

USURPED, u-zůrpd*, pp. Occupied without right. USURPER, u-zůrp-ůr, n. One who seizes or possesses

that to which he has no right. [without right. USURPING, u-zårp-ing, ppr. Seizing and occupying USURPINGLY,u-zårp-ing-lê, ad. Without just claim. USURY, u-zhūr-ê, n. The practice of taking unlawful interest.

UTENSIL, u'ten-sil, n. An instrument for any use. UTERINE, u'ter-i'n, n. Belonging to the Born of the same mother, but having a different father.

UTEROGESTATION, u-ter-o-jes-ta-shun, n. Gestation in the womb, from conception to birth.

tation in the womb, from conception to birth.

UTERUS, u-tél-us, n. The womb.

UTILITY, u-tîl-ît-ê, n. Usefulness; convenience.

UTILIZE, u-tîl-î'z, vt. To gain; to acquire.

UTILIZED, u-tîl-î'z, pp. Rendered useful.

UTILIZING, u-tîl-î'z-îng, ppr. Rendering useful.

UTILS, u-tîs, n. Bustle; stir. A word which probably is corrupted—at least, is not now understood. Utis was the octave of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity.

UTMOST, ůt-mô'st, or ůt-můst, a. Extreme in the highest degree.

highest degree. [be. UTMOST, ůt²mô'st, or ut²must, n. The most that can UTOPIAN, n-tô'p-ŷån, a. UTOPICAL, n-tô'p-ŷ-kâl, a. Ideal; not real. UTRICLE, u'trlkl, n. A little cell. UTRICULAR, n-trlk'u-lûr, a. Containing utricles. UTTER, ůt²ůr, a. Extreme. Complete. UTTER, ůt²ůr, vt. To speak; to express. To sell. UTTERABLE, ůt²ůr-åbl, a. Expressible. UTTERABLE, ůt²ůr-åbl, a. Expressible. UTTERAP, ůt²ůr-år, n. Pronunciation. UTTERED, ůt²ůr-ůr, n. One who pronounces. A vender.

UTTERED, ut-urd, pp. Spoken; published. UTTERER, ut-urd, n. One who pronounces. A vender. UTTERING, ut-urd, ppr. Speaking; publishing. UTTERLY, ut-urd, ad. Fully; perfectly. UTTERMOST, ut-urd'st, or ut-ur-urust, a. Ex-

Most remote.

UTTERMOST, åt-år-mô'st, or åt-år-måst, n. The extreme part of any thing.

UVEOUS, uv-yus, a. The uveous coat, or iris of the eye, has a musculous power, and can dilate and con-tract that round hole in it, called the pupil.

UVULA, u'vu-lå, n. A round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXOR, ůks-ć/r, n. A wife. UXORIOUS, ůks-ć/r-ŷůs, a. Submissively fond of a UXORIOUSLY, ůks-ć/r-ŷůs-lê, ad. With fond sub-

mission to a wife. UXORIOUSNESS, ůks-ô'r-ýůs-nes, n. Connubial dot-

V.

V has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, V consonant and U vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds, one clear, expressed at other times by eu as obtuse; the other close, and apother times by eu as obtuse; the other close, and approaching to the Italian u, or English oo, as obtund.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of b and f. Its sound in English is uniform, and is never mute.—Todd's Johnson. Mere paper and thread tied round with ignorance. V is a consonant; and U is a vowel and diphthong; for which reason the U is arranged separately in this dictionary. Look at my Principles of Pronuciation.—L. K. at my Principles of Pronunciation .- J. K.

A numerical letter denoting five.

VACANCY, vå-kåns-é, n. Empty space. Emptiness of thought.

vacant, vå-kånt, α. Empty; void. Vacate, vå-kå/t, vt. To annul. To make vacant.

VACATED, vå kå t-åd, pp. Made void. VACATING, vå kå t-ång, ppr. Making vacant.

VACATION, vå-kå-shun, n. Intermission of any stated employments. Recess of courts or senates. VACCARY, våk'ůr-ĉ, n. A cow-house, or pasture. VACCINATE, våk'sîn-å't, vt. To inoculate with

vaccine matter. VACCINATED, vak'sin-a't-ed, pp. Inoculated with VACCINATING, våk'sin-å't-ing, ppr. Inoculating with the cowpox.

VAP

a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on, was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

VALIDITY, vål-lîd-ît-ê, n. Force to convince. Value VALIDLY, vål-îd-lê, ad. In a valid manner.

VALIDNESS, våldid-nes, n. Validity.
VALINCH, våldintsh, n. A tube for drawing tiquo

face

To

from a cask at the bunghole.

VACCINATION, våk-sin-à-shun, n. Inoculation for VACCINE, våk-se'n, a. Belonging to a cow. VACCINE, våk-se'n, a. Belonging to a cow. VACILLANCY, vås-'ll-åns-'e, n. A state of wavering. VACILLANT, vås-fl-ånt, a. Wavering. VACILLATE, vås-fl-åt, vi. To waver. VACILLATION, vås-fl-å-shån, n. The state of reeling or staggering.

VACUATE, våk'u-å't, vt. To make void.

VACUATED, våk'u-å't-å'd, pp. Made void.

VACUATING, våk'u-å't-ång, ppr. Making void.

VACUATION, våk-u-å'shån, n. The act of emptying. VACUIST, våk'u-ist, n. A philosopher that holds a VACUOUS, vāk-u-ist, n. A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist.
VACUITY, vā-ku-tt-ē, n. Emptiness. Inanity.
VACUOUS, vāk-u-ās, a. Empty; unfilled. [empty.
VACUOUSNESS, vāk-u-ās-nēs, n. State of being VACUUM, våk'u-åm, n. Space unoccupied. VADE, vå'd, vi. To vanish away. VADE-MECUM, vå'dė-mė'kům, n. A book that a person carries with him constantly as a manual for person carries with him constantly as a manual for memorandums, &c.

VAGABOND, våg²å-bůnd, a. Wandering; vagrant.

VAGABOND, våg²å-bůnd, n. A vagrant; a wanderer.

VAGABONDRY, våg²å-bůnd-ré, n. Beggary.

VAGARY, vå-gå²ré, n. To wander; to gad; to range.

VAGARY, vå-gå²ré, n. A wild freak.

VAGINAT, vå'j²å-ènt, a. Crying like a child. [sheath.

VAGINAL, vå'j²ň-ål, a. Pertaining to or resembling a

VAGINOPENNOUS, vå'j²ň-å-pén²ñs, a. Having

the wings covered with bard cases. VAGINOPENNOUS, våj-in-ô-pén-ås, a. Having the wings covered with hard cases.
VAGOUS, vå-grån, a. Wandering.
VAGRANCY, vå-grån-sø, n. A state of wandering.
VAGRANT, vå-grånt, a. Wandering; unsettled.
VAGRANT, vå-grånt, a. Wandering; unsettled.
VAGUE, vå'g, a. Unsettled; indefinite.
VAIL, vå-l, n. A cove. An article of female dress. Money given to servants. See Nale.
VAIL, vå-l, vt. To cover. To let fall; to let sink.
VAIL, vå-l, vt. To yield; to give place.
VAILED, vå-l-år, pp. Concealed.
VAILING, vå-l-år, ppr. Covering; hiding.
VAILR, vå-l-år, n. One who shows respect by yielding.
VAINGLORIOUS, vå-n-glôr-ŷ-ås, a. Boasting.
VAINGLORIOUSLY, vå-n-glôr-ŷ-ås-lê, ad. With empty pride. empty pride.

VAINGLORY, vå/n-glô-rê, n. Pride above merit.

VAINLY, vå/n-lê, ad. To no purpose. Proudly.

VAINNESS, vå/n-nės, n. The state of being vain. VAIR, vå'r, n. A fur, or doubling of little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass.
VAIR, or VAIRY, vå'r, or vå'r-ê, a. Variegated with argent and azure colours, in heraldry. [vinces. VAIVOIDE, vå-våe'd, n. A prince of the Dacian pro-VALANCE, vål-åns, n. The drapery hanging round the tester and stead of the bed.

VALANCE, vål-åns, n. To decorate with drapery. VALANCED, vål'ånsd, pp. Decorated with hangings. VALANCING, vål'åns-ing, ppr. Decorating with VALE, val, n. Open space between hills. Money VALE, va'l, n. Open space between hills. Money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vål-é-dîk-shûn, n. A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vål-é-dîk-shûn, n. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vål-ér-yån, n. A plant.

VALET, vål-ét, or vål-å', n. A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vål-é-tu-dín-å'r-yån, n. One who is infirm of health. who is infirm of health. $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{VALETUDINARIAN, vål-\acute{e}-tu-din-\emph{\'e}'r-\acute{y} \grave{a}n,} \\ \textbf{VALETUDINARY, val-\acute{e}-tu-din-\acute{e}r-\acute{e}, } \alpha. \end{array} \right\} Weak-$ VALETUDINAIO, ...
y; sickly.
VALIANCE, vål'yåns, n.
NALIANCY, vål'yåns-č, n.
VALIANT, vål'yånt, n. A valiant person.
VALIANT, vål'yånt, a. Stout; brave.
VALIANTLY, vål'yånt-lé, ad. With personal bravery.
VALIANTNESS, vål'yånt-nés, n. Personal bravery.
VALIANTNESS, vål'yånt-nés, n. Personal bravery.
VALID, vål'id, a. Powerful; conclusive.

VALLANCY, vål-ån'se, n. A large wig that shades th VALLATION, vål-å-shun, n. An intrenehment. VALLATORY, vål-å-tur-è, a. Enclosing as by measure VALLATORY, vål-å-tůr-ė, a. Enclosing as by measure VALLEY, vål-å, n. A hollow between hills.

VALLISE, vå-lė's, n. A portmanteau.

VALUM, vål-ům, n. A treneh; a wall.

VALOROUS, vål-år-ås, a. Brave; stout.

VALOROUSLY, vål-år-ås-lè, ad. In a brave manner.

VALOROUSLY, vål-år-ås-lè, ad. In a brave manner.

VALUABLE, vål-å-åbl, a. Precious. Worthy.

VALUABLENESS, vål-å-åbl-nès, n. Preciousness.

VALUABLENESS, vål-å-åbl-nès, n. Preciousness. VALUATION, vål-u-å'shun, n. Appraisement. VALUATOR, vål'u-å't-år, n. An appraiser. VALUE, vål'u, n. Price; worth. VALUE, vål'u, vt. To rate at a certain price. have in high esteem.

VALUED, vål'u'd, pp. Estimated; esteemed.

VALUED, vål'u'd, a. Having value. VALUELESS, vål'u-lės, a. Being of no value, VALUER, vål'u-år, n. One that values. [teeming, VALUING, vål'u-ång, ppr. Setting a price on; cs-VALUATE, vål'u-å't, a. Resembling a value. VALVE, vål'v, n. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. VALVED, vålvd', a. Having valves-VALVLET, vålv'lét, n. A little valve. VALVULE, valv-let, n. A fittle valve.
VALVULE, vålv-ler, a. Containing valves.
VALVULE, vålv-2vl, n. A small valve.
VAMP, våmp', n. The upper leather of a shoe.
VAMP, våmp', vt. To piece an old thing with some new part. VAMPED, våmpd', pp. Pieced; repaired. VAMPER, våmpd', n. One who pieces an old thing with something new. VAMPER, vamp-ur, vi. To swagger. VAMPING, vamp-ing, ppr. Piecing. VAMPIRE, vam'pi'r, n. A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. VAN, vån', n. The front of an army. VAN, vån', vt. To fan; to winnow. VANCOURIER, vån-kå'r-yår, n. A harbinger.
VANDAL, vån-dål, n. A cruel person.
VANDALICK, vån-dål-'îk, a. Barbarous.
VANDALISM, vån-dål-izm, n. The barbarous state of the Vandals. VANDYKE, vån'di'k, n. A trimming worn by females. VANE, va'n, n. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the counterscarp. VANFOSS, van'fo's, n. A ditch on the outside of the VANG, vang', n. The vangs of a ship are a sort of VANFOSS, vånffos, n. A uncer of vANG, vång', n. The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the mizen gaff.

VANGUARD, vånfgård, n. The first line of the army.
VANILLA, vånflå, n. A plant.
VANISH, vånflå, n. To disappear. [existencs. VANISHED, vånflå, n. Emptiness. Vain pursuit; idle show. Petty pride.
VANITY, vånflt-è, n. Emptiness. Vain pursuit; idle show. Petty pride.
VANNING, vånflång, ppr. Winnowing.
VANNING, vånflång, ppr. Winnowing.
VANQUISH, vångkfölsh, vt. To conquer. To confute.
VANQUISHED, vångkfölsh-åbl, a. Conquerable.
VANQUISHED, vångkfölsh-år, pp. Overcome; defeated.
VANQUISHER, vångkfölsh-år, n. A conqueror.
VANQUISHING, vångkfölsh-år, ppr. Conquering; refuting. VANSIRE, vån'si'r, n. A species of weazel found up VANTAGE, vån'téj, n. Gain; profit. Opportunity VANTAGE, vån'téj, vt. To profit. VANTAGEGROUND, vån'téj-gråð'nd, n. Superiority VANTBAGE valung'hvåde n. VANTBRACE, vå'ng'brå's, n. Armour for the arm VANTBRASS, vå'ng'brås, n. Armour for the arm VAPID, våp'fd, a. Spiritless; flat. [less VAPIDNESS, våp'fd-nes, n. The state of being spirit

VAR VED

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 5 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

VAPORABILITY, vå-pår-å-bîl-ît-ê, n. The quality of being capable of vaporization.

VAPORABLE, vå'pår-åbl, a. Capable of being con-

verted into vapour.
VAPORATE, vap'ô-ra't, vi. To emit vapours.
VAPORATION, vap-ô-ra'shun, n. The act of escaping in vapours.

caping in vapours. VAPORER, vå'phr-år, n. A boaster. VAPORIFIC, vå-phr-år'lk, a. Forming into vapour. VAPORIFIC, vå-phr-år'lk, a. Forming into vapour. VAPORINGLY, vå'phr-ång-lè, ad. In a bullying manvAPORISH, vå'phr-ås, a. Vaporous; peevish. [ner. VAPOROUS, vå'phr-ås, a. Full of vapours. Windy. VAPOROUSNESS, vå'phr-ås-nès, n. State of being

vaporous. VAPORY, vå-pår-ê, a. Vaporous. Peevish. VAPOUR, vå-pår, n. Steam, Flatulence. Mental fume.

VAPOUR, vå-pår, vt. To pass in a vapour. To bully. VAPOUR, vå-pår, vt. To scatter in fumes. VAPOURBATH, vå-pår-bå/th, n. The application of

vapour to the body. VAPOURED, vå-pård, pp. Emitted in fumes. VAPOURED, vå-pård, a. Moist. Sylenetick.

VAPORING, va-pur-ing, ppr. Boasting. vainly;

emitting. [manner. VAPORINGLY, vå-pår-ing-lê, ad. In a boasting VAPORIZATION, vå-pår-i-zå-shån, n. The artificial formation of vapour.

VAPORIZE, vå pår-i'z, vt. To convert into vapour by artificial means.

VAPORIZED, vå-pår-i'zd, pp. Expelled in vapour. VAPORIZING, vå-pår-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting into

vapour. VAPULATION, våp-u-lå/shån. n. The act of whipping.

VARE, vå'r, n. A staff of justice.
VAREC, vår'ék, n. The French name for kelp or incerated scaweed; wrack.

VARI, vå-ri, n. A quadruped, the mancanco or Lemurcatta of Linnæus, a native of Madagascar.

catta of Linnews, a native of Madagascar.

VARIABLE, vå'r-yåbl, a. Changeable.

VARIABLENESS, vå'r-yåbl-nės, n. Changeablencss.

VARIABLY, vå'r-yåb-lė, ad. Mutably.

VARIANCE, vå'r-jåns, n. Discord; dissension.

VARIATE, vå'rė-å't, vt. To change.

VARIATED, vå'rė-å't-ėd, pp. Made different.

VARIATING, vå'rė-å't-id, pp. Altering.

VARIATION, vå'rė-å't-å't, ng. ppr. Altering.

VARIATION, vå'rė-å't-å't, ng. ppr. Altering.

VARIATION, vå'rė-å't-å't, ng. ppr. Altering. Deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VARICOUS, vår²-è-kås, a. Diseased with dilation.
VARIED, vå'r-è'd, pp. Altered; changed.
VARIEGATE, vå'r-ŷė-gā't, vt. To diversify.
VARIEGATED, vår²-ŷè-gā't-èd, pp. Diversified Diversified in [with colours.

VARIEGATING, vår-'ýê-gā't-îng, ppr. Diversifying VARIEGATION. vå'r-'ýê-gā'-shūn, n. Diversity of different kinds.

ARIETY, vå-ri-ît-ê, n. Change. Difference. Many /ARIETY, vå-ri-ît-ê, n. Change. Difference. Many /ARIFORMED, vå-rê-fà/rm, a. Having different shapes. /ARIFORMED, vå-rê-fà/rm-îng, ppr. /ARIFORMING, vå-rê-fà/rm-îng, ppr. /ARIOCELE, vå-rê-ô-sê-î, n. In surgery, a varicous enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, or more generally a like enlargement of the veins of the

scrotum. ARIOLOID, vår-e-o-làe'd, n. The name recently

given to a disease resembling the smallpox. /ARIOLOUS, vå-ri-o-lüs, or vår-e-o-lüs, a. Relating

to the smallpox. /ARIOUS, vå'r-yås, α. Different. Several. Diversified. 'ARIOUS, vä'r-yūs, å. Dinerent. Severat. Diversined. 'ARIOUSLY, vå'r-yūs-lē, ad. In a different manner. 'ARIK, vå'r-lēt, n. A dilatation of the vein. 'ARLET, vå'r-lēt, n. Any servant or attendant. 'ARLETRY, vå'r-lēt-rē, n. Rabble; crowd. 'ARNISH, vå'r-nīsh, n. A matter laid upon wood,

metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. Palliation. /ARNISH, vå/r-nîsh, vt. To cover with something shining. To palliate.

'ARNISHED, vå'r-nishd, pp. Made glossy. 'ARNISHER, vå'r-nish-år, n. One whose trade is to nish. /ARNISHING, va'r-nish-ing, ppr. Laying on varVARNISHTREE, vå/r-nish-trê/, n. The bhus vernix

poison ash, or oak. VARVELS, vå'r-vėls, n. Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See VERVELS.

VARY, vå-rė, n. Change; alteration. VARY, vå-rė, vt. To change. To diversify. VARY, vå-rė, vi. To be changeahle. To deviate.

VARYING, vå/r-ê-îng, ppr. Altering; changing. VASCULAR, vås-ku-ler, a. Full of vessels.

VASCULARITY, vås-ku-lår'ît-ê, n. State of being vascular. 7ASCULIFEROUS, vås-ku-lif-år-ås, a. Such plants

as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VASE, và's, n. A vessel for show.

VASSAL, vås-fål, n. A subject. A dependant. VASSAL, vås-fål, n. To subject; to enslave. VASSALAGE, vås-fål-ej, n. The state of servitude;

dependance.

VASSALED, vås 'åld, pp. Subjected to absolute power. VASSALING, vås'al-ing, ppr. Subjecting to absolute

VAST, vå'st, n. An empty waste.
VAST, vå'st, a. Large; extensive.
VASTATION, vås-tå'shūn, n. Waste.
VASTIDITY, vås-tå'shūn, n. Immensity.
VASTLY, vå'st-lê, ad. Greatly.

VASTNESS, vå'st-nes, n. Immensity. VASTY, vå/s-tê, a. Enormously great. VAT, vå/, n. A vessel in which liquors are kept in the

immature state.

VATICAN, våt-ik-ån, n. In Rome: the celebrated church of St. Peter, and also a magnificent palace of the pope, situated at the foot of one of the seven nills on which Rome was built.

VATICIDE, våt²6-si²d, n. A murderer of prophets. VATICINAL, vå-t²6-si²n-ål, a. Containing predictions. VATICINATE, vå-tis-in-å²t, vi. To prophesy. VATICINATION, vå-tis-in-å-shun, n. Prediction. VAVASOUR, våv²å-sår, n. One who, himself holding

of a superior lord, has others under him. VAUDEVIL, vo'd-vi'l, n. A song common among the

Vulgar.
VAULT, vå't, or vå't, n. A cellar. A cave. A repository for the dead. A leap; a jump.
VAULT, vå't, or vå'lt, vt. To arch.
VAULT, vå't, or vå'lt, vi. To leap; to jump.
VAULTAGE, vå't-ëj, or vå'lt-ëj, n. Arched cellar.
VAULTAGE, vå't-ëj, or vå'lt-di, n. Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vå'lt-ed, or vå't-ed, pp. Being arched. VAULTED, vå'lt-ed, or vå't-ed, a. Arched; concave. VAULTER, vå'lt-ur, or vå't-ur, n. A leaper.

VAULTING, và'lt-ing, or và't-ing, n. Lcaping. Cel-

larage.

VAULTING, và/lt²ing, or và/t-îng, ppr. Arching.

VAULTY, và/t-ê, or và/lt-ê, a. Arched; concave.

VAUNT, và/nt, vt. To boast.

VAUNT, và/nt, vi. To make vain show.

VAUNT, và/nt, n. Brag; boast.

VAUNT, vòng', n. The first part.

VAUNTCOURIER, vòng-kò²-rê-ūr, n. A precursor.

See VANCOURIER.

See VANCOURIER.

VAUNTED, vå'nt-èd, pp. Vainly displayed.

VAUNTER, vå'nt-år, n. Boaster.

VAUNTFUL, vå'nt-fül, a. Boastful.

VAUNTING, vå'nt-fül, a. Boastful.

VAUNTINGLY, vå'nt-ing, ppr. Vainly boasting.

VAUNTINGLY, vå'nt-ing-lė, ad. Boastfully.

VAUNTMURE, vå'nt-mu'r, n. A false wall.

VAVASER, vå'vås-år, n. The dignity next below a baron. The rank is no longer in nea and the town is

baron .- The rank is no longer in use, and the term is only met with in books .- J. K.

only met with in Dooks.—J. K.
VAWARD, vå-'sård, n. Fore part.
VEAL, vė'l, n. The flesh of a calf.
VECK, vėk', n. An old woman.
VECTION, vėk'-shūn, n.
VECTITATION, vėk--tit-ā'-shūn, n.

The act of carvecTITATION, vėk--tit-ā'-shūn, n.

The act of carrying.
VECTOR, vėk'-tūr, n. In astronomy, a line supposed
to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre, or the focus of an ellipsis to that centre or focus.

VECTURE, vėk-tyur, n. Carriage. VEDA, vė-da, n. The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings. These are divided into

VEN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've. no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

VENDIBLE, vénd'ibl, n. Any thing offered to sale. VENDIBLENESS, vénd'ibl-nés, n. The state of being four parts, or vedas. The word is sometimes written vedan. VEDET, vê-dêt', n. VEDETTE, vê-dêt', n. A sentinel on horseback. saleable. venDiBLY, vênd'îb-lê, ad. In a saleable manner. VENDING, vênd'îng, ppr. Selling. VENDITATION, vên-dê-tå'shûn, n. Boastful display. VEER, vê'r, vi. To turn about. VEER, vê'r, vt. To let out. To turn. VEERED, vé'rd, pp. Changed. Let out. [length. VEERING, vé'r-lug, ppr. Turning; letting out in VEERING, vé'r-lug, np. Act of changing. VEGETABILITY, véj-ĉ-tå-bil-ît-ĉ, n. The quality of VENDITION, ven-dish'un, n. The act of selling. VENDUE, vén'du, n. Auction. VENDUEMASTER, vén'du-mås'tér, n. An auctioneer. VENEER, vé-nê'r, vt. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a growth without sensation. VEGETABLE, věj'é-tåbi, n. Any thing that has VEGETABLE, véjté-tábl, n. Any thing that has growth without sensation.

VEGETABLE, véjté-tábl, a. Belonging to a plant.

VEGETAL, véjté-tál, n. A vegetable.

VEGETATE, véjté-tál, n. A vegetable.

VEGETATING, véjté-táltng, ppr. Germinating, spronting.

[growth without sensation.

VEGETATION, véjté-táltshún, n. The power of VEGETATIVE, véjté-táltshún, a. Having the quality of growing.

[itv of producing growth. ground of some common wood. VENEERED, vê-nê'rd, pp. Inlaid. VENEERING, vê-nê'r-îng, pp. Inlaud VENEERING, vê-nê'r-îng, ppr. Inlaying. VENEFICE, vên-ê-fîsh-în. The practice of poisoning. VENEFICIOUSLY, vên-ê-fîsh-în. Acting by poison. VENEFICIOUSLY, vên-ê-fîsh-îns-lê, ad. By poison or witchcraft. or witchcraft.

VENEMOUS, vén'ám-ås, a. Poisonous.

VENENATE, vén'é-nå't, pt. To poison.

VENENATE, vén'é-nå't, part. a. Infected with poison.

VENENATED, vén'é-nå't-éd, pp. Poisoned.

VENENATING, vén'é-nå't-ing, ppr. Poisoning.

VENENATION, vén-ê-nå'shån, n. Venom.

VENENE, vé-nè'n, a.

VENENCSE vi n'én na.

Poisonous. growing. [ity of producing growth. VEGETATIVENESS, vēj'é-tā't-īv-nēs, n. The qual-VEGETE, vé-j'ê't, a. Vigorous; active. VEGETE, vé-jé-t, a. Vigorous; active.
VEGETIVE, vé-jé-tiv, a. Capable of growth.
VEGETIVE, vé-jé-tiv, n. A vegetable.
VEGETIVE, vé-jé-tiv, a. Lively; sprightly.
VEHEMENCE, vé-hé-méns, n. \ Ardour; mental
VEHEMENCY, vé-hé-méns-é, n. \ violence.
VEHEMENT, vé-hé-mént, a. Ardent; eager.
VEHEMENTLY, vé-hé-mént-lé, ad. Urgently.
VEHICLE, vé-hik'l, n. That in which any thing is carried.
That by means of which any thing is con-VENENOSE, ve-ne'n, a.
VENENOSE, ve-ne'n-ô's, a.
Poisonous. VENERABILITY ven-ur-a-bil'it-c, n. State of being venerable. VENERABLE, vén'ar-abl, a. To be regarded with VENERABLENESS, vén'ar-abl-n'es, n. State of being venerable. [excites reverence. VENERABLY, věn-år-åb-lê, ad. In a manner that VENERATE, věn-år-åt, vt. To reverence. VENERATED, věn-år-åt-èd, pp. Reverenced. VENERATING. VEHICLED, vê-hîkld, a. Conveyed in a vehicle. VEHICULAR, vê-hîk-u-lêr, a. Belonging to a vehicle. VENERATING, ven'dr-a't-lng, ppr. Regarding with VEIL, vå'l, n. A cover to conceal the face. VEIL, vå'l, vt. To cover with a veil. reverence VENERATION, věn'dr-å'shån, n. Reverend regard. VENERATOR, věn'dr-å't-år, n. Reverencer. VEILED, vå'ld, pp. Concealed. VEILING, vå'l-ing, ppr. Covering with a veil. VEIN, vå'n, n. The veins are only a continuation of VENEREAL, vê-nê'r-ŷål, a. Relating to love, or lust, VENEREAL, ve-ner-yan, a. Actaung to total consisting of copper.

VENEREAN, vè-nė'r-ŷān, a. Venereal.

VENEREOUS, vė-nė'r-ŷās, a. Libidinous; lustful.

VENEROUS, vėndar-ås, a. Venereous.

VENERY, vė-nūr-è, or vėn-ār-ė, n. The sport hunting. The pleasures of the bed.

VENESECTION, vė-nė-sěk-shān, n. Bloodletting. the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large yeins. Course of metal in the mine. Humour. Streak in The sport of marble. VEINED, vå'nd, a. } Full of veins. Streamed.
VEINLESS, vå'n-lė, a. Having no veins.
VELIFEROUS, vė-lif-ār-ās, a. Carrying sails. VENEW, ven'e, n. VENEY, ven'e, n. VENGE, ven'e, v VELIFEROUS, ve-lif-ur-us, a. Carrying sails.
VELITATION, vél-tå-tå-hån, n. A light eontest.
VELIVOLANT, vé-liv-tô-lànt, a. Passing under full
VELL, vél', n. A rennet bag. [sail.
VELLL, vél', vt. To cut off the turf or sward of land.
VELLEITY, vél-lè-t̂-tê, n. The school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire.
VELLICATE, vél-tê-kåt, vt. To twitch; to pluck.
VELLICATION, vél-tè-kåt, n. Twitching.
VELLIUM vél-tâng. A fine parchment. VENGED, vėnjd, pp. Avenged. VENGEABLE, vėnjdabl, a. Revengeful. VENGEANCE, vėnjdabl, a. Penal retribution. VENGEFUL, věnjátěl, a. Retributive. VENGEMENT, věnjáment, n. Avengement. VENGER, věnjám, n. An avenger. VENGING, vénjíng, ppr. Avenging. VENIABLE, vén-ýåhl, a. Pardonable. VENIAL, vén-ýål, a. VELLICATION, vél-å-ká-shûn, n. Twitching.
VELLUM, vél-ûm, n. A fine parchment.
VELLUTE, vél-åt, n.
VELOCITY, vå-lòs-ît-ê, n. Speed; swiftness.
VELVET, vél-vét, n. Silk with a short fur upon it.
VELVET, vél-vét, n. Silk with a short fur upon it.
VELVET, vél-vét, vi. To paint velvet.
VELVETEEN, vél-vét-å'n, n. A kind of stuff in imitation of velvet. The fine shag of velvet.
VELVETY válvák n. Smooth delicate. VENIABLY, ve'n-ŷāh-lê, ad. Pardonably.
VENIABLE, ve'n-ŷāh-lê, ad. Pardonable.
VENIAL, ve'n-ŷāh, a. } Pardonable.
VENIALNESS, ve'n-ŷāh-ne's, n. State of being exdeer. cusable. VENISON, vénélz-ůn, or věnézun, n. The flesh of VENOM, věnéům, n. Poison. VENOM, věnéům, vt. To infect with venom. VENOM, ven-um, v. 10 infect with venous.
VENOMED, ven-um, pp. Poisoned.
VENOMING, ven-um, pp. Poisoning; infecting.
VENOMOUS, ven-um-us, a. Poisonous.
VENOMOUSLY, ven-um-us-le, ad. Malignantly. VELVETY, vėl'-vėt-ė, α. Smooth; delicate. VELURE, vėl'-u'r, n. Velvet. VELURE, vei-u'r, n. veiver.
VENAL, vé-nål, α. Mercenary. Contained in the veins.
VENALITY, vé-nål-'ît-è, n. Mercenariness; prostituVENARY, vén-ûr-è, α. Relating to hunting. [tion.
VENATICAL, vé-nåt-'îk-àl, α. }
VENATICK. vé-nåt-'îk, α. }
Used in hunting. VENOMOUSNESS, ven-um-us-nes, n. Malignity. VENOUS, vê'nůs, a. Pertaining to veins. VENT, vėnt', n. A small aperture. A hole. A passage. VENT, vėnt', vt. To let out. To utter. VENT, vėnt', vt. To snufi: as, he venteth into the air. VENTAGE, vėnt-'či, n. A small hole. [to lift up. VENTAIL, vėn-'tån', n. That part of the helmet made VENTANNA, vėn-tån-'å, n. A window. VENTED, vėnt-'ėd, pp. Let out at a small aperture. Uttered. VENATICK, vé-nat-ik, a. VENATICK, vê-nât-îk, a.
VENATION, vê-nât-îk, n. The act of hunting.
VEND, vênd', vt. To sell.
VENDED, vênd-ê', n. To sell.
VENDEE, vên-dê', n. One to whom any thing is sold.
VENDER, vên-dê', n. A seller. (vendible.
VENDIBILITY, vênd-îb-îl-îl-ê, n. The state of being

Uttered.

VENDIBLE, vénd'ibl, a. Saleable.

VENTER, ven'tur, n. The head, breast, and abdomen, called the three venters. Womb. One who reports. VENTIDUCT, věn-tě-důkt, n. A passage for the wind. VENTILATE, věn-tíl-å't, vt. To winnow. To fan. VENTILATED, věn'tîl-å't-èd, pp. Exposed to the Winnowed.

VENTILATING, ven'til-a't-ing, ppr. Exposing to the Fanning.

VENTILATION, věn-tíl-å'shůn, n. The act of fan-

ning. Refrigeration. Discussion. VENTILATOR, ven-til-å/t-dr, n. An instrument con-

ventried by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air. VENTING, vent-ing, ppr. Letting out. Uttering. VENTOSE, vent-20's, a. Causing flatulence. VENTOSITY, ven-to-sit-te, n. Windiness. VENTRAL, ven-träl, a. Belonging to the belly.

VENTRICLE, ven'trikl, n. The stomach. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the

heart

VENTRICOUS, ven'trik-us, a. Bellied. Distended. VENTRICULOUS, ven-trik-u-lus, a. Distended in the middle.

VENTRILOQUISM, ven-trilé-b-kôizm, n. The art of VENTRILOQUY, ven-trilé-kôi, n. forming speech, so that the voice seems to come from some distance.

VENTRILOQUIST, věn-trîl'ô-kôîst, n. One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILOQUOSE, věn-trîl'o-koo's, a. Emitting VENTRILOQUOUS, ven-trîl-8-kôos, a. as if from the inside.

as if from the inside.

VENTURE, věnt-ýůr, n. A hazard. Chanec.

VENTURE, věnt-ýůr, vi. To dare. To engage in.

VENTURE, věnt-ýůr, vi. To expose to hazard.

VENTURED, věnt-ýůr-dr, n. One who ventures.

VENTURER, věnt-ýůr-dr, n. One who ventures.

VENTURESOME, věnt-ýůr-sům, n. Bold; daring. VENTURESOMELY, vent-yar-sam-le, ad. In a dar-

VENTURING, vént-'yūr-ing, n. The act of running VENTURING, vént-'yūr-ing, ppr. Daring, VENTUROUS, vént-'yūr-ūs, a. Daring.

VENTUROUSI.Y, vent'yar-us-le, ad. Boldly.

VENTUROUSHESS, vént-ýdr-ůs-ness, n. Boldness. VENUE, vén-u, n. A neighbouring place. A thrust. See Veney.

See VENEY.
VENULITE, vén-u-li't, n. A petrified shell of the ge-VENUS, vé-nås, n. One of the planets.
VENUS' Basin, vé-nås'-bå-sîn, n.
VENUS' Comb, vé-nås'-bå-r, n.
VENUS' Hair, vé-nås'-bå/r, n.

VENUS' Looking-glass, vê-nůs'-lôk în-glås, n. VENUS, Navel-wort, vê-nůs'-nå'vl-bůrt, n. VENUS, Navel-wort, vê-nůs'-nå'v VENUST, vê-nust', a. Beautiful.

VERABILITY, vér-å-bll-t-ĉ, n. Literal expression. VERACIOUS, vér-å-shûs, a. Observant of truth. VERACITY, vér-å-s-t-ĉ, n. Moral truth.

VERANDA, vê-ran-da, n. A kind of open portico. VERATRIA, vê-rà-trê-à, n. A newly-discovered vegetable alkali, extracted from the white hellebore.

VERB, vérb', n. Existence. Action. Passion. A receiving of action.—Every verb expresses action, except the verb "to be," "is." There are verbs intransitive, but no such thing as a neuter verb .- J. K.

VERBAL, vérb²ål, a. Uttered by mouth. VERBALITY, vérb²ål²it-ê, n. Mere words. VERBALIZE, vérb²ål²i, vt. To turn into a verb. VERBALIZED, verb'al-i'zd, pp. Converted into a verb. to a verb.

VERBALIZING, verb-al-i'z-ing, ppr. Converting in-VERBALLY, verb'al-ê, ad. In words. VERBATIM, ver-ba'tîm, ad. Word for word.

VERBERATE, věrb-ůr-å't, vt. To beat; to strike. VERBERATED, věrb-ůr-å't-éd, pp. Beaten; struck. VERBERATING, verb'ar-a't ing, ppr. Beating; strik-VERBERATION, vérb-űr-ű-shűn, n. Beating. [ing, VERBIAGE, vér'bê-å'zh, n. Emptywriting or discourse. VERBOSE, vér-bô's, a. Exuberant in words. VERBOSITY, vér-bôs-ît-ê, n. Much empty talk.

VERDANCY, verd-an-se, n. Greenness.

VERDANT, vérd'ant, a. Green.

VERD-ANTIQUE, verd-an-te'k, n. The incrustation which appears upon the surface of ancient copper or brass coins.

VERDERER, verd'ur-ur, n. An officer in the forest. VERDICT, ver'dikt, n. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

VERDIGRISE, ver-de-gris, n. The rust of brass. VERDITER, ver-dit-ur, n. Chalk made green.

VERDURE, věrd-ýůr, n. Green. VERDUROUS, věrd-ýůr-ůs, a. Covered with green. VERECUND, ver'ê-kůd, a.

VERECUNDIOUS, vér-é-kůnd-ýňs, a. Modest. VELECUNDITY, vér-é-kůnd-ít-é, n. Bashfulness. VERGE vári n. A.-January VERGE, verj', n. A rod; emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. The brink.

VERGE, vėrj', vi. To bend downwards.

[the dean.

by evidence. VERIFIED, věr'e-fi'd, pp. Proved by evidence.

VERIFIER, ver'e-fi-ur, n. One who assures a thing to be true.

VERIFY, ver'e-fi, vt. To prove true.

VERIFY, Ver-e-ii, v.. 10 prove rue.
VERIFY, ver-e-ii, v.. 10 prove rue.
VERIFYHOG, ver-e-ii-iing, ppr. Proving to be true.
VERISIMILAR, ver-e-sim-fil-er, a.
VERISIMILAR, ver-e-sim-fil-er, a.
VERISIMILOUS, ver-e-sim-fil-ex, a.
VERISIMILOUS, ver-e-sim-fil-ex, a.
VERISIMILOUS, ver-e-sim-fil-ex, a.
VERISIMILOUS, ver-e-sim-fil-ex, a. Probable;

VERISIMILITUDE, vér-ê-sîm-îl-ît-u'd, Probability.

VERISIMILITY, vér-é-sim-îl-it-é, n. VERITABLE, vêr-ît-âb. a. True. VERITABLY, vêr-ît-âb. lê, ad. In a true manner. VERITY, vêr-ît-ê, n. Moral truth.

VERJUICE, ver-ju's, n. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMEIL, vér'mil. See VERMIL. VERMEOLOGIST, vér-mê-ôl'ô-jîst, n.

One who treats of vermes.

VERMEOLOGY, vér-mê-ôl-ô-jê, n. A discourse
VERMICELLI, vér-mê-tshêl-ê, n. A paste rolled in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, věr-mík'u-lér, n. Acting like a worm. VERMICULATE, věr-mík'u-lå't, vt. To inlay; to To inlay; to work in divers colours.

ERMICULATED, ver-mik-u-la't-ed, pp. Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

VERMICULATING, ver-mik-u-lat-ing, ppr. Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMICULATION, ver-mik-u-la-shun, n. Continution of motion from one part to another.
VERMICULE, ver-mik-n'l, n. A little worm.
VERMICULOUS, ver-mik-u-ld3, a. Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, ver'me-fa'rm, a. Having the shape of [expels worms. a worm.

a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vér-mê-fu'j, n. Any medieine that

VERMILO, vér-mîl-ŷūn,

VERMILON, vér-mîl-ŷūn,

VERMILION, vér-mîl-ŷūn,

VERMILION, vér-mîl-ŷūn,

VERMILIONED, vér-mîl-ŷūn, vt. To dye red.

VERMILONED, vér-mîl-ŷūnd, pp. or a. Tinged

[with red. with a bright red.

VERMILIONING, vér-mîl-ŷûn-îng, ppr. Dyeing VERMIN, vér-mîn, n. Any noxious animal. VERMINATE, vér-mîn-å'i, vi. To breed vermin. VERMINATION, vér-mîn-å'shûn, n. Generation of vermin.

VERMINOUS, ver'min-is, a. Tending to vermin. VERMIPAROUS, ver-mip-a-rus, a. Producing worms. VERMIVOROUS, ver-miv-ur-us, a. Feeding on worms. VERNACULAR, ver-nåk'u-lår, a. Native.

VERNACULARISM, ver-nak-u-ler-izm, n. nacular idiom. VERNACULARLY, vér-nåk'u-lůr-lê, ad. Agrecably

to the native idiom or manner. VERNACULOUS, vêr-nâk/n-lûs, a. Vernacular. VERNAL, vêr-nâl, a. Belonging to the spring. VERNANT, vêr-nâl, a. Flourishing as in the spring. VERNATE, vêr-nârt, a. To be vernant.

1 2 3 4 5 5 7 8 1 1 6 1 2 5 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

VERNATION, ver-na4shun, n. The disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. It is called also foliation or leafing.

VERNIER, vér-nýé'r, n. A graduated index which subdivides the smallest division on a straight or eircular scale.

VERNILITY, ver-nil-it-ê, n. Fawning behaviour.

VERNILII Y, ver-nii-it-e, n. Fawning behaviour. VERONICA, vė-ròn-ʻik-å, n. A portrait of our Saviour on handkerchiefs. A genus of plants.

VERSABILITY, vér-sà-bil-ʻit-è, n. Aptness to be VERSABLENESS, vérs-ʻábl-nės, n. \ turned any way. VERSABLE, vérs-ʿábl, a. That may be turned.

VERSAL, vérs-ʿábl, a. Total; whole.

VERSAL, vers-al, a. 10tal; whole.
VERSANT, vers-al, ta. Skilled; familiar.
VERSATILE, vers-al-til, a. Changeable; variable.
VERSATILENESS, vers-al-til-nes, the quality of VERSATILITY, vers-al-til-al-te, n. being versatile.
VERSE, vers, n. A section or paragraph of a book.

Poetry; metrical language. VERSE, vers', vt. To tell in verse.

VERSED, vérs'd, vi. To be skilled in. VERSED, vérs'd, pp. Told in verse. VERSEMAN, vérs'mán, n. A poet.

VERSER, vers'ur, n. A maker of verses.

VERSICLE, vérs'íkl, n. A little verse. VERSICOLOUR, vérs'é-kůl-ůr, a. VERSICOLOUR, vérs'é-kůl-ůr, a. Having vari-VERSICOLOURED, vérs'é-kůl-ůrd, ous colours. VERSICULAR, vér-sík'u-lêr, a. Pertaining to verses. VERSIFICATION, vérs'íf-îk-â'shûn n. The art of

making verses.

making verses.

VERSIFICATOR, vérs'lf-lk-å't-år, n. } A versifier.

VERSIFIER, vérs-lf-l-år, n.

VERSIFIED, vérs-lf-l-år, pp. Formed into verse.

VERSIFY, vers-lf-l, vt. To make verses.

VERSIFY, vers-lf-l, vt. To represent in verse.

VERSIFY vérs-lf-l-lag, ppr. Forming into verse.

VERSIFYING, vérs-lf-l-lag, ppr. Forming into verse.

VERSION, vérs-ln, n. Change; translation.

VERST, vérst', n. About three quarters of an English mile.

mile.

VERSUTE, ver. su't, a. Crafty; wily. VERT, vert', n. Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. The colour green.

VERTEBERA, věrítě-břá, n. An animal of the class

which has a backbone.

VERTEBRAL, ver'te-bral, α. Relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEBRATED, vêr'tê-brâ't-êd, a. Having a ver-

tebral column, containing the spinal marrow.

VERTEBRE, ver-te-bre, n. A joint of the back.

VERTEX, ver-teks, n. Zenith; the point over head.

VERTICAL, ver-teks, a. Placed in a direction per-

pendicular to the horizon. VERTICALITY, ver-tik-ål-it-ê, n. The state of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, ver'tik-al-e, ad. In the zenith.

VERTICALNESS, ver'tik-ål-nes, n. The state of being vertical.

VERTICILLATE, ver-tis-fl-a/t, a. Flowers intermixed with small leaves growing about the joints of a stalk,

as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.

VERTICITY, vér-tís-ít-é, n. The power of turning.

VERTICLE, vér-tís-ít-é, n. An axis; a hinge.

VERTIGINOUS, vér-tíg-ín-ús, a. Turning round.

VERTIGINOUSNESS, ver-tig'in-ds-nes,n. Unsteadi-

VERTIGO, věr-tě-26, n. A giddiness.
VERVAIN, věr-věn, n.
VERVAIN, věr-věn, n.
VARVAIN mallow, vér-věn, n. A plant.

VARVAIN mallow, vér-vål'n, n. A plant.
VERVELS, vér-vélz, n. Labels tied to a hawk.
VERY, vér-é, a. True; real. Complete.
VERY, vér-é, ad. In a great degree.
VESICANT, vés-ík-ånt, n. A blistering application.
VESICATED, vés-ík-åt-, vt. To blister.
VESICATED, vés-ík-åt-í-d, pp. Blistered.
VESICATING, vés-ík-åt-í-d, pp. Blistering.
VESICATION, vés-ík-åt-shån, n. Blistering.
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VESICATORY, ves'ik-a't-dr-e,n. A blistering medicine VESICLE, ves'fkl, n. A small cuticle, filled or inflated. VESICULAR, vê-sîk'u-lêr, a. Hollow. VESICULATE, vê-sîk'u-lâ't, a. Full of bladders.

VESPER, vés'půr, n. The evening star; the evening. VESPERS, vés'půrz, n. The evening service of the Romish church.

VESPERTINE, vés'pår-tin, or vés'pår-ti'n, α. Pertaining to the evening.

VESSEL, véséel, n. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. Any vehicle in which men or

other things, are put. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

VESSEL, vés'él, nt. To put into a vessel.

VESSELED, vés'dl, pp. Put into a vessel.

VESSELING, vés'él-îng, ppr. Putting into a vessel.

VESSETS, vés'éts, n. A cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VESSICNON, vės'ik-non, n. A windgall, or a soft swelling on a horse's hoof.

VEST, vest', n. An outer garment. VEST, vest', vt. To dress; to deck. To make posses sor of.

VESTAL, včs'tål, n. A virgin consecrated to Vesta. VESTAL, včs'tål, a. Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIAL, vest-ta, tr. Denoting pure viginity.
VESTED, vést-épin-e, n. A wardrobe.
VESTIBULE, vést-ép-un, n. The porch of a house.
VESTIGATE, vést-ép-ün, v. To trace; to investigate.
VESTIGATED, vést-ép-ün, v. To trace; to investigate.

VESTIGATING, vés'tê-gâ't-îng, ppr. Tracing. VESTIGE, vês'tî, n. Footstep or mark. VESTING, vêst'îng, ppr. Clothing. Descending to as a right or title. Converting money into other

species of property.
VESTMENT, vés't-mênt, n. Garment.
VESTRY, vés'trê, n. A room in a church. A paro-

chial assembly. VESTRYCLERK, věs'trê-klå'rk, n. An officer who keeps the parish accounts and books.

VESTRYMAN, vés-trê-man, n. A select number of persons of every parish, who choose parish officers and take care of its concerns.

VESTURE, věst²yůr, n. Garment; robe.
VESUVIAN, vê-ső'v-ŷān, n. A mineral found in the vicinity of Vesuvius, classed with the family of garnets.
VESUVIAN, vê-ső'v-ŷān, a. Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

VETCH, vétsh', n. A plant producing a legume. VETCHLING, vétsh'ling, n. A wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay.

meadows, which makes good hay.
VETCHY, větsh-2ê, a. Made of vetches.
VETERAN, vét-2ñ-2n, n. An old soldier.
VETERAN, vét-2ñ-2ñ, a. Long experienced.
VETERINARIAN, vét-3ñ-3ñ-3ñ-3ñ, n. One skilled in the diseases of cattle

ETERINARY, vê-têr-în-êr-ê, a. Pertaining to the science of the diseases of horses, cattle, &c.

science of the diseases of horses, cattle, &c.

VETO, vê-tô, n. A forbidding; a prohibition.

VETURE, vêt-t²-rê, n. A carriage in Italy.

VETUST, vê-tåst', a. Old; ancient.

VEX, vêks', vî. To plague; to torment; to harass.

VEX, vêks', vî. To fret; to be uneasy.

VEXATION, vêks-å²-shån, n. Uneasiness; sorrow.

VEXATIOUS, vêks-å²-shås, a. Afflictive.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vêks-å²-shås-lê, ad. Uneasily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vêks-å²-shås-nès, n. Uneasiness.

VEXED, vêksd', pp. Teased; provoked.

VEXER, vêks²-å²-n. One who vexes.

VEXILLARY, vêks-ñ²-ê-c, a. Pertaining to an ensign

VEXILLARY, vêks-ñ²-â²-shån, n. A company of troops under one ensign.

troops under one ensign. VEXING, vékstlng, ppr. Provoking; irritating. VEXINGLY, vékstlng-lê, ad. So as to plague. VIA, vítå, ad. By way of. VIABLE, vítåbl, a. Capable of living: as a premature

VIADUCT, vi'à-důkt, n. A structure for conveying a carriage roadway from one road to another.

VIAGE, vi'à'j, n. See VOYAGE.

VIAL, vi'al, n. A small bottle.

VIAL, vi-al, vt. To enclose in a vial. VIALED, vi-ald, pp. Put into a vial. VIALING, vi-al-ing, ppr. Putting into a vial. VIAND, vi-and, n. Meat dressed. VIARY, vi-åt-fè, a. Happening in roads.
VIATIC, vi-åt-fik, a. Pertaining to a journey.
VIATICUM, vi-åt-fik-dm, n. Provision for a journey.

The last rites in the Romish Church, used to prepare

the passing soul for its departure.

VIBRANT, vi'brant, n. A name of the ichneumon VIBRION, vib'rê-on, n. fly, from the continual vibration of its antennæ.

VIBRATE, vi-2prå't, vi. To quiver. VIBRATE, vi-2prå't, vt. To quiver. VIBRATED, vi-2prå't-êd, pp. Brandished; made to quiver. to and fro.

quiver.

VIBRATING, vi²brå't-îng, ppr. Brandishing; moving
VIBRATION, vi-brå'shůn, n. The act of quivering.

VIBRATIVE, vi²brå-tlv, a. That vibrates. [bration.
VIBRATIUNCLE, vi-brå'tå-dnkl, a. Diminutive viVIBRATION vi²brå'th, a. Vibratov. VIBRATORY, vi-brå-tůr-ê, a. Vibratory.

VICAR, vik'dr, a. The incumbent of a benefice. substitute.

VICARAGE, vîk'ůr-éj, n. The benefice of a vicar. VICARGENERAL, vîk'ůr-gén'ůr-ål, n. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual in a diocese.

VICARIATE, vi-kå'r-yå'l, a. Belonging to a vicar. VICARIATE, vi-kå'r-yå'l, a. Delegated power. VICARIATE, vi-kå'r-yå't, a. Having power as vicar.

VICARIATE, vi-kā'r-yā't, n. A delegated office. VICARIOUS, vi-kā'r-yūs, n. Deputed; delegated. VICARIOUSLY, vi-kā'r-yūs-lê, ad. In the place of

VICARSHIP, vik'úr-ship, n. The office of a vicar.
VICE, vi's, n. Depravity of manners; inordinate life.
A small iron press with screws. The second rank in

VICE, vi's, vt. To draw by violence.

VICEADMIRAL, vi's-åd-mir-ål, n. A naval officer of the second rank. In vis-ad-mir-al, n. In marked of the second rank. In vice-admiral. VICEADMIR ALTY, vis-åd-mir-ål-tê, n. The office of VICEAGENT, vis-å-jent, n. One who acts in the place of another. VICED, visd, pp. Drawn by violence. VICECHAMBERLAIN, vis-tshå'm-būr-lin, n. Another of the property of the lord abambarlain.

officer next in command to the lord chamberlain. VICECHANCELLOR, vi's-tsbån'sel-ur, n. The second

magistrate of the universities.

VICING, vi's-ing, ppr. Drawing by violence.
VICECONSUL, vi's-kon'sul, n. One who acts in the place of a consul.

VICED, vi'sd, a. Vicious; corrupt.

VICEDOGE, vi's-dô'j, n. A counsellor at Venice, who represents the doge when absent.

VICEGERENCY, vi's-jê'-rêns-ê, n. Lieutenancy. VICEGERENT, vi's-jê'-rênt, n. A lieutenant. VICEGERENT, vi's-jê'-rênt, a. Having a delegated

VICELEGATE, vi's-leg'et, n. An officer employed by

the pope.
VICENARY, vis-én-ér-é, a. Belonging to twenty VICEPRESIDENT, vi's-préz'id-ent, n. An officer

below a president.
VICEROY, vi's-råĉ', n. He who governs in place of

viceroy. VICEROYALTY, vi's-råé-ål-tê, n. Dignity of a VICEROYALTY, vi's-råé-ål-tê, n. Dignity of a VICEROYSHIP, vi's-råé-ål-tê, n. Office of a viceroy. VICETY, vi-sê-tê, n. Nicety; exactness. VICEVERSA, vi's-ê-vêrs-²4, ad. Contrariwise. VICIATE, vish-ê-ål-t, or vis-ê-âl-t, vt. \ To deprave. VICIA CE, vi-sl-ê- al-te, vish-bowhood

VICINAGE, vîs-î-â-ât, or vîs-ĉ-â-ât, vî. }
VICINAGE, vîs-în-âl, a. ViCINAGE, vîs-în-âl, a. VICINE, vîs-în-âl, a. VICINITY, vîs-în-ît-ê, n. Near; neighbouring.
VICIOSITY, vîsh-ĉ-ôs-ît-ê, or vîs-ĉ-ôs-ît-ê, n. DevICIOUS, vîsh-ĉas, a. Devoted to vice. See Vitious.
VICIOUSLY, vîsh-ĉas-lĉ, ad. Sinfully.
VICIOUSNESS, vīsh-ĉas-nĉs, n. Corruptness. See

VITIOUSNESS.

VICISSITUDE, vîs-îs-îs-ît-u'd, n. Revolution; change. VICISSITUDINARY, vîs-îs-ît-u-dîn-er-ê, n. Regu

VICONTIEL, vi-kon'tvel, u. Vicontiel rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff paid a rent to the Vicontiel writs are such as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff.

county court, before the sheriff.

VICONTIELS, vi-koh-tyèls, n. Things belonging to the sheriff, particularly farms, for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.

VICTIM, vik-tim, n. A sacrifice.

VICTIMATE, vik-tim-å't, vt. To sacrifice.

VICTIMATED, vik-tim-å't-tèd, pp. Sacrificed.

VICTIMATING, vik-tim-å't-ing, ppr. Sacrificing.

VICTOR, vík-tůr, n. A conqueror.
VICTORESS, vík-tůr-és, n. A female that conquers.
VICTORIOUS, vík-tỏr-yůs, a. Conquering.
VICTORIOUSLY, vík-tỏr-yůs-lė, ad. Successfully.
VICTORIOUSNESS, vík-tỏr-yůs-něs, n. The stato

of being victorious.
VICTORY, vik'ttår-ê, n. Conquest.
VICTRICE, vik'trås, n.
VICTRICE, vik'trås, n.
A female that conquers.

VICTUALL, vitl, n.
VICTUALS, vitlz, n.
Provision of food.
VICTUALL, vitl, vt. To store with provision.
VICTUALED, vitld, pp. Supplied with provisions.
VICTUALLER, vitldr, n. One who provides victuals.

VICTUALLING, vit'ling, n. Storing with provisions. VICTUALLING, vit'ling, ppr. Supplying with pro-VICTUALLINGHOUSE, vît'lîng-hàô's, n A house

where provision is made for strangers to eat. VIDELICET, vid-čl-is-čt, ad. To wit; that is. Written viz.

VIDUAL, vid-u-al, α. Belonging to a widow. VIDUITY, vid-u-it-e, n. Widowhood.

VIE, vi', vt. To show or practise in composition. VIE, vi', vi. To strive for superiority.

VIED, vi'd, vi. To strive for superiority.
VIED, vi'd, pp. Practised in competition.
VIELLEUR, vė-čl'ýô'r, n. A species of fly in Surinam.
VIEW, vu', vt. To survey; to look on. To see.
VIEW, vu', n. Prospect. Exhibition to the sight or mind. Intention.

VIEWED, vu'd, pp. Surveyed; considered.
VIEWER, vu'dr, n. One who views.
VIEWING, vu'ing, n. The act of viewing; surveying VIEWING, vu'ing, ppr. Examining by the eye or by the mind.

VIEWLESS, vu'lés, a. Unseen. VIEWLY, vu'lé, a. Sightly. VIGESIMATION, vîj-ês-îm-â-shûn, n. The act of putting to death every twentieth man. VIGIL, vij'il, n. Watch. Service on the night before

VIGIL, vij-il, n. Watch. Service on the night a holyday.
VIGILANCE, vij-il-åns, n.
VIGILANCY, vij-il-åns-å, n.
VIGILANCY, vij-il-åns-å, n.
VIGILANTLY, vij-il-ånt-iå, ad. Attentively.
VIGILANTLY, vij-il-ånt-iå, ad. Attentively.
VIGNETTE, vin-jvt. n. A picture of leaves.
VIGOROUS, vig-år-ås, a. Forcible.
VIGOROUSLY, vig-år-ås-lå, ad. Forcibly.
VIGOROUSNESS, vig-år-ås-nås, n. Strength.
VIGOUR, vig-år, n. Strength. Mental force.
VIGOUR, vig-år, vt. To invigorate.

VIGOUR, vig-dir, vt. To invigorate. VIGOURED, vig-drd, pp. Invigorated. VIGOURING, vig-dir-jng, ppr. Invigorating.

VIGOURING, vig-år-jng, ppr. Invigorating.
VILD, vi'ld, a.
VILED, vi'ld, a.
VILED, vi'ld, a.
VILELY, vi'l-lê, ad. Basely; meanly.
VILENESS, vi'l-nês, n. Moral baseness.
VILIFICATION, vil-îf-î'd, pp. Defamed.
VILIFIER, vîl-îf-î'dr, n. One that vilifies.
VILIFIER, vîl-îf-î-dr, n. One that vilifies.
VILIFY, vîl-îf-î, vt. To debase; to defame.
VILIFYING, vîl-îf-î-Îng, ppr. Defaming.
VILIPENDED, vîl-îp-ênd-êd, pp. Despised.

VILIPENDED, vîl-îp-ênd-êd, pp. Despised. VILIPENDING, vîl-îp-ênd-îng, ppr. Despising. VILIPENDENCY, vîl-îp-ênd-êns-ê, n. Discsteem.

VIOLATING, vi-6-la/t-lug, ppr. Injuring; infringing

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 1 3'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

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VILITY, vil'it-e, n. Baseness; vileness.
                                                                                                                                     VIOLATION, vi-6-la-shan, n. Infringement of some-
                                                                                                                                      thing sacred. Rape; the act of deflowering. VIOLATOR, vi-o-lat-ar, n. One who infringes some-
VILL, vil', n. A village.
VILLA, vîl'â, n. A village.
VILLA, vîl'â, n. A country seat.
VILLAGE, vîl'êj, n. A small collection of houses.
VILLAGER, vîl'êj-år, n. An inhabitant of the village.
VILLAGERY, vîl'êj-år-ê, n. District of villages.
VILLAIN, vîl'ên, n. A wicked wretch.
VILLAINOUS, vîl'ên-ås. See VILLANOUS.
VILLANOUS, vîl'ên-ås. See VILLANOUS.
VILLAKIN, vîl'ê-kin, a. A little village.
                                                                                                                                     thing sacred. A ravisher.
VIOLENCE, vi<sup>2</sup>ô-lens, n. Outrage; unjust force.
VIOLENCE, vi<sup>2</sup>ô-lens, vt. To assault; to injure.
                                                                                                                                     VIOLENCED, vi<sup>2</sup>ô-lénsd, pp. Assaulted.
VIOLENCING, vi<sup>2</sup>ô-léns-ing, ppr. Assaulting.
VIOLENT, vi<sup>2</sup>ô-lént, a. Forcible; produced by force.
                                                                                                                                           Assailant.
VILLAKIN, vîl'å-kīn, a. A little village.
VILLANAGE, vîl'én-içi, n. Basenes; infamy.
VILLANIZE, vîl'én-i'z, vt. To debase; to degrade.
VILLANIZED, vîl'én-i'zd, pp. Defamed; debased.
VILLANIZER, vîl-én-i'z-år, n. One who defames.
VILLANIZING, vîl'én-iz-îng, ppr. Debasing.
VILLANOUS, vîl'én-is, a. Base; vîle.
VILLANOUSLY, vîl'én-ås, a. Base; vîle.
VILLANOUSNESS, vîl'én-ås-nès, n. Wiekedly.
VILLANOUSNESS, vîl'én-ås-nès, n. Wiekedness.
VILLANY, vîl'én-å, n. Wickedness; depravity.
VILLATICK, vîl-åt-îk, a. Belonging to villages.
VILLENAGE, vîl'ên-êi, n. A tenure of lands by ba
                                                                                                                                     Assalant.
VIOLENT, vi²ô-lênt, n. An assailant.
VIOLENT, vi²ô-lênt, vi. To become violent.
VIOLENT, vi²ô-lênt, vi. To urge with violence.
VIOLENTED, vi²ô-lênt-ed, pp. Urged with violence.
VIOLENTING, vi²ô-lênt-îng, ppr. Urging with vio-
VIOLENTLY, vi²ô-lênt-lê, ad. Forcibly. [lence.
VIOLET, vi²ô-lêt, n. A flower.
                                                                                                                                     VIOLEI, vi-0-iet, n. A nower.
VIOLIN, vi-2ô-lin, n. A fiddle.
VIOLINIST, vi-2ô-lin-1st, n. A player on the violin.
VIOLIST, vi-2ô-list, n. A player on the viol.
VIOLONCELLO, vê-2ô-lông-tshêl-2ô, n. A kind of bass
VIOLONO, vê-2ô-lông-tshêl-2ô, n. A double bass.

[violin.]
 VILLENAGE, vil'én-éj, n. A tenure of lands by base
 VILLI, vil'i, n. In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small bairs like the grain of plush or
                                                                                                                                     VIPER, vi'pūr, n. A serpent.
VIPERINE, vi'pūr-ln, a. Belonging to a viper.
VIPEROUS, vi'pūr-us, a. Having the qualities of a
     shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some
                                                                                                                                     viper.
VIPER'S Bugloss, vi-půrz-bůg-lòs, n. A plant.
VIPER'S Grass, vi-půrz-grås, n.
VIRAGINIAN, vi-rå-gin-ýàn, n. Belonging to im-
      trees abound.
 VILLOUS, vîl-us, a. Shaggy; rough.
VIMINAL, vim-în-âl, a. Applied to trees producing
     twigs fit to bind with.
 VIMINEOUS, vim-in-yus, a. Made of twigs.
VINACEOUS, vi-na-shus, a. Belonging to wine and
                                                                                                                                           pudent women.
                                                                                                                                      VÎRAGO, vi-ra'gô, n. An impudent, turbulent woman.
 VINCIBLE, vins'ibl, a. Conquerable. [grapes. VINCIBLENESS, vins'ibl-nes, n. Liableness to be
                                                                                                                                      VIRE, vi'r, n. An arrow.
VIRELAY, ve'r-e-la, n. A French poem, that con-
                                                                                                                                     VIRELAY, ver-e-la, n. A French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops. VIRENT, viregit, n. A yardland. VIRGATE, viregit, n. A yardland. VIRGE, virj, n. A wand. See VERGE. VIRGE, virj', n. A wand. See VERGE. VIRGER, virj' dr. See VERGER. VIRGEL VIRGER, virj' dr. See VERGER.
 VINCTURE, vîngk'tŷûr, n. A binding.
VINDEMIAL, vîn-dê'm-ŷâl, a. Belonging to a vintage.
 VINDEMIATE, vin-dê'-mê-â't, ri. To gather the vintage.
 VINDEMIATION, vîn-dê-mê-å-shun, n.
      gathering.
gathering.

VINDICATE, vin'dik-å't, vt. To justify; to support.

VINDICATED, vin'dik-å't-åd, pp. Defended,

VINDICATING, vin'dik-å't-ång, ppr. Defending.

VINDICATION, vin-dik-å'shdu, n. Justification.

VINDICATOR, vin'dik-å't-å'v, a. Revengeful.
                                                                                                                                      VIRGILIAN, vėr-jil-yan, a. Pertaining to Virgit.
VIRGIN, vėr-jil, a. A maid. A woman not a mother.
                                                                                                                                           The sign of the zodiack in August.
                                                                                                                                      VIRGIN, vêr-jîn, a. Maidenly.
VIRGIN, vêr-jîn, vt. To play the virgin.
VIRGINAL, vêr-jîn-âl, a. Maidenly.
VINDICATOR, vin-dik-åt-år, n. An asserter.
VINDICATORY, vin-dik-åt-år-ê, a. Defensory.
VINDICTIVELY, vin-dik-tiv-lê, ad. Revengefully.
                                                                                                                                      VIRGINAL, ver'jîn-al, n. A musical instrument
                                                                                                                                     used by young ladies.
VIRGINAL, vér-jín-ål, vt. To strike, as on the virginal.
VIRGINITY, vér-jín-št.é, n Maidenhead.
VIRGIN'S-BOWER, vér-jínz-båő-űr, n. A plant.
VIRGO, vér-gó, n. The sixth sign in the zodiack.
VIRIDITY, vír-åld-åt-é, n. Greenness.
 VINDICTIVENESS, vîn-dîk-tîv-nes, n. A revenge-
     ful temper.
 VINE, vi'n, n. The plant that bears the grape.
VINED, vi'nd, a. Having leaves like the vine.
VINEDRESSER, vi'n-dres'ar, n. One who cultivates
      vines
                                                                                                  [vine-leaves.
                                                                                                                                      VIRILE, viriil, a. Belonging to man.
                                                                                                                                     VIRILITY, vir-flift-é, n. Manhood.
VIRMILION, vér-mîl-'yân, n. A red colour.
VIRTU, vér-'tô', or vêr-'tu', n. A love of the fine arts.
VIRTUAL, vér-'tu-ål, a. Having the efficacy, without
 VINEFRETTER, vi'n-frêt-ûr, n. A worm that eats
 VINEGAR, vîn-ê-gůr, n. Wine grown sour.
 VINEGRUB, vi'n-grub, n. An insect that infests vines.
VINER, vi'nūr, n. A trimmer of vines.
VINER, vi'nūr, n. A trimmer of vines.
VINERY, vi'n-ūr-ê, n. An erection for supporting vines.
VINEYARD, vi'n-ŷūrd, n. A ground planted with vines.
VINIFICATION, viu-if-lk-ā-shūn, n. The art of
                                                                                                                                          the sensible or material part.
                                                                                                                                     VIRTUALITY, vér-tu-ålly, ad. In effect, though not
                                                                                                  The art of
making wine.

VINNEWED, vin'u'd, a. Mouldy; musty.

VINNEWEDNESS, vin'u'd-nes, n. Mouldiness.
                                                                                                                                          materially.
                                                                                                                                     VIRTUATE, vėr<sup>2</sup>tu-ā't, vt. To make efficacious.
VIRTUATED, vėr<sup>2</sup>tu-ā't-ėd, pp. Made efficacious.
VINNEWEDDNESS, Vin-u-u-nes, n. Mountness. VINNY, vin-é, a. Mouldy. VINOLENCY, vi'n-ô-lêns-ê, n. Drunkenness. VINOLENCY, vi'n-ô-lênt, a. Given to wine. VINOSITY, vi-nô-êt-ê, n. State of being vinous. VINOUS, vîn-ûs, a. Consisting of wine. VINTAGE, vint-êj, n. The produce of the vine. The time in which granes are gathered.
                                                                                                                                      VIRTUATING, ver-tu-a't-ing, ppr. Making efficacious.
                                                                                                                                      VIRTUE, ver-tu, n. Moral goodness. Efficacy.
                                                                                                                                     VIRTUELESS, ver tu-les, a. Deprived of virtue.
VIRTUOSO, ver-tu-deso, n. A man skilled in antique
                                                                                                                                     or natural curiosities. [of a virtuoso. VIRTUOSOSHIP, ver-tu-6/so-ship, n. The character
                                                                                                                                     VIRTUOUS, ver'tu-as, a. Morally good. Chaste.
VIRTUOUSLY, ver'tu-as-le, ad. In a virtuous man-
     time in which grapes are gathered.
                                                                                                                  ftage.
VINTAGER, vint-tėj-ėr, n. One who gathers the vin-
VINTRER, vint-tū, n. One who sells wine.
VINTRY, vint-rė, n. The place where wine is sold.
VINY, vin-è, a. Abounding in vines.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ing virtuous.
                                                                                                                                     VIRTUOUSNESS, vertu-us-nes, n. The state of be-
VIROUS, virus, n. Foul matter of an ulcer.
                                                                                                                                    VIRULENCE, vîr<sup>2</sup>u-lêns, n. Malignity. Acrimony VIRULENCY, vîr<sup>2</sup>u-lêns, n. Malignity. Acrimony VIRULENCY, vîr<sup>2</sup>u-lêns-ê, n. of temper. VIRULENT, vîr<sup>2</sup>u-lênt, a. Bitter; malignant. VIRULENTED, vîr<sup>2</sup>u-lênt-êd, a. Filled with poison. VIRULENTLY, vîr<sup>2</sup>u-lênt-lê, ad. Malignantly. VISAGE, vîz<sup>2</sup>êjd, a. Face; look. VISAGED, vîz<sup>2</sup>êjd, a. Having a face.
 VIOL, vi'ol, n. An instrument of music.
VIOLABLE, vi'o-labl, a. Such as may be violated.
 VIOLACEOUS, vi'ô-la'shas, a. Resembling violets. VIOLATE, vi'ô-la't, vt. To injure; to infringe.
 ravish; to deflower.
VIOLATED, vi²8-lå't-êd, pp. Injured; broken.
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VIT

VOC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 5 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—nn', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

VISARD, viz'ård, n. A mask. VISARD, viz'ård', vt. To mask. VISARDED, viz'ård-åd. pp. Masked. VISARDING, viz-urd-ing, ppr. Masking. VIS-A-VIS, viz-a-ve', n. A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face. VISCERA, vis'ur-a, n. The bowels. VISCERAL, vis-år-ål, a. Feeling. Tender. VISCERATE, vis-år-å't, vt. To embowel. VISCERATED, vis'ur-a't-ed, pp. Deprived of the en-VISCERATING, vis'-ur-a't-ing, ppr. Depriving of the entrails. VISCID, vls-ld-lt-e, n. Ropiness.
VISCOSITY, vls-ld-lt-e, n. Ropiness.
VISCOSITY, vls-kôs-lt-e, n. A glutinous substance.
VISCOUNT, vls-kôs-lt-e, n. A degree of nobility below a count or earl. VISCOUNT, vi-kaont, n. A degree of nobility next to an earl. [count. VISCOUNTESS, vi-kåônt-es, n. The lady of a vis-VISCOUNTSHIP, vi-kåônt-shîp, n. The quality of a VISCOUNTY, vi-kåônt-es, n. Viscount. VISCOUS vi-kåônt-es, n. Viscount. VISCOUS, vi3'kus, a. Glutinous; sticky. VISE, vi's, n. An engine for griping and holding things closed by a screw. VISHNU, vish-nu, n. In the Hindoo mythology: the name of one of the chief deities. VISIBILITY, viz-îb-îl-ît-ê, n. Conspicuousness. VISIBLE, viz-îbl, n. Perceptibility by the eye. VISIBLE, viz-îbl, a. Perceptible. Apparent. VISIBLENESS, viz-"îbl-nês, n. State of being visible. VISIBLY, viz-"îb-lê, ad. ln a manner perceptible by the eye. VISION, vizh'an, n. The act of seeing. A dream. Any appearance which is the object of sight. appearance which is the object of sight.
VISIONARY, vlzh-un-al, a. Pertaining to a vision.
VISIONARY, vlzh-un-er-e, a. Imaginary.
VISIONARY, vlzh-un-er-e, a. Imaginary.
VISIONIST, vlzh-un-lst, n. tion is disturbed.
VISIT, vlz-un-lst, vi. To go to see. To send good or evil.
VISIT, vlz-un-lst, vi. To keep up intercourse.
VISIT, vlz-un-lst, n. The act of visiting.
VISITABLE, vlz-un-lst, n. One who visits.
VISITATION, vlz-un-lst-un-lst, n. The act of visiting.
VISITATION, vlz-un-lst-un-lst, n. The act of visiting.
Communication of divine love. Communication of divine love. VISITED, vlz-it-èd, pp. Waited on. Inspected.
VISITER, vlz-it-èd, rp. Waited on. Inspected.
VISITER, vlz-it-èr, n. One who comes to see anoVISITOR, vlz-it-ûr, n. ther, or regulates the disorders of any society. VISITING, viz'it-ing, n. Act of visiting. VISITING, viz-it-ing, ppr. Going or coming to see. VISITORIAL, viz-it-o'r-ŷal, a. Belonging to a judicial visitor. VISIVE, visin, a. Belonging to the power of seeing. VISIVE, visine, or vein, n. Neighbourhood. VISNOMY, vizine-me, n. Face; countenance. VISNOMY, viz-nô-mê, n. Face; countenance.
VISOR, viz-ûr, or viz-ûr, n. A mark used to disguise.
VISORED, viz-ûrd, or viz-ûrd, a. Masked.
VISTA, vis-ta, n. View through an avenue.
VISUAL, viz-ûrd, a. Used in sight.
VITAL, vi-tal, a. Used in sight.
VITALIZE, vi-tal, a. Used in sight.
VITALIZE, vi-tal-i/z, vt. To give life.
VITALIZED, vi-tal-i/z, pp. Given life to.
VITALIZED, vi-tal-i/z-ing, ppr. Giving life to. [life.
VITALIZING, vi-tal-i/z-ing, ppr. Giving life to. [life.
VITALIZING, vi-tal-i/z-ing, ppr. Giving life to. [life.
VITALLY, vi-tal-è, ad. In such a manner as to give
VITALS, vi-tal-è, ad. In such a manner as to give
VITALS, vi-tal-è, ad. In such a manner as to give
VITALS, vi-tal-è, ad. In such a manner as to give
VITALS, vi-tal-è, ad. in such a manner as to give
VITALT, vi-tal-è, ad. in such a manner as to give
VITATED, vi-tal-è, ad. in such a manner as to give
VITIATED, vi-tal-è, ad. in such a manner as to give
VITIATION, vi-è-â't-ing, ppr.
Rendering impure.
VITIATION, vi-è-â-shun, n. Corruption. VITIATING, vish-é-å't-ing, ppr. Rendering impure. VITIATION, vis-é-å-shun, n. Corruption. VITILITIGATE, vit-il-il-il-ig-å't, vi. To contend in law. VITILITIGATIÓN, vit-fi-fi-fig-å-shån, n. Contention. VITIOSITY, vis-è-òs-ît-è, n. Depravity. VITIOUS, vish-as, a. Corrupt; wicked. VITIOUSLY, vish-as-le, ad. Corruptly. VITIOUSNESS, vish'as-nes, n. Corruptness.

VITREOELECTRIC, vît-rê-ô-ê-lêk-trîk, a. Exhibiting positive electricity by rubbing glass.
VITREOUS, vit-rė-ůs. a. Glassy.
VITREOUSNESS, vit-rė-ůs-něs, n. Resemblance of
VITRESCENCE, vit-rės-ton, n. Glassiness.
VITRESCENT, vit-rės-ton, a. Capable of being formed into glass. VITRESCIBLE, vît-rés'îbl, a. That can be vitrified. VITRIFICABLE, vit-rif-ik-abl, a. Convertible into glass VITRIFICATE, vît-rîf'îk-à't, vt. To change into glass. VITRIFICATION, vit-rif-ik-å-shun, n. Changing into glass.
VITRIFIED, vît-rîf-i'd, pp. Converted into glass.
VITRIFY, vît-rîf-i, vî. To change into glass.
VITRIFY, vît-rîf-i, vî. To become glass.
VITRIFYING, vît-rîf-i-ing, ppr. Converting into glass. VITRIOL, vît-re-ul, n. A compound salt, produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt. VITRIOLATE, vît-rê-ô-lă/t, a. \ Impregnated VITRIOLATED, vît-rê-ô-lă/t-êd, a. \ with vitriol. VITRIOLATED, vît-rê-ô-lă/t, vt. To convert into sultination and the said. phuric acid. [sulphuric acid. VITRIOLATED, vit'rê-ô-la't-éd, pp. Converted into VITRIOLATING, vît'rê-ô-lă't-îng, ppr. Turning into sulphuric acid. VITRIOLATION, vît-rê-ô-là-shun, n. The act of converting into vitriol. VITRIOLICK, vît-rê-ôl-îk, a. VITRIOLOUS, vît-rê-ûl-üs, a. Containing vitriol. VITRIOLIZABLE, vît-rê-ô-li'z-âbl, a. Capable o. being converted into sulphuric acid. [OLATION. VITRIOLIZATION, vit-rê-ul-iz-a-shun. See Vitri-VITULINE, vît'u-lîn, a. Belonging to a calf. VITUPERABLE, vît-u'pûr-åbl, a. Blameworthy. VITUPERATE, vît-u'pûr-å't, vt. To blame. VITUPERATED, vît-u'pur-a't-ed, pp. Censured. VITUPERATING, vît-u-pūr-ā't-lng, ppr. Blaming. VITUPERATION, vît-u-pūr-ā't-lng, ppr. Blaming. VITUPERATIVE, vît-u-pūr-ā't-lv, a. Containing censure. VITUPERIOUS, vît-u-pê'r-ŷůs, a Disgraceful. VITUPERIOUS, vit-a-per-yus, a Disgrave VIVACIOUS, viv-â-shûs, a. Sprightly; gay. VIVACIOUSNESS, viv-vâ-shûs-nes, n. Liv Liveliness. Longevity. VIVACITY, vîv-ås-lt-ê, n. Longevity. VIVARY, vi-ver-ê, n. A place of land or water, where living creatures are kept. VIVE, vi'v, a. Lively; forcible.
VIVELY, vi'v-lè, ad. Strongly; forcibly.
VIVENCY, vi'v-èns-è, n. Manner of supporting life or vegetation. or vegetation.
VIVES, vi'vz, n. A distemper among horses.
VIVIANITE, viv-ŷān-i't, n. A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green.
VIVID, viv-id, a. Lively; quick; active.
VIVIDLY, viv-id-id-ie, ad. With life; with quickness.
VIVIDNESS, viv-id-nès, n. Life; vigour.
VIVIFICAL, viv-if-ik-âl, a. Giving life.
VIVIFICATE, viv-if-ik-âl, t. vi. To animate.
VIVIFICATED, viv-if-ik-âl, a. Animated. VIVIFICATED, vîv-îf-îk-ă't-èd, pp. Animated. VIVIFICATING, viv-if-ik-a'-t-ing, ppr. Giving life to. VIVIFICATION, viv-if-ik-a'-shun, n. The act of giving life. life.
VIVIFICATIVE, vîv-ií-lik-li/t-liv, a. Able to animate.
VIVIFICK, vîv-li-lik, a. Giving life.
VIVIFIED, vîv-li-li/d, pp. Revived.
VIVIFY, vîv-li-li, vî. To endue with life.
VIVIFYING, vîv-li-li-ling, ppr. Enduing with life.
VIVIPAROUS, vi-vîp-lir-ling, a. Bringing the young VIXEN, viks'n, n. A quarrelsome woman. A she fox. VIXENLY, viks'n-lê, ad. Having the qualities of a vixen. VIZ, vi'z, ad. To wit; that is. VIZARD, vi'z-ård, n. Mask used for disguise. See VIZARD, vi'z-ård, vt. To mask. [empire. VIZIER, v\(^1z^2\)e^tr, n. The prime minister of the Turkish VOCABLE, vô'k-åbl, n. A word. VOCABULARY, vô-kåb'u-lêr-ê, n. A word-book.

VOCAL, vô-kål, a. Having a voice. VOCALITY, vô-kål-"t-ê, n. Power of utterance

LOY

1 2 3 4 ve, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

VOCALIZE, vô'kål-i'z, vt. To form into voice. VOCALIZED, vô'kål-i'zd, pp. Formed into voice. VOCALIZING, vô'kål-i'z-ing, ppr. Making vocal.

VOCALLY, vô-kâl-ê, ad. In words.
VOCATION, vo-kâl-shûn, n. Calling; trade.
VOCATIVE, vôk-â-tlv, a. Denoting the grammatical
VOCIFERATE, vô-ŝil-ôr-âl-v. vl. To-elamour. [case.
VOCIFERATED, vô-sîl-în-âl-t-êd, pp. Uttered with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATING, vô-sif'dr-å't-ing, ppr. Uttering with a loud voice.

with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATION, vô-sắf-ắr-ắ-khůn, n. Outery.

VOCIFEROUS, vô-sắf-ắr-ås, a. Noisy.

VOGUE, vò'g, n. Fashion. Mode.

VOICE, vàô's, n. Sound of the mouth.

VOICE, vàô's, vi. To rumour. To report.

VOICED, vàô'sd, a. Furnished with a voice.

VOICED, vàô'sd, a. Rumourd.

VOICED, våé'sd, a. Furnished with a voice.
VOICED, våé'sd, pp. Rumoured.
VOICELESS, våé's-lés, a. Having no voice or vote.
VOICING, våé's-lig, ppr. Reporting.
VOID, våé'd, a. Empty. Pain. Null.
VOID, våé'd, a. Empty. Vain. Null.
VOID, våé'd, vt. To quit. To emit.
VOID, våé'd, vt. To be emitted.
VOIDABLE, våé'd-åhl, a. Such as may be annulled.
VOIDANCE, våé'd-åhs, n. Ejection from a benefice.
VOIDED, våé'd-èd, pp. Thrust out; evacuated.
VOIDER, våé'd-år, n. A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table.

is carried from the table.

VOIDING, våé'd-nés, n. Vacuity. Nullity. VOIDNESS, våé'd-nés, n. Vacuity. Nullity. VOITURE, våé'tu'r, n. Carriage. [traction. VOLAKALI, vð-lålkå-lé, n. Volatile alkali: by con-

VOLATIC, vô-làt-tà, a. Plying. Nimble.

VOLATIC, vô-làt-tà, a. Plying. Nimble.

VOLATILE vòl-å-tìl, n. A winged animal.

VOLATILE vòl-å-tìl, a. Lively; full of spirit. Fickle.

VOLATILENESS, vòl-å-tìl-rìe-, n. The quality of VOLATILITY, vòl-å-tìl-tì-è, n. flying away by evaporation. Liveliness.

VOLATILIZATION, vol-å-til-i'z-å-shun, n. The act

of making volatile.

VOLATILIZE, vôl²a-tîl-i'z, vt. To subtilize.

VOLATILIZED, vôl²a-tîl-i'zd, pp. Rendered volatile.

VOLATILIZING, vôl²a-tîl-i'z-ing, ppr. Causing to rise and float in the air.

VOLCANIC, vol kan'ik, a. Pertaining to volcanoes. VOLCANIST, vol'ka-nist, n. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

VOLCANITE, vol'ka-ni't, n. A mineral: otherwise called angite.

VOLCANITY, vol-kån'ît-ê, n. The state of being vol-VOLCANIZATION, vol-kån-i-zå'shån, n. The pro-cess of undergoing volcanic heat. VOLCANIZE, vol'kå-m'z, vt. To subject to, or cause

to undergo volcanic heat.

VOLCANIZED, vôlakå-ni'zd, pp. Affected by volcanic neat. [volcanic heat. VOLCANIZING, voll-kå-ni'z-ing, ppr. Affecting by VOLCANO, voll-kå-no, n. A burning mountain. VOLE, voll n. A document of the state of the s

VOLE, vô'l, n. A deal at cards that draws the whole VOLERY, vô'lēr-ė, n. A flight of birds. [tricks. VOLITATION, vò-lìt-å-shun, n. The act of flying.

VOLITION, vollish'dn, n. The act of willing.
VOLITIVE, vollit-iv, a. Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vôl²¢, n. A flight of shot. A burst.
VOLLEY, vôl²¢, vi. To throw out.
VOLLEY, vôl²¢, vi. To discharge, as with a volley.
VOLLEYED, vôl²¢'d, pp. Emitted with sudden bursts.
VOLLEYING, vôl²¢-ing, ppr. Discharging with sudden bursts. den bursts.

VOLLED, vol'c'd, a. Disploded.
VOLT, volt', n. Volt signifies a round or a circular tread. A gait of two treads, made by a horse going

sideways round a centre. VOLTAIC, vôl-ta-1k, a. Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism.

VOLTAISM, vol-ta-zzm, n. (From Volta, an Italian). Chymical science, which has its source in the chyinical action of metals, and different liquids: it is pro-

perly called Galvanism, from Galvani, who first brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VOLUBILITY, vol-u-bil-it-é, n. Fluency of speech.

VOLUBLE, vol-ubl, a. Rolling. Active. Fluent of

words.

VOLUBLY, vôl'u-blé, ad. In a voluble manner. VOLUCIOUS, vô-lå'shås, a. Apt, or fit to fly. VOLUME, vôl'ýằm, n. Something rolled or convolved. A book. [as, volumed mist. VOLUMED, vôl-'ŷůmd, a. Having the form of a roll: VOLUMINOUS, vôl-lu-min-us, a. Consisting of many

volumes. VOLUMINOUSLY, vô-lu-min-us-lê, ad. In many VOLUMINOUSNESS, vô-lu-min-us-nês, n. State of

being voluminous.

VOLUMIST, vòl-'pm-ist, n. An author.

VOLUNTARILY, vòl-'ūn-ter-fl-e', ad. Spontaneously.

VOLUNTARINESS, vòl-'ūn-ter-e-nės, n. State of be-

ing voluntary. VOLUNTARY, vôl-un-ter-ê, n. A volunteer. A piece of music played at will without any settled rule.
VOLUNTARY, vôl-un-ter-ê, a. Acting without com-

VOLUNTEER, vol-un-tê'r, n. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

VOLUPTABLE, vôl-dn-tê'r, vi. To go for a soldier. VOLUPTABLE, vôl-dp-tâbl, a. Pleasant to the senses. VOLUPTUARY, vô-lup-tu-êr-ê, n. A man given up

to luxury. VOLUPTUOUS, vô-lůp-tu-ůs, a. Given to excess of pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vô-låp²tu-ås-lê, ad. Luxuriously. VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vô-låp²tu-ås-nės, n. Luxuri VOLUTATION, vòl-u-tå²shůn, n. Rolling. [ousness. VOLUTE, vô-lu't, n. A member of a column; that part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines.

VOLUTION, vô-lu'shẳn, n. A spiral turn. VOLUTITE, vôl'u-ti't, n. A petrified shell of the

genus voluta,

VOLVIC, vol'vik, a. Denoting a species of lava. VOMICA, vom-ik-a,n. An incysted tumour in the lungs. VOMICKNUT, vòm-ik-nåt, n. The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the snakewood.

snakewood.

VOMIT, vòm'ît, n. An emetic medicine. [stomach. VOMIT, vòm'ît, vi. To cast up the contents of the VOMIT, vòm'ît, vi. To throw up from any bollow. VOMITED, vòm'ît-êd, pp. Ejected. [stomach, &c. VOMITING, vòm'ît-îng, ppr. Ejecting from the VOMITING, vòm'ît-îng, ppr. Ejecting from the VOMITION, vò-m'ish'ān, n. The act or power of vo-VOMITIVE, vòm'ît-îv, a. Causing vomits. [miting. VOMITORY, vòm'ît-ür-ê, n. A door of a theatre or amphitheatre.

amphitheatre.

amphitheatre.

VOMITORY, vom-st-dr-s, a. Emetick.

VORACIOUS, vô-rå-shůs, a. Rapacious; greedy.

VORACIOUSLY, vô-rå-shůs-lê, ad. Greedily.

VORACIOUSNESS, vô-rå-shůs-nês, n. RavenousVORACITY, vô-rå-str-ê, n.

VORAGINOUS, vô-rå-str-ê, n. Full of gulfs.

VORTEX, vôr-têks, n. In the plural, vortices. Ampthing whiled round.

thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vor tikl, a. Having a whirling motion. VOTARESS, vô-ter-es, n. A woman devoted to any worship or state. or thing VOTARIST, vo-tér-ist, n. One devoted to any person VOTARY, vo-tér-is, n. One devoted, as by a vow, to

any particular service. VOTARY, vô-ter-ê, a. Consequent to a vow.

VOTE, vô't, n. Suffrage given and numbered. See SUFFRAGE.

VOTE, vô't, vt. To choose by suffrage.

VOTED, vô't-éd, pp. Chosen by vote. VOTER, vô't-år, n. One who has the right of giving his vote or suffrage.

VOTING, vô't-Îng, ppr. Giving a vote.

VOTIVE, vô't-În, a. Given by vow.

VOUCH, våôtsh', n. Warrant.

VOUCH, våôtsh', vt. To call to witness.

VOUCH, våôtsh', vt. To bear witness.

VOUCHED, våðtshd', ppr. Warranted. VOUCHER, våðtsh'ar, n. Testimony.

VOUCHING, vhôtsh'Ing, pp. Warranting. VOUCHSAFE, vhôtsh'Sa'f, vt. To condescend to grant. VOUCHSAFE, vhôtsh'Sa'f, vt. To condescend. VOUCHSAFED, våotsh'så'fd, pp. Granted in condescension. scension.

scension. scension. scension. scension. scension. vOUCHSAFEMENT, våðtsh'så'f-ment, n. Conde-VOUCHSAFING, våðtsh'så'f-lng, ppr. Condescending VOW, våð', rt. To devote. [to grant. VOW, våð', rt. To make solemn promises. [claration. VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. Consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. consecrated by solemn de-VOWED, våð'd, part. pass. pass. pass. pass. pass. pass. pass. pass. pass. pass. pa VOWED, vå%d, pp: Solemnly declared. [itself. VOWEL, vå%d, pp: Solemnly declared. VOWEL, vå%del, n. A letter which can be uttered by VOWELED, vå%deld. a. Furnished with vowels.

VOWER, våð-år, n. One who makes a vow. [vow. VOWFELLOW, våð-fél-å, n. One bound by the same

VOWING, våb²fig, ppr. Solemnly declaring.
VOYAGE, våb²fig, r. A travel by sea.
VOYAGE, våb²fig, r. To travel by sea.
VOYAGE, våb²fig, r. To travel by sea.
VOYAGED, våb²fig, r. To pass over by sea.
VOYAGED, våb²fig, r. To one who travels by sea.
VOYAGER, våb²fig, r. Removing by sea from one pleas to another.

one place to another.

VULCANO, vôl-kå²nô, n. A burning mountain.

VULGAR, vål²går, n. The common people.

VULGAR, vål²går. a. Mean; low.

VULGARISM, vůl'gůr-lzm, n. Meanness. VULGARITY, vůl går-lt-è, n. Meanness. VULGARIZE, vůl'gůr-i'z, vt. To render mean. VULGARIZED, vůl-gůr-i'zd, pp. Rendered mean.

VULGARIZING, vůl'gůr-i'z-ing, ppr. Rendering VULGARLY, vůl'gůr-lê, td. Among the common VULGATE, vůl'gå't, n. An ancient Latin translation

of the Bible: the only one which the Church of Rome acknowledges to be authentick.

VULGATE, vůl-ga/t, α. Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.
VULNERABLE, vål-når-abl, a. Susceptive of wounds.

VULNERARY, vůl-nůr-ér-é, n. Any plant or drug, useful in the cure of wounds. VULNERARY, vål-når-år-è, a. Useful in the cure of VULNERATE, vål-når-å't, vt. To wound VULNERATED, vål-når-å't-èd, pp. Wounded; hurt.

VULNERATING, vůl'nůr-å/t-ing, ppr. Wounding; hurting, &c. nuring, cc. [10].
VULNERATION, vůl-nůr-å-shůn, n. Act of woundVULPINE, vůl-pin, a. Belonging to a fox; like a fox.
VULTURE, vůl-týůr, n. A large bird of prey.
VULTURINE, vůl-týůr-în, a. Belonging to a vulture.

Having the qualities of the vulture. VULTUROUS, vůl-týůr-ůs, a. Like a vulture. Voracious; rapacious.

VYING, vi-ing ppr. Practising in competition.

W.

W, dub'I-u, n, is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our w is expressed the sound of the Roman v, and the Eolick f. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.—Todd's Johnson. Webster has taken from Mr. Sheridan the correct knowledge of the sound of the letter w, that it always marks a vowel sound. Its name has no connexion with its sound .- J. K.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for u, view, stew: the sound of w consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.—Todd's Johnson.

These assertions are very vague and absurd.—J.K. WABBLE, ô&b/l, vi. To move from side to side. WABBLINGLY, ô&b/lng-lê, ad. Totteringly. WACKE, & & L', n. \ A rock nearly allied to basalt, of WACKY, & & L', n. \ a softer and more earthy variety. WAD, & d', n. A bundle of straw or other loose mat-Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. Any thing crammed or stuffed in; as tow into a gun or cannon. Old English for woad:

WAD, ôád', vt. To stuff tow, paper, rags, &c. into a cannon or gun. To stuff any part of a man's or woman's dress, with cotton, cloth, &c.
WADDED, ôád'-ễd, pp. Covered with wadding.

WADDING, & adding, n. Soft stuff with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

WADDING, &dd'lng, ppr. Pressing wads into a cannon, &c. Putting wadding into a man's or woman's dress, &c.—J. K.

WADDLE, oad'l, vi. To shake in walking from side to

wADDLING, &åddling, pp. Moving from side to side.
WADDLINGLY, &åd-ling-le, ad. With a vascillating
WADE, &dd, vt. To walk through deep water. [gait.
WADE, &dd, vt. To walk through the waters.
WADED, &å'd-ëd, pp. Walked through water.
WADSET, &åd'sét, n. An ancient tenure of land in
the Wighlands.

the Highlands.

WADSETTER, ååd'såt-år, n. One who holds by wad-WAFER, ååd'får, n. The bread given in the cucharist by the Romanists.

WAFER, ååd'får, vt. To seal or close with a wafer.

WAFERED, 8å-fård, pp. Sealed with a wafer; fastened together with a wafer.

WAFERING, ôå får ing, ppr. Fastening with a wafer. WAFFLE, ôåfl, n. A thin cake baked hard, and rolled; or, a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil on [waffles. WAFFLEIRONS, & affl-i'runs, n. A utensil for baking

WAFT, & ft, n. A floating body. WAFT, & ft, vt. To carry through the air, or on the

WAFT, 52/tf, vi. To carry through the air, or on the water. Tc buoy.
WAFT, 52/tf, vi. To float.
WAFTAGE, 52/tf-52/, n. Carriage by water or air.
WAFTED, 52/tf-5d, pp. Buoyed. Caused to float.
WAFTEN, 52/tf-5d, pp. Buoyed.
WAFTING, 52/tf-1ng, ppr. Conveying any thing

through air or water.

WAFTURE, oa/ft-ur, n. The act of waving.

WAFTURE, 8å/tt-år, n. The act of waving.
WAG, 8å/g, n. A merry droll.
WAG, 8å/g, nt. To shake slightly.
WAG, 8å/g, nt. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.
WAGE, 8å/j, nt. Pay given for service. Gage; pledge.
WAGE, 8å/j, tt. To make; to carry on: applied to war.
WAGEN, 8å/jd, pp. Betted. Carried on.
WAGER, 8å/jår, n. A bet. Subject on which bets are laid. In law: an offer to make oath.
WAGER, 8å/jår, nt. To lay: to thelose as a bet.

are laid. In law: an oner to make oath.

WAGER, δå-jår, vt. To lay; to pledge as a bet.

WAGERED, δå-jår, vt. To offer a wager.

WAGERED, δå-jår-år, n. One who wagers.

WAGERING, δå-jår-år, n. One who wagers.

WAGEL, δåg'l, n. \ A name given in Cornwall to WAGGEL, δåg'l, n. \ the martinazzo, dung-hunter, or dung-hird. a snecies of larus. or seagull (L. Paragraphic). or dung-bird, a species of larus, or seagull (L. Parasiticus.)

WAGES, &a-jez, n. See WAGE. WAGGED, oagd', pp. Moved one way and the other,

with quick turns.
WAGGERY, 8åg-ur-ê, n. Roguish trick.
WAGGIY 2 8åg-ur-g, ppr. Moving the head a little

wAGGIS 4 againg, pp. Moving the taca a little one way, and then turning it the other.
WAGGISH, ôåg'ish, a. Merrily mischievous.
WAGGISHLY, ôåg'ish-lè, ad. In a waggish manner
WAGGISHNESS, ôåg'ish-nès, n. Merry mischief.
WAGGLE, ôåg'l, vt. To move one way and the other
WAGGLE, ôåg'l, vt. To waddle.

[other

WAGGLED. Sag'ld, pp. Moved from one side to th

WAN

t 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 6 4 4 and, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet, bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

WAGGLING, båg'ling, ppr. Moving from one side to WAKENER, bå'k-en-ur, n. An exciter. WAKENING, &&k-ning, ppr. Rousing from sleep WAGING, ôå'j fing, ppr. Betting. Carrying on. WAGON, ôåg-ûn, n. A heavy carriage for burthens. Exciting to motion.

WAKER, ôå'k-år, n. One who watches.

WAKEROBIN, ôå'k-rôb'în, n. A plant. WAGON ôåg-un, vt. WAGGON, ôåg-un, vt. WAGON, ôåg-un, vi. To practise the transporting of goods in a wagon.
WAGONAGE, ôág-án-éj, n. Money paid for carriage
WAGONED, ôág-ánd, pp. Transported in wagons.
WAGONER, ôág-án-år, n. One who drives a wagon.
WAGONING, ôág-án-ång, n. The business of transported or carriage WAGONING, &åg-ån-ing, n. The business of transporting or conveying in a wagon. [in wagons. WAGONING, &åg-ån-ing, ppr. Transporting goods WAGTAIL, &åg-åäl, n. A bird. WAID, &å'd, a. Crushed. WAIF, &å'f, n.] Goods found, but not claimed by WAIFT, &å'f, n.] anybody. WAIL, &å'l, v. To moan; to lament. WAIL, &å'l, vt. To moan; to lament. WAIL, &å'l, vt. To grieve audibly. WAILED, &å'l-ing, pp. Lamented. WAILFUL, &å'l-ing, pp. Noan; audible sorrow. WAILING, &å'l-ing, ppr. Lamenting with loud cries. WAILING, &å'l-ing, ppr. Lamenting with loud cries. WAILMENT, &å'l-meit, v. Lamentation. WAILMENT, 8al-ment, a. Lamentation. WAIN, ỗẫ'n, n. A carriage. WAINAGE, ỗã'n-ễj, n. A finding of carriages. WAINBOTE, ỗẫ'n- bộ't, n. Timber for wagous or carts. WAINHOUSE, ôả'n-bàô's, n. A house for wagons, &c. WAINROPE, ôả'n-ròp, n. A large cartrope. WAINSCOT, ôẻn'skût, or ôẩn'skût, n. The inner wooden covering of a wall. WAINSCOT, čen'skůt, or čin'skt, vt. To line walls with boards. WAINSCOTED, &in'skut-ed, pp. Lined with pannels. WAINSCOTING, oin'skut-ing, ppr. Lining the walls of rooms with pannels. [a foot broad. WAIR, & A'r, n. A piece of timber two yards long, and WAIST, & A's, n. The smallest part of the body. The middle deck of a ship.
WAISTBAND, & s'st-band, n. That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.
WAISTCLOTHS, & d'st-klathz, n. Coverings of canvass, or tarpauling, for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarterdeck and forecastle. WAISTCOAT, δå'st-kδ't, or δå'st-kåt, n. An inner coat; a coat close to the body. WAISTER, & d'st-ur, n. In ships, waisters are men who are stationed in the waist, in working the ship. To lay wait, and to lie in WAIT, ôå't, n. Ambush. wait. wait. & WAIT, & Sa't, vt. To attend with submission or respect. WAIT, & Sa't, vi. To attend. WAITED, & Sa't-èd, pp. Attended; stayed for. WAITER, & Sa't-èr, n. An attendant. WAITER, & Sa't-br, np. Attending WAITIER, ôâ't-ur, n. An attenuan.
WAITING, ôâ't-îng, ppr. Attending.
WAITING gentlewoman,ôâ't-îng,
WAITING maid, ôâ't-îng, n.
WAITING woman, ôâ't-îng, n.
VAITING woman, ôâ't-îng, n.
VAITING of woman, ôâ't-îng, n.
WAITING woman, ôâ't-îng, n.
WAITING oâ't, n. Nocturnal itinerant musicians.
WAIVE, ôâ'v, n. A woman put out of the protection of the law. WAIVE, ôå'v, vt. To relinquish a claim. WAIVED, ôå'vd, pp. Not insisted on. WAIVER, ôå'v-år, n. A refusal to accept. WAIVING, 8ª/v-ing, ppr. Relinquishing. WAIWODE, 8ª/88/d, n. In the Turkish empire: the governor of a small province or town; a general. WAKE, 8å'k, n. Vigils. The track formed on the water by the course of a ship. "YAKE, 6å/k, vt. To rouse from sleep. To excite. To watch a corpse. WAKE, ôå'k, vi. To watch. To cease to sleep. WAKE, ôa'k, vi. 10 watch. 10 cease to steep.

WAKED, ôâ'kd, pp. Roused from sleep.

WAKEFUL, ôâ'k-fôl, a. Vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, ôâ'k-fôl-nês, n. The want of sleep.

WAKEN, ôâ'kn, vi. To rouse from sleep. [sleep.

WAKEN, ôâ'kn, vi. Not to sleep. To be roused from

WAKENED, &&'knd, pp. Roused from sleep. 718

WAKEROBIN, ôå'k-rôbċ'in, n. A plant.

WAKING, ôå'k-ing, n. Watch.

WAKING, ôå'k-ing, ppr Rousing from sleep.

WALE, ôå'l, n. A rising part in the surface of cloth.

WALEKNOT, ôå'l-nôt, n. } man's knot.

WALK, ôå'lk, n. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Way; road; range.

WALK, ôå'lk, vt. To pass through.

WALK, ôå'lk, vt. To move the slowest place; not to trot, gallop, or amble: applied to a horse.

WALKABLE, ôå'k-åbl, a. Fit to be walked.

WALKABLE, ôå'k-åbl, a. Stepped slowly. WALKED, & d'kd, pp. Stepped slowly.
WALKER, & d'lk-dr, n. One that walks. A fuller. A walkmill; a fullingmill.

WALKING, 8å/k-ing, ppr. Moving on the legs with a slow pace.

WALKINGSTAFF, 6&/k-îng-ståf, n. A stick which a
man holds to support him in walking.

WALKMILL, 6&/k-mîl, n. A fulling mill. WALL, & Al, n. The side of a building.
WALL, & Al, vt. To inclose with walls.
WALLCREEPER, & Al-kré'p-år, n. A bird.
WALLCRESS, & Al-kré, n. A plant of the genus Arabis. WALLERS, ôa'l-kres, n. A piant of the genus Arabis. WALLED, ôa'ld, pp. Inclosed with a wall. WALLER, ôa'l-ĉt, n. A bag; a knapsack. WALLEYE, ôa'l-i', n. The glancoma. WALLEYED, ôa'l-i'd, a. Having white eyes. WALLFLOWER, ôa'l-flàô-år, n. A species of stockgilliflower. gillinower. [Wall. WALLFRUIT, &å'l-fru't, n. Fruit planted against a WALLFRUIT, &å'l-ing, n. Walls in general. WALLING, &å'l-ing, ppr. Inclosing with a wall. WALLLOUSE, &å'l-lab's, n. An insect. [on walls. WALLHOSS, &å'l-mòs, n. A species of moss, growing WALLOP, &öl'ap, vi. To boil. WALLOPING, &ål'ap-ing, ppr. Boiling with a heaving and arise. ing and noise. ing and noise. WALLOW, δόμ²δ, vi. To live in any state of filth or WALLOW, δόμ²δ, vi. To roll.
WALLOW, δόμ²δ, n. A kind of rolling walk.
WALLOWED, δόμ²δd, γp. Rolled in the mire.
WALLOWER, δόμ²δ-ἀr, n. One who rolls himself in mire. WALLOWING, oai-o-ing, pp.
Living in the filth of gross vice.
WALLOWISH, &dd-d-sh, n. Filthy.
WALLOWISH, &dd-d-sh, n. A plant of
[Sedum.
Catyledon. WALLOWING, & al'd-ing, ppr. Rolling in mire. the genus Cotyledon. [Sedum. WALLPEPPER, &d-pep-dr, n. A plant of the genus WALLPIE, &d-pi, n. A plant; a species of Asplenium. WALLRUE, &d-ro, n. An herb. WALLSIDED, &d-si'd-èd, a. Having sides nearly perpendicular: as, a ship.
WALLSPRING, & largering, n. A spring of water is-WALLSPKING, oat-spring, n. A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

WALLWORT, ôa'l-ôart, n. Dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WALNUT, ôa'l-rūs, n. \ The morse, or seahorse, an

WALTRUN, ôa'l-rūs, n. \ animal of the northern
seas, of the genus Trichechus.

WALTRON, ôa'l-rūn, n. The seahorse.

WALTZ, ôa'l-s, n. A modern dance, and tune, the
measure of whose music is triple: three quavers in a measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a WAMBLE, ôamb'l, vi. To roll with nausea and sick-WAMBLE, ôamb'l, vi. To be disturbed with nausea. WAMBLECROPPED, ôamb'l-krôpd', a. Sick at the stomach. stomach.

WAMPEE, ôām²pê, n. A plant; a species of Arun.

WAMPUM, ôām²pūm, n. Shells, or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money.

WAN, ôān', or ôon', a. Pale, as with sickness.

WAN, ôōn', for won: the old pret. of win.

WAND, ôōnd', n. Any staff of authority or use.

WANDER, ôōn'dūr, vi. To rove; to ramble.

wall.

[gross vice.

ness.

WAR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 3/11, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—v, e, or i—i, u.

WANDER, &on'dur, vt. To travel over, without a certain course. certain course.

WANDERED, öån-dård, pp. Travelled over without a WANDERER, öön-dår-år, n. A rover; a rambler. WANDERING, öön-dår-lng, n. Mistaken way.

WANDERING, ban'dår-ing, ppr. Travelling over without a certain course. [tain manner. WANDERINGLY, &on'dur-ing-le, ad. In an uncer-WANDEROO, ôan'dur-ô', n. A baboon of Ceylon and

WANE, ôẩ'n, vi. To grow less. To decline. WANE, ôẩ'n, vt. To cause to wane. WANE, ôẩ'n, n. Decrease of the moon.

WANED, &a'nd, pp. Caused to decrease. wang. WANG, ôang', n. Jaw teeth. A shoethong; a shoe-WANHOPE, ôan-hô'p, n. Want of hope. WANHORN, ôan-hà'rn, n. A plant of the genus

Kempferia.

WANING, őål'n-ing, ppr. Causing to decrease.

WANNED, őånd', a. Turned pale.

WANNESS, őån-nés, or őön-nés, n. Paleness; languor.

WANNISH, őån-1-h, or őön-ish, a. Of a pale hue.

WANT, bant', vt. To be without. To need; to lack. To wish; to desire.

WANT, ôànt', vi. Not to be in sufficient quantity. To WANT, ôànt', vi. Need. Deficiency. Poverty. WANTAGE, ôànt'éj, n. Deficiency.

WANTED, ôant-êd, pp. Desired; needed. WANTING, ôant-lng, ppr. Desiring; needing. WANTLESS, ôant-les, a. Abundant

WANTON, ban'tun, a. Lascivious. Licentious. Gay;

WANTON, ôan-tun, a. Laservious. Licentious. Gay; sportive; airy. Loose. Luxuriant.
WANTON, ôan-tun, n. A lascivious person. A trifler.
WANTON, ôan-tun, vi. To revel; to play.
WANTON, ôan-tun, vi. To make wanton.
WANTONIZE, ôôn-tun-iz, vi. To behave wantonly.
WANTONIZE, ôôn-tun-iz, ad. Lasciviously; sportive-

ly; carclessly.
WANTONNESS, ôan-tun-nes, n. Frolick; humour.

WANTONNESS, öan-tün-nes, n. Frolick; humour.
WANTWIT, öånt-tőlt, n. A fool; an idiot.
WANTY, öånt-tő, n. A surcingle. [Bay.
WAPACUT, öåp-å-küt, n. The spotted owl of Hudson's
WAPED, öå/ud, a. Crushed by misery.
WAPENTAKE, öåp-tőn-tá/k, n. A hundred: as, upon

a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. WAPP, oap, n. In a ship, the rope with which the

shrouds are set taught, in waleknots.

WAPPE, ôap-ê, n. A cur said to be so called from his His only use is to alarm the family on the approach of any person.

WAPPER, ôap-ûr, n. A name given to the smaller species of the river gudgeon.

WAPPERED, ôāp'ārd, a. Restless; fatigued. WAR, ôd'r, n. The profession of arms. Hostility; act

of opposition.

of opposition.

WAR, δå'r, vi. To make war.

WAR, δå'r, vt. To make war upon.

WARBLE, δå'rbl, vt. To utter musically.

WARBLE, δå'rbl, vi. To be quavered. To be uttered melodiously.

To sing.

melodiously. To sing. WARBLE, oa'rbl, n. A song. fally. WARBLED, & M'rbld, pp. Modulated; turned music-WARBLER, & M'r-bler, n. A singer. WARBLES, & M'rblz, n. In farriery: small hard tu-

warbling, &dr-bling, n. The act of softly and sweetly modulating the notes of the voice in singing. Warbling, &dr-bling, pp. Softly and sweetly modulating the notes of the voice in singing. ulating the voice in singing.

WARD, oa'rd, n. A syllable much used as an affix in composition. It notes tendency to or from.

WARD, 8å/rd, vi. To guard; to watch. To fence off. WARD, 8å/rd, vi. To keep guard. WARD, 8å/rd, n. Watch. Fortress. District of a town.

Custody. Part of a lock. Right over orphans.

WARDED, δå'rd-ėd, pp. Guarded; defended.
WARDEN, δå'rd-ėn, n. A keeper. A head officer.
WARDENSHIP, δå'rd-ėn-ship, n. Office of a warden.
WARDER, δå'rd-år, n. A keeper. A guard.

WARDING & d'rd-ing, ppr. Prosecuting; defending.

WARRED, ôà'rd, pp. Contended. WARRING, ôàr'ring, ppr. Carrying on war. WARDMOTE, ôà'rd-mô't, n. A court held in each

ward, in London, for the direction of their affairs. WARDROBE, 8a'rd-rô'b, n. A room where clothes

are kept.

WARDROOM, 8a'rd-rom, n. A room over the gunroom, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess.

WARDSHIP, &d'rd-ship, n. Guardianship. WARDSHIP, 6d'rd-ship, n. Guardianship.
WARDSTAFF, 8d'rd-ståf, n. A constable's staff.
WARE, 8d'r, n. Commonly something to be sold.
WARE, 8d'r, n. Cautious. Wary.
WARE, 8d'r, vt. To cause a ship to change her course,
by turning her stern to the wind: opposed to tacking in which the band is turned to the wind.

ing, in which the head is turned to the wind .- Mr. Webster, in this verb transitive, as in others, has, through forgetfulness I presume, in so large a work as his, omitted to give the participles of this verb. have inserted them.—J. K.

WARE, oå'r, vi. To take heed of.

WARED, ôô'r, pp. In navigating a ship: having caused her to change her course, by turning her stern to the wind.

WAREFUL, & ř-f&l, a. Cautious. WAREFULNESS, & ř-f&l-nes, n. Cautiousness. WAREHOUSE, ôå'r-håô's, n. A storehouse of mer. chandise. a warehouse.

WAREHOUSE, ôả/r-hàô/s, vt. To deposit or secure in WAREHOUSED, ôả/r-hàô/zd, pp. Placed in a store for safe keeping. WAREHOUSEMAN, 8d/r-hà8s-mān, n. The keeper

of a warehouse. One employed in a warehouse.
WAREHOUSING, &d'r-haoz-ing, ppr. Placing in a

WAREHOUSING, & d'r-h\dot \dot \dot \lambda \text{ing}, ppr. Placing in a warehouse for safe keeping.

WARELESS, & \dot \dot \dot \lambda \text{ing} \text{

WARILY, 8å-rin-è, ad. Cautiously. [America. WARILY, 8å-rin-è, ad. Cautiously. [America. WARINE, 8å-rin, n. A species of monkey of South WARINESS, 8å-re-nes, n. Caution. WARING, 8å-ring, ppr. Causing a ship to change her

course from one board to the other, by turning her stern to the wind.

WARK, 8å'rk, n. Building. WARLIKE, 8å'r-li'k, a. Fit for war. WARLIKENESS, 8å'r-li'k-nės, n. Warlike disposition. WARLING, &a'r-ling, n. One of whom a young man is weary

WARLOCK, $\delta a'r$ - $l\delta k$, n. A wizard. WARLUCK, $\delta a'r$ - $l\mathring{u}k$, n.

WARM, 8a'rm, a. Heated to a small degree. Zealous;

ardent.
WARM, ôả/rm, vt. To heat in a gentle degree.
WARM, ôả/rm, vi. To grow less cold.
WARMED, ôả/rmd, pp. Excited. Moderately heated.
WARMING, ôả/r-ming, ppr. Making moderately hot.

Exciting. WARMINGPAN, &d'r-ming-pan, n. A brass pan for

warming a bed by means of hot coals.
WARMINGSTONE, ôå'r-ming-stô'n, n. A stone dug
in Cornwall, which, being well heated at the fire, re-

tains warmth a great while, and has been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. WARMLY, 8a'rm-lê, ad. Eagerly; ardently.

WARMNESS, 8å'rm-nes, n. Gentle heat. Zeal.
WARMTH, 8å'rmth, n. Gentle heat. Zeal.
WARN, 8å'rn, vt. To give previous notice of ill. To

admonish. WARNED, &a'rnd, pp. Cautioned against danger of

any kind. WARNER, ôd'r-nůr, n. An admonisher.

WARNING, od'r-ning, n. Caution against faults or dan-WARNING, ôd'r-ning, ppr. Admonishing. Giving notice of approaching danger. 719

WARP, & a'rp, n. That order of thread in a thing wo-ven that crosses the woof.

WARP, oa'rp, vi. To change the position of one part to another. WARP, & d'rp, vt. To turn aside from the true direc-WARPED, & d'rpd, pp. Turned or twisted out of a right shape, direction, or course.

WARPING, & d'rp-îng, n. Act of turning aside from

the true direction.

WARPING, ôd'rp-îng, ppr. Perverting. Twisting. Causing to incline from one direction to another.
WARPINGBANK, ôd'rp-îng-bānk, n. A bank of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in from

the sea. A river or a lake.

WARPINGCLOUGH, 6\(^1\text{rp-lng-kl\dff'}\), A flood-gate

WARPINGHATCH, 6\(^1\text{rp-lng-hl\dff'}\), to let in

WARPINGSLUICE, 6\(^1\text{rp-lng-sl\dff'}\), n. tide-water

upon land. WARPINGCUT, ôá'rp-îng-kůt, n.
WARPINGDRAIN, ôá'rp-îng-drá'n, n.
WARPINGGUTTER,ôá'rp-îng-gửt ửr, luel for discharging the water from lands inundated.

WARPINGHOOK, & hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on when warping into hauls for tarring.

WARPINGPOST, & hrp-ing-post, n. A strong post

used in warping rope-yarn.

WARPROOF, ôa'r-prô'f, n. Valour known by proof.

WARRANT, ôo'r-ûnt, n. A writ conferring some right A writ giving the officer of justice the or authority.

power of caption.

WARRANT, δόr-'únt, vi. To give authority. To justify.

WARRANTABLE, δόr-'únt-ábl, a. Justifiable.

WARRANTABLENESS, δόr-'únt-ábl-ne's, n. Justi-

fiableness

WARRANTABLY. oor-unt-ab-le, ud. Justifiably. WARRANTED öor dint ed, pp. Authorized. Justified. WARRANTEE, öor din te, n. The person to whom

land or other things are warranted.

WARRANTER, öor-unt-ur, n. One who warrants.

WARRANTING, oor-unt-ing, ppr. Authorizing. Em-

powering. WARRANTISE, ôòr-ûnt-i/z, n. Authority. Security. WARRANTOR, ôòr-ûn-tê, n. WARRANTOR, ôòr-ûnt-i/r, n. One who warrants. WARRAY, ôòr-û, vt. To make war upon.

WARRAYED, &ór-ra/d, pp. Made war upon.—These words, as compound words, and a very few others, in which s ends the first syllable, and begins the following one, are exceptions to the general rule, that, when the same consonant, from b to z, ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, and begins the following syllable, the second, as in rab'bit, rab'it, cannot be sounded without an absolute stop, to enable the speaker to bring the organs back again to the same contact .-

J. K. WARRAYING, ôar-rā-ing, ppr. Making war upon.

WARWORN, 8å'r-8ôrn, a. Worn with war. WARY, 8å'r-8, a. Cautious. WAS, 8az'. The pret. of To be.

WASH, bash', n. Alluvion. A hog; a fen. A metic lotion. A superficial stain or colour. feed of nogs gathered from washed dishes.
WASH, bash', vt. To cleanse by ablution. To colour

by washing.

WASH, ôàsh', vi. To cleanse clothes.

WASH, ôàsh', a. Washy; weak.

WASHBALL, ôàsh'-bàl, n. Ball made of soap.

WASHBOARD, bash bord, n. A broad thin board, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower-deck port, for th

who wasnes clothes for hire.

WASHING, ôlash'ing, n. The act of cleansing with
WASHING, ôlash'ing, ppr. Cleansing with water
Covering with a thin coat of metal.

WASHING-MACHINE, ôlash'ing-mâ-shê'n, n.

machine for washing clothes.
WASHPOT, öåsh'pöt, n. A vessel in which any thing is washed. washed

washed. WASHTUB, ôash-'tāb, n. A tub in which clothes ar WASHY, ôash-'e, a. Watery; damp. WASP, ôasp', n. A brisk stinging insect. WASPFLY, ôas'p-fli, n. A fly resembling a wasp, bu

wASFILY, oas p-11, n. A hy resembling a wasp, he having no sting and only two wings.
WASPISH, ôasp-lish, a. Peevish; irritable.
WASPISHLY, ôasp-lish-lê, ad. Peevishly.
WASPISHNESS, ôasp-lish-nês, n. Irritability.
WASSAIL, ôas'l, n. A liquor made of apples, sugar

and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows WASSAIL, öbs'l, vi. To frolic; to tope. [wassail WASSAILBOWL, ôas'l-bô'l, n. A bowl for holding WASSAILCUP, ôas'l-kup', n. A cup in which wassail

was carried to the company.

WASSAILER, ôås/1-år, n. A toper.

WAST, ôåst'. The second person of was, from to be.

WASTE, ôås't, n. Consumption; loss. Useless expense. Region ruined and deserted. Mischief; de

struction.

WASTE, δå'st, vt. To destroy wantonly; to desolate WASTE, δå'st, vt. To dwindle. to consume WASTE, δå't, a. Desolate; uncultivated. Worthless WASTED, δå'st-ed, pp. Diminished by gradual dissipation of the property of the p

pation, loss, or violence; impaired in strength, &c. WASTEFUL, &d'st-fol, a. Lavish; prodigal; luxu

riantly liberal. sumption WASTEFULLY, öå/st-fål-ê, ad. With dissolute con WASTEFULNESS, öå/st-föl-nes, n. Prodigality.

WASTEGATE, ôd'st-ga't, n. A gate to let the wate

of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.

WASTEL, obs-tel, n. A particular sort of bread; fin

WASTENESS, ôå'st-nės, n. Desolation; solitude.
WASTENESS, ôå'st-nės, n. Desolation; solitude.
WASTER, ôå'st-nės, n. A squanderer; vain consumer.
WASTEHRIFT, ôå'st-thrift, n. A spendthrift.
WASTEWEIR, ôå'st-ôå'r, n. An overfall, or wier
wear, weir, for the superfluous water of a canal.
WASTENES

WASTING, oa'st-ing, ppr. Diminishing by gradua

dissipation; laying waste.

WASTREL, ôas-trel, n. \ Waste substances; any thin WASTOREL,ôas-tô-rêl, \ cast or thrown away as bad

That which lies in inclosed grounds or in commons. WATCH, öotsh', n. Attendance without sleep. Guard

WATCH, &\dotsh', n. Attendance without sleep. Guard watchman. A pocket clock.

WATCH, &\dotsh', vt. To keep guard; to be vigilant.

WATCH, &\dotsh', vt. To observe in order to detect of WATCHED, &\dotsh', vt. To observe in order to detect of WATCHED, &\dotsh'\dotsh', n. One who sits up. Diligent.

WATCHET, &\dotsh'\dotsh'\dots, n. One who sits up. Diligent.

WATCHFUL, &\dotsh'\dotsh'\dots, a. Uigilant; attentive.

WATCHFULNESS, &\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh. vigilantly.

WATCHFULNESS, &\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh. Vigilantly.

WATCHGLASS, &\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh. n. Vigilance; heed.

WATCHHOUSE, &\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh'\dotsh. n. Place where the watch is set.

watch is set.

WATCHING, ôòtsh-'sng, n. Inability to sleep.
WATCHING, ôòtsh-'sng, ppr. Guarding; lying in night. WATCHLIGHT, ôòtsh'lit, n. A candle to burn in the WATCHMAKER, ôòtsh'mā'k-ur, n. One whose trade

is to make watches.
WATCHMAN, öðtsh'mån, n. Guard; sentinel.

WATCHTOWER, ödtsh'tà ö'år, n. Tower on which a sentinel was placed. WATCHWORD, öðtsh-bård, n. The word given to

the sentinels to know their friends.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—gond'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

WATER, &a-tur, n. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile and void of all savour or taste : and it seems to consist of small. smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities. The sea. Urine. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

WATER, ôa-tur, vt. To irrigate. To supply with

water for drink.

WATER, 8å4tůr, vî. To shed moisturc. WATERAGE, 8å4tůr-čj, n. Muney paid for a passage or journey taken by water. WATERBEARER, ôà't tửr-bả'r-ửr, n. A sign of the

Zodiac, called also Aquarius. WATERBELLOWS, & d'tůr-běl'ds, n. A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WATERBORNE, őá-tůr-bő/rn, a. Borne by the

water; floated.

WATERCALAMINT, ôå-tur-kål-å-mint, n. A species

of mint, or mentha.

WATERCARRIAGE, ôå'tůr-kår'ij, n. Convevance

by water.

WATERCART, oa'tur-ka'rt, n. A cart bearing a large cask of water, which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WATERCLOCK, & d'tur-klok', n. The clepsydra: an instrument or machine, serving to measure time by

the fall of a certain quantity of water. WATERCLOSET, & d'tur-klo's-et, n. An apartment or recess in a house for washing and other necessary

purposes. WATERCOLOURS, öå-tår-kål-årz, n. Colours made

into a soft consistence with water.

WATERCOURSE, ôå-tur-kô/rs, n. A channel, or course for water.

VATERCRESSES, őå-tér-krés-és, n. A plant. VATERCROWFOOT, őå-tűr-krő-főt, n. A plant on

which cows are said to be fond of feeding.

WATERDROPWORT, ôá-tur-dro p-ourt, n. A plant of the genus ænanthe.

WATERED, oa'turd, pp. Overspread with water.

Made lustrons with water, and calendered. VATERELEPHANT, ôá-tůr-či-é-fănt, n. A name

given to the hippopotamus. WATERENGINE, &å'tår-ën'jin, n. An engine to

raise water, or an engine raised by water.
VATERER, ôå-tůr-ůr, n. One who waters.
VATERFALL, ôå-těr-fål, n. Cataract; cascade.
VATERFLAG, ôå-tůr-flåg, n. Water flower-de-luce.

VATERFLOOD, öå'tår-flåd, n. An inundation. VATERFLY, öå'tår-fli', n. An insect that is seen in

the water.

WATERFOWL, ôà't ůr-fàô'l, n. Fowl that live in water. WATERFOX, &a'tur-foks', n. A name given to the

carp on account of his cunning.

VATERFURROW, &a'tar-far's, n. A deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WATERGAGE, & d'tur-ga'j, n.
WATERGUAGE, & d'tur-ga'j, n.
An instrument for ascertaining the

depth or quantity of water.

WA'TERGALL, oa'tur-ga'l, n. A cavity made in the earth by a rapid descent of water.

WATERGERMANDER, &a'tůr-jer-man'důr, n. A plant of the genus teucrium. WATERGOD, öå-tår-god, n. A god of the ancients,

that was supposed to preside over water.

WATERGRUEL, δå-tår-grå-t, n. Food made with grots or oatmeal boiled in water.

WATERHAIRGRASS, δå-tår-hå/r-gråss, n. A speciate for the suppose of the suppose

cies of grase: the aira aquatica. WATERHAMMER, ôá'tur-hám'ur, n. A column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported, as in the air, falls against the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling; the vapour condensing as it cools, a

vacuum is formed.

watershemp-Agrimony, & d'tur-hemp-ag-re-mun-e, n. A plant of the genus bidens. watershem, & d'tur-hen, n. A water sowl of the

genus fulica, the gailinula; a species of rallus, the soree, inhabiting Virginia and Carolina. WATERHOG, ôa-tùr-hòg', n. A quadruped of South

America: the caira capylara.
WATERINESS, δå-tdr-d-nes, n. Humidity; moisture.
WATERING, δå-tdr-fing, pp. Overflowing with water.
WATERING, δå-tdr-fing, n. The act of wetting and calendering, in order to give lustre to silk cloth.
WATERINGPLACE, 8a tdr-ing-pla's, n. A piace to

which people resort to drink mineral water; a place

at the seaside frequented for bathing.
WATERINGTROUGH, ôá-tửr-îng-trở', or ôá-tửring-trof', n. A trough from which horses, cows &c.

WATERISH, δå/tůr-îsh, a. Thin; resembling water. WATERISH, δå/tůr-îsh, a. Moist; boggy. WATERISHNESS, δå/tůr-îsh-něs, n. Thinness; like

the serosity of our blood. [plant. WATERLAUREL, & & +tûr-lê'r-êl, n. The name of a WATERLEAF, & & -tûr-lê'f, n. A plant. WATERLESS, & & +tûr-lês, a. Destitute of water.

WATERLEVEL, 84'tůr-lev'el, n. The level formed

by the surface of still water.

WATERLILY, δå'-tur-lil'-é, n. A plant.

WATERLINE, δå'-tur-li'n, n. A horizontal line, supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water; which is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her.

WATERLOGGED, ôà'tur-lògd', a. Applied to a ship. when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea, as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck.

WATERMAN, δå-tůr-mån, n. A boatman. WATERMARK, δå-tůr-må/rk, n. The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMEASURE, δå/tůr-mézh/ůr, n. A bushel, &c. for measuring dry goods, brought up by water, as coals, oysters, &c. : it exceeds the land or Winchester measure by about three gallons.

WATERMELON, ôå'tůr-měl'ůn, n. A plant.

WATERMILL, & &4-tår-mil, n. A mill turned by water. WATERMINT, & &4-tår-min, n. A plant. WATERNEWT, & 4-tår-nu't, n. An animal of the

lizard tribe.

WATERORDEAL, ôà'tur-à'r-dê-âl, n. A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, formerly in use

among superstitious nations.
WATEROUZEL, &&tdr-&uzl, n. A fowl of the genus sturnus; the turdus cinctus of Latham. WATERPARSNIP, δå-tůr-på-rs-nip, n. A plant of

the genus sium. WATERPOA, ôa'tůr-pô'a, n. A species of grass: the

poa aquatica.

WATERPOISE, & d'tūr-påê'z, n. An instrument for examining the weight or lightness of liquors, and

WATERRADISH, od'tur-rad'ish, n. A species of

water-cresses. WATERRAIL, 8å-tur-rå/1, n. A fowl of the genus Rullus.

WATERRAT, ôá-tur-rat, n. A rat that makes holes

WATERROCKET, &a'tur-rok'it, n. A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

WATERROT, &a'tur-rot', vt. To rot by steeping in water, as to waterrot hemp or flax. WATERROTTED, δå'tdr-rot'ed, pp. Rotted by being

steered in water. WATERROTTING, &a'tur-rot'ing, ppr. Rotting by

steeping in water.
WATERSAIL, ôå'tår-så'l, n. A small sail used under a studding-sail, or driver boom.

WATERSAPPHIRE, ôå-tur-såf-é'r, n. The occidentat sapphire, neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as

the oriental. WATERSHOOT, oa'tur-sho't, n. A sprig or short from the root or stock of a tree.

1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

WATERSNAKE, ôa'tůr-sna'k, n. A snake that frequents the water. WATERSOAK, ôà-tůr-sô'k, vt. To soak, or fill the

interstices with water.

WATERSOAKED, őå-tår-ső'kd, pp. Soaked till the interstices are filled with water. [water. WATERSOAKING, &d-tur-so-k-ing, ppr. Soaking in

WATERSOLDIER, 8a'tar-so'l-dyer, n. A plant of the

genus Stratiotes. WATERSPANIEL, ôå'tdr-spå'n-ŷėl, n. A sporting dog, that will take the water after game, fowls, &c. WATERSPOUT, 8a'tůr-spa8't, n. At sea; a vertical

column of water, raised from the surface of the sea, and driven furiously by the wind.

WATERTABLE, ôå-tur-tu/bl, n. A ledge in the wall of a building, about eighteen or twenty inches from

WATERTATH, & d'tur-ta'th, n. A species of coarse grass found in wet grounds, and supposed to be in-

jurious to sheep. WATERTHERMOMETER, ô½ 'tůr-thér-mom'ét-ůr, n. An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of

cold, at which water ceases to be condensed.

WATERTIGHT, & d-trar-ti't, a. That will not admit

WATERTREFOIL, ôà'tửr-trê'fàê'l, n. A plant. WATERVIOLET, ôà'tửr-vi'ô-lêt, n. A plant. WATERWAY, ôà'tur-ôa', n. A piece of timber, form-

ing a channel for conducting the water to the scuppers. WATERWHEEL, & 'tur-hoe'l, n. A wheel moved by water. An engine for raising water from a deep well. WATERWILLOW, 8å'tdr-6ål'6, n. A plant. WATERWORK, 8å'tdr-6årk', n. Ap lant. WATERWORK, 8å'tdr-6årk', n. Any hydraulick performance for the state of

elatine.

watterwort, & d'tår-& årt', n. A plant of the genus wattery, & d'tår-& a. Thin; liquid. Like water. wattle, & d'tår-&, a. Thin; liquid. Like water. wattle, & d'tår, vt. To bind with twigs. wattle, & dt'lå, pp. Bound or interwoven with twigs. wattle, & d'tår, n. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. A hurdle. wattling, & dt'lång, ppr. Binding or interweaving with twigs.

with twigs.

WAUL, or Wawl, &&'l, vi. To cry like a cat.
WAULING, or Wawling, &&'l-ing, ppr. Crying like a cat.
WAWLING, or Wawling, &&'l-ing, n. The cry of a cat. WAWLING, or reating, oat-ing, n. The cry of a cas. WAVE, &&'v,n. A billow; water driven into inequalities. WAVE, &&'v, vi. To be moved as a signal. To waver. WAVE, &&'v, vt. To waft; to remove any thing floating. To beckon. To put off.
WAVED, &&'vd, pp. Moved one way and the other. Brandished. Put off. Indented. Variegated in lustre.

WAVELESS, 8å'v-lės, a. Without waves. WAVELLITĖ, 8å'vel-li't, n. A mineral: phosphate,

or subphosphate of alumin.

WAVELOAF, &&'v-lo'f, n. A loaf for a wave offering.

WAVEOFFERING, &&'v-o'f-&r-lng, n. An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. Numb. xviii.

WAVER, čå/v-år, vi. To fluctuate; not to be determined. To totter.

WAVER, čå/-år, n. A young slender tree.

WAVERER, čå/v-år-år, n. One irresolute.

WAVERING, bav-ar-ing, ppr. Hesitating; being in

WAVERINGNESS, ôå/v-ur-ing-nes, n. State of being WAVERINGNESS, 0a'v-ur-ing-nes, n. State vi Josephawatering.

WAVESUBJECTED, 6å'v-såb-jekt-éd, a. Subject to WAVEWORN, 6å'v-6ô'rn, a. Worn by the waves.

WAVING, 6å'v-lng, ppr. Moving one way and another. Brandishing. Beckoning. Relinquishing as a right, &c. WAVY, 6å'v-ê, a. Rising in waves.

WAWES, or Waes, 6å'z, or 6å'z, n. Waves.

WAWL, 6å'l, vi. To cry; to howl. To cry like a cat. WAX, 6åk's, n. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee.

 WAX, ôåks', vt. To join with wax.
 WAX, ôåks', vi. To grow; to increase. Used of the moon, in opposition to wane, and of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

WAXBILL, ôaks'bil, n. The name of a hird; a spe cies of loxia.

WAXCANDLE, ôåks-kånd'l, n. A candle made of wax WAXCHANDLER, ôåks-tsbånd-lår, n. A maker o vender of wax candles.

WAXED, ôåksd', pp. Covered with wax. Grown; in

creased in size. WAXEN, ôåks'n, a. Made of wax: as a waxen cell. WAXING, ôåks'ng, u. In chymistry: the preparation

of any matter to make it fit for melting. The practice

of stopping out colours in calico printing. [in size WAXING, oaks-ing, ppr. Covering with wax. Increasing WAXMYRTLE, caks-mert'l, n. The bayberry, of myrica cerifera; a shrub of North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called myrtle wax, or bayberry tallow.

WAXPALM, ôåks'på'm, n. A species of palm; the ceroxylon andicola, a native of the Andes; the stem covered with a secretion, of two thirds resin, and one

third wax.

WAXWORK, ôåks-'bårk, n. Figures formed of wax.

WAXY, ôåks'ê, a. Soft like wax.

WAY, 6å', n. The road in which one travels. Access means of admittance. Sphere of observation. Means. means of admittance. Sphere of observation. Means. Method. Manner; mode. Method or plan of life conduct, or action. Process of things good or ill. WAYBREAD, &&-brêd, n. A plant. WAYFARING, &&-fa'r-ing, n. A traveller. WAYFARINGTREE, &&-fa'r-ing, a. Travelling. WAYFARINGTREE, &&-fa'r-ing-trê', n. A plant. WAYLAID, &&-la'd, pp. Watched in the way; beset in ambush.

in ambush. WAYLAY, 8å-1å, vt. To beset by ambush. WAYLAYER, 8å-1å-dr, n. One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLAYING, &å-lå-lång, ppr. Watching; besetting in ambush, in order to kill, rob, seize, &c. WAYLEAVE, &å-lå-lv, n. A provincial term, for the ground purchased for a wagon-way, between coalpits and a river.

WAYLESS, 8å4les, a. Pathless; untracked.

WAYMAKER, & 4-mark-år, n. A preenrsor.
WAYMARK, & 4-mark, n. Mark to guide in travelling.
WAYMENT, & 4-mark, vt. To lament.

WAYMENTING, &a'ment-ing, ppr. Lamenting; grieving. [watered land. WAYPANE, ôā'pā'n, n. A slip left for cartage in WAYTHISTLE, ôā'thīsl', n. A perennial weed; a

troublesome plant.
WAYWARD, ôå-'ôård, a. Liking his own way.
WAYWARDEN, ôå-'ôå-'rdn, n. The surveyor of a road,

in local language. WAYWARDLY, őå-őűrd-lê, ad. Perversely. WAYWARDNESS, őå-őűrd-nés, n. Perverseness.

WAYWISER, ôå-bi'z-ur, n. An instrument for measuring the distance one has traveiled, walking on the

waywode, or Waiwode, 8a.486'd, n. The governor of a small town or province in Turkey; also an officer charged with the collection of taxes, or the police of places. WAYWODESHIP, &å-68'd-ship, n. The province or

jurisdiction of a waywood.

WE, δê', pr. In oblique cases us. The plural of I. 1 and others, indefinitely.

WEAK, δê'k, a. Feeble; infirm; not healthy. Not stiff. Low of sound. Feeble of mind. Not powerful. Unfortified.

WEAK, ôc'k, vt. To render weak.
WEAK, ôc'k, vi. To become weak.
WEAKEN, ôc'k, vi. To deprive of strength.
WEAKENED, ôc'k-nûr, vp. Enfeebled in mind or body
WEAKENED, ôc'k-nûr, n. That which makes weak WEAKENING, ôêk-čn-ing, ppr. strength of the body or mind. Reducing

WEAKLING, & & Lie body of limit.
WEAKLING, & & Lie body of limit.
WEAKLY, & & Lie, ad. Without strength; with fee bleness of mind.

WEAKLY, ôê'k-lê, a. Not strong; not healthy. WEAKNESS, ôê'k-nês, n. Want of strength. Wan of steadiness. Want of cogency. Defect; failing.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—1, u,

VEAKSIDE, ôê'k-si'd, n. Foible; infirmity.

WEAL, ôc'l, n. Happiness; prosperity. Public interest. WEAL, or WALE, ôc'l, or ôc'l, vt. To mark with stripes or lashes.

VEAL, ôê'l, n. The mark of a stripe.

WEAL, ôê'l, n. The mark of a stripe.

WEAL away, ôê'l, interj. Alas! See WELAWAY.

WEALD, ôê'ld, n.

WEALD, ôê'ld, n.

WEALSMAN, ôê'lz-man, n. A sneering word for po-

litician.

WEALTH, ôchth', n. Riches or precious goods. WEALTHILY, ôchth'il-ê, ad. Richly.

WEALTHINESS, ôéithi-é-nés, n. Richness. WEALTHY, ôéithi-é, a. Rich; opulent. WEAN, ôé'n, ct. To put from the breast.

[breast. WEANED, ôb'nd, pp. Deprived of the milk of the WEANEL, ôb'n-d, n. An animal newly weaned. WEANING, ôb'n-ing, ppr. Depriving a child of the milk of the property of the milk of the weapen of the milk of the weapen. milk of the breast.

milk of the breast.

VEAPON, δέρ-ån, n. Instrument of offence.

VEAPONED, δέρ-ån, a. Furnished with arms.

VEAPONLESS, δέρ-ån-les, a. Unarmed.

VFAPONSALVE, δέρ-ån-sky, n. A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

WEAR, & a'r, vt. To waste with use or time, or instruments. To carry appendant to the body. VEAR, &a'r, vi. To be wasted with use or time.

WEAR, oa'r, n. A dam to shut up and raise the water. WEARD, bard, n. Whether initial or final, signifies watchfulnes or care, from the Saxon weaden, to ward or keep off.

VEARER, ôå/r-år, n. One who has any thing ap-

WEARER, δå'r-år, n. One who has any thing appendant to his person.
WEARIED, δå'r-å'd, pp. Tired; fatigued.
WEARINESS, δå'r-å-nås, n. Fatigue. Tediousness.
WEARING, δå'r-ång, ppr. Making use of; wasting.
WEARISH, δå'r-åsh, a. Boggy; washy.
WEARISOME, δå'r-å-såm, a. Causing weariness.
WEARISOMELY, δå'r-å-såm-å, ad. Tediously.
WEARISOMENESS, δå'r-å-såm-hås, n. The state of being tired.

being tired. WEARSHIP, 8a/r-ship, vt. A nautical term: to bring

the ship round. WEARY, ôć-rê, a. Subdued by fatigue; tiresome. WEARY, ôć-rê, vt. To subdue or harass by any thing mind or body. irksome

WEARYING, &&rê-Îng, ppr. Fatiguing; tiring the WEASAND, &&radio See Wesann. [kills mice. WEASEL, &ze'zl, n. A small animal that eats corn and WEASELCOOT, &ze'zl-k&t, n. The redheaded smew, or mergus minutus.

WEATHER, beth'ir, n. State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

VEATHER, δêth-ûr, vt. To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. VEATHERBEATEN, δċth-ur-be'tn, a. Seasoned by

hard weather.

WEATHERBIT, ð'ar-bi't, n. A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knightheads. WEATHERBOARD, or Weatherbow, oeth-nr-bord,

n. That side of a ship that is to the windward. WEATHERBOARDING, öéth-úr-bô'rd-ing, n. The

act of nailing up boards against a wall. VEATHERBOARDS, ð-tr-bb'rds, n. Pieces of

plank placed in the posts of a ship when laid up in

WEATHERCLOTHES, & eth'ar-kla'thz, n. Long pieces of canvass, or tarpauling, used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather, when stowed; or to defend persons from the wind and spray. WEATHERCOCK, oeth'ar-kok, n. An artificial eock

set on the top of a spire, which shows the point from which the wind blows. Any thing fickle.

VEATHERDRIVEN, & & th-dr-driv'n, part. a. Forced

[endured. by contrary winds. [endured. VEATHERED, ôcth'ard, pp. Passed to the windward; WEATHERFEND, ôcth'ar-fend, vt. To shelter.

WEATHERGAGE, ôéth'dr-gå'j, n. Any thing that shows the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, ôeth'dr-glas', n. A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air. A therme

WEATHERHELM, ôéth'ar-hèlm', n. A ship is said to carry a weatherhelm when she is inclined to come too near the wind; the inclining of a ship to come

too near the wind.

WEATHERING, ôéth'úr-lng, ppr. Sailing to the windward of a ship, a cape, &c.; enduring.

WEATHERMOST, ôéth'úr-mûst, a. Being farthest [rough weather. Proof against

WEATHERPROOF, ôĕth'dr-prof, a. Proof against WEATHERROLL, ôĕth'dr-rô'l, n. The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to lee-lurch.
WEATHERSPY, őéth-úr-spi, n. A star-gazer.
WEATHERTIDE, őéth-úr-ti'd, n. The tide which sets

against the lee side of a ship. WEATHERWISE, őéth'úr-ői'z, a. Skilful in foretel-

ling the weather. WEATHERWISER, ôéth'ur-ôi'z-ur, n. Any thing

that foreshows the weather. WEAVE, ôể/v, vt. To form by inserting one part of

the materials within another.

WEAVED, ôê'v, vi. To work with a loom.

WEAVED, ôê'vd, pp. Formed into a web, by threads

WOVEN, ôô'vn, pp. laid in length, called the

warp; and threads crossing those in the direction of the breadth, called the weft, or woof, united by admixture; threads forming cloth.

[A fish.

WEAVER, ôc'v-fir, n. One who makes threads into cloth. WEAVING, ôc'v-fing, n. The act of forming cloth in a

loom by the intermixture of threads.
WEAVING, ôê'v-îng, ppr. Forming cloth by the intertexture of threads.

WEB, čéb', n. Any thing woven.
WEBBED, čébd', a. Joined by a film.
WEBFOOTED, čéb-főt-éd, a. Having films between the toes

WEBSTER, ôåbs-ter, n. A weaver. The old word is WEDDED, & &dd-&d, pp. Married; closely attached.
WEDDED, & &dd-&d, pp. Married; closely attached.
WEDDED, & &dd-&d, pp. Married; closely attached.
WEDDED & &dd-&d, pp. Married; closely attached.

WEDDING, ôéd-ing, n. The nuptial ceremony. WEDDING, &dd'ing, ppr. Marrying. WEDDINGCLOTHES, &dd'ing-klo'z, n. Garments

of a bride and bridegroom, to be worn at marriage. WEDDINGDAY, & ed-ing-da, n. The day of marriage. WEDDINGFEAST, ôed-ing-fê'st, n. A feast or en.

tertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding. webge, δέj', n. One of the mechanical powers. A mass of metal. Any thing in the form of a wedge. WEDGE, δέj', v. To force as a wedge forces. WEDGED, δέjd', p. Fastened with a wedge; closely compressed; split with a wedge.
WEDGING, δέj', Ing, ppr. Fastening with a wedge; compressing algorithms of the specific property of

pressing closely

přessing closty; WEDLOCK, čěd·lòk, n. Marriage; matrimony. WEDLOCK, čěd·lòk, vt. To marry. WEDLOCKED, čěd·lòkd, pp. United in marriage.

WEDLOCKING, & & d-lok-lug, ppr. Uniting in marriage. WEDNESDAY, & ens'dd, n. The fourth day of the

week, so named by the Gothick nations from Wodin WEE, ốể, a. Little; small. WEECHELM, ốltsh-élm, n. A species of clm. or Odin.

WEED, ôê'd, n. An herb noxious or useless. mourning dress of a widow.
WEED, & d, vt. To free from any thing hurtful or

offensive.

WEEDED, ôê'd'éd, pp. Freed from noxious plants. WEEDER, ôê'd'dr, n. One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDERY, ôl'd'dr-ê, n. Weeds.
WEEDHOOK,ôl'd'bôk, n.
WEEDINGHOOK,ôl'd'ng-hôk, weeds are cut away. WEEDING, &c'd'ing, ppr. Rooting out noxious plants,

or any thing vile, offensive, or hurtful. WEEDING, ôé'd-ing, n. The operation of freeing a garden or fields from noxious plants.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u.

WEEDINGCHISEL, &&'d-ing-tshiz'l, n. A tool with | a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.
WEEDINGFORK, &&'d-ing-fa'rk, n. A strong three-

pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

WEEDINGFORSEPS, oé'd-ing-for'séps, An instru-WEEDINGTONGS, ôé'd-ing tôngz, n. ment for WEEDINGTONGS, ôê'd-ing tongz, n.

taking up some sorts of plants in weeding. WEEDINGRHIM, ôê'd-ing-rim, n. An instrument

somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, for tearing up weeds on summer fallows: used in Kent. WEEDLESS, &ê'd-les, a. Free from weeds.

WEEDLESS, ôč'd-lės, a. Free from weeds.
WEEDY, ôč'd-ĉ, a. Abounding with weeds.
WEEK, ôč'k, n. The space of seven days.
WEEKDAY, ôč'k-lå, n. Any day not Sunday.
WEEKLY, ôč'k-lĉ, a. Happening once a week.
WEELY, ôč'h-lĉ, ad. Once a week.
WEEL, ôč'l, n.

A twiggen snare or trap for
WEELY, ôč'h-ĉ, n. fish.
WEEN, ôč'n, vi. To think; to imagine.
WEENING, ôč'n-îng, pp. Thinking; imagining; pondering on.

dering on.

dering on.

WEEP, δê'p, vi. To show sorrow by tears.

WEEP, δê'p, vt. To lament with tears.

WEEPED, wept', δe'pd, δe'pt', pp. Lamented; bemoaned; bewailed; shed tears.

WEEPER, δê'p-tr, n. A lamenter. A white border

on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WEEPING, δέ'p-ing, ppr. Lamenting; bemoaning; bewailing; shedding tears. [of tears. WEEPING, δέ'p-ing, n. Lamentation; the shedding WEEPINGROCK, δέ'p-ing-rok', n. A porous rock

from which water gradually issues.

WEEPINGSPRING, &/p-ing-spring, n. A spring

that slowly discharges water.

WEEPINGWILLOW, &é'p'îng-ôîl'ô, n. A species, whose branches grow very long, and hang down in a

perpendicular direction.
WEEPINGLY, ôá'p-îng-lê, ad. With weeping.
WEERISH, ôé'r-îsh, a. Weak; sour.

WEET, ôé't, vi. To know.
WEETLESS, ôé't-lés, n. Unsuspected.
WEEVER, ôé'v-ûr, n. A fish, called also sea-dragon, of the genus Trachinus; the spines of its dorsal fina are supposed to be poisonous.

WEEVIL, &&vl, n. A grub. WEEVIL, &&vl, n. A small insect of the beetle kind, that eats into the grains of corn, destroying the flour. It is as small as a louse.

WEFZEL, &&zl., n. See Weasel.
WEFT, &&ft. The old pret. and pp. of wave.
WEFT, &&ft., n. Any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor. The

owner, and seized by the lord of the manor. The woof of cloth.
WEFT, &t. The old pret. of wave.
WEFTAGF, &t. The old pret. of wave.
WEIGH, &t. To examine by the balance. To take up the anchor. To consider.
WEIGH, &t. To have weight in the intellectual balance. To press hard.
WEIGHED, &t. A. Experienced.
WEIGHED, &t. A. Experienced.
WEIGHED, &t. A. Experienced.
WEIGHER, &t. Any thing which weighs.
WEIGHING, &t. Any thing which weighs and scales. Considering.

scales. Considering.
WEIGHING, &&^2\frac{1}{ng}, n. The act of examining by weight.
WEIGHINGCAGE, &&^2\frac{1}{ng}, k&^2\frac{1}{n}, n. A cage in which

small living animals may be conveniently weighed.
WEIGHINGHOUSE, 6a4'ng-ha6's, n. A building,
furnished with a dock and conveniencies for weighing commodities, and ascertaining the tonnage of boats, to be used on a canal.

WEIGHINGMACHINE, ôå-ing-må-she'n, n. A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel carriages at turnpike gates.

WEIGHT, &a't, n. Quantity measured by the balance. Gravity; tendency to the centre. Power; influence; moment.

WEIGHTILY, ôå't-îl-c, ad. Heavily.

WEIGHTINESS, &&'t-e-nes, n. Gravity; heaviness. Importance.

WEIGHTLESS, öä't-les, a. Light.

WEIGHTLESS, öät-les, a. Light.
WEIGHTY, öå't-è, a. Heavy; important.
WEIRD, öö'rd, a. Skilled in witchcraft.
WEIVE, öä'v, vt. To deelme. To withdraw. To forsake.
WELWAY, öål-öd', interj. Alas!
WELCOME, öål-küm, a. Received with gladness.
WELCOME, öål-küm, interj. Elliptically used for you are welcome.

WELCOME, öél-kům, n. Kind reception of a new comer. WELCOME, öél-kům, vt. To salute a new comer with kindness.

WELCOME to our house, oel-kum, n. An herb. WELCOMED, bel'kumd, pp. Received with kindness

welcomely, ôél-kům-lê, ad. In a welcome manner. Welcomeness, ôél-kům-něs, n. Gratefulness. Welcomen, ôél-kům-nř, n. The saluter of a new

WELCOMING, ôêl-kům-ing, ppr. Receiving with glad-

ness and hospitality. [dyer's weed. WELD, or Would, field, or field, n. Yellow weed, or WELD, field, for wield. WELD, field, vt. To beat one mass into another, so as to incompare them.

to incorporate them. ELDED, &eld'ed, pp. Forged, or beaten into union,

Win an intense heat, so that it becomes a part of another metal, and is firmly joined to it. WELDER, ocld-ur, n. Manager; actual occupier.

WELDING, & eld'ing, ppr. Hammering or beating to-gether two pieces of metal, almost in a state of fusion, till they become firmly united: as, two pieces of iron. WELDINGHEAT, & eld-ing-he't, n. The heat neces-

sary for welding iron bars, which is said to be 60° by

sary for welding iron bars, which is said to be 60° by Wedgewood's pyrometer, and 8,877° by Fahrenheit's. WELFARE, δêl'£'a'r, n. Happiness. WELK, δêlk', vt. To impair, to cloud; to obscure. WELK, δêlk', vi. To dry; to wither. WELKED, δêlkd', a. Set with protuberances. Properly, whelked, from whelk. [ridges. WELKED, δêlkd', pp. Contracted into wrinkles or WELKIN, δêl-k'in, n. The visible regions of the air. Welkin eye is a rolling eye: a blue eye [fading wells] and the set of the Welkin eye, is a rolling eye; a blue eye. [fading. WELKING, oelk-ing, ppr. Contracting into wrinkles;

WELL, ôél', n. A deep narrow pit of water. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

vity in which stairs are placed.

WELL, & & V. To spring.

WELL, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELL, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELL, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELL, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELL, & V. To pour any thing forth.

[veniently.

WELLADAY, & & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELLADAY, & & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELLANCHORED, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELLBELOVED, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELLBELOVED, & V. To pour any thing forth.

WELLBORN, & bl'bà'rn, a. Not meanly descended.
WELLBRED, & bl'bà'd', a. Polite.

WELLDISPOSED, ôél-dis-pô/zd, a. Charitable; kind-

hearted; good.
WELLDONE, &&l'důn, interj. A word of praise.
WELLDRAIN, &&l'drai'n, n. A drain serving to dis-

charge the water of wet land. WELLDRAIN, bel'dra'n, vt. To drain land by well

or pits, whence it is discharged by machinery.

or pits, whence it is discharged by manned f. WELLED, &ld', pp. Poured forth: as from a well. WELLFARE, &ld'fâ'r, n. Prosperity. WELLFAVOURED, &ld'fâ'did, a. Beautiful. WELLFOUNDED, &ld'fâ'did'dd, a. Founded on valid founded for the founded of the founded on the founded on the founded of the founded on the founded of the founded on th

reasons. [foundations. WELLGROUNDED, δέl'gråδnd-éd, a. Having solid WELLHEAD, δέl'hèd, n. Source; wellspring. WELLHOLE, δέl'hởl, n. The well, or hole left for the

well WELLING, & l'ing, ppr. Pouring forth, as from a WELLINTENTIONED, & l'in-ten'shand, a. Having

wellin The Troy of the control of th

WELLMEANING, ôẻl-mê'n-ing, a. Having a good intention.

WELLMET, ôél'mêt, interj. A term of salutation. WELLMINDED, ôél'mi'nd-êd, a. Having a good mind; well-disposed.

WHE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a/ll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

WELLMORALIZED, &ěl-mà/r-ěl-i'zd, a. Regulated by good morals. WELLNATURED, ôél-nā't-ŷurd, a. Kind.

WELLNIGH, oel-ni, ad. Almost.

WELLROOM, ôci-in, at. Amost.

WELLROOM, ôci-rôm, n. In a boat: a place in the bottom, where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

is thrown out with a secop.

WELLSET, &&l's&t', a. Strongly built; well made.

WELLSPENT, &&l'spent', a. Passed with virtue.

WELLSPOKEN, &&l'spont', a. Speaking well.

WELLSPRING, &&l'spring, n. Fountain. [time.

WELLTHOUGHT, &&l'thà't, a. Thought of in good

WELLWATER, &&l'&&tăr, n. The water that filws

into a wall from subtarraneaus springs

into a well from subterraneous springs. WELLWILLER, 8ĕ1º51º4 r. n. One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, ôél-ôish', n. A wish of happiness. WELLWISHER, ôél-ôish-ûr, n. One who wishes the

WELT, ôelt', n. A border; an edging.
WELT, ôelt', vt. To sew any thing with a border.

WELT, celt, vt. 10 sew any thing with a border. WELTED, celt', ct., pp. Sewed on to a slip, or border, or edging of something, called a welt. WELTER, celt'dr, vi. To roll in water, or mire. WELTERING, celt'dr-ing, ppr. Rolling in mire, blood, or filth of any kind.

WELTING, ôcit-'ing, ppr. Sewing a slip of leather to the upper part of the foot of a shoe or boot. WEM, ôcm', vt. To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot. WEM, ôcm', v. A spot; a scar; a fleshy excrescence. WEMLESS, ôcm'lés, a. Unspotted; innocent; un-

corrupted.
WEMMED, ôémd', pp. Corrupted; vitiated; spotted.
WEMMING, ôém-ing, ppr. Corrupting; vitiating;

wENCH, ôčntsh', n. A young woman. A struwENCH, ôčntsh', vi. To frequent loose women. WENCHER, ôčntsh'ár, n. A fornicator. A strumpet.

WENCHING, bentshing, ppr. Frequenting the com-

WEREGILD, & Fréegild, n. A compensation formerly paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject; to the lord, for the loss of a vassal; and

to the next of kin: by the murderer. WERNERIAN, δer-ne'r-van, α. Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist, who arranged minerals

in classes, according to their external characters. WERNERITE, őér-nér-i't, n. A mineral, regarded by Werner as a subspecies of foliated scapolite; it melts

werner as a subspecies of inhated scaponie, it mens into a white enamel.

WERT, & & rt. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of To be.

WERTH, weorth, wyrth, & & rth, or & & rth.

Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm,

mutal or nnal in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon.

WERVANCE. ôertvans, n. A West-India lord.

WESAND, ôetzîn, n. See Wesand.

WESIL, ôetzîn. See Wesand.

WEST, ôest', n. The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes, or at setting.

WEST, best', a. Being towards, or coming from, the

west, oest, a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.
West, &&st', ad. To the west of any place.
West, &&st', vi. To pass to the west.
Westering, &&st'&r-ing, a. Passing to the west.
Westering, &&st'&r-ie, a. Tending towards the west.
Western, &&st'drn, a. Being in the west.
Westing, &&st'ing, n. Space, westward: as, the westing and southing of a ship.

WESTWARD, ôést-côrd, ad. Towards the west. WESTWARDLY, ôést-côrd-lê, ad. With tendency to the west.

the west.

WET, δêt', n. Water; humidity; moisture.

WET, δêt', a. Humid; rainy; watery.

WET, δêt', vt. To moisten. To moisten with drink.

WETHER, δêd'ar, or δêth'ar, n. A ram castrated.

WETSHOD, δêt'shôd, a. Wet over the shoes.

WETTED, δêt'ed, pp. Saturated with water.

WETTING δêt'ed, pp. Saturated with water.

WETTING, öcting, ppr. Dipping in water. WETTISH, öctish, a. Moist; humid.

WEX, &&ks', vt. To grow; to increase.
WEY, &&', n. Six tods and a half of wool; or, five

quarters of corn.

WEZAND, δό-zånd, n. The windpipe. See WESAND. WHACK, hδåk', vt. To strike. WHALE, hδåk', n. The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. WHALEBONE, hδåk'l-bδ'n, n. The fin of a whale; used

in making stays. W HALEFISHERY, hoål-fish-dr-ê, n. The fishery of

taking whales.
WHALY, hôå'l-ê, a. Marked in streaks.
WHAME, hôå'm, n. The burrel-fly.

WHANG, hồảng', n. A leather thong.
WHANG, hồảng', vt. To beat with thongs.
WHANGED, hồảngd',pp. Beaten with straps or thongs.
WHANGING, hồảngd'ng, ppr. Beating with leather

whanding, noanging, ppr. Beating with leather thongs or straps.

WHAP, hôôp', n. A blow.

WHAPPER, hôôp'âr, n. Any thing uncommonly large.

WHARF, hôâ'rf, n. A quay or key.

WHARF, hôâ'rf, vt. To guard the land by firm walls of stone or timber.

stone or timber.

WHARFAGE, höårf-éj, n. Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFED, höårfd, pp. Guarded by firm walls of timber or stone.

WHARFING, hoà/rf-ing, n. Wharfs in general, banks secured with wood or stone.

WHARFING, hoard river by a firm wall of timber or stone, to prevent the water from wearing away the land.
WHARFINGER, hoa/rf-in-jer, n. One who attends a

wharf.

WHAT, hồớt, pron. indef. That which. Which of many?

WHAT, hồớt, n. Fare; things; matter.

WHATEVER, hồỏt-ểv-ủr, pron.

WHATSO, hồỏt-śɔ, pron.

WHATSOEVER, hồỏt-śɔ-ểv-ủr, being one or an-

which is observed, node so evelut, y being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically. WHEAL, hôé1, n. A pustule; a small swelling filled with water. See Weal. [made. WHEAT, hôét, n. The grain of which bread is chiefly WHEATBIRD, hôé't-burd, n. A bird that feeds on

wheat. WHEATEAR, hoê't-ê'r, n. A small bird, very delicate:

the motacylla ænanthæ, called also whitetail and fallowfinch.

WHEATEN, hôê'tn, a. Made of wheat.
WHEATPLUM, hôê't-plâm, n. A sort of plum.
WHEDDLE, hôê'dl, vt. To entice by soft words.
WHEEDLER, hôê'd-lâr, n. One who wheedles.

WHEEDLED, hôê'dld, pp. Coaxed by kind words. WHEEDLING, hôêd-ling, n. The act of enticing by

soft words. WHEEDLING, hôê'd-ling, ppr. Enticing by soft words. WHEEL, hôê'l, n. A circular body that turns round

upon an axis. an axis. WHEEL, hoe'l, vt. To move on wheels. To turn on WHEEL, hoe'l, vt. To put into a rotatory motion. WHEELANIMAL, hoe'l-an-e-mal, n. A genus of ani-

malcula, with arms for taking their prey, resembling

WHEELBARROW, hôê'l-bar-o, n. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELBOAT, h&d-bo't, n. A boat with wheels, to be used either on water, or inclined planes, or railways. WHEELCARRIAGE, h&d-l-kar-ij, n. A carriage moved on wheels.

WHEELED, hoê'ld, pp. Turned round.

Whether

WHEELER, hôể/l-ủr, n. A maker of wheels. WHEELFIRE, hôé'l-fir, n. In chymistry: a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it. WHEELING, hôé'l-fing, ppr. Conveying on wheels; putting into a rotatory motion.
WHEELWRIGHT, hoe'l-ri't, n. A maker of wheel-WHEELWRIGHT, hδė'l-ri't, n. A maker of wheel-WHEELY, hδė'l-ė, a. Circular. [carriages. WHEEZE, hδė'z, ri. To breath with noise. WHEEZING, hδė'z-lng, ppr. Breathing with difficulty. WHELK, hδėlk', n. A pustule. See Weal. WHELKED, hδėlkd'. See Welked. [be thrown off. WHELM, hδėlm', vi. To cover with something not to WHELMED, hδėlmd', pp. Covered with water, misery, misfortune, &c. sery, misfortune, &c.
WHELMING, hoeliming, ppr. Covered, as by immersion in water, &c.
WHELP, hoelp', n. The young of a dog; the young of WHELP, noeip, n. The young of a dog; the young of any beast of prey.
WHELP, hôélp', vi. To bring young: applied to beasts.
WHELPED, hôélp', pp. Brought forth; pupped.
WHELPING, hôélp'fng, ppr. Bringing forth; pupping.
WHEN, hôén', ad. At the time that. At what time?
WHENCE, hôéns', ad. From what place, person, cause, or premises. For which cause. From whence, a vitious mode of speech. Of whence, another barbarism. WHENCESOEVER, höens so even ad. From what place soever; from what cause soever.
WHENEVER, hôển-cự-cử, ad.
WHENSOEVER, hồển-so-cự-cử, ad. } At whatsoever
WHENSOEVER, hồển-so-cự-cử, ad. } time. WHERE, hoa'r, ad. At which place or places. WHERE, hoar, ad. At which place or places. At what place? At the place in which.
WHEREABOUT, hoar-abaot, ad. Near what place?
WHEREAS, hoar-ad, ad. Wen on the contrary.
WHEREAT, hoar-ad, ad. At which. At what?
WHEREBY, hoar-bi', ad. By which. By what?
WHEREFORE, hoar-are, for, or hoer-for, ad. For which reason. For what reason.
WHEREIN, hoā'r-in', ad. In which. In what?
WHEREIN, hoā'r-in', ad. In which. In what?
WHEREINTO, hoā'r-in-tô', ad. Into which.
WHERENESS, hoā'r-n-tô', ad. Imperfect locality.
WHEREOF, hoā'r-v', ad. Of which. Of what:
definitely. Of what? interrogatively.
WHEREON, hoā'r-to'r, ad. On which. On what?
WHERESO, hoā'r-sō, ad.

WHERESO, hoā'r-sō, ad.
WHERESO, hoā'r-sō, ad. Of what: in-WHERESO, hồả'r-số, ad. WHERESOEVER, hồả'r-số-ĕv-ắr, lever. To what WHERESOEVER, hoa'r-so-ev-ur,) ever. To wnat place soever.
WHERETHROUGH, hôâ'r-thrô, ad. Through which.
WHERETO, hôâ'r-tô, ad. To which. To what?
WHEREUN'TO, hôâ'r-tôr-tô', To what end?
WHEREVER, hôâ'r-tôr-tôr', ad. At whatsoever place.
WHEREUPON, hôâ'r-tôr-tôr', ad. Upon which.
WHEREWITH, hôâ'r-tôr'th, ad.
WHEREWITHAL, hôâ'r-tôr'th, ad. With which.
WHEREWITHAL, hôâ'r-tôr'th-âl, ad. With what? interrogatively.

WHERRET, hôċr'ét, n. A box on the ear.

WHERRET, hôċr'ft,vt. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.

WHERRETED, hôċr'ft-ċd, pp. Hurried; teased. WHERRETING, hôér-ît-îng, ppr. Teasing; tormenting. WHERRY, hôér-é, n. A light boat used on rivers. WHET, hôét', n. The act of sharpening. WHET, hôét', vt. To edge. To make angry. WHETHER, hôéth-âr, ad. An interrogative pronoun, expressing one part of a disjunctive question in oppopition to the other: answered by or.

WHETHER, höéth'år, pron. Which of two.

WHETSTONE, höét'stô'n, n. Stone on which any thing is whetted. WHETSTONESLATE, hôét-stô'n-slâ't, n. Novacu-lite, or coticular shist: a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The green-colour, from the Levant, is the most valuable. It should be kept in a damp place, to prevent its becoming dry and hard. WHETTED, hoët-ed, pp. Sharpened. Stimulated. WHETTER, hoët-dr, n. One that whets or sharpens. WHETTING, böét-fing, ppr. Sharpening. Stimulating. WHEWER, bőét-őér, n. Another name for the widgeon. WHEY, hőát, n. The thin or serous part of milk. WHEYEY, hőát, ad. WHEYEY, hőát, ad. Resembling whey.

WHEYTUB, hoā'tůb, n. A tub in which milk stands for yielding cream. WHICH, hỗitsh', pron. relat. Relating to things. WHICHSOEVER, hỗitsh'sỗ-ểv'ảr, pron. Wh WHICHSOEVER, höitsh'sō-év-úr, pron. Wheth one or the other.
WHIFF, höif', n. A blast. A puff of wind,
WHIFF, höif', vt. To consume in whifis.
WHIFFED, höif', pp. Poffed out.
WHIFFING, höif'ing, ppr. Throwing out in puffs.
WHIFFLE, höif'i, n. Anciently, a fife or small flute.
WHIFFLE, höif'i, vt. To move inconstantly.
WHIFFLE, höif'i, vt. To disperse, as by a puff.
WHIFFLER, höif'idn', n. A fifer or piper. A trifler.
WHIFFLING, höif'ilng, n. Prevarication. WHIFFLER, höiffiln, n. A fifer or piper. A triffer. WHIFFLING, höiffilng, n. Prevarication. WHIFFLING, höiffilng, ppr. Shuffling, Prevaricating. WHIG, höig', n. A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. WHIG, höig', n. One of the party, in our political history, opposed to the tories. WHIGGARCHY, höig-lar-ke, n. Government by whigs. WHIGGARCHY, höig-lar-ke, n. Government by whige. WHIGGARCH Y, höig-⁴ar-ke, n. Government by wi WHIGGISH, höig-⁴ish, a. Relating to the whigs. WHIGGISM, böig-⁴ism, n. The notions of a whig. WHILE, höi⁴, ad. WHILES, höi⁴s, ad. WHILES, höi⁴s, ad. WHILES, höi⁴s, ad.

WHILE, hối'l, vi. To loiter.

WHILE, hối'l, vi. To draw out.

WHILED, hối'ld, pp. Loitered away in idleness or WHILERE, hối'l-år, ad. A little while ago. Ere while. WHILING, hối'l-ing, ppr. Loitering away in idleness or amusement. WHILOM, hôi-lôm, ad. Formerly. Once. Of old. WHILI, hôim', n. A freak. An odd fancy. WHIMBREL, hôim-brêl, n. A bird resembling the WHINBREL, hôim-brêl, n. Curlew. WHIMPER, hôim-pr, vi. To cry without any loud control of the control noise. [ing a small cry. WHIMPERING, hoim-pur-ing, n. The act of utter-WHIMPERING, hoim-par-ing, ppr. Crying with a low, broken voice.
WHIMPLED, holimpld, a. Distorted with crying. WHIMSEY, hôim²zê, n. A freak. A caprice.
WHIMSEY, hôim²zê, v. To fill with whimsies.
WHIMSICAL, hôim²zîk-âl, a. Capricious.
WHIMSICALITY, hôim²zîk-âl-ît-ê, n. Fancifulness.
WHIMSICALITY, hôim²zîk-âl-ê, ad. So as to be oddly fanciful. WHIMSICALNESS, hoim'zik-al-nes, n. State of being whimsical. WHIMWHAM, hoim-hoam, n. A toy. A freak. WHIN, hỗin', n. Furze. Gorse. WHINAX, hỗin'aks, n. An instrument used for extirpating whin from land. WHINCHAT, höin-tshät, n. A species of warbler; the motacilla rubetra. motacha rubera.
WHINE, hôi'n, n. Plaintive noise.
WHINE, hôi'n, vi. To make a plaintive noise.
WHINED, hôi'nd, pp. Uttered with a plaintive cry.
WHINER, hôi'n-år, n. One who whines.
WHINING, hôi'n-ång, ppr. Speaking in a low drawling tone. WHINNY, hồin-tê, a. Abounding with whins. [colt. WHINNY, hồin-tê, vi. To make a noise like a horse or WHINOC, hồin-th, n. The small pig of a litter. A kit. A pail to carry milk in. WHINSTONE, hoin'stô'n, n. A name given to basaltic rocks. WHINYARD, hoin'yard, n. A sword: in contempt. WHIP, holp', n. An instrument of correction, tough and pliant. [lashes. and pliant. [lashes. WHIP, hosp, vt. To sew slightly. To correct with WHIP, hosp, vi. To move nimbly. WHIP and Spur, hosp, a. With the utmost haste. WHIPCORD, hosp-kard, n. Cord of which lashes are made. WHIPGRAFT, hoip-graft, vt. To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock. WHIPGRAFTED, holp-grafft-ed, pp. Grafted by cut-ting and fitting the scion and stock into each other. WIIIPGRAFTING, hopfgrafting, n. A kind of l

grafting.
WHIPGRAFTING, houp of the first of the graft of the second and stock of a tree, so that the former will fit into the latter, and unite and grow with it.

WHIPHAND, hốip-hànd, n. Advantage over. WHIPLASH, hốip-làsh, n. The lash of a whip.

WHIPPED, hord, pp. Struck with a lash. slightly. Round. Sewed ping. WHIPPER, hoip-dr, n. One who punishes with whip-

WHIPPER-IN, hoip-ur-in, n. The huntsman or person who has thecharge of the hounds, and keeps them

together in hunting.

WHIPPING, hốlp-lng, n Correction with a whip or rod. WHIPPING, hốlp-lng, ppr. Striking with a lash or rod. WHIPPINGPOST, hốlp-lng-pôst, n. A pillar to which

criminals are bound when they are lashed.
WHIPPLETREE, hoipl'trê, n. The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow, or other implement, is drawn.

WHIPPOWIL, hoip-po-il, n. The popular name of an American bird, so called from its note (not whip poor

WHIPŚAW, nôlp'sa', n. An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily

reach through.
WHIPSTAFF, hoip'staff, n. On shipboard: a piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHIPSTER, hoip'stur, n. A nimble fellow. WHIPSTER, hosp-stur, n. A numble fellow. WHIPSTITCH, hosp-stitsh, n. In agriculture: to half-plow or rafter land. Whip-stitching resembles what is called ridging, in America. WHIPSTOCK, hosp-stok, n. The handle of a whip. WHIPT, hosp-of, for Whipped. WHIR, hosp-of, vi. To turn round rapidly with WHIRRY, hosp-of, vi. To turn round rapidly with white, a which weither accompanied with paice.

with a quick motion, accompanied with noise.

WHIR, hôtr', vt.

WHIRL, hôtr', vt.

WHIRL, hôtr', v.

WHIRL, hôtr', n. To run round rapidly.

WHIRL, hôtr', n. Gyration. Rapid circumvolution.

WHIRLBAT, hôtr'-bat, n. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLBLAST, hoirl'bla'st, n. A whirling blast of the knee. WHIRLBONE, hỗểrl-bố'n, n. The patella: the cap of WHIRLED, hỗirld', pp. Turned round rapidly. Moved

round hastily.

will round. A kind of cage, formerly used by the military to punish sutlers and brawling women, by putting such into it, and turning it round with ra-

pidity. [Turning round in a hurried manner. WHIRLING, hőir-ling, ppr. Turning rapidly round. WHIRLINGTABLE, hőir-ling-tä'bl, n. A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motions in curvilinear

WHIRLPIT, hối rl'pắt, n. A place where the wa-WHIRLPOOL, hối rl'pỗ'l, n. ter moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards

whire the arms of the works with the sir. Moved rapidly through the air.

WHIRRING, höir-ing. See Whir.
WHIRRING, höir-ing, ppr. Hurrying through the air

with velocity; striking the air with its wings. WHIRLWIND, hoirl'oind', n. A stormy wind moving etreularly. [moting]
WHISK, hőisk', n. A small besom. A quick violent
WHISK, hőisk', vt. To sweep with a small besom.
WHISK, hőisk', vt. To move with velocity.
WHISKED, hőiskd', nn. Swart with

WHISKED, holiskd', pp. Swept with a small besom; moved swiftly

WHISKER, hoisk'ur, n. The hair growing on the up-

per lip or cheek unshaven; a mustachio. WHISKERED, hoisk-urd, a. Formed into whiskers. WHISKET, hoss-ket, n. A basket. [moving swiftly. WHISKING, hoss-king, ppr. Sweeping with a whisk; WHISKY, hois'kê, n. A spirit drawn from barley. WHISPER, hois-par, n. Cautious and timorous speech. WHISPER, hois-par, vi. To speak with a low voice

or with the breath, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker.

WHISPER, hois pur, vt. To address in a low voice, or

with the breath. To prompt secretly.

WHISPERED, hoss-pard, pp. Spoken in a low voice or with the breath only. Prompted secretly.

WHISPERER, hốis-pår-år, n. A teller of secrets. WHISPERING, hốis-pår-ång, n. Act of speaking with the breath or in a low voice.

WHISPERING, hois'pur-ing, ppr. Prompting secretly: speaking with the breath only.

WHISPERINGLY, hois 'pur-ing-le, ad. In a low voice.

WHISPERINGL Y, nois-pur-ing-to, the All a WHIST, hôlst', n. A game at cards. WHIST, hôlst', vi. To silence; to still. WHIST, hôlst', vi. To become silent. WHIST, hôlst', interj. Be still; be silent. WHISTED, hôlst'éd, pp. Silenced; stilled.

WHISTING, hôist-ing, ppr. Silencing; stilling. WHISTLE, hôist, n. Sound made by the modulation

of the breath in the mouth. WHISTLE, hois'l, vi. To make a sound with a small

wind-instrument.

WHISTLE, hofs?l, vt. To call by a whist.e.

WHISTLED, hößid, pp. Modulated to some tune.
WHISTLER, höß-ler, n. One who whistles.
WHISTLING, hößst-ling, ppr. Modulating the breath and voice into a tune.

WHISTLY, hổist lệ, a. Silently.
WHIT, hổit', n. A point; a jot.
WHITE, hỏi't, n. Whiteness; any thing white; white
WHITE, hỏi't, a. Having such an appearance as arises

from the mixture of all colours.

WHITE, hôi't, vt. To make white.

WHITED, hôi't-ẻd, pp. Made white.

WHITEBAIT, hối't-bắ't, n. A very small delicate fish, of the genus clupea.

WHITEBEAM, hối't-bê'm, n. The white leaf tree, a species of cratagus.

WHITEBEAR, hôi't-bal'r, n. The bear that inhabits

the polar regions. WHITEBUG, hoi't-bug, n. An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines, and some other species of trees and fruit.

WHITECAMPION, hối't-kằmp'yun, n. A pernicious perennial weed, growing in cornland, pasture, and

WHITECATERPILLAR, hối/t-kắt-củr-pîl-củr, n. An insect of a small size called the borer, that injures the

gooseberry-bush. WHITECENTAURY, hối't-sẻn'-tà'-rê, n. An annual weed in woods and other places. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout.

WHITECLOVER, hối/t-klô-vůr, n. A species of ennial clover; bears white flowers, and is excellent

for horses, cattle, and the honeybee.
WHITECROP, hoi/t-krop, n. Crops that lose their greenness and become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. WHITEDARNEL, hôi't-dår-nél, n. A prolific and

white DARNEL, holder a mong corn.
WHITEAR, bö't-è'r, n. A bird: the fallowfineh;
WHITETAIL, hö't-tâ'l, n.
WHITEFACE, hö't-tâ'ls, n. A white mark in the
WHITEBLAZE, hö't-blâ'z, n. forchead of the horse, descending almost to the nose.

WHITEFILM, hối/t-film', n. A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.

WHITEFOOT, hoi't-fot, n. A mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

WHITEHONEYSUCKLE, hối/t-hun'ê-sukl, n. A

name given to white clover. WHITEHORSEFISH, hôi't-hà'rs-fish', n. The raia: it has a rough spiny back, and on the tail three rows of strong spines; it grows to the size of a skate.

WHITELAND, hoi't-land, n. The name of a tough

clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, blackish after rain. WHITELEAD, hoi't-led, n. A calx made from sheet-

lead.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

WHITELEATHER, hof't-leth'ar, n. Leather dressed with alum, for toughness.

WHITELIMED, hoi't-li'md, a. Covered with white plaster.

WHITELINE, hôi't-li'n, n. Among printers; a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.

space, broader than usual, lett between lines.
WHITELIVERED, hôi't-liv-dird, a. Cowardly.
WHITELY, hôi't-lè, ad. Coming near to white.
WHITEMEAT, hôi't-mè't, n. Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.
WHITEN, hôi'tn, vt. To make white; to bleach.
WHITEN, hôi'tn, vi. To grow white.
WHITENED, hôi'tnd, pp. Made white; bleached;

WHITENER, hồi't-nur, n. One who bleaches or paleness. makes white. WHITENESS, hôi't-nes, n. The state of being white; WHITENING,hôi't-ning, ppr. Making white; bleaching; blanching.

WHITEPOPLAR, hối't-pô'p-lủr, n. A tree of the poplar kind, called the abel-tree.

WHITEPOPPY, hối/t-pòp-c, n. A poppy cultivated for the opium obtained from its juice by evaporation.

bonate of mercury.

WHITERENT, hoi't-rent, n. In Devon and Cornwall: a rent, or duty, of eightpence, payable yearly by every

tinner to the Duke of Cornwall.

WHITES, hoi'ts, n. A disease arising from the laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. WHITESALT, hối/t-sắ/lt, n. Salt dried and calcined. WHITESWELLING, hối/t-sốél-ing, n. A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints.

WHITETHORN, hối't-thả'rn, n. A species of thorn.
WHITETHROAT, hối't-thrố't, n. A small bird, that frequents gardens and hedges: the motacilla sylvia. WHITEVITRIOL, hồi't vit'rê-ůl, n. In mineralogy:

sulphate of zink, a natural salt.

WHITEWASH, hối't-bash', n. A liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

WHITEWASH, hôi't-bash', vt. To cover with white-WHITEWASHED, hôi't-bashd', pp. Covered with a white liquid composition of lime, &c.
WHITEWASHER, hôi/t-ôash-ur, n. One who white-

washes the walls of an apartment.
WHITEWASHING, höi't-öash'ing, ppr. Washing with a white liquid composition, as lime, &c.
WHITEWATER, höi't-öa'tür, n. A disease of sheep,

of the dangerous stomachic kind.

WHITEWAX, hỗi't-ỗắks, n. Bleached wax. WHITEWINE, hỗi't-ỗi'n, n. A species of wine pro-

duced from the white grapes.
WHITEWOOD, hôi't-ôôd', n. A species of timber tree growing in North America; the liriodendron, or

telip tree; the name of a certain species of bignonia. WHITEWORT, hối't-ốurt, n. The name of an herb. WHITHER, hốith-ấr, a. To what place? WHITHERWARD, hốith-ấr-ổurd', ad. Towards what place or point; in what direction? WHITHERSOEVER, hốith-úr-số-ểv-ủr, ad. To white-very place.

whatsoever place. WHITING, höi't-ing, n. A small sea-fish. white. WHITING, hỗi't ling, ppr. Whitewashing; making WHITISH, hỗi't lish, a. Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hoi't-Ish-nes, n. The quality of

being somewhat white.

WHITLOW host-lo, n. A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. WHITLOWGRASS, hoit'lo-gras', n. Mountain knot-

WHITSOUR, hối't'sáốr', or hối't-sáố'dr, n. A kind of WHITSTER, hỗi't'stér, n. A whitener.

WHITSUL, hoit-sul, n. A provincial word for milk,

sour milk, cheese, curds, or butter.
WHITSUN, hôst'sån, n. Observed at Whitsuntide.
WHITSUNTIDE,hôst'sån-ti'd,n. The feast of Pentecost. WHITTENTREE, holt'n-tre, n. A sort of tree.

WHITTLE, höit'i, n. An outer dress for a woman.

knife. [to sharper WHITTLE, hỗit'l, vt. To cut with a knife. To edge WHITTLED, hỗit'l, vt. To cut with a penknife. WHITTLING, hỗit'ling, ppr. Cutting with a penknife WHITYBROWN, hỗit'de-bràðn', n. Paper of a color

between brown and white.

WHITYBROWN, hồi-tê-bràon, a. Of a colour be tween white and brown.

WHIZ, hốtz', n. A loud humming noise.
WHIZ, hốtz', vi. To make a loud humming noise.
WHIZ, hốtz', vi. To strike the air; to whiz through th air, as an arrow or ball, or lightning does.

WHIZZED, höizd', pp. Struck the air, and produce the sound called whizzing.

WHIZZING, hôiz-ing, ppr. Striking the air, as the cannonball, the arrow, &c.
WHIZZING, hôiz-ing, n. The noise or sound pro duced on the air by some body, as a flash of light ning, an arrow, a stone, a cannonball, a rocket, &c. in passing through the air; the impression made of the air by any of these.—Doctor Webster has marke the verb as a verb transitive, vt., and not at all as a active, intransitive verb, vi. Dr. Johnson's Die tionary marks it as merely a verb neuter, vn., an active intransitive verb. Every verb in language, b the way, is an active verb, except the verb to be which, in every language, is the only neuter, or in-transitive verb. Both explain it as a verb neuter, unless that, by implication, we are to take the participl whizzing, in the line which Dr. Webster gives from Dryden, in an active sense, as governing the wor A1a, understood as the verb cut governs "th liquid way"—
"It flew, and whizzing, cut the liquid way"—

It flew, and whizzing (the air), cut the liquid way;—which would destroy the measure of the verse, ever line in poetry being a verse. I have presumed t give the verb an active, transitive signification, a above.—J. K.

WHO, ho, pron. A pronoun relative applied to persons. Whose is the genitive of which, as well as

sons. Whose is the genitive of which, as well as a who, and is applied to things.
WHOEVER, hô-ĉev-ĉor, pron. Any one.
WHOLE, hô'l, n. The totality. A system.
WHOLE, hô'l, a. All; total; complete. Uninjured Well of any hurt or sickness.
WHOLESALE, hô'l-sâ'l, n. Sale in the lump.
WHOLESALE, hô'l-sâ'l, a. Buying or selling in the lump
WHOLESOME, hô'l-sâ'n, a. Sound. Contributing the best of the same selling in the lump.

WHOLESOMELY, hô'l-sům-lê, ad. Salubriously. WHOLESOMENESS, hô'l-sům-něs, n. Conducivenes

to health; tendency to good.
WHOLLY, hole, ad. Completely.
WHOM, hole. The accusative of who.

[exception WHOM, ho'm. The accusative of who. [exception WHOMSOEVER, hô'm-sô-ēv-dr, pron. Any withou WHOOBUB, hôb'bh', n. Hubbub. See Hubeub. WHOOP, hô'p, n. A shout of pursuit. A bird. WHOOP, hô'p, vt. To insult with shouts.

WHOOP, ho'p, vi. WHOOT, ho'r, vi. To shout.

WHORE, ho'r, or ho'r, n. A fornicatress; an adultress WHORE, ho'r, or ho'r, vt. To corrupt with regard to chastity. To contaminate a woman by illicit sexua fwith the other sex conversation. [with the other sex

WHORE, hor, or hor, vi. To converse unlawfull WHORED, hord, pp. Deprived of purity and chastit

of mind and body, by illicit sexual intercourse. WHOREDOM, ho'r-dum, or ho'r-dum, n. Fornication WHOREMASTER, hố/r-mấ/s-tắr, or hố/r-) One wh whores in a large star in the star in the star in the star in a large star in the star in

WHORING, ho'r-ing, or ho'r-ing, ppr. Having un lawful sexual commerce with the female sex. De priving a woman of purity and chastity of mind an body, by illicit sexual intercourse.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

WHORISH, hổ/r-ish, or hồ/r-ish, a. Unchaste. WHORISHLY, hỏ/r-ish-lẻ, or hồ/r-ish-lead. Harlotlike. WHORISHNESS, hỏ/r-ish-nẻs, or hồ/r-ish-nẻs, a. Character of a whore.

WORTLEBERRY, hourt'l-ber-e, or hurt'l-ber-e, n.

WHOSE, hô'z, n. Genitive of who, of which.
WHOSO, hô'sô, pron.
WHOSOEVER, hô'sô-êv-år, pron.
WHUR, hôảr, n. The sound of a body moving through

the air with great velocity.

WHUR, hour, vt. To pronounce the letter r with too much force. WHURT, hồárt', or hỗrt', vi. A whortleberry; a bil-WHY, hỗi', ad. For what reason? interrogatively. WHY, hỗi', n. A young heifer. WHYNOT, hỗi'nỗt', ad. A cant word for violent or

peremptory procedure.
WI, &i'. Holy. Thus, Wimund, holy peace; Wibert, eminent for sanctity; Alwi, altogether holy, &c.
WIC, &ik', or &itsh', or itsh, (as in Greewich). Wich has a threefold signification; implying either a village. or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle.

WICK, oik', n. The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, δîk-êd, a. Given to vice; morally bad. WICKEDLY, δîk-êd-lê, ad. Criminally.

roantree.

WICKER, ôîk'ůr, a. Made of small sticks.

WICKET, oik-et, n. A small gate. A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket.

WICLIFFITE, oik-lif-it, n. One of the followers of
the great religious reformer Wicliffe.

WIDDY, of'd-e. See WITHY.

WIDE, &'d, a. Broad; remote. WIDE, &'d, ad. With great extent. [Remotely. WIDE, ord, ad. With great extent. [Remotely. WIDELY, 5i'd-lė, ad. With great extent each way. WIDEN, 5i'dn, vt. To extend. WIDEN, 5i'dn, vi. To grow wide. WIDENED, 5i'dn, pp. Extended in breadth. WIDENESS, 5i'd-nes, n. Large extent each way.

WIDENING, bi'd-ning, ppr. Extending in all direc-WIDESPREAD, bi'd-spréd', a. Extending far. [tions. WIDESPREADING, bi'd-spréd'ing, ppr. Spreading to a great distance.

WIDGEON, δij-dn, n. A waterfowl.
WIDGEON, δij-dn, n. A waterfowl.
WIDOW, δid-δ, n. A woman whose husband is dead.
WIDOW, δid-δ, vt. To deprive of a husband.
WIDOWBENCH, δid-δ-bentsh, n. In Sussex: that

share which a widow is allowed of a husband's es-

tate, besides her jointure. [death. WIDOWED, &id-&dd, pp. Bereaved of a husband by WIDOWER, &id-&d-&r, n. He who has lost his wife. WIDOWHOOD, &id-&-h&d, n. The state of a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, bid-b-hunt-ur, n. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWING, čidd-č-ing, ppr. Bereaving of a husband. WIDOWMAKER, čidd-č-mā/k-dr, n. One who deprives women of their husbands.

WIDOW-WAIL, ốỉd-cô đầi, n. A plant.

WIDTH, ôfdth', n. Breadth; wideness. WIELD, ôê'ld, vt. To use with full command.

WIELDED, & ld-ed, pp. Used with command.

WIELDEB, 6e'id-eq, pp. Used with command.
WIELDING, 6e'id-lies, a Unmanageable.
WIELDLY, 6e'id-le, a. Manageable.
WIERY, 6i'ér-ê, a. Made of wire.
WIFF, 6i'f, n. Plural, wives. A woman that has a hustiff of the command of the comma WIFELESS, & 'f-les, a. Without a wife. [wife.

WIFELY, δi'f-lê, a. Becoming a wife. WIG, ôig', n. False hair worn on the head. Wig, in

the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero, from the Saxon word of that signification.

WIGHT, &i't. An initial, in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty.

WIGHT, δi't, n. A person.
WIGHT, δi't, a. Swift; nimble.
WIGHTLY, δi't-lė, ad. Swiftly; nimbly.
WIGWAM, δig-δām, n. An Indian cabin, or kut, so called in America.

WILD, δi'ld, n. A desert.
WILD, δi'ld, a. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. Desert ; uninhabited. Savage.

WILD Basil, Si'ld, n.

WILD Cucumber, &i'ld, n.
WILD Clive, &i'ld, n.
WILD Service, &i'ld, n.

WILD Service, ôi'ld, n. | pathless track. WILDER, ôîl'ddr, vt. To lose and puzzle in a WILDERED, ôîl'ddrd, pp. Lost in a pathless tract. Puzzled; perplexed. WILDERING, &l-ddr-ing, ppr. Puzzling; perplexing.

WILDERNESS, őîl'dűr-nés, n. A desert.
WILDFIRE, ői'ld-fi'r, n. A composition of inflamable materials.

WILDFOWL, &i'ld-fao'l, n. Fowls untamed.

WILDGOOSE, &i'ld-go's, n. An aquatic fowl of the genus anas; the anas anser, a fowl of passage; they fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in spring; it is the stock of the common domestick goose. The wildgoose of North America, anas Ca..

madensis, is a distinct species: it also migrates.
WILDGOOSECHASE, ôi'ld-gô's-tshā's, n. A pursuit
of something as unlike to be caught as the wildgoose.
WILDHONEY, ôi'ld-hůn'ê, n. Honey found in tho

forest, in hollow trees, and among rocks.

WILDING, ôi'ld-land, n. A wild sour apple.
WILDLAND, ôi'ld-land, n. Land not cultivated.
WILDLY, ôi'ld-lê, ad. Without cultivation. Without tameness Without judgment.

WILDNESS, &i'ld-nes, n. Rudeness. Savageness. Alienation of mind.

WILDS, &i'ldz, n. Among farmers: the part of a plow by which it is drawn.

WILDSERVICE, &i'ld-ser'vis, n. The wilder myrtleleaved service is a tree of the genus cratagus.

WILE, δi'l, n. A deceit; a fraud; a trick.
WILE, δi'l, vt. To deceive; to beguile.
WILED, δi'ld, np. Deceived; beguiled; imposed upon.
WILFUL, δîl'föl, a. Stubborn; perverse.
WILFULLY, δîl'föl-è, ad. Obstinately. By design;

on purpose.

wilfuchess, ofl-fol-nes, n. Perverseness.
wilfuchess, ofl-fol-nes, n. Cunning; guile.
willness, oi'l-e-nes, n. Cunning; guile.
willness, oi'l-ing, ppr. Deceiving; beguiling; im-WILK, $\delta l k'$, n. A sea-snail. [posing upon. WILL, $\delta l l'$, n. That power by which we desire, and

purpose. Testament; disposition of a dying man's WILL, \(\delta \)i', vt. To command; to direct. [effects. WILL, \(\delta \)i', vi. To dispose of effects by will. WILL with a wisp, \(\delta \)i', n. Jack with a lanthorn.

WILLED, δîld', pp. Determined. Disposed of by will. WILLER, δîl'dr, n. One that wills. WILLI and Vili, δîl'ê. Among the Euglish Saxons, as

vielle at this day among the Germans, signified many. So Willielmus is the defender of many; Wilfred, peace to many.

peace to many.

WILLING, &îl-lng, a. Inclined to any thing.

WILLING, &îl-lng, ppr. Determining; resolving; desiring. Disposing by will.

WILLINGHEARTED, &îl-lng-hā'rt-èd, a. Well dis-

willing Heart Ed., on-ing-narreed, a. well disposed. Having a free heart.
WILLINGLY, öll-ing-le, ad. With one's own consent.
WILLINGNESS, öll-ing-nes, n. Consent.

WILLOW, oil-o, n. A tree, of the boughs of which a

garland was said to be worn by forlorn lovers.
WILLOWED, 8fl-8d, a. Abounding with willows.
WILLOWGALL, 8fl-8-gal, n. A protuberance on the

leaves of willows. WILLOWHERB, öil-ö-herb, n. The purple loosestrife; a plant of the genus lythrum; also, yellow loosestrife, of the genus lysimachia; also, the French-wellow, of

WILLOWISH, 581/2-1sh, a. Resembling the colour of WILLOWTUFTED, 581/2-tut-ed, a. Tufted with willows.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but', -on', was', at', -good', -w, o, -y, e, or i...i, u.

WILLOWWEED, 851-6-8drt, n. Plants.
WILLOWWORT, 851-6-8drt, n. Plants.
WILLOWY, 851-8-6, a. Abounding with willows.
WILSOME, 851-8m, a. Obstinate.
WILT, 851-7, vt. To begin to wither, as a green plant; to cause to languish; to depress, and destroy the vigour, and energy of what is spoken of. Despots have wilted the human race into sloth and imbecility. WILT, 6ilt', vi. To fade; that is, to shrink. It is not

synonymous with wither: a withered plant never revives; a wilted one often does. Witted expresses only the heginning of withering.
WILTED, 5ilt-ed, pp. Having become flaccid, faded,

and lost its freshness: as, a plant.

and lost its freshness: as, a plant.
WILTING, δîlt²ng, ppr. Beginning to become flaccid,
and to fade and wither.
WILY, δî⁴lê, a. Cunning; sly; artful. [are bored.
WIMBLE, δîmb¹l, n. An instrument with which holes
WIMBLE, δîmb¹l, a. Active; nimble.
WIMBLE, δîmb¹l, vt To bore.
WIMBREL, δîmb²nrèl, n. A bird of the curlew kind;

a species of scolopax.

WIMLY, ôfm-lê, a. Quietiy.

WIMPLE, ôfmp'l, n. A hood; a veil. A plant.

WIMPLE, ôfmp'l, vt. To draw down as a hood or veil. WIMPLED, omp'ld, pp. Drawn down as a veil or or hood.

WIMPLING, omp'ling, ppr. Drawing down as a veil WIN, oin'. In the names of places, implies a battle

fought there.
WIN, ôin', vt. To gain by conquest. To gain by play.

To gain by courtship.
WIN, ôin', vi. To gain influence or favour. conqueror or gainer at play. [pain. WINCE, ôîns', vi. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of WINCER, ôîns'ar, n. A kicking beast.

A kick of a beast

WINCH, öintsh', n. A windlace.

impatient of the rider or of pain.
WINCH, binch', vt. To shrink from any uncasiness. WINCHED, Sintshd', pp. Kicked with impatience.

Flounced. WINTCHING, ointshing, ppr. Kicking with im-

patience or uneasiness: as, the borse winched the

ground.
WINCOPIP, &n-4k-pi/p, n. A small red flower.
WIND, &nd', or &i'nd, n. A swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. Breath; power or act of respiration. Any thing in-

wind, vt. To blow. To turn round; to twist; to turn to this or that direction. To follow by scent.

To entwist.

WIND, &i'nd, vi. To turn. To move round. WINDAGE, &ind-éj, n. The difference between the diameter of a piece, and that of a ball or shell.
WINDBOUND, ôi'nd-bàônd', or ôind-bàônd', a. Con-

fined by contrary winds.

WINDEGG, δind-èg, n. An egg not impregnated.

WINDER, δi'nd-dr, n. An instrument by which any thing is turned round. A plant that twists itself

round others. WINDER, öind'ur, vt. To clear grain with a fan.

WINDERED, sind-dird, pp. Cleaned from the husks of the grain, and seeds of tares and wild flowers.

WINDERING, & afan, and freeing it from the husks, straw, &c. and seeds of weeds.

WINDERMEB, 8ind-år-meb, n. A bird of the genus

larus, or gull kind.

WINDFALL, δînd-fá/l, or δi/nd-fá/l, n. Fruit blown down from the tree. Any unexpected advantage.

WINDFALLEN, δi/nd-fá/ln, or δi/nd-fá/ln, a. Blown

down by the wind. anemone. WINDFLOWER, ðind-flåð-dr, or ði'nd-flåð-dr, n. The WINDFURNACE, ðind-flår-nes, n. A furnace in which

the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a WINDGAGE, oind-gaj, n. An instrument for ascer-

taining the velocity and force of the wind.
WINDGALL, & ind-gal, or & i'nd-gal, n. A soft tumour,
which grows upon the fetlock joints of a horse.

WINDGUN, ốind gần, or ối nd-gần, n. A gun which dis charges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDHATCH, Sind-hatsh, n. In mining: the open ing or place where the ore is taken out of the earth WINDHOVER, ốind-hôv-ảr, n. A species of hawk called also the stannel, but more usually the kestrel.

WINDINESS, ôînd-ê-nês, n. Flatulence. WINDING, ôi'nd-îng, n. Flexure; meander.

WINDING, ôfnd-ing, ppr. Raising up. Blowing. Bounding. Encircling. Insinuating. WINDINGENGINE, ôi'nd-ing-én-jin, n. An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit. WINDINGSHEET, ôi'nd-îng-shê't, n. A sheet in

which the dead are enwrapped. WINDINSTRUMENT, &ind-in-stro-ment, n. An in-

strument of music, played by wind.
WINDLACE, bind-les, n. \ A handle by which any
WINDLASS, bi'nd-les, n. \ thing is turned.

WINDLACE, or WINDLASS, ôi'nd-les, or ôi'nd-les, vi. To go warily to work.

WINDLE, bind'l, n. A spindle.

WINDLESS, ðind-lês, a. Wanting wind. WINDMILL, ðind-mil, or ði'nd-mil, n. A mill turnec by the wind.

by the wind.

WINDOW, &fin'd&, n. An aperture in a building. The
materials that cover the aperture.

WINDOW, &fin'd&, vt. To furnish with windows.

WINDOWED, &fin'd&f'd, pp. Furnished with windows.

WINDOWING, &in'd&-fin, ppr. Furnishing with
WINDOWY, &fin'd&-fin, np. The passage for the breath
to and first the large that the proper to the present the proper to the proper that th to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WINDPUMP, oind-pamp', n. A pump moved by wind,

useful in draining lands.

WINDRODE, öind-ro'd, n. A term used by seamen to signify a ship, when riding with wind and tide, opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.

WINDROW, Sind-ro, n. A row of hay raked together

A row of peats or turf.

WINDSAIL, oind'sa'l, n. A wide tube or funnel of canvass, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship. a tree.

apartments of a snip.

WINDSHOCK, δind-shōk, n. A crack in the body of WINDTIGHT, δind-shōt, a. Fenced against winds.

WINDWARD, δind-būrd, ad. Towards the wind.

WINDWARD, δind-būrd, n. Point towards the wind.

WINDWARD, δind-būrd, n. Point towards the wind.

WINDY, ôind'ê, a. Consisting of wind. Empty; airy. Tempestuous Flatulent. Tempestuous Flatulent.
WINE, ôi'n, n. The fermented juice of the grape.
WINEFLY, ôi'n-fli', n. A small fly found in empty

wine-casks

wine-casks.
WINETS, \(\delta_i^2 \text{ts}, n. \) Vine-branches.
WING, \(\delta_i^n \text{tg}, n. \) The limb of a bird by which it flies.
The side bodies of an army.
WING, \(\delta_i^n \text{tg}, vt. \) To exert the power of flying. To wound a bird in the wing.
WINGED, \(\delta_i^n \text{tg}, a. \) Furnished with wings. Swift.
WINGED, \(\delta_i^n \text{tg}, p. \) Furnished with wings; wounded in the wing.

in the wing. WINGEDPEA, ốingd-pê, n. A plant.

WINGEDPEA, oingc-je, n. A plant.
WINGFOOTED, ôing-fô't-èd, a. Swift.
WINGING, ôing-ling, ppr. Flying with rapidity.
Wounding the wing of a bird.
WINGLESS, ôing-lès, n. Not having wings.
WINGSHELL, ôing-shèl, n. The shell that covers the

wing of insects.

WINGY, &lng'\(\text{c}\), \(\alpha\). Having wings.

WINK, &lngk', \(\vert{vi}\). To shut the eyes. To hint oy the motion of the eyelids. To connive. To tolerate.

WINK, &lngk', \(\vert{n}\). Act of closing the eye. A hint

given by motion of the eye.
WINK, 6ingk/, vt. To connive at; to expand the eyelids, and direct them and the eye significantly.

WINKED, bingkd', pp. Moved the eyelids, and looked

significantly; connived at. WINKER, oingk-ar, n. One who winks.

WINKING, Singking, ppr. Directing the eye significantly towards a person. Overlooking a fault or crime.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u,

WINKINGLY, oingk-ing-le, ad. With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, ốin'ắr, n. One who wins.

WINNING, 8n-ing, part. a. Charming. WINNING, 6in-ing, n. The sum won. WINNING, 6in-ing, ppr. Gaining by competition, or by labour.

WINNOW, ôîn'\$\delta\$, vt. To part the grain from the chaff.

To fan. To sift. To separate.

WINNOW, ôîn'\$\delta\$, vi. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWED, ôin-ôd, pp. Cleared from chaff, seeds, weeds, &c. by the air and a fan. Examined.

WINNOWER, ôîn-ô-ủr, n. He who winnows. WINNOWING, ôin-ô-ủng, ppr. Clearing the chaff from grain, by means of a sieve, fan, &c. Examining.

WINSOME, Sin-sam, a. Merry; cheerful.
WINTER, Sin-tar, n. The cold season of the year.
WINTER, Sin-tar, vi. To pass the winter.
WINTER, Sin-tar, vt. To feed or manage in the winter.

WINTER, oin'tur, is often used in composition. WINTERBARLEY, bin-tur-ba'r-le, n. Barley which

is sowed in autumn.

WINTERBEATEN, 6in-tur-betn, a. Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, ố n't tur-t shế r'ế, n. A plant. WINTERCITRON, ố n't tur-si t'r un, n. A sort of pear. WINTERCROP, &in'tar-krop', n. A crop which will

bear the winter; or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WINTERED, 6in-turd, pp. Fed, or managed during the winter. Resided in a particular place in the winter. Lived over the winter.

WINTERFALLOW, oin'tur-fal'o, n. Ground that is

fallowed during the winter. WINTERGARDEN, ôin'tur-ga'r-den, n. An orna-

mental garden for winter.
WINTERGREEN, öîn-tůr-grê'n, n. A plant.
WINTERING, öîn-tůr-îng, ppr. Feeding cattle during the winter; residing in a particular place during the

winter, &c. WINTERLODGE, oin'tur-loj', n. In botany: the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo, or future shoot, from injuries during the winter. It is

either a bud or a bulb.

WINTERLY, ô'n'-tûr-lê, a. Of a wintry kind. WINTERSOLSTICE, ô'n'-tûr-sôl'-stîs, n. The entrance of the sun into Capricorn, on the 21st of December;

the first day of winter.
WINTRY, oin-tre, a. Suitable to winter.

WINY, ôi'n-ê, a. Having the taste of wine. WIPE, ôi'p, vt. To cleanse by rubbing with something

To clear away. WIPE, bi'p, n. An act of cleansing. A blow. A bird. WIPER, ôi'p-ur, n. An instrument, or person, by whom,

or which, any thing is wiped. WIRE, ối'r, n. Metal drawn into slender threads. WIREDRAW, ối'r-drả', vt. To spin into wire. To draw

by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, ôi'r-drà'-ur, n. One who spins wire. WIREDRAWING, ôi'r-dra''ng, ppr. Drawing metal into a wire or thread: applied also to a long argument. WIREDRAWN, 81'r-dra'n, pp. Drawn into wire, applied to metals. Drawn into great length, applied to an

argument. WIREGRATE, &i'r-gra't, n. A grate, or grating, of fine wirework, to keep insects out of hothouses, vin-

WIREHEEL, ôi'r-hê'l, n. A disease in the feet of a horse, or other animal. [grain. WIREWORM, ői'r-őűrm', n. A worm that destroys

WIRY, 6i-rê, a. See Wierv, which will will will will will will be will

human things.

WISE, &i'z, a. Judging rightly.

WISE, &i'z, n. Manner; way of being or acting.

WISEACRE, &i'z-â'k-âr, n. A fool; a dunce. [wise.

WISEACRE, &i'z-â'k-âr, r. Skilful; knowing;

WISEACRE, &i'z-hâ'rt-êd, a. Skilful; knowing; WISELING, oi'z-ling, a. One pretending to be wise.

WISELY, δi'z-lc, ad. Judiciously.
WISENESS, δi'z-nc, n. Wisdom; sapieucc.
WISING,δis-Ing,ppr. Thinking; supposing; imagining
WISH, δish', vi. To long. To be disposed.
WISH, δish', vt. To desire.
WISH, δish', n. Thing desired. Desire expressed.
WISHED, δishd', pp. Desired; ardently longed for;

WISHEDLY, őish'éd-lê, ad. According to desire. WISHEDLY, őish'fir, n. One who longs. WISHFUL, őish'fől, a. Longing. Desirable. WISHFULLY, őish'fől-ê, ad. With longing.

WISHING, oshing, ppr. Earnestly desiring; ar-

WISHING, ösh-ling, ppr. Earnestly desiring; ardently longing for.
WISHLY, ösh-lè, ad. With longing.
WISKET, ösk-lèt, n. A basket.
WISP, ösp', n. A small bundle of hay or straw.
WIST, ösk'. pp. of wis. [ger.
WISTFULLY, öst-löl.e, ad. Earnestly. WISTFULLY, öst-löl.e, ad. Earnestly. wISTFULLY, öst-lèl.e, ad. Earnestly. Strathy, ösk-lèl.e, ad. Strathy. WISTIY, ösk-lèl, ad. Attentively.
WISTLY, öst-lè, ad. Attentively.
WIT, ött, vi. To know; that is to say.

WIT, ôlt', vi. To know; that is to say. WIT, ôlt', n. The powers of the mind. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy. Contrivance; stra-

tagem.

tagem.

WITCH, ôltsh', n. A woman given to unlawful arts.

WITCH, ôltsh', nt. To enchant. [natural.

WITCHCRAFT, ôltsh'krå'ft, n. Power more than

WITCHED, ôltsh', pp. Fascinated; bewitched.

WITCHELM, ôltsh'elm', n. A kind of elm.

WITCHERY, ôltsh'ar-è, n. Enchantment.

WITCHING, ôltsh'ang, ppr. Fascinating; bewildering the understanding and imagination with false foreholdings of misfortunes. forebodings of misfortunes.

WITCHHAZEL, ôftsh-hà'zl, n. A species of elm.
WITCHAZEL, ôftsh-hà'zl, n. A joker.
WITCRAFT, ôft-kråft, n. Contrivance; invention.
WITE, ôft, vt. To blame; to reproach.
WITE, ôt't, n. Blame; reproach.

WITED, 61, n. Drame, represent WITED, 61t-1d, pp. Blamed; represented; censured. WITELESS, 6it-1ds, a. Blameless. WITFISH, 61t-1fish, n. An East-Indian fish of the size

of a whiting.

WITH, Sith', prep. Noting the cause; the means; in-strument. With, in composition, signifies opposition, or privation, except withal.

WITHAL, 8ith-4'l, ad. Along with the rest. WITHDRAW, 8ith-dra', vt. To take back. WITHDRAW, 8ith-dra', vi. To retire; to retreat.

WITHDRAWER, öith-drà-ur, n. One who bereaves. WITHDRAWING, öith-drà-ng, ppr. Taking away;

retiring WITHDRAWINGROOM, ofth-dra-ing-rom,n. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHDRAWN, Sith-dra'n, pp. Taken back; retired. WITHE, ôith', n. A willow twig. [pine awav. WITHER, ôith'âr, vi. To fade: to grow sapless. To WITHER, ôith'ar, vt. To decay for want of animal

moisture WITHERBAND, ôîth'ûr-band', n. A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow.

tight, that form the own with the result of the with the result of the with the result of the result

WITHERING, δîth'âr-îng, ppr. Fading; becoming WITHERITE, δîth'âr-i't, n. A carbonate of laryte, first discovered by Dr. Withering. It is white,

gray, or yellow. WITHERNAM, ôlth'dr-nâm, n. In withernam, in law, is a second, or reciprocal distress, which has been

law, is a second, or reciprocal distress, which has been eloigned; reprisal.

WITHERS, ofth-drz, n. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neek and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder of horses.

WITHERWRUNG, ofth-dr-ring, n. The hurt caused by a saddle being unfit, when the bows are too wide.

WITHHOLD, ofth-hold, vt. withheld or withholder,

WOD WON

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 3 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 3'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

pp. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. To hinder; to obstruct. To take away; to refuse. WITHHOLDEN, & fth. ho'ld-en, pp. Held back; not granted.
WITHHOLDER, & h-h&'ld-ur, n. One who withholds.

WITHHOLDING, ôfth-hô'ld-ing, ppr. Holding back; not granting.

WITHIN, 6ith-in', prep. In the inner part of. Into the heart or confidence of.

the heart or confidence of.
WITHIN, 8fth-in', ad. Inwardly. In the mind.
WITHINSIDE, 8fth-in'si'd, ad. In the interior parts.
WITHOUT, 8fth-åbt', prep. Beyond. On the outside of.
WITHOUT, 8fth-åbt', ad. Out of doors. Externally.
WITHOUTEN, 8fth-åbt', conj. Unless; except.
WITHOUTEN, 8fth-åbt'n, prep. Without.
WITHSTAND, 8fth-stånd', vt. To oppose.
WITHSTANDLRG, 8fth-stånd'år, n. An opponent.
WITHSTANDLRG, 8fth-stånd'år, n. An opponent.

WITHSTANDING, oith-standing, ppr.

with bodily or mental force.
WITHSTOOD, ôfth-stôd', pp. Opposed; resisted.
WITHVINE, or WITHWINE, ôfth-vi'a, or ôfth-ôfn, A local name for couchgrass.

n. A local name for concagrass.
WITHWIND, δîtħ-²δi'nd, n. A plant; convolvulus.
WITHY, δîtħ-²ĉ, n. A willow-tree. A species of willow.
WITHY, δîtħ-²ĉ, a. Made of withes.
WITING, δi't-¹ng, ppr. Blaming; censuring; re-

proaching.
WITLESS, őît'lčs, a. Wanting thought.
WITLESSLY, őît'lčs-lĉ, ad. Inconsiderately.
WITLESSNESS, őit'lčs-nčs, n. Want of consideration.

WITLING, ôit'sling, n. A pretender to wit. WITNESS, ôit'nes, n. Testimony. One

One who gives testimony. [be present at. WITNESS, δlt'nės, vt. To attest. To behold. To WITNESS, δlt'nės, vi. To bear testimony. WITNESS, δlt'nės, interj. An exclamation signifying

with NESS, 0it-nes, interj. An exciamation signifying that a person or thing may attest it.

WITNESSED, 8it-nesd, pp. Testified; seen in person. Subscribed by persons present: as, a deed, will, &c. WITNESSER, 8it-nes-ar, n. One who gives testimon. WITNESSING, 8it-nes-ing, ppr. Seeing in person. Bearing testimony; giving evidence. Signing a deed, will &c. as a witness.

will, &c. as a witness. [partee. WITSNAPPER, åit-snåp-år, n. One who affects re-WITSTARVED, åit-står/vd, a. Barren of wit; desti-

tute of genius. WITTED, ôît-éd, a. Having wit. WITTENAGEMOT, ôît-ên-å-jém-ót, n. The parlia-

ment of the Saxons; an assembly of wise men.
WITTICISM, ôft-ê-slzm, n. A mean attempt at wit.
WITTILY, ôft-înl-ê, ad. With flight of imagination.
WITTINGLY, ôft-îng-lê, ad. Knowingly.
WITTINGLY, ôft-îng-lê, ad. Knowingly.

for a wife. [coming a wife. WIVEHOOD, δi'v-hỗd, or wifehood, n. Behaviour be-WIVELESS, δi'v-lễs, a. Without a wife. WIVELY, δi'v-lễ, ad. Belonging to a wife. WIVER, or WIVERN, δi'dr, or δi'vern, n. A kind of heavidiek denome.

heraldick dragon.

heraldick dragon.

WIVES, δi'vz, n. The plural of wife.

WIVING, δi'v-Ing, ppr. Marrying; taking a wife.

WIZARD, δiz-drd, n. A conjuror.

WIZARD, δiz-drd, a. Charming; overpowering.

WIZEN, δiz'n, vi. To wither.

WO, δό', n.

WOE, δό', n. A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours.

use it for the foundation of many colours. WOADMILL, ôô'd-mil, n. A mill for bruising and

words and the preparing woad.

WOBEGONE, && Lê-góu, a. Overwhelmed with sorrow.

WODANIUM, &&-då'n-yån, n. A metal recently discovered in a species of pyrite, in Hungary, which had

been supposed to be an ore of cobalt. It has a bronze yellow colour.

WODE, &&'d, a. Mad. See Wood. WOE, &&'. See Wo.

WOE, oo. See wo.
WOE worth thee, &b', &arth. See Worth.
WOFULLY, &b'fôl, a. Sorrowful; afflicted. Paltry.
WOFULLY, &b'fôl-ê, ad. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
WOFULNESS, &b'fôl-nès, n. Misery; calamity.

WOLD, & d'id, n. A plain open country; downs.
WOLF, & fif, n. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.
WOLFDOG, & fif'adg, n. A dog supposed to be bred

between a dog and a wolf.
WOLFFISH, 80lf-fish', n. A fish, the Lupus Marinus:

a fierce voracious fish of the Northern Seas. WOLFISH, colf-ish, a. Resembling a wolf in qualities

or form. OLFNET, bolf-net', n. A kind of net used in fishing

which takes great numbers.
WOLFSBANE, oolf's'ba'n, n. A poisonous plant;

aconite. [Lycopodium. WOLFSCLAW, & Sif's-klå, n. A plant of the genus WOLFSMILK, & Sif's-milk, n. An herb. WOLFSPEACH, & Sif's-pettsh, n. A plant of the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Scheme Lychia and the genus Lychia and

WOLFSPEACH, ôôlf's-pe'tsh, n. A plant of the genus Solanum Lycopersicum.
WOLVERIN, or WOLVERENE, ôôl'vửr-in, or ôôl'vửr-i'n, n. The glutton; a carnivorous animal of cious appetite of North America.
WOLVISH, ôôlv'lsh, a. Resembling a wolf.
WOMAN, ôôm'ún, n. The female of the human race.
WOMAN, ôôm'ún, vi. To make pliant like a woman.
WOMANED, ôôm'únd, a. United with a woman.
WOMANED. ôôm'únd, app. Made pliant; made gen-

WOMANED, ôôm'and, pp. Made pliant; made gentle as a woman. WOMANHATER, ôôm'án-hả't-ủr, n. One that nas

an aversion to the female sex. WOMANHEAD, $\delta\delta$ m'un-hèd, n. The character and WOMANHOOD, $\delta\delta$ m'un-hòd, n. ties of a woman.

WOMANING, ôôm'un-ing, ppr. Making gentle as a woman; softening; showing compassion like a woman. WOMANISH, ôôm'ûn-îsh, a. Suitable to a woman. WOMANISHLY, ôôm'ûn-îsh-lê, ad. In a womanish

womanish. manner WOMANISHNESS, ôôm'un-ish-nes, n. State of being WOMANIZE, ôôm'un-i'z, vt. To emasculate; to effe-

minate. mınate. WOMANIZE, ôôm-ûn-i'z, vi. To make effeminate. WOMANIZED, ôôm-ûn-i'zd, pp. Made effeminate. WOMANIZING, ôôm-ûn-i'z-lug, ppr. Rendering effe-

minate.

WOMANKIND, ôôm'ûn-kêi'nd, n. The female sex. WOMANLY, ôôm'ûn-lê, a. Becoming a woman. WOMANLY, ôôm'ûn-lê, ad. Effeminately.

WOMB, &&m, n. The place of the fœtus in the mother. The place whence any thing is produced. Any cavity. WOMB, 88'm, vt. To breed in secret.

WOMBED, &&'md, pp. Bred in secret. Inclosed as in

a womb.

a womb.

WOMBING, & M-ing, ppr. Inclosing as in the womb: hiding as in the womb. Keeping secret.

WOMBY, & M-ê, a. Capacious.

WOMEN, & M-ê, a. Capacious.

WON, & M-f, a. Plural of woman.

WON, & M-f, vi. To dwell; to live; to have abode.

WON, & M-f, a. Dwelling; habitation.

WONDER, & M-ddr, n. Surprise, caused by something munual or unexpected.

WONDER, ôûn-dûr, n. Surprise, caused by sometime unusual or unexpected.

WONDER, ôûn-dûr, vi. To be struck with admiration.

WONDERED, ôûn-dûr-dûr-dîr, n. One who wonders.

WONDERER, ôun-dûr-dîr, a. Admirable. Strange.

WONDERFUL, ôûn-dûr-fôl, ad. To a wonderful de-

WONDERFULLY, & an-dar-fol-e, ad. In a wonderful WONDERFULNESS & and the following the second

WONDERFULNESS, oun'dar-fol-nes, n. Quality of being wonderful or amazing. WONDERING, oan-dar-ing, ppr. Showing wonder.

Indulging wonder. [amazem WONDERMENT, &dn'-ddr-ment, n. Astonishm WONDEROUS, &dn'-ddr-ds, a. See Wonders. [amazement Astonishment WONDERSTRUCK, oun'dor-strak, a. Amazed.

WONDERWORKING, oun'dur-ourking, a. Doing wondering, onn-dur-barking, a. Doing surprising things.
Wondrous, ban-dras, a. Strange. Surprising.
Wondrously, ban-dras-le, ad. In a strange manner.
Wont, bant, n. Custom; habit; use.
Wont, bant, vi. To use.
Wont, bant, vi. To be used.
Wont, bant, a. A contraction of would not: used for will not.

for will not.

WONTED, 8ant-éd, part. a. Used.

Usual.

WONTEDNESS, ount'ed-nes, n. State of being ac-

WONTLESS, odnet-less, a. Unusual. [customed to. WOO, &b', vi. To court. To sue to for love. WOO, &b', vi. To court. To make love. [Timber. WOOD, &b'd, n. A large and thick collection of trees. WOOD, &b'd, a. Mad; furious; raging.

WOODANEMONE, 88d4å-nêm4ŭn-ê, n. A plant. WOODASHES, 88d4åsh4ëz, n. The ashes or remains

of burnt wood.

WOODBIND, őőd²bi'nd, n. WOODBINE, őőd²bi'n, n. WOODBOUND, őőd²båőnd', a. Incumbered with high woody hedgerows.

WOODCHAT, ood-tshat, n. A species of butcherbird. WOODCHUCK, & &dd'tshûk, n. A hog. (See Chuck.) A species of the marmot: it burrows, and is dormant in winter.

WOODCOCK, &dd'kok, n. A bird of passage with a long bill. The woodcock of the United States is a

smaller hird.

WOODCOCKSHELL, ôôd-kôk-shêl, n. A name given by English naturalists to a peculiar kind of the pur-nura, called by the French, becasse: it is of two spe-

woodcutter, &&de'kût-îng, n. The act of cutting WOODCUTTING, &&d'kût-îng, n. The act of cutting

wood; the business of a woodcutter.
WOODCUTTING, &&d-kůt-îng, ppr. Cutting wood.
WOODDRINK, &&d-drink, n. Decection or infusion of medicinal wood: as, sassafras.

WOODED, &&d'ed, a. Supplied with wood.

WOODEMBERS, &dd-em-barz, n. The char, or refuse of burnt wood.

WOODEN, ôôd'n, a. Made of wood. on wood. WOODENGRAVER, ôôd'én-grav-ur, n. An engraver WOODENGRAVING, &&d'en-gra'v-ing, n. The art

of engraving on wood. Hylography.
WOODFRETTER, &&d-fret-ur, n. A woodworm. WOODGOD, ỗỗđ²gỗd, n. A pretended sylvan deity. WOODHOLE, ỗỗđ²hởl, n. A place where wood is laid

WOODHOUSE, &&d'hà&s', n. A house in which wood WOODINESS, &&d'è-nès, n. Containing much wood. WOODING, &dd-ing, ppr. Getting wood. Supplying

with wood. WOODLAND, 88d-12nd, n. Ground covered with woods. WOODLAND, &&d-land, a. Belonging to woods. WOODLARK, &&d-lark, n. A melodious sort of wild

WOODLAYER, &dd-la-er, n. A young oak, or other

timber-plant, laid down in a hedge among the white WOODLESS, &&d'les, a. Destitute of wood.
WOODLESK, &&d'les, a. In shipbuilding: a piece of

elm, close fitted, and sheathed with copper in the throating, or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising

WOODLOUSE, ôod-laos, n. An insect: the millepes,

WOODLY, 86d-16, ad. Madly. [or millipedes. WOODMAN, 88d-2man, n.] A sportsman. A hunter. WOODSMAN, 88d-2man, n.] A coarse, hairy stuff, made

of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. WOODMITE, &&d'mi't, n. A small insect found in old wood.

WOODMONGER, &&d-mångg-år, n. A woodseller. WOODMOTE, &&d-måt, n. In England: the ancient name of the forest court, now the court of attachment. WOODNESS, & & d'nes, n. Anger; rage; madness. WOODNIGHTSHADE, & & d'ni't-sha'd, n. A plant.

WOODNOTE, ööd-nö't, n. Wild musiek. WOODNYMPH, ööd-nimf', n. A fabled goddess of the woods.

WOODOFFERING, ood-of-ar-ing, n. Wood burnt on the altar.

tne atar,
WOODPECK, &&d'pėk, n.
WOODPECKER, &&d'pėk-år, n.
WOODPIGEON, &&d'pėl-år, n.
WOODCULVER, &&d'v-år, n.
A wild pigeon.

WOODPUCERON, &d-pu-ser-on, ". A small insect, of a grayish colour, with two hollow horns on the hind part of the body: it penetrates into the wood. WOODREVE, ood-re'v, n. One who has the care of

woods.

lavender and sage.

WOODSERE, ood'sê'r, n. The time when there is

no sap in the tree.

WOODSHOCK, ôôd'shôk, n. The fisher, or wejack, a quadruped of the wescl l.ind, in North America. WOODSOOT, ood'sot', n. Soot from burnt wood,

found useful as a manure.

WOODSORREL, őődésőréd, n. A plant. WOODSPITE, őődéspi't, n. A name given in some

WOODSY11E, 60d-sprt, n. A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.
WOODWARD, &&d-od'rd, n. An overlooker of woods.
WOODWASH, &&d-&\delta h, n. A name sometimes applied to dyers' broom.
WOODWAXEN, &&d-&\delta ks/n, n. A plant of the genus Genista, dyers' broom.

WOODWORM, &&d-&urm, n. A worm bred in wood. WOODY, &&d-&, a. Abounding with wond.
WOOED, &&d-\text{in}, pp. Courted. Solicited in love.
WOOER, &&-\text{dr}, n. One who courts a woman.
WOOF, &&f, n. The set of threads that crosses the

warp. The weft.

WOOING, &&-Ing, ppr. Courting a woman. Soliciting.

WOOINGLY, &&-Ing-lè, ad. Pleasingly.

WOOL, &&I, n. The fleece of sheep.

WOOLBALL, &&-Ing-lè, al. A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of a sheep.

WOOLCOMBER, ôôl'kôm-år, n. One whose business is to comb wool.

WOOLD, &&'ld, vt. To wind: particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are joined, for confining and supporting them.

WOOLDED, & ld-ed, pp. Bound fast with ropes. Wound round as a mast or yard, made of two pieces.

WOOLDER, &&/d-år, n. A stick used in woolding.
WOOLDING, &&/d-år, n. The act of winding a rope
round a mast or yard: the rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOLDING, oo'ld-ing, pp. Binding fast with ropes: particularly binding together two pieces to form a mast or yard, by winding a rope round them.

WOOLDRIVER, ôôl'dri'v-år, n. One who buys wool and carries it to market.

and carries to market with the wool not stripped off.

WOOLFEL, 861-461, n. A skin with the wool not stripped off.

WOOLLEN, 881-46n, n. Cloth made of wool.

WOOLLEN, 881-46n, a. Made of wool.

WOOLLENDRAPER, 881-46n-dra'p-dr, n. One who

deals in woollen goods. WOOLLENDRAPERY, & bl-en-dra p-dr-e, n. Woollen-

manufactured goods. WOOLLINESS, ool'ê-nes, n. State or quality of being woolly.

WOOLLY, & le a. Clothed with wool. Resembling WOOLLYPASTINUM, & le pastin un n. A name given, in the East Indics, to a species of red orpiment or arsenic.

WOOLPACK, ööl-pāk, n. A bag of wool. The seat WOOLSACK, ööl-sāk, n. of the judges in the house of lords.

WOOLSTAPLE, ool'sta'pl, n. A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u

WOOLSTAPLER, &&l'sta'p-lur, n. One who deals in

WOOLTRADE, &&l'tra'd, n. The trade in wool.

WOOLTRADER, δδί/trå/d-fr, n. A trader in wool. WOOLTRADING, δδί/trå/d-fr, p. ppr. Trading in wool. WOOLWARD, δδί/cård, ad. In wool.

WOOLWINDER, obl'bi'nd-år, n. A person who winds and makes up wool in bundles to be packed for sale.

WOOP, &b'p, n. A bird. WOOS, &b's, n. Sea-weed. An herb. WOOTS, &b'tz, n. Indian steel: a metallic substance imported from the East Indies, valued as the material of edge tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumen and silica.

WORD, bird', n. A single part of speech. Affirmation. Scripture. Word of God. The second person of the

ever-adorable Trinity: a scripture term.
WORD, ôård', vi. To dispute.
WORD, ôård', vt. To express in proper
overpower by words. To express in proper words. fat words. WORDCATCHER, bård'kåtsh'år, n. One who cavils WORDED, bård'ed, pp. Expressed in words.

WORDER, ourd'ur, n. A speaker. words.

WORDINESS, bard'e-nes, n. State of abounding with WORDING, bard'ing, n. The act of expressing in words.

WORDING, öård-ling, ppr. Expressing in words.
WORDISH, öård-lish, a. Respecting words. [ing.
WORDISHNESS, öård-lish-nes, n. Manner of word-

WORDLESS, burd-lès, a. Silent. WORDY, burd-lè, a. Full of words. WORE, bb'. The pret. of Wear. Wasted. Destroyed. Decayed.

WORK, öurk', n. Toil; labour; employment. fabrick. Action; feat; deed. Any thing made.

WORK, ôårk', vt. pret. and pp. worked or wrought. To manufacture. To effect. To manage. WORK, ôårk', vi. To labour. To ferment. To act in-

WORKED, őűrkd', pp. Moved; stirred; mixed. Moulded; Shaped. solved. Fermented, &c. WORKER, őűrk'űr, n. Whoever or whatever works. WORKFELLOW, őőrk'fêl'ő, n. One engaged in the

work with another. [ing. WORKFOLK, δårk-fδ/k, n.Persons employed in work-WORKHOUSE, δårk-håδ/s, n. A place where WORKINGHOUSE, δårk-lng-håδ/s, didlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

vagabonus are condemned to taouir.

WORKING, ôårk-ing, n. Motion. Fermentation.

WORKING, ôårk-ing, ppr. Labouring; moving; fermenting; making, &c.

WORKINGDAY, ôårk-ing-då', n. Day on which la-

bour is permitted.

WORKMAN, öårk/mån, n. An artificer.
WORKMANLIKE, öårk/mån-li/k, a. Skilful.
WORKMANLY, öårk/mån-le, a. Well performed.
WORKMANLY, öårk/mån-le, a.d. Skilfull.

WORKMANSHIP, öurk'mun-ship, n. Manufacture.

The art of working. WORKMASTER, burk'ma's-tur, n. The performer of

any work. WORKSHOP, bark-shop, n. The place where the

workman carries on his work. WORKWOMAN, bûrk-côm-cùn, n. A woman that

works for hire.

WORKYDAY, &årk²è-då', n. The day not the sabbath. WORLD, &årld', n. The great collective idea of all bodies whatever. The earth. WORLDLINESS, &årld²lè-nės, n. Covetonsness.

WORLDLING, öarld-ling, n. A mortal set upon profit.
WORLDLY, öarld-lie, a. Relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. [life.
WORLDLY, öarld-le, ad. With relation to the present

WORLDLYMINDED, & arld-le-mi'nd-ed, a. Absorbed

in worldly concerns. WORLDLYMINDEDNESS,&årld-le-mi'nd-ed-nes, n. A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety, and attention to spiritual concerns.

WORM, öurm', n. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. Animal bred in the body. The animal that spins silk. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. Any thing spiral. A supposed membrane or ligament

Any thing spiral. A supposed memorane or ngament under the tongue of a dog.

WORM, ôārm', vi. To work secretly.

WORM, ôārm', vi. To drive by slow and secret means. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows how, from running mad.—

[Whoever was the author of this additional and satisfied a consequency of the term "Wrym" as any rical no-explanation of the term "Worm," as applied to a dog, he has only shown his own absurdity, by the positive assertions he has made of the non-existence of an operation of which he is totally ignorant. The fact is, that there is a round, white, soft nerve, of about an inch and nearly a half long, that lies not far from the point of the under part of a dog's tongue, which the compiler of this dictionary has often removed; and the positive effect of which removal is, that though the dog may be bitten by a mad dog, he will not bite any person; but I am not certain whether his being wormed, as it is called, will prevent him from going mad. Take a puppy, or a small dog, between your knees,—the back of his head must of course be undermost; and take firm hold of the point of his tongue with a towel, to prevent the tongue from slipping through your fingers; then, with a sharp pointed penknife, or a lancet, make a small longitudinal incision of the skin that lies over the nerve, sufficient to uncover it, and allow you to immediately put a wire, or single prong fork, crosswise under the nerve. Not removing the fork, then with your right hand thumb, and first finger, with or without a cloth, move the fork along from you till you uncover the nerve at the extreme point from you, and then lay aside the fork, and with your thumb and finger, take hold of the end of the nerve which you have uncovered, and draw it towards you, and you will immediately free the end next to you, and draw the whole nerve out. A puppy so wormed will not dog, being properly held by an assistant, may be wormed in the same way, and with the same ease. J. K.] WORMEAT, ôůrm'ê't, a.

WORMEAT, ôårm'ê't, a. } Gnawed by worms. WORMEATEN, ôårm'ê'tn, a. } Old; worthless. WORMEATENNESS, burm'etn'nes, n. Rottenness.

WORMED, & armd', pp. Cleared by a worm or screw; wound spirally round a cable between the strands wound round a smaller rope with spun yarn. Drawn from a person by artfully coaxing and flattering him applied to a secret, &c. so discovered. Taken out of the under part of a dog's tongue. See WORM. WORMGRASS, ourm-gras, n. A plant of the genus

Spigelia.

WORMING, &drm-ing, ppr. Entering by insinuation; drawing a secret from a person by insinuation. Drawing out with a worm or screw. Taking the nerve out from the under part of a dog's tongue.—J. K. WORMLIKE, ourm-lik, a. Resembling a worm.

Spiral; vermicular. WORMPOWDER, őűrm-paő-dűr, n. A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines. WORM SEED, barn-se'd, n. A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines, said to be brought from Persia; and to be the produce of a species of Artimesia. A plant

also of the genus Chenopodium.
WORMTINCTURE, öğrm'tink'tyğr, n. A tincture prepared from earthworms dried, pulverized, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and

WORMWOOD, ônrm'ôôd, n. A plant. WORMWOODFLY, ourm'ood-fli', n. A small black

fly found on the stalks of wormwood.
WORMY, öår-me, a. Full of worms. Groveling. WORN, &d'rn, pp. of wear. Worn out is quite consumed.

WORNIL, & dr'-nil, n. Maggots generated in the backs of cows in the summer.

WORRIED, ôắr-c'd, pp. Harassed; teased. Torn; mangled. Troubled by importunities. WORRIER, čắr-c-tr, n. One who worries or torments.

i 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

WORRY, our'e, vt. To tear or mangle. To persecute WORRY, ôûr-ce, vt. To tear or mangie. To persecute brutally. [teasing. Tearing. WORRYING, ôår-ce-lng, ppr. Harassing; vexing; WORSE, ôårs', a. The comparative of bad: bad, worse, worst. More bad. WORSE, ôårs', a. In a manner more bad. WORSE, ôårs', n. The loss. Something less good. WORSE, ôårs', vt. To put to disadvantage. WORSED, ôårs'd, pp. Received more injury than another; defeated. WORSEN, ôårs'n, vt. To worse. WORSEN, ôårs'n, vt. To worse. Greater injury.

greater injury.

WORSENING, öårs-én-ing, ppr. Punishing more; de-

WORSER, ours'ur, a. A barbarous word, formed by corrupting worse with the usual comparative termination.

WORSHIP, öår-ship, n. A title of honour. Adoration; religious act of reverence. Honour. Civil deference.

Idolatry of lovers.

WORSHIP, öur'ship, vt. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. To treat with civil reverence. To honour with amorous respect. [tion. WORSHIP, öår-ship, vi. To perform acts of adora-WORSHIPFUL, öår-ship-föl, a. Claiming respect by

any character or dignity.

WORSHIPFULLY, ôar-ship-fôl-ê, ad. Respectfully.

WORSHIPPED, ôar-shipd, pp. Reverenced with supreme respect; adored; venerated. WORSHIPPER, odr'ship dr, n. Adorer; one that

worships.

WORSHIPPING, our'ship-ing, ppr. Adoring : paying divine honours to; treating with supreme reverence.

WORSING, öårs-'ing, ppr. Defeating; injuring more. WORST, öårst', a. Most bad; most ill. WORST, öårst', n. The most calamitous or wicked

state; ill.

WORST, burst', vt To defeat.

WORSTED, ôårst-éd, pp. Defeated; overthrown.
WORSTED, ôårst-éd, n. Yarn spun from combed
WOSTED, ôås-téd, n. wool.
WORSTED, ôårs-téd, a. Consisting of worsted; made

of worsted yarn.

WORSTING, darst-ling, ppr. Defeating; overthrowing,
WORT, bart, n. A plant of the cabbage kind. New beer, either unfermented or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, δůrth, n. Price; value. Virtue.

WORTH, δůrth, vi.

WURTH, δěrth, vi.

WORTH, δůrth. In the termination of the names of places, comes from vorth, a court or farm, or vorthis, a street or road.

ing of. WORTH, öårth', a. Equal in price or value. Deserv-WORTHIED, öår the'd, pp. Rendered worthy; exalted. WORTHILY, our thil-e, ad. Suitably. Deservedly.

Justly. Inity. Virtue.

WORTHINESS, öår-thé-nés, n. Desert; merit. Dig-WORTHLESS, öår-thé-lés, a. Having no virtues. WORTHLESSNESS, öårthélés-nés, n. Want ofvalue.

WORTHY, őűr-thé, n. A man laudable for any emi-

nent quality.

WORTHY, δůr-thê, a. Deserving. Valuable; having
worth. Noble.

WORTHY, δůr-thê, vt. To render worthy.

WORTHYING, öar-the-ing, ppr. Rendering worthy;

worth first, our and may first exalting.

WOT, \dots', vi.

WOTE, \dots', vi.

WOVE, \dots'v. The pret. and part. pass. of weave.

WOVEN, \dots'vn. The part. pass. of weave.

WOULD, \dots'vn. The pret. of will. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray.

WOULD, \dots'\dot WOULDING, 86'ld-ing, n. Motion of desire; inci-

piency of purpose.

WOUND, ôô'nd, n. A hurt given by violence.

WOUND, ôô'nd, vt. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, ôâônd'. The pret. and part. pass. of wind.

WOUND, ôâônd', pp. Raised up. Blown; sounded.

Encircled. Insinuated.

WOUNDED, & ond-ed, pp. Hurt; injured; having received a wound.

WOUNDER, ôô'nd-år, n. One that wounds.

WOUNDING, ôb'nd-ing, ppr. Hurting; injuring; inflicting a wound.

WOUNDLESS, 88'nd-les, a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, 88'nd-8urt, n. A plant.

WOUNDY, ôdôn-'dê, a. Excessive.
WOX, ôdks',
WOXE, ôdks',
The pret. of wax. Became.
WOXEN, ôôks'n. The pp. of to wax.

WRACK, råk', or rék', n. Ruin. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. See WRECK. WRACK, råk', or rék', vt. To destroy in the water; to

torture

WRACKED, råkd', pp. Destroyed in the water. WRECKED, råkd', pp. Tortured; tormented WRACKFUL, råk'föl, or råk'föl, a. Ruinous; destructive. WRACKING, råk-fing, ppr. Destroying in the water. WRECKING, råk-fing, ppr. Tormenting; torturing. WRAINBOLT, rå'n-bö'lt, n. See WRINGBOLT.

WRAITH, rath, n. The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the North of Scotland.

WRANGLE, rång'gl, n. A quarrel.

WRANGLE, rång'gl, vi. To dispute peevishly.

WRANGLED, rångld', pp. Contested; disputed angrily; contended with bad temper and noise.
WRANGLER,rång'gle'r,n. A perverse, disputative man.
WRANGLESOME, rång'gl-såm, a. Contentious;

quarrelsome.

WRANGLING, rangg'ling, n. The act of disputing angrily.

WRANGLING, rångg-ling, ppr. Disputing with noise and anger; contending angrily.

WRAP, rap, vt. To cover with something rolled or

thrown round.

WRAPPER, rapt', \ Wound round; covered up. Lost WRAPPE, rapt', pp. \ in thought and reflection. WRAPPER, rap2ar, n. One that wraps. That in which any thing is wrapped. WRAPPING, rap2ang, ppr. Folding; involving; in-

closing

WRAPRASCAL, råp-rås-kål, n. An upper (rather

outer) coat. Not a very elegant word, though it may be tolerated as a slang or jocular one.—J.K. WRASS, rås', n. A fish: the labrustinea, called WRASSE, rås', n. turdus vulgaris, or tinea marina, the sea-tench, or old-wife, by authors. In figure like the carp, and covered with large scales.

WRATH, råth, or rå'th, n. Anger; fury; rage. WRATHFUL, rå'th-fôl, or rå'th-fôl, a. Angry; raging. WRATHFULLY, rå'th-fôl-ê, or rå'th-fôl-ê, ad. Pas-

WRATHLESS,rå'th-lės,or rå'th-lės,a. Free from anger WRATHY, rå'th-ė, a. Very angry. WRAWL, rå'l, vi. To cry as a eat. WREAK, rė'k, n. Revenge; vengeance.

WREAK, rê'k, vt. Old pret. and part. pas. of wroke and wroken, now wreaked. To revenge. To execute any violent design.

WREAKED, rekd, pp. Executed in vengeance. Revenged.

WREAKFUL, rê/k-fôl, a. Revengeful; angry.

WREAKFUL, re'k-fol, a. Revengeru; angry. WREAKING, re'k-fing, ppr. Executing vengeance upon. WREATH, re'th, n. A garland; a chaplet. WREATH, re'th, vt. To curl; to twist; to convolve. WREATH, re'th, vt. To be interwoven. WREATHED, re'thd, pp. Twisted round; wound about. WREATHING, re'th-fing, ppr. Winding round about;

encircling. WREATHY, rê'th-ê, a. Spiral; curled; twisted. WRECK, rêk', n. Destruction by being driven on rocks

or shallows at sca. Ruin. The thing wreeked. Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed sands; to ruin.

WRECK, rék', vt. To destroy by dashing on rocks or WRECK, rék', vi. To suffer wreek.
WRECKED, rékd', pp. Dashed on rocks or sand, and broken up. Ruined in circumstances.
WRECKFUL, rék'£63, a. Causing wreek.

WRECKING, rekeing, ppr. Rushing against rocks; dashing on the strand. Ruining in fortune.

WREN, ren', n. A small bird.

WREN(H, rentsh', n. A violent pull or twist. A sprain. An instrument for screwing and unscrewing iron or

wooden work. [to distort. WRENCH, rentsh', vt. To wrest; to force. To sprain; WRENCHED, rentshd', pp. Twisted with violence; when the pulled.
WRENCHING, reinshafing, ppr. Violently pulling away; separating from something.
WREST, rest', vt. To extort by force.
WREST, rest', n. Distortion; violence. An instru-

ment to tune. [wrest. WRESTED, rest'ed, pp. Pulled violently away from a

Distorted; perverted to a bad meaning or

person. Bistotes, p. 100 purpose. WRESTER, rést-lng, ppr. Twisting. Taking violently away. Distorting; perverting; turning from a right use or meaning, to a wrong and bad one. WRESTLE, rés/1, vt. To overcome in wrestling. WRESTLE, rés/1, vi. To struggle; to contend. WRESTLE: abd/- nn. Contended in wrestling.

WRESTLED, résld', pp. Contended in wrestling. WRESTLER, rést'lår, n. One who wrestles. WRESTLING, rést'lång, ppr. Contending in wrestling.

WRETCH, rétsh', n. A miserable mortal. WRETCHED, rétsh'éd, a. Miserable. Paltry. Worth-

less. Despicable.
WRETCHEDLY, rêtsh-'éd-lê, ad. Unhappily. Meanly. WRETCHEDNESS, retsh'ed-nes, n. Misery. picableness.

WRETCHLESS, rék'lés, a. Careless. WRETCHLESSNESS, rék'lés-nés, n. Carelessness.

WRIED, ri'd, pp. Made to deviate. Distorted; twisted. WRIED, ri'd, pp. Made to deviate. Distorted; twisted. WRIG, rig', vt. To move to and fro. [motions. WRIGGLE, rig'l, vt. To move to and fro with short WRIGGLE, rig'l, vt. To introduce by shifting motion. WRIGGLED, rig'ld', pp. Moved with short motions, or twistings, from side to side. RIGG LING, rig'ling, ppr. Moving with short motions from side to side.

tions from side to side. WRIGHT, ri't, n. A workman.

WRING, ring', n. Action of anguish. WRING, ring', vt. To twist. To squeeze. To persecute with extortion.

WRING, ring', vi, To writhe with anguish. WRINGBOLT, ring'bô'lt, n. A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers, till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.

WRINGED, ringd', pp. Twisted; forced by twist-WRUNG, rung', pp. Ing. Distorted. WRINGER, ring'ur, n. One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

WRINGING, ring-ing, ppr. Squeezing with violence.
Distorting. Extorting.
WRINKLE, ringk'l, n. Furrow of the skin or the face.

Rumple of cloth.
WRINKLE, ringk'l, vt. To contract into furrows.

WRINKLED, ringkld', pp. Contracted into furrows

and ridges. WRINKLING, ringk-ling, ppr. Contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRINGSTAVES, ring'ståvz, n. Strong bars of wood used in applying wringbolts.
WRIST, rist', n. The joint by which the hand is joined

to the arm.

WRISTBAND, rist'bånd, n. The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rlt', n. Scripture; the Bible. A legal instrument WRIT, rlt'. The pret. of write. WRITATIVE, ri't-å-tlv, a. Disposed to write.

WRITE, ri't, vt. To express by means of letters. To engrave. To produce as an author.
WRITE, ri't, vi. To tell in books. To send letters. To compose.

WRITER, ri't-ur, n. An author.
WRITHE, ri'th, vt. To twist with violence. To distort.
WRITHE, ri'th, vt. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITHED, ri'thd, pp. Distorted. Forced by violence from a straight to a bent form. Twisted with agony or torture.

WRITHING, ri'th-ing, ppr. Distorting. Twisting with agony from its natural form.
WRITHLE, rith'l, vt. To wrinkle.

WRITHLED, rith'ld, pp. Wrinkled. Drawn up; drawn together.

WRITHLING, rith-ling, ppr. Wrinkling. Drawing

WRITING, ri't-ing, n. The act of forming letters on paper, wood, stone, &c. An inscription. A legal instrument. A written paper of any kind.
WRITING, ri't-ing, ppr. Forming letters with a pen,

style, or graver.
WRITINGMASTER, ri't-ing-må's-tůr, n. One who

teaches to write.

teaches to write.

WRITINGS, ri't-fngz, n. pl. Legal instruments.

WRITTEN, rit'n, pp. of write. Expressed in writing.

WRIZZLED, riz'ld, a. Wrinkled.

WROKEN, rô'kn. The pp. of wreak. Revenged.

WRONG, rông', n. An injury. Error.

WRONG, rông', a. Not just. Not true.

WRONG, rông', ad. Not rightly; amiss.

WRONG, rông', vt. To injure.

WRONGDDER, rông'dô'dr, n. An injurious person.

WRONGED. rông'. np. Injured; treated unjustly;

WRONGED, rongd', pp. Injured; treated unjustly; charged unjustly.

charged unjustly.

WR ONGER, rông-tổt, n. He that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rông-tổt, a. Injurious; unjust.

WRONGFULLY, rông-tổt-ê, ad. Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, rông-hễd-êd, Having a perverse:

WRONGHEADED, rông-hễd-êd, understanding.

WRONGHEADEDNESS, rông-²ēd-ēd-nēs, n. Per-

Erroneousness. WRONGING, rong'ing, ppr. Injuring; treating un-

justly. WRONGLESS, rong'les, a. Void of wrong.

WRONGLESSLY, rong-les-le, ad. Without injury to any

WRONG LY, rong le, ad. Unjustly; amiss. WRONG NESS, rong nes, n. Wrong disposition. WROTE, rot. The pret. and part. of write. Wi Written

is now generally used for the participle.

WROTH, ra'th, a. Angry.
WROUGHT, ra'th. The pret. and part. of work.
Worked; laboured. Gained. Manufactured. Worked; laboured. Gained. Manufactured. WRUNG, rung. The pret. and pp. of wring. Twisted; squeezed. Harassed. Tortured. Extorted by WRY, ri'. a. Crooked; distorted. [force. WRY, ri', vt. To distort. WRY, ri', vt. To deviate from the right direction. WRYING, ri'ng, ppr. Making distorted; twisting WRYNECK, ri'nes, n. A bird. WRYNESS, ri'nes, n. Deviation from the right way. WYCHELM, ôltsh'elm, n. A particular species of the also.

elm.

X.

, eks', n. Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English Language. An attempt has lately been made to introduce from the French, the last three or four words: two seem to have been once received; and the sea-term is yet in nse.—Todd's Johnson—which contains only the words Xebex, Xenodochy, Xerophagy, and Xylography. The other words which I have given have been more recently adopted in the language.—J. K., eks. The numeral letter for ten.

ANTHIDE, zån-thid, n. A compound of xantho-ANTHIDE, zån-thid, n. gene and a metal.

ANTHOGENE, zån-thid-gé-né, n. The base of a new acid, from a solution of pure potassa and bisul-phuret of carbon, and hydrogen. It is named from the yellow colour of its compounds.

EBEC, zê'běk, n. A small three-masted vessel, navi-

gated in the Mediterranean.

| XENODOCHY, zê-nôd-ôk-ê, n. Reception of strangers; hospitality

ZEROCOLLYRIUM, zê-rô-côl-lîr-yam, n. A dry

collyrium, or eyesalve.

XEROMYRUM, zér-ô-ml'rům, n. A dry ointment

XEROPHAGY, zé-rôf'á-gé, n. Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals. A fast so named, observed by the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, zê-rôf-thål-mê, n. A dry red soreness, or itching of the eyes, without swelling or

a discharge of the humours.

XIPHIAS, zísí-ýás, n. The swordfish. XIPHOID, zísí-áé'd, n. The ziphoid, or ensiform cartilage, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the

XYLOGRAPHY, zîl-òg'raf-ê, n. The art of engraving XYSTER, zis'ter, n. A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

, bi', n. At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though perhaps erroncously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, it is a vowel, and has the sound of i. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two i i's would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the u. Ywas much used by the Saxons, whence y is found for i in the old English writers .-Johnson's and all other Dictionaries. I have demonstrated already, in my Exposition of the Principles of Speech, that it is a vowel and a diphthong.

is in old English sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from the Saxon augmentum of

the preterite.

ACHT, êôt', n. A ship for carrying passengers.

AGER, êå'går, n. A horseman.

AHOO, êå'hô', n. A word said to have been coined by Dean Swift. Chesterfield uses it for a savage;

or, one resembling a savage. AK, êåk', n. An ox found in Thibet: its horns cylindric, curving outwards; long pendant hair, and villous horse-like tail. The grunting ox of Pennant. AM, êam', n. A root that grows in America and the [like a plum. South Sea islands.

AMBO, êam-bô, n. A kind of plant, producing fruit ANKEE, cangkte. A corrupt pronunciation of the word English, by the native Indians of America. ANOLITE, can-ô-li't, n. A mineral, called also axo-

nite, or humerstone, whose crystals resemble an ax.

AP, ĉåp', vi. To bark. APON, ĉå'pon, n. The cassine, or South Sea tea. The ilex cassine, or youpon, is a shrub growing in the southern states, used as tea and a medicine.

ARD, êå'rd, n. Inclosed ground adjoining to a house. A measure of three feet. The supports of [yard cows. the sails. ARD, éå'rd, vt. To confine cattle to the yard; as, to ARDARM, éå'rd-å'rm, n. Either half of a ship's

yard, from the centre, or mast, to the end.

ARDED, êå'rd-êd, pp. Confined to the yard. Fed in the yard.

[Feeding in the yard. ARDING, êå'rd-land, ppr. Confining to the yard. ARDLAND, êå'rd-land, n. A quantity of land, various, according to the place: as, at Wimbledon, in Surrey, it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some, thirty; and in others, forty acres.

ARDSTICK, éå/rd-stik, n. A stick three feet in

length, used as a measure of cloth, &c. ARDWAND, éå/rd-bånd, n. A measure of a yard.

YARE, êå'r, a. Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager YARELY, êå'r-lê, ad. Dexterously; skilfully. YARK, êå'rk. See YERK. YARN, êå'rn, n. Spun wool; woollen thread. YARR, êår', rt. To growl like a dog.

YARRISH, êår-fsh, a. Having a rough dry taste. YARROW, êår-fs, n. A plant. YATE, êå't, n. Still our northern word for gate; pro-

nounced yet, or yat. YAW, ed, n. The unsteady motion which a ship makes

in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course.

right or left of her course.

YAWL, êâ'l, n. \(\) a little vessel belonging to a ship, for YAUL, êâ'l, n. \(\) convenience of passing to and from it. YAWL, êâ'l, n. \(\) oscitation. Gape; hiatus. [gape. YAWN, êâ'n, vt. To open the jaw or mouth wide; to YAWN, êâ'n, vt. To gape; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness. To open wide. To oscitate.

YAWNED, êà'nd, pp. Gaped. Opened the mouth YAWNING, êà'n-ing, n. The act of opening the mouth

wide; the act of gaping. YAWNING, êd'n-ing, a. Sleepy; slumbering.

YAWNING, ea'n-ing, ppr. Opening the mouth wide,

gaping open. YAWS, ea'z, n. A severe cutaneous disease of Africa, introduced into the West Indies; said to be named from yaw, a raspberry: called by nosologists frambesia, from the French framboise, a raspberry. It affects a person but once, and is propagated by the infection of the matter of the pustules applied to any

nnection of the matter of the pustules applied to any part of the body where the skin is broken.
YCLAD, & klåd', part. for hid. Clothed.
YCLEPT, & klåd', part. pass. of to dread. Dreaded.
YDRAD, & dråd', part. pass. of to dread. Dreaded.
YE, & dråd', part. pass. of to dread.
YEA, & dråd', vi. A particle of affirmation; meaning it is so, or is it so?
YEAD, & dråd. vi.)

YEAD, êê'd, vi. Preterite, yode. To go; to march.

YEAN, êê'n, vt. To bring forth a lamb, or a kid. YEAN, êê'n, vt. To bring young. YEANED, êê'nd, part. a. Brought forth, as a lamb.

YEANED, êê'nd, pp. Produced a lamb, or kid. [kid. YEENING, êê'-nlng, ppr. Bringing forth a lamb, or YEENLING, êê'n-ling, n. The young of sheep.

YEENLING, ee n-nug, n. A. Yeen YEAR, êê'r, n. Twelve months.
YEARED, êê'rd, a. Containing years.
YEARBOOK, êê'r-bôk, n. Law reports published anYEARLING, êê'r-ling, a. Being a year old.

YESTY, êé'st-ê, a. Frothy; spumy.
YET, êét', conj. Nevertheless; however.
YET, êét', cai. Over and above. Once again. At this
YEVEN, êêt'en, for given.
YEW, êê', n. A tree of tough wood, used for bows, YEARLY, êê'r-lê, a. Annual. YEARLY, êê'r-lê, ad. Once a year. YEARN, êê'rn, or êê'rn, vt. To grieve; to vex. YEARN, êê'rn, or êê'rn, vi. To feel great internal uneasiness: it implies tenderness or pity. and planted in churchyards.
YEWEN, 8846n, a. Made of the wood of yew.
YEX, êcks/, vi. To have the hiccough.
YFERE, ê-fê'r, ad. Together. YEARNED, éé'rnd, pp. Pained; grieved. Anxiously desired. YEARNFUL, êê'rn-fôl, a. Mournful. YEARNING, êê'r-ning, n. Act of being moved with pity or tenderness. Longing; having a longing de-YIELD, ê d'id, vt. To produce in general. To afford.
To allow; to concede. To permit; to grant. To
emit; to expire. To resign. To surrender.
YIELD, ê d'id, vi. To submit. To concede; to allow. sire; strong emotion of desire, tenderness, or pity. YEARNING, éér-ning, ppr. Feeling an anxious painful desire for or towards a person, or thing. ing to see a person or thing.
YEAST, êê'st. See YEST.
YEASTY, êê'st-ê, a. Frothy; foamy; spongy. Like
YELK, êêlk', n. The yellow part of the egg: pro-To give place.
YIELDABLENESS, ê ê'ld-âbl-nês, n. Disposition to [yest. Like comply with. nounced yolk. YIELDANCE, êê'ld-ans, n. Act of producing. Con. YELL, &&!, n. A cry of horror.
YELL, &&!, vt. To utter with a yell.
YELL, &&!, vi. To cry out with horror and agony.
YELLING,&!-ling, n. The act of screaming hideously. cession. YIELDED, êê'ld-êd, pp. Produced; afforded; con ceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered. YIELDER, ĉĉ'dd-ur, n. One who yields. YIELDING, ĉĉ'dd-lng, n. Act of giving up. YELLING, éé'l-îng, ppr. Uttering hideous outcries: YIELDING, êê'ld-ling, ppr. Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing.
YIELDINGLY, êê'ld-ling-lê, ad. With compliance.
YIELDINGNESS, êê'ld-ling-nês, n. Disposition to give shrieking. YELLOW, éčl-ô, n. Yellow colour. YELLOW, ččl-ô, a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

YELLOW, ėė̃l'ė̃, vt. To render yellow.

YELLOW, ėė̃l'ė̃, vt. To grow yellow.

YELLOWBLOSSOMED, ėė̃l'ė́-blòs-ūmd, a. Furup any point. YOJAN, ĉô-jan, n. In the East-Indies, a measure or distance of five miles. YOKE, †ô/k, n. The bandage placed on the neek of nished with yellow flowers.

YELLOWBOY, éél-2-b-bá-2/n. A gold coin.

YELLOWEARTH, éél-2-èrti, n. A soft yellowish minoral found at Wehraw, in Upper Lusatia.

YELLOWFEVER, éél-2-fé-vår, n. A malignant disdraught oxen. A mark of servitude. A chain; a link; a bond. A couple.
YOKE, êô'k, vt. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. To join or couple with another. To enslave. YOKE, ĉô'k, vi. To be joined together. [coupled. YOKEL, ĉô'kd, pp. Confined in a yoke. Joined: YOKELM, ĉô'k-ĉlm, n. A tree. YOKEFELLOW, ĉô'k-fêl-ð, Companion in labour. YOKEMATE, ĉô'k-mâ't, n. Mate; fellow. ease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a vellowish colour. YELLOWGOLDS, êêl-cô-gô'lds, n. A flower. YELLOWHAMMER, êêl-cô-hằm-tur, n. A bird. YELLOWISH, éél-d-ish, n. Approaching to yellow. YELLOWISHNESS, éél-cô-ish-nès, n. A colour ap-YOKING, êô'k-ing, ppr. Putting a yoke on. Joining; coupling proaching to yellow. YELLOWNESS, éél-6-nés, n. Being yellow. YOLD, êô'ld, for yielded. Obsolete.
YOLK, êô'k, n. The yellow part of an egg. See Yelk.
YOLP, êôlp'. See Yelp.
YON, êôn', a.
Being at a distance within lousy. YELLOWS, éčl¹ós, n. A disease in horses. YELP, éčlp' vi. To bark as a beadle-nound. YELPING, éčlp²ing, ppr. Barking in a particular Being at a distance within YOND, êônd', a. YONDER, êôn'důr, a. view. YENITE, êén-i't, n. A mineral found in the Isle of Elba, and in other places, of a brown or brownish-YON, éônd', ad. YONDER, éôn'dar, ad. black colour, and is called zenite, or jenite, in com-YOND, &ond, a. Mad; furious.
YORE, &ô'r, or of Yore. Of old time; long ago.
YOU, &'r, pron. The oblique case of ye.
YOUNG, &ng, a. Not old; used of animal life.
Irnorant; weak. It is applied to vegetable life: as, memoration of the battle of Jena, and Lievrite, from its discoverer. YEOMAN, êd'mån, n. A farmer; a gentleman farmer. A kind of soldier; whence yeomen of the guard. YEOMANLY, êô-mûn lê, a. Of or belonging to a young trees. veoman YEOMANRY, êô-mun-rê, n. The collective body of YOUNG, eding', n. The offspring of animals collectively. YOUNGER, eung-ur, a. comp. Not so old as another. yeomen.
YERK, êċrk', vt. To throw out or move with a spring, as a horse when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. To lash.
YERK, êċrk', vi. To move as with jerks.
YERK, êċrk', n. A quick motion.
YERKED, êċrkd', pp. Thrown or thrust with a sudden swart spring. YOUNGEST, eung-est, a. superl. Having the least ag. YOUNGISH, eung-ish, a. Somewhat young. YOUNGLING, eung-ling, n. Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, éång-lê, a. Youthful. [weakly.
YOUNGLY, éång-lê, ad. Early in life. Ignorently;
YOUNGSTER, éångk-lêr, n. }
YOUNGKUR, éångk-lêr, n. }
YOUNGKUR, éångk-lêr, n. Youth.
YOUNGTH, éngrh, n. Youth.
YOUR, éðr, pron. Belonging to you. Yours is used when the substantive is understood; as, this book is den smart spring spring. YERKING, êčrk²ng, ppr. Thrusting with a quick YERN, êčrk²ng, tt. See YEARN.

YES, êčs', or ŷls', ad. A term of affirmation; opposed YEST, êčs's, n. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. Foam; froth. when the substantive is understood: as, this book is others. YESTER, éés'tůr, or ýîs'tůr, a. Being next before YOURSELF, eb'r-self, n. You, even you; YOUTH, & o'th, n. The time from fourteen to twenty-eight. Young men: collectively.
YOUTHFUL, & o'th-fol, a. Young. Vigorous as in the present day. YESTERDAY, éés'tůr-då', or ýis'tůr-då', n. The day last past. YESTERDAY, éés-tur-då, or ýfs-tur-då, ad. On the Vigorously. vouth. YOUTHFULLY, ê8'th-fôl-ê, ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, éb'th-ié, ad. Early in life. YOUTHLY, éb'th-ié, ad. Voung; youthful. YPIGHT, é-pi't, part. a. Fixed. YUCK, éůk', vi. To itch.

the night last past.

night before this night.

YESTERNIGHT, êés'tůr-nit, or ýîs'tůr-nit, n. The

YESTERNIGHT, éés'tůr-nit, or ŷîs'tůr-nit, ad. On

day last past.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

YUFTS, êdfts', Russia leather, prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner.

YUG, cog, n. In the mythology of India: an age. YOG, cog, n. One of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the

YULAN, & & Land, n. A beautiful flowering tree of China. YULBLOCK, & Land, n. A huge log of wood, generally placed on the kitchen fire at Christmas. YULE, & Land, n. A word adopted, and formerly much in use, for the times of Christmas and Lammas.

YUX, êåks', or êèks', n. The hiccough.

 Z_{i}

Z, zėd', n. Is found in the Saxon alaphabets, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of a hard S. No word of English original begins with Z.

ZABAISM. zå-bå-izm. See Sabianism. ZACCHO, zåk'o, n. The lowest part of the pedestal of

a column.

ZAFFAR, zåf-år, n. A mass made of the calx of co-ZAFFIR, zåf-år, n. balt powered fine, mixed with three times its weight of powered flints: this from

its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral.

ZAHAB, zå-håb, n. A Hebrew coin: value a guinea.

ZEALOTICAL, zê-l-ôt-'îk-ål, a. Ardently zealous.

ZAMLE, zåm-'şê, n. Pine nuts that open on the tree and spoil all the rest, if not picked off.

ZANIED zåm-'ad an Minisked.

ZANIED, zån'ed, pp. Mimicked.

ZANY, zān-éa, pp. Minneked. ZANY, zān-éa, vl. To minnek. ZANY, zān-éa, vl. To minnek. ZANYING, zān-éa-îng, ppr. Minneking. ZAPHARA, zāf-ā-rā, n. A mineral by which potters

produce a sky-colour in their ware. ZARNICH, 2ar'nik, n. A substance in which orpiment is found.

ZEA, zê²å, n. A kind of corn. ZEAL, zê⁷l, n. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEAL, 261, vi. To entertain zeal.
ZEALED, zéld, a. Filled with zeal.
ZEALES, zél-lés, a. Wanting zeal. [cause.
ZEALOT, zél'åt, n. One passionately ardent in any
ZEALOTRY, zél'åt-rè, n. Behaviour of a zealot.

ZEALOUSLY, zěl-ůs-n. Benavia v az zase. ZEALOUSLY, zěl-ůs, a. Ardently passionate in any cause. ZEALOUSLY, zěl-ůs-něs, ad. With passionate ardour. ZEALOUSNESS, zěl-ůs-něs, n. The quality of being zealous.

ZEBRA, zé-brå, n. An Indian ass, naturally striped. ZEBU, zé-bu, n. A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders. It is found in the East Indies, and resembles the Bos Indicus, or Indian ox, but is very small, being sometimes little larger than a dog. ZECHÍN, tshê'kê'n, n. A gold coin worth about nine

shillings sterling.

ZED, zêd, n. The name of the letter z. ZEDOARY, zê'dô-år-ê, n. A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZEGIA, ze'j-ya, n. A species of the maple-tree, for-merly used for making yokes. ZEMINDAR, ze-mln-der, n. In India: a feudatory or

landholder, who governs a district of country and

collects taxes. ZEMINDARY, zê'mîn'dêr-ê, n. The jurisdiction of a [in Persia. zemindar.

ZEND, zėnd', n. A language that formerly prevailed ZENDAVESTA, zėnd'á-vėst-å, n. Among the Persees: a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as the Bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called zend, by contraction.
ZENITH, zê-nîth, n. The point over head opposite to

the nadir.

ZEPHYR, zéf-år, n.
ZEPHYRUS, zéf-år-ås, | The west wind; and poetZERDA, zér-åå, n. An animal of the canine genus, found in the desert of Zaara, beyond Mount Atlas. It is about ten inches in length, with a pointed nose, long whiskers, large black, vivid eyes, and remarkably swift of foot. Its colour is a yellowish pale brown.

ZERO, zê-rô, n. Cipher. Nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.

ZEST, zěst', n. A relish; a taste added. ZEST, zěst', vt. To heighten by an additional relish. ZESTED, zest'ed, pp. Relished; flavoured; height-ened in taste or relish.

ZESTING, zest'ing, ppr. Giving a relish or flavour to; heightening in taste or relish.

ZETA, zė'ta, n. A Greek letter.

ZETETICK, zė-tět-ik, a. Proceeding by inquiry.

ZETICULA, zê-tîk-u-la, n. A small room in which to withdraw.

ZEUGMA, zh/g-ml, n. A figure in grammar, when a word agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement: as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason. [fume.

ZIBETHUM, zh-è-thum, n. Civet; a species of per-ZIGZAG, zig-zag, a. A line with sharp and quick

ZIGZAG, zig-zåg, n. Having sharp and quick turns. ZIGZAG, zig-zåg', vt. To form into sharp and quick turns. [sharp, and quick turns. ZIGZAGGED, zig'zagd, pp. Formed with short.

ZIGZAGGING, zig'zag-ing, ppr. Forming with short,

sharp, and quick turns.

ZIMOME, zim-ô-mê, n. One of the constituents of ZYMOME, zim-ô-me, n. gluten.

ZINC, zink', n. A semi-metal of a brilliant white

colour approaching to blue.

ZIVOLO, zîv-tô-lô, n. A bird resembling the yellow-ZIZEL, zîz-têl, n. The suslik, or earless marmot, a small quadruped, found in Poland and the south of Russia.

ZOCLE, zô'kl, n. In architecture: a small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member, serv-ing to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

ZODÍACAL, zô-di-a-kāl, a. Relating to the zodiack. ZODÍACK, zô-dê-āk, n. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, con-

taining the twelve signs.

ZONE, zô'n, n. A girdle. A division of the earth. The whole surface of the earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the artick polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. Circuit; circumference.

ZONED, zô'nd, a. Wearing a zone.

ZONNAR, zon'ūr, n. A belt, or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from the Mahommedans. ZOOGRAPHER, zô-'og'-rå-für, n. One who describes

the nature, properties, and forms of animals.
OOGRAPHICAL, zó-ó-gráf-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to

ZOOGRAPHICALLY, zô-ô-grāf-'k-ål-ĉ, ad. According to the principles of zoography.

ZOOGRAPHY, zô-ò-grāf-ĉ, a. A description of the

forms, natures, and properties of animals. ZOOLITE, z8-5-li't, n. An animal substance petrified.

ZOOLOGICAL. zò-ò-lòj-ik-ål, a. Describing living creatures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ZUOLOGICALLY, zô-ô-lòj-îk-ål-ê, ad. According | to the principles of zoology.

ZOOLOGIST, zô-ôl-ô-jîst, n. One who treats of living creatures.

ZOOLOGY, zô-dl-ô-jê, n. A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOONIC, zô-ôn-îk, a. Pertaining to animals: as the zoonic acid, obtained from animal substances.

ZOONOMY, zô-ôn-ô-mê, n. The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of ani-

mal life, their causes and relations. ZOOPHITIC, zô-ô-fit'îk, a. The nature and property of a zoophite.

ZOOPHORICK Column, zô-ô-fòr-ik, n. In architecture: a statuary column, or a column which bears

or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPHORUS, 20-0f'-0-rus, n. A part between the ar-chitraves and cornice, so called on account of the or-naments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

ZOOPHYTE, zô-ô-fi't, n. Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHYTOLOGICAL, zô-ô-fit-ô-lòj-ik-ål, a. Pertaining to zoophytology. ZOOPHYTOLOGICALLY, zô-ô-fi't-ô-lôj'fk-ål-ê, ad.

According to zootophytology.
ZOOPHYTOLOGY, zô-ô-fi-tôl-ô-jê, n. The natural

history of zoophytes.

ZOOTOMIST, ző-òt-ò-mist,n. A dissecter of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zô-òc-ô-mê, n. Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

ZORIL, zôr-il, n. A fetid animal of the weazil kind, found in South America.

ZUFFOLO, zůf-ô-lô, n. A little flute or flageolet, espe-

cially that which is used to teach birds. ZUMATE, zhô-må't, n. A combination of the zumic acid and a sallifiable base. See ZUMIC.

ZUMIC, zho'mik, a. The zumic acid is procured from many ascescent vegetable substances. [zumology. ZUMÓLOGICAL, zhô-mô-lòj-îk-ăl, a. Pertaining to

ZUMOLOGICALLY, zhô-mô-lòj-ik-ål-ê, ad. Accord. ing to zumology.

ZUMOLOGIST, zhô-môl-6-jist, n. One who is skilled

in the fermentation of liquors.

ZUMOLOGY, zhô-môl-ô-jê, n. A treatise on the fer-

mentation of liquors.

ZUMOSIMETER, zhô-mô-sim-ét-èr, n. An instrument proposed by Swammerdam, for ascertaining the

degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

ZURLITE, zůr'li't, n. A newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or according

to some authors a rectangular prism.
ZYGODACTYLOUS, zig-ô-dâk-til-ås, a. Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c. ZYGOMA, zig-8-må, n. A term denoting the bone or

bones of the cheek, or upper jaw. ZYGOMATIC, zig-ô-māt-lk, a. Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also os jugale, or cheek-bone; or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle The muscle contributes to give a pleasing countenance.

ZYGOMATIC-ARCH. See Zygomatic. ZYGOMATIC-BONE, zig-ô-mat'ík-bô'n, n. The

ZYGOMATIC-MUSCLES, zig-ö-måt-ik-můs-ůlz, n. Two muscles of the face which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the

ZYGOMATIC-PROCESSES, zig-5-måt-ik-pro-scs. ez, n. The processes of the temporal and cheek-hones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.

ZYGOMATIC-SUTURE, zig-ô-māt-tk-su-tu'r, n.
The suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones.

ZYTHEPSARY, zith-ép-sér-é, n. A place for brew

ing; a brewery; a brewhouse.

ZYTHUM, zi-thům, n. A beverage; a liquor com posed of malt and corn.

A VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

WITH

Their Correct Pronunciation.

1 a'lt, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but', on', was', at'_good'_w, o_y, e, or i_i, u.

Abaa, åb å-å Ababa, åb-å-bå Abacene, åb²å-sê'n Abaga, åb²å-gå Abalus, åb²å-lůs Abantes, å-bån-tê'z Abantias, å-bån-sê-ås Abantiades, å-bån-ti-å-dê'z Abantidas, å-bån-tê-dås Abantis, å-bån-tis Abarbarea, ab-år-bå-rê-å Abari, åb-å-ri' Abarimon, åb-å-ré'mon Abaris, åb'å-ris Abarus, åb'å-rus Abasa, åb-å-så Abasitis, ab-a-sé-tis Abassena, åb-å-sé'nå Abasseni, åb-å-sé'ni' Abassus, å-bås'ås Abatos, åb-å-tòs Abdalonimus, åb-då-lòn'ê-műs Abdera, åb-dê-rå Abderia, åb-dê-rê-å Abderites, åb'dê-ri'tz Abderus, åb-dê'růs Abeatæ, åb-ê-å-tê Abella, å-bêl-å Abellinus, åb-ê-li'nűs Abenda, å-ben'då Abgarus, åb'gå-růs Abia, å-bi-å Abii, åb-é-i' Abila, åb'é-lå Abisares, a-bls-a-re'z Abisontes, åb-å-sôn-tê'z Abisontes, åb-å-sôn-tê'z Abletes, åb-lê-tê'z Abobrica, å-bôb-rê-kā Abobus, å-bô-bůs Abœcritus, åb-ê-terå-tůs Abolani, åb-ô-lå-ni Abolus, åb-ô-lůs Aboniteides åb àb à 42 Aboniteichos, åb-dn-ë-ti'kds Aboraca, å-bd'rå-kå Aborigines, åb-ô-rîj-în-ê'z Aborras, å-bor-ås Abradates, åb-rā-dā-tê/z Abrentius, å-brēn-sē-ñs Abrocomas, åb-rò-kô-mās Abrodiætus, åb-rò-d-ê-ê-tūs Abronius, åb-rd-ne-us Abronyeus, ab-ro-ne-us Abronyeus, āb-ron-é-kůs Abrota, āb-ro-tâ Abrotonum, ā-brot-ô-nům Abrotonum, ā. broté-o-n Abrypolis, ā. brīpē-o-līs Abseus, āb-sē-ūs Absinthii, āb-sīn-tīhē-1 Absorus, āb-sō-rūs Absytus, āb-sūr-tūs Abulites, āb-u-li-tē'z Abydenus, åb-ê-dê-nûs Abylon, åb-ê-lôn

Abyssini, åb-is-si'ni Acacallis, åk-å-kål'is

Acacesium, åk-å-kê'sê-ům Aeacius, å-kå-sê-us Academia, åk-å-dê'mê-å Academus, åk-å-dê'můs Acalandrus, åk-å-lån'drus Acalle, å-kål'ê Acamarchis, åk-å-mår-kiz Acamas, åk-å-mås Acampsis, å-kåmp-sis Acanthus, å-kån-thås Acara, åk-å-rå Acaria, å-kå-rê-å Acarnania, å-kår-nå-nê-å Acarnas, å-kår-nås Acasta, å-kås-tå Acathantus, åk-å-thån-tus Accia, ak'se-a Accius, åk'se-us Accua, ak-u-a. . Ace, a-se Acedici, å-sê-dê-si Acela, å-sé-lå Aceratus, ås-è-rå-tůs Acerbas, å-sēr-bās e Acerina, ås-ē-ri-hā Acerræ, à-sêr'ê Acersecomes, å-sér-sék-ő-mé'z Acesia, å-sé-sé-å Acesines, å-ses-e-ne'z Acesius, å-sês'yůs Acestes, å-sês'tê'z Acestodorus, å-ses-to-do-ru-Acestorides, å-ses-to-re-de'z Acestuum, å-ses-tu-um Acetes, å-sê-tê-z Achabytos, åk-å-bi-tôs Achæa, åk-ê-å Achæium, åk-ê'yam Achæmenes, å-kê-mê-nê/z Achæmenia, åk-ê-mê'nyå Achæmenides, åk-ê-mên'ê-dê'z Achæus, åk-é-us Achara, åk-å-rå Acharenses, åk-å-ren-se's Acharnæ, å-kår-në Achates, å-kå-té'z Acheloides, åk-ê-lô'îd-ê'z Achelorium, åk-é-lő-ré-ům Achelous, å-kěl-ó-ůs Acherdus, å-ker-dus Acherimi, å-ker-dm-i' Acheron, åk-e-ron Acheronia, āk-ē-ron Acherusia, āk-ē-rò/sē-ā Acherusia, āk-ē-rò/sē-ā Achetus, ā-kē/tūs Achillea, ā-kīl/ē-ā Achillienses, å-kîl-ê-ën'sê'z Achilleis, å-kîl-ê'is Achilles, å-kîl-ê'z Achilleum, å-kîl²ê-ům Achilleus, å-kîl²ê-us Achevi, å-ki²vi' Acholai, å-kô-lå-i'

Acholoæ, å-kôl-ô-ê Achradina, åk-rå-di'nå Acichorius, å-sé-kô-rê-us Acidalia, ā-sē-dā'l-yā Acidasa, ā-sīd'ā-sā Acilia, ā-sīl'yā Aciligena, ā-sē-līj'ē-nā Aeilius, å-sīl-é-us Acilla, å-sīl-á Acmonides, āk-mon-é-dê'z Acætes, å-sê-tê-z Aeonæ, å-eô-nê Acontes, å-con'tê'z Aconteus, a-con-te-os Acontius, a-con-se-us Acontobulus, å-con-tob-u-lus Acoris, ak-o-ris Acradina, åk-rå-di-nå Aeræa, å-krĉ-å Acræphnia, å-krêf-nê-å Acragallidæ, åk-rå-gål-id-ê Acragas, ak-rå-gås Acrata, åk-rå-tå Aeratus, åk-rå-tus, Aerias, åk-rê-ås Acridophagi, åk-rê-dôf-å ji Acrisione, å-krê-si-ò-nê Acrisione, å-krê-si-ò-nê Acrisioneus, å-krê-sê-ò-nê-ôs Acrisioniades, å-kré-sè-o-ni²å-dé'z Acriseus, å-kré'sè-ůs Acritas, åk'rê-tås Acroathon, å-krò'â-thòn Acroceranium, å-krô-sê-rå-nê-ům Actocorinthus, å-krô-kô rīn-tīnās Acropatos, å-kròp-å-tòs Acropolis, å-kròp-å-lis Acrotatus, å-kròt-å-tòs Acrothoos, å-krothio-ds Acte, ak'tê Actæon, åk-tê-òn Actisanes, åk-tîs-å-nê'z Actium, åk'te-ům Actorides, åk-tor-e-de's Actoris, åk'tô-rîs Acuphis, å-ku-fis Acusilaus, å-ku-sé-lå-us Acuticus, å-ku-té-kus Adæus, å-dê-us Adamantæa, åd-å-mån'tê-å Adamas, åd'å-mås Adamastus, åd-å-må's-tůs Adaspii, åd-ås-pê-i Addephagia åd-ê-få-jê-å Addua, åd-u-å Adelphius, å-del-fe-us Adelphius, â-del-ie-ûs
Ademon, â-dê-môn
Ades, or Hades, â-dê'zon
Ades, or Hades, â-dê'z, or hā-dê'z
Adgandestrius, âd-gân-dês-trê-ûs
Adherbal, âd-hê-hê-bâl
Adiante, âd-ê-ân-tê
Adiatorics, âd-ê-ât-ô-rîks
Adimantus, âd-ê-mân-tûs
Adimete, âd-ê mê-tê 741

¹ 2, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 3.h, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Admetus, åd-mê-tůs Adonia, åd-ô-nê-å Adonis, åd-ô-nîs Adramyttium, åd-rå-mit-e-um Adranum, åd-rå-num Adriaticum, åd-rê-åt-e-kum Adrianopolis, åd-re-ån-op-o-lis Adrianus, åd-re-å-nus Adrimetum, åd-rê-mê-tům Aduatici, åd-u-åt'ê-si Adyrmachidæ, åd-ůr-måk'é-dé Æa, é-å Æacea, ê-å-sê-å Æacidas, ê-ås-ê-dås Æacides, ê-ås-ê-dê'z Æacus, ê-å-kůs Ææ, ê-ê Ææa, ê-ê-å Æanteum, ê-ån-tê'ům Æantides, ê-ån'tê-dê'z Æantis, ê-ån'tîs Æas, ê-as Æatus, ê'å-tůs Æchmacoras, ék-måk'ô-rås Ædepsum, ê-dép'sům Ædessa, é-dés-å Ædicula, ê-dîk'u-lâ Ædiles, ê'di'lz Ædipsus, é-dip-sus Ædui, êd'u-i Æello, ê-êl'lô Æeta, ê-ê'tå meta, é-é-tá Æetias, é-é-sé-ås Ægæs, é-jé-ås Ægæum, é-jé-å Ægæum, é-jé-å Ægaleos, é-gál-é-òs Ægales, é-gá-té/z Agates, e-ga-te'z Ageteon, e-jé-tê-òn Ageria, e-jé-rê-à Agesta, e-jé-tå Ageus, e-jé-d'as Ageus, e-jé-d'as Ageus, e-jé-d'as Ægialeus, e ji-å lê-ås Ægialia, e-jê-å-lê-å Ægialus, ê-ji-â-lus Ægides, ê-jê-dê'z Ægila, ê-jê-la Ægilia, é-jê-la Ægilia, é-jîl/é-å Ægimius, é-jîm/é-ůs Ægimorus, é-jê-mò/růs Ægina, é-ji/nå Ægineta, é-ji/nå-tå Ægineta, e-ji-ne-ta Æginetes, ê-ji-nê-tê'z Ægiochus, ê-ji-ô-kûs Ægipan, ê-ji-râ Ægira, ê-ji-râ Ægiroessa, é-jé-rő-és-å Ægisthus, é-jis-thůs Ægisthus, ê-jîs'thûs
Ægitum, ê-jîs'thûn
Ægium, ê-jîs'tûm
Ægle, ê-glê-ûm
Ægles, ê-glê'tê'z
Ægletes, ê-glê'tê'z
Ægloge, ê-glê'jê
Ægobolu, ê-gôb'ô-lô
Ægospotamos, ê-gôs-pôt'â-môs
Ægospotamos, ê-gôs-pôt'â-môs
Ægospotamos, ê-jîp-â-nê'z
Ægyptin, ê-jîp'sê-î'
Ægyptim, ê-jîp'sê-ûm Ægyptium, ê-jîp-sê-ûm Ægyptus, ê-jîp-tûs Ælia, ê-lê-â Ælianus, ê-lê-å-nus Ælius, ê-lê-us Ælurus, ê-lu-rus Æmilianus, ê-mîl'ê-å-nůs Æmilius, ê-mil-ê-ůs Æmnestus, êm-nés-tůs

Æmona, ê-mô'-nā Æmonia, ê-mô'nê-å Æmonides, ê-môn'ê-dê' Æmus, é-mus Æmylia, ê-mîl-ê-å Æmilianus, ê-mîl-ê-a-nus Æmilii, ê-mîl-ê-i Æmylius, ê-mil-ê-us Ænaria, ê-nå-rê-à Ænea, ê-nê-å Æneadæ, e-ne-å-de Æneades, ê-nê'å-dê'z Æneas, ê-nê-as Æneia, ê-nê-ya Æneis, ê-nê-is Ænesidemus, ê-nés-ê-dê'mus Ænesius, ê-nê'sê-us Ænetus, ê-nê-tůs Ænia, ê-nê'å Æniacus, é-ni-á-kůs Æniochi, é-nê-o-ki Ænobarbus, é-nô-bår-bůs Ænocles, ê-nôk-lê'z Ænyra, ê-ni-rå Æolia, ê-ô-lê-å Æoliæ, ê-ô-lê-ê Æolides, é-ôl-é-dê'z Æolus, é-ô-lůs Æora, é-ô-rå Æpalius, ê-på-lê-us Æpea, ê-pê-å Æpulo, ép-u-lô Æpulo, ép-u-lô Æpytus, é-pê-tůs Æquana, é-kôå-nâ Æquicoli, ê-kôŝk-ô-li Æquimelium, é-kôê-mê-lê-ûm Ærias, ê-rê-ås Ærope, ê-rô-pê Æsacus, ê-sâ-kůs Æsapus, ê-sâ-půs Æsaras, ê-sâ-rīs Æschines, és-kê-nê'z Æschiron, és-ki-rôn Æschylides, és-kê-li'dê'z Æschylus, és'kê-lûs Æsculapius, és-ku-lå-pê-ůs Æsepus, é-sé-půs Æsernia, ê-sér-nê-å Æsion, é-si-ón Æsonides, é-sôn-é-dê'z Æsopus, é-sô-půs Æstria, és-trê-å Æsua, ê-su-å Æsyetes, ê-si-ê'tê'z Æsymnetes, ê-sîm-nê-tê'z Æsymnus, ê-sîm-nas Æthalides, ê-thål'ê-dê'z Æthlius, eth-le-us Æthusa, êth-u-så Ætion, ê-sê-on Ætolia, ê-tô-lê-å Ætolus, ê-tô-lûs Afranius, å-frå-ne-us Africanus, åf-rê-kå-nus Agagriana, åg-åg-rê-å-nå Agalasses, åg-å-lås-es Agala, åg-å-lå Agammatæ, å-gåm'-å-tê Agamedes, åg-å-mê'-dê'z Agamemnon, åg-å-měm-nôn Agamemnonius,åg-å-měm-nô-nê-ůs Agametor, åg-å-mê-tor Agamnestor, ag-am-nés-tor Aganippe, ag-a-nip-ê Aganippe, åg-å-nīp-è Aganzaga, å-gån-zå-gå Agapeno, åg-å-pè-nö Agareni, åg-å-rè-ni Agarista, åg-å-ris-ta Agasicles, å-gås-è-klê's Agassæ, å-gås-sè Agasthenes, å-gås'the-ne'z

Agasthus, å-gås-thus Agastrobhus, å-gås-truð Agastrobhus, å-gås-trô-fûs Agatha, åg-å-thå Agatharchidas, åg-å-thår-kå-dás Agatharcus, åg-å-thår-kůs Agathias, å-gåth-¢-ås Agathoelea, å-gåth-ô-klê'å Agathoelea, å-gåth-ô-klê'z Agathoeles, å-gåth-ô-klê'z Agathonimus, å-gå-thòn-ô-műs Agathosthenæs, åg-å-thòs-thô-nô'z Agathyrnum, åg-å-thůr-nům' Agathyrsi, åg-å-thů'r-si Agani, åg-å-ni Agave, åg'å-vê Agavus, åg-å-vůs Agdestis, åg-des-tis Ageena, å-je-e-nå Agelastus, å-je-lä/s-tűs Agelaus, å-jè-lä/s-tűs Agenatha, å-jèn/a-tñå Agendicum, à-jèn/dê-kům Agenor, å-jè-nòr Agenor, ā-jê'-nòr
Agenorides, ā-jê-nòr'ê-dê'z
Agerinus, ā-jê-ri'nŭs
Agesander, ā-jê-sān-dēr
Agesias, ā-jê'-sê-ās
Agesilaus, ā-jê-sê-bla-ūs
Agesipolis, ā-jê-sîp'ô-līs
Agesistrata, ā-jê-sīp'ô-līs
Aggrammes, āg-grām'ê'z
Aggrine, āg-gri'nê
Agidæ, āj'ê-dê
Agilaus, āj-ê-lā'ūs
Aglaia, āg-lā'yā
Agiaonice, āg-lā-òn'ê-sê
Aglaophæna, āg-lā-òfê-nā Aglaophæna, åg-lä-ö-fê-nå Aglaophæna, åg-lä-ö-fôn Aglaophon, åg-lå-ö-fôn Aglæosthenes, åg-lè-ös-thê-nê'z Aglauros, åg-là-í-ös Aglauros, åg-lå-tros
Aglaus, åg-lå-tros
Agnodice, åg-nodr-åe-då
Agnonides, åg-nodr-åe-då/z
Agonalia, åg-å-når-åe-då/z
Agonia, å-g-å-når-å-å
Agones, å-g-å-dr-å-å
Agones, åg-å-når-ås
Agonius, å-g-å-når-ås
Agoracritus, å-g-å-rår-å-trås
Agoranomi, å-g-å-rår-å-mi
Agoranis, åg-å-rå-f-å-mi Agoranis, åg-ô-rå-nås Agoræa, åg-ô-rê-â Agræi, å-gré-i Agræi, å-gré-i Agraule, å-grå-lê Agraule, å-grå-lê Agraulia, å-grá-lê-å Agraulos, å-gra²lòs Agraonitæ, å-gra²o-ni-tê Agrianes, åg-ri²a-nê'z Agricola, åg-rik²o-lå Agrigentum, åg-rê-jen-tům Agrinium, å-grin-ê-ům Agrinia, åg-rê-ô-nê-å Agriopas, å-gri-ô-pås Agriope, å-gri-0-pë Agrippina, åg-rê-pi-nā Agrisope, å-gris-0-pë Agrisso, agrisso-pe Agrius, agris-ds Agrolas, agro-las Agrotas, agro-tas Agrotera, a-gro-tas Agrotera, a-gro-tas Agrotera, a-gro-tas Agrotera, a-gro-tas Agylæus, åj-ê-lê-us Agyleus, å-jîl-ê-us Agyrium, å-jir-ĉ-ūm Agyrtes, å-jūr-tê/z Agyrus, å-ji-rūs Ahala, å-hā-lā Aidonan Aidoneus, å-e-dô-nê-us Aimylus, å-ê-mê-lůs Aiuslocutius, å-ê-us-lô-ku-sc-us

1 2 3 4 3 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

lis

Ajabanda, ål-å-bån-då Alabas, ål'å-bůs Alæa, å-lê-å Alæsa, å-lé-så Alæus, å-lê-us Alagonia, ål-å-go'nê-å Alala, al'a-la Alalcomenæ, ål-ål-kòm'ê-nê Alalia, å-lå'lê-å Alamanes, å-låm'å-nê'z Alani, ål-å-ni Alares, ål-å-rê/z Alaricus, å-lå'r-ê-kůs Alarodii, ål-å-rô'dê-i' Alastor, å-lås'tòr Alazon, ål-å-zon Albanus, ål-bå-nås Albici, ål-bê-si Albieta, ål-bê-ê-tå Albini, al-bi-ni Albinovanus, al-bin-o-va-nus Albintemelium, ål-bin-tê-mê'lê-ûm Albinus, ål-bi-nus Albion, ål-bê-on Albueilla, ål-bu'sil'å Albula, ål-bu'lå Albunea, ål-bu-nê-å Alburnus, ål-bu-rnus Albutius, ål-bu-se-us Alcæus, ål-sê-ds Alcamenes, ål-kå/m-ê-nê'z Aleander, ål-kå'n-dår Alcanor, al-ka-nor Alcathous, al-kath-ô-ûs Alce, al-se Alcenor, ål-se-nor Alcetas, ål-sé-tås Alchedas, al'kê-das Alchimacus, ål-kim-å-kus Alcibiades, ål-sê-bi-å-dê'z Alcidamas, ål-sîd-å-mås Alcidamea, al-sé-da-mé-a Alcidamidas, ål-sé-då'm-é-dås Alcidamus, al-sid-a-mas Alcides, ål-si'dê'z Alcidice, ål-sid'ê-sê Alcimedon, ål-sî'mê-dôn Alcimenes, ål-sî'mê'z Alcimus, ål'se-můs Alcinoe, ål-sin-ð-ê Alcinor, ål-si-nòr Alcinous, al-sin-o-us Alcioneus, âl-si/ô-nê-ôs Alciphron, âl-si-fròn Alciphron, âl-si-fròn Alciphoe, âl-clth-ó-ê Alcithoe, âl-clth-ó-ê Alemæon, âlk-mê-ôn Alcmæonidæ, ålk-mê-on-ê-dê Alcmena, ålk-mê'nå Alcyone, ål-si'ô-nê Alcyoneus, al-si-o'n-ŷůs Alcyona, al-si-o-na Aldescus, ål-dés'kus Alduabis, ål-du'å-bis Alea, å'lê-å Alebas, al'é-bas Alebion, å-lê-bê-on Alecto, å-lêk-tô Alectryon, å-lek-tre-on Alius Campus, a-lê-yus kam-pus Alemani, å-lê-man-i Alemon, å-lê-mon' Alemusii, å-lê-mu-sê-i Aleon, à-lê-on Alese, å-lê-sA Alesia, å-lê-sê-å Aletez, å-lê-tê'z Alethes, a-le-the'z Alethia, å-lê-thê-å

Aletidas, å-lê-tê-dås

Aletrium, å-lê-trê-ûm Aletum, å-lê-tům Aleuadæ, å-lu-å-dê Aleus, å-lê-us Alexamenus, å-léks-å-mê-nůs Alexander, ål-éks-ån'důr Alexandrides, ål-éks-ån-drê-dé'z Alexandrina, ål-êks-ån-dri'nå Alexandropolis, ål-éks-ån-dróp-ó-Alexanor, ål-éks-å-nor [lis Alexarchus, ål-éks-år-kůs Alexas, ål-éks-ås Alexia, å-léks'é-å Alexicacus, å-léks-îk'å-kůs Aleximus, å-léks'é-můs Alexio. å-léks'é-ô Alexippus, å-léks-îp-us Alexiraes, å-léks-îr-a-ê'z Alexirrhoe, å-léks-"r-'ô-ê Alexis, å-léks-"is Alfaterna, ål-få-tůr-nå Alfenus, ål-fê-nůs Algidum, ål-jé-dům Aliacmon, å-lê-åk-mon Aliartus, ål-ê-år-tůs Alicis, ål-e-sis Alienus, ål-e-e-nus Alifæ, ål'ê-fê Alilæi, å-lîl-ê-ê Alimentus, al-e-men-tus Alindæ, å-lin'dê Alindoia, å-lin-dô-vå Alipheria, å-le-fe-re-å Alirrothius, å-lir-ro-the-us Allia, ål'e-å Allienos, al'é-é'nos Allobroges, ål-lòb'rò-jê'z Allotriges, ål-lòt'rè-jè'z Alluseus, ål-lu'sê-ůs Aloa, ål-d-å Aloeus, å-lô-ê-us Aloidæ, å-lò-id-ê Aioldæ, å-16-id-ë Aloides, å-16'd-ê'z Alone, å-16'pë Alopee, å-16'pë-së Alopeees, å-16'pë-së Alopius, å-16'pë-ås Alotia, å-16'së-å Alonius, å-16'së-å Alpenus, ål-pê-nus -Alpes, ål-pê'z Alphea, ål-fê-å Alpheia, ål-fê-ya Alphenor, al-fé-nor Alphesibæa, ål-fés-ê-bê-å Alphesibæa, ål-fés-Alpheus, ål-fé-ås Alphius, ål-fé-ås Alpl on, ål-fi-ón Alpinus, ål-pi-nås Alsium, ål-sé-åm Althæa, ål-thé-å Althæmenes, ål-thê'mê-nê'z Altinum, ål-ti'nům Aluntium, å-lån-se-åm Aluus, al'u-us Alyattes, ål-ê-åt-ê'z Alyba, ål-ê-bå Alycæa, ål-ė-sė-å Alyssus, a-lis-sus Alyxothoe, å-liks-òth-ô-è Amadocus, åm-åd-ô-kûs Amage, am'a-jê Amalthæa, å-mål-the-å Amaltheum, å-mål-the-um Amana, å-må-nå Amantes, å-mån'tê'z Amantini, å-mån'ti'ni' Amanus, åm'å-nůs Amaracus, å-mår-å-kus Amardi, å-mår-di Amartus, å-mår-tus

Amarynceus, am-a-rin-se-us Amaryllis, am-a-ril'is Amarynthus, am-a-rin-thus Amasenus, am-a-se-nus Amasia, å-må-sê-à Amasis, åm'å-sis Amastris, å-mås-tris Amata, å-må-tå Amathea, am'a-thé'a Amathus, am'a-thús Amaxampeus, å-måks-åm-pê-us Amaxia, å-måk-sê-å Amaxita, å-måks-ît-å Amazenes, åm-å-zê'nê'z Amazones, åm-å-zô'nê'z Amazonides, åm-å-zon-é-de'z Amazonius, am-a-zo-ne-us Ambarri, åm-bår'i' Ambarvalia, am-bar-va-le-a Ambenus, am-be-nus Ambialites, am bê-al-ê-tê'z Ambianum, am-be-a'num Ambiatinum, am-be-a-ti-num Ambigatus, am-be-ga-tus Ambiorix, âm-bi-ò-rîks Amblada, âm-bla-dâ Ambracia, åm-brå'sê-å Ambrones, åm-brô'nê'z Ambrosia, åm-brô'zê-å Ambrosius, am-bro-ze-us Ambryon, am-bre-on Ambryssus, am-bris'us Ambulli, åm-bôl-i' Amæles, åm'ê-lê'z Amenanus, am-é-na-nus Amenides, å-mê-nê-de'z Amenocles, å-men-o-kle'z Ameria, å-mê-rê-å Amestratus, å-mes-tra-tus Amestris, å-mes-tris Amiclas, a-mik-las Amiclæus, åm-ê-klê-üs Amictæus, å-mik-tê-us Amietas, å-mik-tås Amida, åm'e-då Amilcar, å-mîl-kår Amilos, åm-e-los Amimone, å-mim'ô-nê Amimea Ammimea Ammimea Aminius, å-mîn-ê-ûs Aminocles, å-mîn-ô-klê'z Amisena, am-is-ê-na Amisias, å-mis-e-ås Amissas, å-mis-cas Amissas, å-mis-cas Amisum, å-mi-sam Amisus, å-mi-sas Amiternum, am-ê-tûr-nûm Ammalo, åm-å-lô Ammianus, åm-ê-ā'nus Ammonia, åm-ô-nê-à Ammoni, åm-ô-ni' Ammothea, am-oth-e-& Amnias, am'nê-as Amnisus, am-ni'sus Amæbæus, åm-ê-bê-ûs Amometus, ām-ô-mê-tůs Amorges, åm-òr-je'z Ampelus, åm-pê-lûs Ampelusia, am'pê-lô'sê-a Amphea, am'fe-a Amphialus, åm-fi-å-lus Amphianax, am-fi-a-naks Amphiarasus, åm-fê-å-rå-sůs Amphiarides, åm-fê-år-ê-dê'z Amphiclea, am-fik-le-a Amphicrates, åm-fik-rå-tê'z Amphictyon, am-fik-tê-on Amphidamus, am-fid-a-mus Amphidromia, am-fe-drom-Amphigenia, am'f lj'e-ni'a 743 .

Amphilocus, im-fil'ô-kůs Amphilytus, am-fê-li-tus Amphimacus, am-f im-a-kus Amphimedon, am-fim'ê-dôn Amphinome, am-fin'ô-mê Amphinomus, am-fin-o-mus Amphion, am-fi-on Amphipoles, åm-fip-6-lê/z Amphipolis, åm-fip-6-lî/s Amphipyros, åm-fip-ê-rôs Amphiretus, åm-fê-rê-tus Amphirhoe, åm-fê-rô-ê Amphisbæna, åm-fiz-bê-na Amphissa, am-fîs-a Amphissene, am-fis-é-né Amphisthenes, am-fis-the-ne'z Amphistides, am-fis-ti'dê'z Amphistratus, am-fis'tra-tus Amphistea, am-fis-te-a Amphithemis, åm-fith-è-mis Amphithoe, åm-fith-ò-è Amphitrite, am-fê-tri'tê Amphitryon, am-fit-re-on Amphitus, am'fê-tůs Amphoterus, am-fot-e-rus Amphotryoniades, am-fot-rê-ô-ni-a-Amphrysus, am-fri'sus [dé'z Ampraga, åmpíså-gå Ampysides, åm-písé-dê z Amsactus, åm-såk/tůs Amulius, å-muélé-ůs Amycla, å-mik-lå Amycus, åm-ê-kůs Amydon, åm-ê-dòn Amymone, å-mim-ô-nê Amyntas, å-min-tås Amyntianus, å-min-sê-å-nůs Amyntor, å-min-tor Amyris, å-mi-ris Amyrius, å-mi-rê-us Amyrus, å-mi-rus Amystis, å-mis-tis Amythaon, a-mith'a-on Amytis, am-e-tis Anaces, an-a-se's Anacharsis, ån-å-kår-sis Anacreon, å-nåk-rê-on Anacreum, å-nåk-rê-um Anactoria, å-nåk-tô-rê-å Anadyomene, ån-å-dê-òm-ê-nê Anagnia, å-någ-nê-å Anagyrontum, å-någ-ê-rôn-tům Anaitis, ån-å-ê-tis Anaphe, an'a-fè Anaphylistus, ån-å-fê-lîs-tůs Anapsus, å-nåp-sůs Anartes, ån-år-tê'z Anatole, å-nåt-ô-lê Anachidas, ån-å-ke-dås Anaurus, an-a-rus Anaxagoras, ån-åks-åg-d-rås Anaxander, ån-åks-ån-důr Anaxandrides, ån-åks-ån-drê-dê'z Anaxarchus, an-āks-ār-kūs Anaxarete, an-āks-ā-rê-tê Anaxenor, an-āks-ê-nòr Anaxias, an-āks-ê-ās Anaxibia, ån-åks-îb'ê-å Anaxicrates, an-aks-ik-ra-te'z Anaxidamas, ān-āks-īd-ā-mās Anaxilas, ān-āks-e-lās Anaxilaus, an-aks-e-la-us Anaxilides, ån-åks-il'é-dê'z Anaximander, ån-åks-é-mån-dår Anaximenes, ån-åks-ím-é-nê/z Anaxipolis, an-aks-îp-o-lîs Anaxippus, an-aks-îp-us Anaxirrhoe, ån-åks-ir-6-è Anaxo, ån-åk/s-ô Ancæus, ån-sê'ůs Ancalites, an-ca-li-tê'z

Ancarius, ån-cå-rê-ůs Ancharia, ån-kå-rê-å Anchemolus, ån-kém²ð-lůs Anchesites, ån-kê-si'tê'z Anchesmus, ån-kez-mus Anchiale ån-ki-å-lê Anchimolius, ån-kê-mô-lê-ûs Anchinoe, ån-kin-ô'ê Anchises, ån-ki'sê'z Anchisia, ån-kis'ê-â Anchisiades, an-kê-si-a-dê'z Anchoe, an-kô-ê Anchora, an-kô-ra Anchurus, ån-ku-rus Ancile, an-si'lê Ancona, ån-kô-nå Ancus Martius, an-kus-mar-se-us Ancyle, an-si-lê Ancyræ, ån-si-rê Andabatæ, ån-dåb-å-tè Andama, ån-då-må Andecavia, ån-dê-kå-vê-å Andes, an'dê'z Andocides, ån-dòs'ê-dê'z Andomatis, ån-dôm'å-tis Andæmon, ån-dê'môn Andragathius, an-dra-gath-e-ds Andragoras, ån-dråg'ô-rås Andramytes, ån-drå-mi'tê'z Andrias, an-dre-as Andriclus, ån-drik'lůs Andrion, ån'drê-òn Andriscus, an-dris-kůs Androbius, ån-drô-bê-ås Androclea, ån-drôk-lê-å Androcles, ån-drôk-lê-å Androclides, ån-drok-lê-dê'z Androclus, ån-drocklås Androcydes, ån-dros'ê-dê'z Androdamus, ån-drod-å-můs Androgeos, ån-drô-jê-òs Androgynæ, ån-dròj-é-nê Andromachidæ, ån-drò-måk-é-dê Andromachus, ån-dròm'å-kůs Andromadas, ån-dròm'å-dås Andromeda, ån-dròm'ê-då Andronicus, ån-dron-e-kůs Androphagi, ån-drof-a-gi' Andropompus, ån-dro-pom-pås Androsthenes, ån-dros-the-ne'z Androtrion, an-drot-re-on Anecetus, ån-ê-sê'tůs Anelontis, ån-ê-lòn'tis Anerastus, ån-ê-rās-tůs Anemolia, ån-ê-mô'lê-å Animosa, ån-ê-mô'să Anfinomus, an-fin-d-mus Angelia, ån-gê-lê-a Angelus, ån-jê-lůs Angites, ån-ji-tê/z Anguitia, an-guis-ê-a Ania, å-nê-å Anicia, å-nis-e-å Anicium, å-nis-e-a Anicium, å-nis-é-åm Anicius, å-nis-é-ås Anigrus, ån-é-grås Anio-Anien, å-nè-ô-ån-é-è-Anitorgis, ån-ê-tòr-gis Anius, å-ne-us Annianus, ån-è-å-nůs Annibal, ån'e-bål Anniceris, ån-is-ê-ris Anopæa, ån-ô-pê-å Antæus, ån-tê-us Antagoras, ån-tåg-0-rås Antalcidas, ån-tål'se-dås Antander, an-tan-dur Antandros, ån-tån-dros Anterbrogius, ån-ter-broge-ås Anteius, an-tê-vus Antemnæ, ån-teminê

Antenor, ån'tê-nòr Antenorides, ån-tê-nòr'ê-dê'z Antermus, an-ter-mus Anteros, an-te-ros Anthea, an-thé-Antheas, an-thé-as Anthedon, an-the'don Anthela, an-the-la Anthemis, an'the-mis Anthemon, an-the-mon Anthemus, ån-thê-mos Anthemusia, an-the-mu'sé-a Anthene, an-thê-nê Anthesphoria, an-thes-for-e-a Anthesteria, an-thes-te-re-a Antheus, ån-thê'ůs Anthia, ån-thê'å Anthias, ån'thê'ås Anthium, an'the-um Anthius, an'the-us Anthores, an-thô-rê'z Anthracia, an-thra-se-a Anthropinus, an-thro-pi-nus Anthropaphagi, an-thro-pof-a-gi Anthylla, ån-thil-å Antianita, ån-se-ån-i-tå Antias, an'se-as Anticlea, ån-tik-lê-å Anticles, ån-tê-klê'z Anticlides, an-tik-lê-dê'z Anticragus, ån-tik-rå-gås Anticratis, ån-tik-rå-tis Anticyra, ån-tîs'ê-rå Antidotus, ån-tê-dô-tůs Antigenes, ån-tîj-ê-nê'z Antiginidas, ån-tê-jîn-ê-dås Antigone, ån-tig-6-nê Antigone, an-tig-o-ne Antigonia, ån-te-gô'-ne-å Antigonus, ån-tig-o-nus Antileo, ån-til-kô Antilochus, ån-tīl-b-kūs Antimenes, ån-tīm-ê-nê'z Antinæia, ån-tê-nê-yā Antinopolis, an-te-nop-o-lis Antinous, an-tin-0-us Antiochia, ån-té-d'ké-å Antiope, an-ti-o-pe Antiorus, au-te-o-rus Antipater, ān-tēp-ā-tībr Antipatria, ān-tē-pā-trē-ā Antipatria, ān-tē-pā-trē-ā Antipatridas, ān-tē-pā-trē-dals Antiphanes, ān-tīf-ā-nē/z Antiphates, ān-tīf-ā-tē/z Antiphilus, ān-tīf-ā-lūs Antiphon, ān-tē-tōn Antiphon, ān-tē-tōn Antiphonus, an-te-fo-nus Antiphus, an'te-fus Antipænus, ån-tê-pê'nůs Antipolis, ån-tîp'ô-lîs Antissa, an-tis-A Antisthenes, an-tis-the-ne'z Antistius, an-tis-tê-us Antitheus, an-tê-thê-us Antium, an'sé-um Antomenes, ån-tôm'ê-nê'z Antonia, an-tô-nê-a Antonina, an-tô-ni-na Antoninus, an-tô-ni-nus Antoniopolis, an-tô-nê-op-ô-lis Antonius, an-tô-nê-us Antorides, ån-tor-ê-dê'z Anubis, an-u'bis Anxius, ank-se-us Anxur, anks-ur Anyta, an-e-ta Anytus, an'e-tus Anzabe, an'za-be Aobrega, å-db-re-gå Aollius, å-òl-é-ůs Aones, å-ô-nê'z Aoris, å-ôr-îs

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'.—on', was', at, good:—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Aornos, å-or-nos Aoti, å-o-ti' Aous, a-o-us Apaetæ, å-på-é-té Apama, åp-å-må Apama, åp²å-må
Apame, åp²å-mė
Apamia, å-på'-mė-å
Apamii, å-pår'ni
Apaturia, åp-å-tėō'-rė-å
Apeauros, åp-ë-å'rós
Apela, åp²å-lå Apellecon, å-pěl-ê-kôn Apelles, å-pěl-ê/z Aperopia, åp-ê-rô-pê-å Apesus, åp-ê-sůs Aphaca, åf-å-kå Aphæa, å-fê-å Aphæbetus, åf-ê-bê-tůs Apharetus, åf-å-rê-tůs Aphareus, åf-å-rê-ûs Aphellas, å-fêl-ås Aphesas, åf-é-sås Aphetæ, åf-é-té Aphidas, åf-e-dås Aphrices, &f-ri's&z Aphrodisia, åf-rô-dîz'é-å Aphrodisium, åf-rô-dîz'ê-ům Aphrodite, åf'rô-di't Aphyte, å-fi-tê Apia, å-pê-å Apianus, å-pê-å'nůs Apicata, åp-ê-kå'tå Apicius, å-pîs'ê-ůs Apidanus, ap-e-da-nus Apina, å-pi-na Apiola, å-pi-o-la Apion, å-pe-on Apitius, a-pls-e-us Apollinares, å-pòl-ê-uå-rê'z Apollinaris, å-pòl-è-nå-rîs Apollonides, å-pòl-òn-ê-dê'z Apollinis, å-pòl-è-nîs Apollo, å-pòl-ô Apollo, a-pol-ō
Apollocrates, å-pôl-lôk'rå-tâ'z
Apollodorus, å-pôl-ô-dô'rås
Apollonia, å-pòl-ô'nê-â
Apolloniades, å-pòl-ô'nê-â'z
Apollonides, å-pòl-ô'nê-â'z
Apollonius, å-pòl-ô'nê-â's
Apollophanes, å-pòl-ô'râ-nê'z
Apomyios, å-nô-mô'z Apuna, a-pu'i-yā
Apusidamus, ā-pu'sld'ā-mūs
Aquarius, ā-kôā'r-yūs
Aquilaria, āk-ôč-lā'r-yā
Aquilcia, āk-ôl-ā'yā
Aquilcia, āk-ôl-ā'yā
Aquillo, āk-ôŝ-lô
Aquilo, āk-ôŝ-lô Aquilonia, åk-ôê-lô/n-ŷå Aquinius, å-kôin-ŷůs Acuinum, å-kôi-nům Aquitania, åk-ôe-tå/n-ŷå Arabarches, år-å-bår-kê'z

Arabicus, å-råb'ê-kůs

Arabis, år-å-bis Arabs, å-råbs Arabus, år-å-bůs Aracca, å-råk-å Arachue, å-råk-né Arachosia, år-å-kò-se-å Araehotæ, år-å-kô-tê Araehoti, år-å-kô-ti Aracillum, år-å-sil-um Aracosii, år-å-kô-sê-i' Aracthias, å-råk'thê-ås Aracynthus, år-å-sin'thus Aradus, år'å-dus Ararus, år-å-rus Arathyrea, å-råth-ê-rê-å Aratus, å-rå-tůs Araxes, å-råks'ê'z Arbaces, år-bå-sê/z Arbela, år-bê-lå Arbocala, år-bok-å-lå Arbuscula, år-bus-ku-lå Areadia, år-kå-dê-å Arcadius, år-kå'dê-ůs Arcena, år-se-nå Arcesilaus, år-sês'ê-lå-us Arcesius, år-sê-sê-us Arehæa, år-kê-å Archæanax, år-kê-å-nåks Archæatidas, år-kê-åt-e-dås Archagathus år-kåg-å-thůs Archander, år-kån-dår Archandros, år-kån'dros Arche, år-ke Archegetes, år-kê-jê-tê/z Archemachus, år-kem-å-kus Archemorus, år-kê-mô'rûs Archepolis, år-kêp'ô-lîs Archeptolemus, år-kép-tôl-ê-műs Archetimus, år-kê-ti-mus Archetius, år-kê'sc-ůs Archia, år-kê-å Archias, år-ke-ås Archibiades, år-kê-bi'å-dê'z Archibius, år-kib-e-us Archidamia, år-kid-å-mi'å Arebidamas, år-kid-å-mås Archidas, år-ke-dås Archidemus, år-kê-dê-můs Archideus, år-kê-dê'us Archidium, år-kîd'ê-um Archigallus, år-kê-gål-us Archigenes, år-kij-e-nê z Archilochus, år-kil-o-kus Archimedes, år-kê-mê'dê'z Archinus, år-ki-nus Archipelagus, år-kê-pêl-â-gůs Archipolis, år-kîp-ô-lis Archippe, år-kîp-ê Archites, år-ki-tis Archontes, år-kôn'tê'z Archylus, år'kê-lüs Archytas, år-kê-tås Arctinus, årk-ti-nus Arctophylax, årk-tof'e-låks Aretous, årk-tô-us Ardalus, år-då-lus Ardania, år-då-nê-å Ardaxanus, år-dåks-å-nůs Ardea, år-dê-å Arderica, år-dê-å'tê'z Arderica, år-dê-rîk'å Ardiæi, år-dê-ê-i Ardonea, år-dô'nê-å Arduenna, år-dů-én-nå Arduine, år-dů-i-nê Ardyenses, år-dê-én-sê/z Area, å-re-å Areaeidæ, å-ré-ås-é-dê Areas, å-ré-ås Aregonis, å-rég'ð-nis Arelatum, å-ré-la'tům

Arellius, å-rel-e-ds Aremorica, å-rê-mòr-é-kå Are, å-rê Arete, å-ré-tê Arenacum, å-rén'a-kům Areopagitæ, å-rê-dp-a-gi't-ê Arestæ, å-res-tê Aresthanas, å-rés-thå-nås Arestorides, å-rés-tòr-é-dê'z Areta, å-rê-tå Aretæus, å-rê-tê-ûs Aretales, å-ré-tåf-é-lå Aretales, å-rét-å-lê/z Aretes, å-rê-tê'z Arethusa, å-re-thu-så Arctinum, å-rê-ti'nům Aretus, år-ê-tůs Areus, å-re-us Argæus, år-gê-us Argalus, år-gå-lus Argathona, år-gåth'ô-nå Argathonia, år-gå-thô-nê-å Arge, år-je Argea, år-jê-å Argeathæ, år-jê'å-thê Argennum, år-jên'ům Argestratus, år-jês'trå-tůs Argeus, år-jê-ûs Argia, år-jê-å Argias, år-jê-ås Argiletum, ār-jê-lê-tům Argilius, år-jîl-ê-üs Argillus, år-jîl-ŭs Argillus, år-jê-lûs Arginus, ar-je-ius Arginuse, år-jé-nu/sê Argiope, år-ji-fò-pê Argiphontes, år-jè-fòn'tô'z Argipei, år-gib'ê-i' Argivi, år-gi'vi' Argius, år-gi-us Argolicus, år-gôl-ê-kůs Argolis, år-gô-lis Argonautæ, år-gð-nå-tê Argous, år-gð-us Argynnis, år-jin-is Argyra, år-jê-rå Argyraspides, år-jê-rås-pê-dê'z Argyre, år-jê-rê Argyripas, år-jîr-ê-pås Aria, å-rê-å Ariadne, å-rê-åd-nê Ariæus, å-rê-ê-ŭs Ariani, å-rê-å-ni Ariannes, å-rê-åm-nê'z Ariantas, å-rê-ån-tås Ariarathes, å-rê-år-å-thê'z Aribbæus, å-rîb-ê-ŭs Arieia, å-rls-é-å Aricina, å-rê-si-nå Aridæus, å-rê-dê-us Arienis, å-rê-ê-nîs Arigæum, å-rê-jê-um Ari, å-ri Arima, år-e-må Arimasp, år-e-måsp Arimaspias, år-ê-mås-pê-ås Arimasthæ, år-ê-mås-thê Arimazes, å-rim-å-zê'z Arimi, år-e-mi Ariminum, år-ê-mi'nům Ariminus, år-ê-mi'nůs Arimphæi, å-rîm-fê-i' Arimus, år-e-můs Ariobarzanes, år-ĉ-ĉ-bār-zā-nĉ/z Ariomandes, å-rĉ-ĉ-mān-dĉ/z Ariomardus, å-rĉ-ĉ-mār-důs Ariomedes, å-rĉ-ĉ-mê-důs Ariomedes, å-rĉ-ĉ-mĉ-dĉ/z Ariovistus, å-rê-ô-vîs-tus Arisba, å-rîs-bà Aristænetus, å-ris-tê-nê-tůs 745

Aristæum, å-ris-tê-um Aristæus, å-ris-té-us Aristagoras, å-ris-tåg-6-rås Aristander, å-ris-tån-důr Aristarchus, å-ris-tår-kůs Aristazanes, å-ris-tå-zå-nê'z Aristeas, å-rîs'tê-ås Aristeræ, å-rîs-têr-ê Aristeus, å-rîs-tê-ûs Aristhenes, å-ris-the-nez Aristhus, å-rīs-tībūs Aristibus, å-rīs-ti-būs Aristides, å-rīs-ti-dê'z Aristippus, å-ris-tip-us Aristius, å-rîs-tê-ûs Ariston, å-rîs-tôn Aristobula, å-ris-tô-bu-là Aristoclea, å-ris-tôk-lê-à Aristocles, å-ris-tô-klê'z Aristoclides, å-ris-tok-lê-dê'z Aristocrates, å-ris-tok-rå-tê'z Aristocreon, å-ris-tok-rê-on Aristocritus, å-ris-tok-re-tus Aristodenus, å-rīs-tok-re-tus Aristodenus, å-rīs-tò-dē-mūs Aristogenes, ā-rīs-tò-jí-d-nō'z Aristogiton, å-rīs-tò-jí-tòn Aristolaus, å-rīs-tô-lā-ŭs Aristolaus, â-rīs-tô-lā-ns Aristomache, ā-rīs-tô-m²ā-kē Aristomedes, ā-rīs-tô-m²ċ-dê'z Aristomenes, ā-rīs-tô-nā'z Aristonicus, ā-rīs-tô-nā'c-kīs Aristonicus, ā-rīs-tôn-fō-kīs Aristonides, å-ris-ton-e-de'z Aristonus, å-ris-tô-nus Aristonymus, å-ris-ton-e-mis Aristophanes, å-rls-tôf-å-nê'z Aristophilides, å-rls-tô-fll-ê-dê'z Aristophon, å-ris-to-fon Aristor, å-ris-tòr Aristorides, å-ris-tòr-é dê'z Aristotimus, å-ris-tôt-ê-műs Aristoxenus, å-rls-tòks-é-nus Aristus, å-rls-tūs Aristyllus, å-ris-til-us Arius, å-re-us Armenes, år-mê-nê/z Armenia, år-mê-nê-å Armentarius, år-men-tå-re us Armillatus, år-mil-å-tus Armilustrium, år-mil-us-trê-um Arminius, år-min-ê-us Armoricæ, år-mor-e-sê Arne, år-nê Arnobius, år-nô-bê-ûs Aroa, år-ò-å Aroma, å-rð-må Arpani, år-på-ni Arpinum, år-pi-nům Arræi, år-rê-i' Arrahbæus, år-å-bê-us Arria, år-ĉ-å Arrianus, år-e-å-nus Arrius, år-e-us Arruntius, å-run-se-us Arsabes, år-så-bê'z Arsaces, år-så-sê/z Arsacidæ, år-sås-e-dê Arsamenes, år-såm'ê-nê'z Arsametes, år-så-mê'tê'z Arsamosatæ, år-såm'ô-så'tê Artabanus, år-tå-bå-nůs Artabazus, år-tå-bå-zůs Artabri, år-tå-bri Artabritæ, år-tå-bri-tê Artacæas, år-tå-sê-ås

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Artacæna, år-tå-sê-nå Artace, år-tå-sê Artacene, år-tå-sê-nê Artacia, år-tå-sê-å Artæi, år-tê-i' Artageras, år-tåj-e-rås Artagerses, år-tå-ger-se'z Artanes, år-tå'nê'z Artaphernes, år-tå-får-ne'z Artatus, år-tå-tůs Artavasdes, år-tå-vås-dê'z Artaxa, år-tåks-å Artaxata, år-tåks-å-tå Artaxerxes, år-tå-zůrk-sêz Artaxias, år-tåks'ê-ås Artayetes, år tå-yê-tê'z Artaynta, år-tå-in-tå Artayntes, år-tå-in'tê'z Artembares, år-tém-bå-rêz Artemidorus, år-tém-é-dô-růs Artemis, år-tê-mis Artemisia, år-tê-mîs-ê-à Artemisum, år-tê-mîz-um Artemita, år-tê-mi'tâ Artemon, år'tê-môn Arthmius, årth-mê-us Artena, år-ti-nå Artimpasa, år-tim-på-så Artobarzanes, år-to-bår-zå-ne'z Artochmes, år-tôk-mê'z Artona, år-tô-nå Artonius, år-tô-nê-ůs Artontes, år-ton'tê'z Artoxares, år-toks-å-rê'z Arturius, år-tu'rê-ůs Artynes, år-ti'nê'z Artynia, år-tîn'ê-å Artystona, år-tis-tô-na Aruæ, år-u-6 Aruci, å-ru-si' Arueris, år-u-e-ris Aruns, å-runz Aruntius, å-run-se-us Arupinus, år-u-pi-nůs Arvales, år-vå-lê'z Arverni, år-věr-ni' Arviragus, år-vîr-å-gůs Arvisium, år-vîz-ê-ům Arvisus, år-vi-sus Arxata, årk-så-tå Aryandes, år-ê-ån'dê'z Arybas, år-e-bas Aryptæus, år-îp-tê-ûs Asander, å-sån-dûr Asbamea, åz-bå-mê-å Asbestæ, åz-bčs-te Asbolus, ås-bö-lüs Azbystæ, åz-bis-tê Ascalaphus, ås-kål-å-fus Ascanius, as-kār-ā-rus Ascanius, ās-kār-ā-ūs Ascii, ās-ģ-i/ Asclepia, ās-klē-pe-a Asclepiadcs, ās-klē-pi-ā-dċ/z Asclepiodorus, ās-klē-pē-ŏ-dċ-rūs Asclepius, ās-klē-pē-ūs Ascletarion, ås-klê-tår-e-on Ascolia, ås-kol-e-å Asconius, ås-cô-nê-ůs Asculum, ås-ku-lům Asdrubal, åz-drô-bâl Asellio, å-sel-e-8 Asiaticus, a-se-at-e-kus Asilas, å-si-lås Asina, ås-e-nå Asinarius, ås-ê-nå-rê-us Asine, ås'ê-nê Asiniæ, ås-e-nê/ê Asinius, å-sîn-ê-ûs Asius, å-sê-ûs Asnaus, ås-nå-us Asophis, ås-0-f is

Asopia, å-sô-pê-å Asopiades, å-sô-pi'å-dê'z Asopus, &-sô-pus Aspamithrez, ås-påm-ith-rê'z Asparagium, ås-på-rå-jê-ům Aspasia, as-pa-se-a Aspasirus, ås-på-si-růs Aspastes, ås-på-têz' Aspathines, ås-på-thi-nê'z Aspindus, ås-pln-důs Aspledon, ås-plê-dôn Asporenus, ås-pô-rê-nus Assabinus, ås-a-bi-nus Assaracus, ås-år-å-kůs Asserini, ås-sê-ri-ni' Assorus, ås-ô-růs Assyria, ås-sír-ê-å Astacæni, ås-tå-sê-ni' Astacus, ås-tå-kůs Astarte, ås-tår-tê Asteria, ås-tê-rê-å Asterion, ås-tê-rê-on Asterius, ås-tê-rê-us Asterodia, ås-tê-rô-dê-å Asterope, ås-têr-ô-pê Asteropæus, ås-tér-ô-pê-ûs Asteropea, ås-tér-ò-pê-â Asterusius, ås tê-rô-sê-ůs Astinome, ås-tîn-ô-mê Astiochus, ås-ti-ô-kůs Astomi, ås-tô-mi' Astræa, ås-trê-å Astura, ås-tu-rå Astures, ås-tu-rêz' Astyages, ås-ti-å-jêz Astyalus, ås-ti-å-lůs Astyanax, ås-ti-å-nåks Astycratia, ås-tê-krā-sê-ā Astydamas, ås-tid-å-mås Astydamia, ås-tid-å-mi-å Astylus, ås-tê-lůs Astymedusa, ås-tim'e-du'så Astinome, ås-tin-d-mê Astinous, ås-tin-ò-us Astioche, ås-ti-ô-kê Astyochia, ås-tě-ôk-ê-å Astypalæa, ås-tip-å-lê-å Astyphilus, ås-ti-fi-lûs Astyron, ås-ti-ron Astyron, ås-ti-ron Asychis, ås-i-kis Asylas, å-si-las Asyllus, å-sil-lus Asabulus, å-såb-u-lus Atabyris, å-tåb-e-ris Atabyrite, å-tåb'ê-ri't Atace, åt-å-sê Atalanta, åt-å-lån'tå Atarantez, åt-å-rån'tê'z Atarbechis, å-tår-bê-kis Atargatis, åt-år-gå-tis Atarnea, åt-år-ne-å Ate, å-të Atella, å-tél-å Atena, åt-é-nå Atenomarus, åt-ê-nô-må-růs Athamanes, å-thām-å-nêz' Athamas, åth-å-mås Athamantia. ath-a-man-se-a Athanaius, åth-å-mär-se-i Athanaisus, åth-å-nä-sé-ůs Athauis, åth-å-nïs Atheas, å-thé-nä Athena, å-thé-nå Atonæ, å-thé-nå Athenæa, åth-e-ne-å Athenæum, åth-ê-nê-ûm Athenæus, åth-ê-nê-ûs Athinagoras, åth-ê-någ-ô-rås Athenais, ath-e-na's Athenion, å-thê-nê-on Athenocles, a-then-d-kle'z Athenodorus, å-thê-nô-dô-rås

1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, v.

Atnoos, A-the-ds Athesis, åth'e-sis Athrulla, åth-růl-å Athymbra, å-thim-brå Asia, å-sé-å Atilia, å-tîl'ê-å Atilius, å-til-é-ús Atila, åt-îl-å Atina, å-ti-nå Atinia, å-tîn'ê-å Atlantes, åt-lån-tê'z Atlantiades, åt-lån-ti-å-dê z Atlantides, åt-lån-tê-dêz Atossa, å-tòs-å Atraces, åt-rå-sê'z Atramythium, at-ra-mith'e-uin Atrapes, åt-rå-pê'z Atrebates, åt-rê-bå-tê'z Atreni, å-trê-ni' Atreus, å-trê-us Atridæ, å-tri-dê Atronius, å-trô-nê-ůs Atropatene, å-trôp-å-tê-nê Atropasia, å-trô-på-sê-å Atropos, at-rô-pôs Attalia, at-tâ-lê-a Attalus, åt-å-lås Attarras, åt-år-ås Attious, åt-ê-ŷůs Attica, åt-ê-kā Atticus, åt'ê-kůs Attidates, åt-ê-då-tê/z Attila, åt-tê-lå Attilius, åt-il-e-us Attinas, åt-i-nås Attius, åt-tê-ůs Atuatici, åt-u-åt-ê-si Atubi, åt-u-bi/ Atvadæ, å-ti-å-de Avaricum, å-vå-rê-kům Avella, å-vel-å Aventinum, å-ven-ti-num Avernus, å-vůr-nůs Avesta, å-ves-tå Aufidena, å-fê-dê-nå Aufidia, å-fîd-ê-å Aufidus, å-fîd-ŷůs Augarus, å-gå-růs Augarus, å-gå-růs
Augea, å-jè-a
Augeae, å-jè-d
Augias, å-jè-å-s
Augias, å-jè-lè
Augias, å-jè-lò-lò
Auginus, å-ji-růs
Auginus, å-gå-tå-d
Augustalia, à-gå-tå-lò-å
Augustalia, à-gå-tå-lò-å Augustana, a-gus-ta-le a Augustinus, à-gūs-ti-nūs Augustulus, à-gūs-tūs Augustus, à-gūs-tūs Augustus, à-lēs-tēz' Auletes, à-lê-têz' Aulonius, à-lô-nê-ûs Aurelianus, à -rê-lê-a-nus Aurelius, à-rê-lê-ûs Aureolus, à-rê-ô-lûs Aurinia à-rîn'ê-â Aurora, à-rô'râ Aurunce, à-růn-sê Aurunculeius, à-run-ku-lê-yus Auschisæ, ås-ki-sê Auseris, å-sê-ris Ausonia, à-sô-nê-å Ausonius, à-sô-nê-us Austenon, às-tê-non Autobulus, à-tôb-u-lus Autanitis, à-tâ-ni-tis Autochthones, å-tôk-thô-nê'z Autocles, å-tô-klê'z

Autocrates, å-tôk-rå-têz' Autocrene. å-tô-krê-nê Autololæ, å-tól-ó-lê
Autolycus, å-tól-é-kůs
Automate, å-tôm-á-tê
Automedon, å-tòm-é-dón
Automedosa, å-tòm-é-dúrså
Automenes, å-tòm-é-dúrså
Automenes, å-tòm-é-lůr
Automenes, å-tòm-é-l²
Automoi, à-tòm-é-l²
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Avideinus, å-v-ĉ-d-lås
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Avideinus, å-v-ĉ-d-lås
Avideinus, àk-si-ó-l-l²
Axion, àk-si-ó-l-l²
Axionicus, àk-sè-òt-l²
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Axionicus, à-l²
Axion

Babilius, bå-bîl-é-üs Babilus, båb-é-lüs Babylonia, båb-ê-lò-nê-å Babyrsa, bå-bůr-så Babytace, bå-bit-å-sé Bacabasus, båk-åb'å-sůs Baechanalia, bāk-an-a-le-a Bacchantes, båk-ån'têz' Bacchiadæ, båk-kê'å-dê Bacchides, båk'é-dêz' Baechilides, båk-il-e-dez' Baechium, båk'ê-ûm Baechius, båk'ê-ûs Bacenis, bå-sê-nis Bactriana, båk-trê-å-nå Bactriani, båk-trê-å-ni Badaca, båd-å-kå Badia, bå-dê-å Badius, bå-dê-us Badubennæ, båd-u-bén'ê Bœbius, bê'bê-ůs Bagistame, bå-gis-tå-mê Bagistanis, bå-gis-tå-nêz' Bagoas, bå-gd-ås Bagodaris, bå-god-å-rêz' Bagrophanes, bå-grof-å-nez' Bagrada, båg-rå-då Baia, bå'ê-ê Balacrus, bål-å-krus Balanagræ, bål-å någ-rê Balanus, bå-lå-nůs Balari, bå-lå-ri' Balbillus, bal-bil'us Balbinus, bal-bi'nus Baleares, bål-ê-å'rêz' Baletus, bå-lê-tůs Balista, bå-lîs-tå Balius, bå-lê-ůs Balonoti, bå-lon-ô-ti' Balventius, bål-vén-sê-ůs Balyras, bål-é-rås Bamuruæ, bå-můr-u-ê Bantiæ, ban-se-ê Bantius, ban-se-us Baphyrus, ba-fi-rus Paræi, bå-rê-ê Barathrum, bår-å-thrům Barbari, bår-bå-ri Barbaria, bar-ba-re-a Barbosthenes, bar-bos-thê-nêz' Barbythace, bar-bith-a.se Barcæi, bår-sê-i' Bardæi, pår-dê-i'ê Bardillis, bår-dil'is Barea, bå-rê'å Bareas, bå-rê-ås Bares, bå-rêz'

Bargusii, bar-gu-se-i' Barine, bå-ri-nê Barisses, bå-rîs'êz' Barium, bå'rê-üm Barnuus, bår-nu-us Barsine, bår-si-ne Barzaentes, bår-zå-én-têz' Barzanes, bår-zå-nêz' Basilea, båz-ê-lê-a Basilidæ, hå-zil-i'dê Basilides, baz-ê-li'dêz' Basiliopotamus,ba-zil'e-o-pot'a-mos Basilis, baz-e-lis Basilius, bā-sīl-é-ās Basilus, bāz-é-lūs Bassania, bās-ā-nê-ā Bassareus, bās-ā-rē'ās Bassaris, bas'a-ris Bastarnæ, bås-tår-nê Batavi, bå-tå-til Bathyeles, båth-é-klêz' Bathyllus, bå-thil-us Batia, bå-sê-å Batiatus, bå-sé-å'tůs Batina, bå-ti'nå Baton, bå-tiòn fő-måk-é-å Batrachomyomachia, båt-rå-ko-mê-Battiades, båt-i'å-dêz' Batulum, båt'u-lům Batyllus, bå-tîl'ůs Bavius, bå-ve-us Bazaentes, båz-å-én-tê'z Bazaria, bå-zå-rê-å Bebius, bê-bê-ås Bebriacum, bê-bri-a-kum Bebryce, bê-brê-sê Bebryces, bê-bris-ê'z Bebrycia, bê-bris-ê-â Belemina, bêl-ê-mi-nă Belephantes, běl-ê-fån-tê'z Belesis, běl-é-sis Belgica, běl-jé-kå Belgium, běl-jê-ům Belides, bê-li-dêz Belisama, be-lis-a-ma Belisarius, běl-ê-så′rě-ů³ Belistida, běl-îs-ti′då Belitæ, běl-ê-tê′ Bellerophon, běl-ér-ő-fón Bellerus, běl-é-růs Belienus, běl-ê-ê-nůs Bellona, běl-ô-nů Bellonarii, běl-ô-nå-rê-i' Bellovaci, běl-ôv-ā-si' Bellovesus, bel-ò-vê-sůs Benacus, bê-nå-kus Benedidium, ben-ê-dîd-ê-ûm Beneventum, ben-e-ven-tum Benthecicyme, ben-the-sis-e-mi Bepolitanus, be-pòl-e-ta-nus Berbieæ, bur-be-se Berecynthia, ber-e-sin-the-a Berenice, bê-rên-ê-sê Bergion, bûr-jê-ôn Bergisteni, bûr-jîs-tê-ni' Bermius, bůr-mê-ůs Beroe, ber-ô-è Berosus, bê-rô-sůs Berrhæa, bê-rê-sůs Bestpo, bê-sîp-ô Bestea, bé-s-tê-å Bestea, bé-s-tê-å Beturia, bê-tu-rê-â Bianor, bi-â-nôr Bibaculus, bê-bâk-u-lûs Bibaga, bib-â-gâ Biblia, bib-lê-â Biblina, bib-li-na Bibractæ, bê-bråk-tê Bibulus, bîb-u-lus Bicorniger, bê-kôr-nê-jûr Bicornis, bê-kôr-nîs

Biformis, Di'for'mis Bilbilis, bîl'bê-lîs Bimater, bîm'â'tûr Bingium, bin-je-um Bisaltæ, bis-ål-tê Bisaltes, bis-ål-tê'z Bisaltis, bis-ål-tis Bisanthe, bîs-ân'thê Bistonis, bîs-tô'nîs Bithyæ, bîth'ê-ê Bithynia, bîth-în-ê-â Bitias, bîs'ê-âs Bituitus, bê-tu-é-tůs Bituntum, bê-tůn-ttůn
Bituriges, bê-tu-rê-gê/z
Bituricum, bê-tu-rê-kům
Bizia, bîz-ea
Blanii bla-a-i Blæsii, blê-sê-i' Blandenona, blån-de-nô-nå Blandusia, blan-du-sê-a Blastophœnices, blås-tő-fê-ni'sê'z Biemmyes, blěm'ê-ê'z Blenina, blê-ni-na Blitius, blis'e-us Blucium, blos'e-um Boadicea, bở-å-dis-é-å Boæ, bở-é Boagrius, bỏ-ảg-rê-ủs Bocalias, bỏ-kả-lê-ảs Bocchoris, bok-6-ris Boduni, bod-u-ni' Boduagnatus, bòd-u-åg-nå'-tů'a Bœbeis, bê'-bê-îs Bœbia, bê'-bê-å Boedromia, bô-ê-drôm'ê-å Bœotarchæ, bê-ô-tår-kê Bœotarchæ, be-o-Bœota, bê-ô'-sê-å Bœotus, bê-ô'-tủs Boeus, bô'-ê-ủs Boii, bô'ê-i' Bojocalus, bô-jòk-å-lůs Bolbe, bol-be Bolbitinum, ból-bê-ti'nům Bolgius, ból'jê-ůs Bolina, bo-li-na Bolinæus, bôl-ê-nê'ůs Bolissus, bô-lîs'ůs Bollanus, bol-å-nus Bomienses, bů-mê-ěn'sê'z Bomilcar, bô-mîl-kar Bomonicæ, bô-mô'nê-sê Bononia, bô-nô'nê-å Bonosius, bồ-nồ-sê-ủs Boosura, bồ-ồ-su-rã Bootes, bồ-ồ-tệ/z Bootus, bô-'ô-tůs Borea, bô-'rê-à Boreades, bô-rê-å-dê'z Boreas, bô-rê-ås Boreasmi, bô-rê-az-mi' Borgodi, bor'go-di' Borsippa, bor-sîp-å Borysthenes, bo-rîs-the-ne'z Bosphorus, bos-fô-rûs Bottia, bot-ê-a Bottiæis, bot-ê-ê-îs Bovianum, bő-vê-å-nům Bovillæ, bő-vîl-å Brachmanes, bråk-må-nê'z Bræsia, brê'sê-å Branchiades, brån-ki-å-dê'z Branchidæ, brån-kê-dê Branchyllides, brån-kil'é-dê'z Brasiæ, brå'sê-ê Brasidas, bras'é-das Brasideia, brås-e-de'e-å Braure, brå-rê Brenthe, brén'thê Brescia, brês'ê-â Brettii, brêt'tê-i' Briareus, bri'a'rê-ûs

743

Brigantes, bri-gan-tê'z Brigantinus, brig-an-ti'nus Briseis, brićsê-îs Britanni, brit-ân-i' Britannia, brît-ân-é-â Britannicus, brît-ân-ê-kûs Britomartis, brît-ô-mâr-tîs Britomarus, brît-ô-mâ-rûs Britones, brît-ô-nê/z Brixellum, brîks-êl'ûm Brixia, brîk'-sê-â Brocubeus bro-ku-bê-ûs Bromius, bro-me-us Brontes, bron'tê'z Brontinus, brôn-ti'nůs Broteas, brô'tê-ås Brotheus, brď-the-ůs Bructeri, brůk-tê-ri' Brumalia, bro-må-lê-å Brundusium, brun-du'se-um Brutidius, brô-tld'e-us Brutii, brô-sê-i' Brutulus, brő-tu-lås Bryaxis, bri-åk-sis Bryce, bri'sé Brysea, bri-sê-å Bubacene, bu-bå-sê-nê Bubaces, bu-bå-sé'z Bubaris, bu-bå-ris Bubastiacus, bu-bas-ti-a-kus Bubasus, bu'bå-sås Bucephalus, bu-sef-a-lus Bucolica, bu-kôl-é-kå Bucolion, bu-kô-lê-ôn Bucolus, bu-kô-lůs Budii, bu'dê-i' Budini, bu-di'ni' Budorum, bu-dô'rům Bullatius, bůl-å-sê-ůs Bunea, bu-nê-å Bupolus, bu-pò-lus Buphagus, bu'få-gds Buphonia, bu-fô-nê'å Buprasium, bu-prā-ze-um Buraicus, bu-rå-i-kus Bursia, bur'sc-å Busiris, bu-si-ris Butes, bu-tez' Buthrotum, bu-thro-tim Buthyreus, bu-thir-e-us Butoa, bu'tô-å Butorides, bu-tôr'ê-dê'z Butos, bu-tôs Butuntum, bu-tun'tum Buzyges, bu'zê-jê'z Byblesia, bîb/lê-sê-â Bybassia, bê-bâs/ê-â Byblia, bîb/lê-â Bylliones, bîl-i-ô-nê/z Byzacium, bi-za-sê-ûm Byzantiacus, bi'zan-ti'a-kus Byzantium, bi'zān'sē-ūm Byzenus, bi'zē'nūs Byzeres, bīz'e-rē'z Byzia, biz'e-å

Caanthus, kå-ån'thås
Cabades, kåb'å-dê'z
Cabales, kåb'å-lêz
Cabalii, bå-bå-lê-i'
Cabalinum, kåb-å-li'nås
Cabarnos, kå-bå-li'nås
Cabarnos, kå-bå-å-i's
Cabassus, kå-bå-å-i's
Cabassus, kå-bå-fö-c
Cabira, kå-bi'r
Cabiri, kå-bi'r
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Cacuthis, kå-ku'this Cacyparis, kå-sîp-å-rîs Cadmea, kåd-mê-å Cadmeis, kåd-mé-is Caduceus, kå-du'sê-ůs Cadurci, kå-důr'si' Cadytis, kåd'ê-tîs Cæa, sê'â Cæcetius, sê-sê-sê-us Cæcias, sê-sê-as Cæcilia, sé-síl'é-å Cæcilianus, sē-sīl-ē-ā'nus Cæcilius, sê-sîl-ê-us Cæcilus, sê-sê-lus Cæcina, sê-si-nå Cæcinna, sê-sin-nå Cæcubum, sê-ku-bům Cædicius, sê-dîs'ê-ûs Cælius, sê'lê-ûs Cæmaro, sê'må-rô Cæne, sé-nå Cæneus, sê'nê-ůs Cænides, sê-nê-dê'z Cænina, sê-ni-nå Cænotropæ, sê-nôt-rô-pê Cæpio, sê'pê-ô Cæratus, sê-râ-tus Cæres, sê-rê-si Cæresi, sê-rê-si Cæsarea, séz-á-ré-å Cæsarion, sê-zå-rê-on Cæsena, sé-sé-nå Cæsennias, sê-sēn-é-as Cæsia, sê-sê-å Cæsius, sé-sé-ůs Cæsonia, sê-sô'nê-å Cætobrix, sé-tô-briks Cætulum, sé-tu-lům Cæyx, sé-iks Cagaco, kåg-å-kô Caicinus, kå-ê-si-nůs Caicus, kå-i-kůs Caieta, kå-ê-ê-tå Caia, kå-ê-å Caius, kå-e-ds Calaber, kål-å-bår Calabria, kå-lå-brê-å Calabrus, kål-å-brus Calagurritani, kå-lå-gůr-ê-tå'm Calais, kål'å-is Calagutis, kål-å-gu'tis Calamis, kål-å-mis Calamisa, kāl-ā-mīs Calamisa, kāl-ā-mīs Calamus, kāl-ā-mūs Calanus, kāl-ā-nūs Calaon, kāl-ā-ôn Calaris, kāl-ā-rīs Calathana, kāl-ā-thā-nā
Calathana, kāl-ā-thā-nā
Calathion, kāl-ā-thū-ōn
Calathus, kāl-ā-thū-ā
Calates, kāl-ā-t-6/z
Calatia, kā-lā-sē-ā
Calatia, kā-lā-sē-ē
Calatia, kā-lā-vā-i
Calavii, kā-lā-vā-i Calavius, kå-lå-vê-us Calaurea, kå-lå-rê-å Calce, kål-sé Calchedonia, kål-kê-dô'nê-å Calchinia, kål-kîn'ê-å Cale, kå-lê Caledonia, kål-é-dô-né-å Calenus, kå-lê-nůs Cales, kå-le'z Calesius, kå-lê-sê-us Caletæ, kå-lê-tê Caletor, kå-lê-tôr Calietor, kā-16-tor Caliadne, kāl-ê-ād-nê Caliceni, kāl-ê-sê-ni' Calidius, kā-līd-ê-ūs Caligula, kā-līg-u-lā Calipus, kāl-i-pūs

a'll, a'rt, a'ee, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Callæschrus, kål-és'krůs Callaici, kål-å'é-si' Callatibus, kål-å-té-bůs Callateria, kål-å-té-ré-å Calleni, kål-é-ni' Callia, kål'é-å Calliades, kål-i-a-dê'z Callias, kål-e-ås Callibius, kål-lb-é-ůs Calicerus, kål-ê-cé-růs Calichorus, kå-lik'ô-růs Callicles, kål-lk'lê'z Callicolona, kål-é-kô-lô'nå Callicrates, kål-lk'rå-tê'z Callicratidas, kål-ê-krăt'ê-dås Callidius, kål-îd'ê-ûs Callidromus, kål-id-ro-mus Calligetus, kål-é-jé-tűs Callimachus, kål-ím-å-kűs Callimedon, kål-im-ê-dôn Callimedes, kål-im-ê-dê'z Callinus, kål-i-nůs Calliope, kål-i-ô-pê Caltipoe, kāl-i-26-pē
Callipatira, kāl-ê-pā-ti-rā
Calliphon, kāl-ê-fon
Callipidæ, kāl-îp-ê-dê
Callipolis, kāl-îp-ê-lîs
Callipos, kāl-îp-ê-jê'z
Callipygea, kāl-îp-ê-jê'z
Calliste, kāl-îs-tê
Calliste, kāl-îs-tê
Calliste, kāl-īs-tê Callisteia, kål-is-tê'ê-å Callisthenes, kål-is-thé-né'z Callisto, kål-is-tö Callistonicus, kål-ls-tô-ni-kůs Callistratus, kål-ls-trå-tůs Callixena, kål-lks-é-nå Calpe, kål-pé Calphurnia, kål-fűr'né-å Calphurnia, kål-u-sld'é-ås Calusidius, kål-u-sld'é-ås Calusium, kå-lu'sé-åm Calvia, kål'vé-å Calvina, kål-vi'nå Calvissius, kål-vis-e-us Calybe, kål-e-bê Calycadmus, kål-e-kåd-mus Calyce, kål'é-sê Calydium, kå-lid-é-ům Calydna, kå-lid-nå Calydon, kål-é-don Calydonis, kå-lid-o-nis Calydonis, kā-līd-6-nis Calydonius, kāl-ē-dô-nē-ūs Calymne, kā-līm-nē Calynda, kā-līn-dā Calypso, kā-līp-sô Camantium, kā-mān-sē-ūm Camantium, kā-mān-sē-ūm Cambantou, kām-ā-ri-nā Cambaules, kåm-bå-lê/z Cambes, kåm'bê'z Cambre, kam'bre Cambunii, kām-bu-nē-i' Cambyses, kām-bi-sē'z Camelani, kām-ē-lā-ni' Camelitæ, kām-ē-li-tē Camerinus, kām-ē-ri-nus Camerium, kā-mē'rē-um Camertium, kå-műr-sé-űm Camertes, kå-műr-té'z Camilla, kå-mil-å Camillus, kå-mil-us Camiro, kå-mi-rô Camissares, kå-mis-å-re'z Camœnæ, kå-mê-ne Campania, kåm-på-né-å Campa, kåm-på Campaspe, kam-pas-pe Camuloginus, kam-u-log'e-nus Canace, kan'a-se Canache, kån-å-kê Canarii, kå-nå-rê-i'

Canathus, kan'a-thus

Candace, kån-då-sé Candavia, kån-då²vé-å Candavia, kån-då²vé-å Candaules, kån-då²lê'z Candiope, kån-di²ô-pê Canephoria, kån-ê-fô²ré-å Canethum, kå-nè²thům Canidia, kå-nìd²ê-å Caninefates, kå-ni-nef-å-te/z Caninius, kå-nin-ê-us Canistius, kå-nis'té-us Canius, kå-né-us Canopicum, kå-nop-é-kům Canopus, kā-nō'-pūs Cantabra, kān-tā'-brā Cantabri, kān'-tā-bri' Cantabriæ, kån-tå'brê-ê Cantharus, kan-ta-ure-e Cantium, kan-sê-ûm Canuleius, kån-u-lê'ê-ůs Canulia, kå-nu'lê-å Canusium, kå-nu'sê-ům Canutius, kå-nu'sê-ůs Capaneus, kāp-ā-nē-ūs Capella, kā-pēl-ā Capella, kā-pēl-ā Capena, kā-pē-nā Capeni, kā-pē-ni Capetus, kā-pē-tūs Caphareus, kaf-a-ré-us Caphyre, kå-fi-rê Capio, kå-pê-ô Capito, ka-pe-o Capisene, kāp-īs-ē'nē Capito, kāp-ē-tō Capitolinus, kā-pīt-ō-li'nūs Capitolinus, kāp-ē-tō'lē-ūm Cappadocia, kāp-ā-dō'sē-ā Cappadox, kāp-ā-doks Capraria, kāp-rā-rē-ā Capræ, kā-prē Capricornus, kåp-rê-kôr-nůs Caprificialis, kåp-rê-fis-ê-å-lis Caprina, kå-pri'nå Capripedes, kå-prip'ê-dê'z Caprius, kå'prê-ůs Caprus, ka-pre-us Caprotina, kāp'rō-ti'nā Capsage, kāp'sā-gê Capura, kā-pu'rā Capys, kā-pis Carabactra, kår-å-båk'trå Carabis, kår'å-bls Caracalla, kår-å-kål'ä Caracates, kå-rå-kå'té'z Caractacus, kå-råk-tå-kůs Caræus, kå-rê-us Caralis, kå-rå-lis Caranus, kår-å-nus Caraucius, kā-rà-sê-us Carchedon, kår-kê-don Carcinus, kår-si-nus Cardaces, kår-då-sê-z Cardamyle, kår-då-mi'le Cardia, kår'dê-å Cardinia, kār-din'ê-å Carduchi, kār-du'ki' Cares, kā'rê'z Caresa, kå-rê-så Caressus, kå-rés-us Carfinia, kår-fin-é-å Caria, kå-rê-å Cariate, kā-ri-ā-tê Carinæ, kā-ri-nê Carine, kā-ri-nê Carinus kā-ri-nůs Carissanum, kå-ris-å-nům Caristum, kå-ris-tům Carmania, kår-må'nê-å Carmanor, kar-må'nôr Carme, kår'mê Carmelus, kår-mé'lůs Carmentes, kår-men-te'z Carmentales, kår-men-tå-le'z Carmides, kar-mi-de'z

Carmasius, kår-må'sê-us Carneades, kår-nê-å-de'z Carneia, kår-né-é-å Carnion, kår-nê-on Carnutes, kår-nu-tê'z Carpasia, kår-på-sê-å Carpathus, kar-pa-thus Carpia, kār-pē-ā Carpophora, kār-pòf-ō-rā Carrinates, kār-ē-nā-tē'z Carruca, kār-ru-kā Carseoli, kår-sé-ő-li' Cartalias, kår-tå'lê-ås Carthæa, kår-thë'à Carthaginienses, kar-tha-jin-e-e'a-Carthago, kår-thå-gô Carthasis, kår-thå-sis Carteia, kår-tê-ê-å Carvilius, kår-vil'ê ôs Carya, kå'rê-å Caryatæ, kå-rê-å-tê Caryatis, kå-rê-å-tîs Carystius, kå-ris-té-üs Carystus, kå-ris-tüs Caryum, kå-rê-üm Cascellius, kås-sėl'ė-ůs Casilinum, kås-ė-li'nům Casina, kā-si-nā Casina, kā-si-nā Casius, kā-se-nā Casmenæ, kās-mē'nē Casmilla, kās-mīl-ā Casperia, kās-pē'-rē-ā Casperula, kås-pêr-cu-lå Caspiana, kås-pê-å-nå Caspii, kås-pê-i' Caspium, kas-pe-um Cassandane, kås-ån-då-nê Cassander, kås-ån-dår Cassandra, kås-ån-drå Cassandria, kās-ān-drē-ā Cassia, kās-ē-ā Cassiope, kås-i-ô-pê Cassiopea, kås-ê-ô-pê-å Cassiterides, kås-ê-ter-e-de'z Cassivelannus, kās-é-vê-là-nùs Cassius, kās-é-ůs Cassotis, kās-ô-tis Castabala, kās-tāb-å-lā Castabus, kås-tå-bůs Castalia, kås-tå-lê-å Castolus, kås-tô-lůs Castanea, kās-tā-nê-ā Castianira, kās-tē-ā-ni-rā Castratius, kās-trā-sē-us Castulo, kås-tu-lô Catadupa, kåt-å-du-på Catamanteles, kåt-å-mån-té-lê'z Catana, kå-tä-nå Catadnia, kå-tåd-né-å Cataracta, kåt-å-råk-tå Catenes, kå-té-nê'z Cathæa, kå-thé-å Cathari, kåth-å-ri' Catia, kô-sê-å Catiena, kāt-ē-ē'nā Catienus, kåt-e-e-na Catienus, kåt-e-li-nå Catilina, kåt-e-li-nå Catilli, kå-til-i Catillus, kå-tīl-us Catina, kā-tē'nā Catius, kā-sē-us Catizi, kāt-ē-zi' Catreus, kå-tré-us Catuliana, kå-tu-lê-å-nå Catullus, kå-tůl-ůs Catulus, kåt-u-lůs Cavarillus, kāv-ā-rīl-us Cavarinus, kāv-ā-ri-nus Caucasus ka-ka-sus Caucones, kå-kô-nê/z Caudium, kå-dê-ům

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Cavii, kå-vê-i' Caulonia, kā-lô-nê-a Caunius, kā-nê-us Caus, kā-us Caus, kā-us Cayci, kå-i'si' Caycus, kå-is-us Cayster, kå-is-tur Cea, sê-å Ceades, sê'a-dê'z Ceballinus, seb-al-i'nas Cebarenses, séb-å-rén-sê'z Cebes, sê-bê'z Cebrenia, sê-brê-nê-a Cebriones, se-bri'ō-nê'z Cecidas, sê'sê das Cecilius, sé-sil-é-ůs Cecina, sé-sin-å Cecinna, sé-sin-å Cecropia, sê-crô-pê-å Cecropidæ, se-erop'e de Cercyphalæ, ser-sif-å-lê ercypnatæ, sér-síf'á-l Cedreatis, sé-drê-å-tis Cedrusis, sé-dré-šf Ceglusa, ség-lô-så Cei, sé-i' Celadon, sél-à-dòn Celænæ, sê-lê-nê Celæno, sê-lê-nô Celeæ, sê-lê-ê Celeia, sê-lê-ê-a Celelates, sê-lê-lå-tê'z Celendræ, sê-lên-drê Celendris, sé-lé-dris Celeneus, sé-lé-nê-ds Celenna, sê-lên'à Celeres, sêl'ê-rê'z Celetrum, sê-lê-trům Celeus, sê-lê-ŭs Celonæ, sê-lô-nê Celtiberi, sêl-tê-bê-ri' Celtica, sěl'té-kå Celtillus, sel-til-us Celtorii, sel-tô-re-i' Celtoscythiæ, sel-tosé-the-e Cemmenus, sem'e-nus Cenæum, sê-nê'ům Cenchreæ, sen-krê-ê Cenchreis, sen-krê-îs Cenchreus, sen-krê-ûs Cenchrius, sen-krê-ûs Cenespolis, sê-nê's-pô-lîs Cenetium, sê-nê's-ûm Ceneus, sê'nê-ûs Cenimagni, sé-ni'måg-ni' Cenina, sê-ni-na Cenomani, sė-nô-mã-ni' Censores, sen-sô-rê'z Censorinus, sen-so-ri-nus Centaretus, sén-tå-rê-tůs Centaurus, sen-ta-ras Centobrica, sén-tób-ré-kå Centores, sén-tő-ré/z Centoripa, sen-tor-e-pa Centrites, sen-tri-tê'z Centronius, sen-trô-ne-as Centumviri, sen-tum-ve-ri' Centuria, sen-tu-re-a Centuripa, sén-tu-ré-på Cephalas, séf-å-lås Cephaledion, séf-å-lèd-é-ón Cephallen, sé-fål-én Cephalena, séf-ål-lê'nå Cephallenia, séf-ål'lê-nê-å Cephalo, séf-å-lô Cephaloedis, séf-å-lô-ê-dîs Cephaloedis, séf-å-lôn Cephalotomi, séf-á-lòt-ô-mi' Cephaludium. séf-å-lu'dê-ům Cephalus, sêf'à-lus Cepheus, sê'fè-us Cephones, sé-fé-né'z

Cephisia, sê fîs'ê-å Cephisiades, séf-ê-si'å-dê'z Cephisidorus, séf-is-é-dô'růs Cephision, sé-fis-é-on Cephisodotus, séf-é-sod-o-tůs Cephissus, sé-fis'ůs Cephisus, sé-fis'ůs Cepio, sé-pê-ö Ceraca, sîr-a-ka Ceracates, sůr-kå-tê'z Cerambus, sê-râm'bůs Ceramicus, ser-a-mi-kus Ceromium, sé-rô-mê-ům Ceramus, sêr-a-mus Cerasus, sêr-a-sus Cerata, sé-rå-tå Ceratus, sé-rå-tůs Ceraunia, sê-rå-nê-å Ceraunii, sé-rå-nê-i' Ceraunus, sê-rà-nůs Cerausius, sê-rà-sê-ûs Cerbcrion, ser-bê-rê-on Cerberus, ser-be-rus Cercaphus, sér-ka fűs Cercasorum, sér-kå-sd'rum Cerceis, sůr-sĉ-is Cercene, sůr-sê'nê Cercestes, sůr-sés'tê'z Cercides, sůr-sê-dê/z Cercii, sůr-sê-i/ Cercina, sůr-si-na Cercinna, sůr-sîn-å Cereinium, sůr-sîn'ê-ům Cercius, sůr'sê-ůs Cercopes, sůr-kô-pê'z Cercyon, sůr-sê-dn Cereyones, sůr-sê-ô-nê/z Cercyra, sůr-si-rå Cerdylium, sůr-díl-ê-ům Cercana, sůr-kā-lê-å Ceres, sê-rê'z Ceressus, sê-rês'ůs Ceretæ, sê-rê'tê Cerialis, sê-rê-â-lîs Cerii, sê-rê-i' Cerillum, se-rîl-um Cerinthus, sê-rîn-thûs Cerynites, sê-rîn-i-tê'z Cermanus, sůr-må'nůs Cernes, sůr-nê'z Ceropasades, sê rô-pas-a-dê'z Cerossus, sé-ros'as Cerpheres, sůr-fê-rê'z Cerrhæi, ser-rê-i' Cersobleptes, kér-ső-blép-té/z Certima, sűr-té-må Certonium, ser-to-ne-um Cervarius, ser-vå-re-us Ceryces, ser-e-se'z Cerycius, sé-rîs-é-us Cerymica, sêr-ê-mi'kă Cernia, sûr'nê-å Cerynites, sê-rîn-ê-tê'z Cesellius, sê-sél-ê-ñs Cesennia, sê-sên-ê-a Cestius, ses'tê-us Cestrina, sés-tri-na Cestrinus, ses-tri-nus Cetes, sê'tê'z Cethegus, sê-thê'gůs Cetii, se-se-i' Cetius, sê'sê-ûs Ceus, sê'ûs Ceyx, sé-iks Chabes, kå-bê'z Chabinus, kå-bi-nus Chabrias, kå-bi-lus Chabrias, kåb-re-is Chæanitæ, kê-ån-i-tê Chæreas, kê-rê-ås Chæredemus, ker-é-dé-mus

Chæremon, kê-rê-mon Chærephon, ke rê-fon Chærepnon, ke re-fon Chærestrata, kê-rēs-trā-tā Chærinthus, kê-rīn-thūs Chærippus, kê-rīp-tūs Chæronia, kēr-ō-nā-tā Chalæon, kā-lê-tōn Chalcæa, kål-sé-å Chalcea, kål-sé-å Chalcidenc, kål-sê'dê'nê Chalcedon, kål-sê'dôn Chalcedonia, kål-se-do'né-å Chalcidenses, kål-sé-dén-sé Chalcideus, kål-såd-ć-ås Chalcidica, kål-såd-ć-ås Chalcidica, kål-så-d-ås Chalciope, kål-si-ć-ås Chalciope, kål-si-ć-pê Chalcitis, kål-si-tis Chalcodon, kālk-d-don Chaldæa, kål-dé'å Chalestra, kå-lés'trå Chalonitis, kål-ô-ni-tis Chalybes, kål-é-bé'z
Chalybonitis, kal-é-bón-i-la
Chalybs, kål-ibs
Chalybs, kål-ibs
Chalybs, kål-ibs Chamaviri, kåm-å-vi-ri/ Chane, kå-nė Chaones, kå-ô-nê'z Chaonia, kå-ô-nê-å Chaonites, kā-ô-ni'tīs Charadra, kā-rād'rā Charadros, kår'å-dros Charadrus, kår'å-drus Charæadas, kå-rê-å-dås Charandæi, kår-ån-dê-i' Charaxes, kå-råk'sê'z Chares, kå'rê'z Charieles, kar-e-kle'z Chariclides, kå-rik-lê-dê'z Chariclo, kår-e-klo Charidemus, kår-ê-dê'můs Charila, kår'ê-lå Charilaus, kar-é-la-us Charini, ka-ri-ni' Charisia, kå-ris-e-å Charites, kår'ê-tê'z Chariton, kår'ê-tôn Charmidas, kår'mê-dås Charme, kår'mė Charmides, kår'mė-dė'z Charminus, kår-mi-nus Charmione, kår-mi-ô-nê Charmosyna, kår-mos-e-nå Charmotas, kår/mô-tås Charondas, kå-rôn/dås Charonea, kå-rô-nê/å Charonium, kå-rð-nê-ům Charopes, kår-ô-pê/z Charybdis, kå-rib-dis Chea, kê-lâ Cheles, kê-lê'z Chelidonia, kél-é-dô'né-à Chelidonis, ké-lid'ô-nis Chelone, ké-lô'nê Chelonophagi, kê-lôn-ôf-ã-gĩ Chelydorea, kêl-ê-dôf-rê-ā Chenion, kê-nê-do Chenius, kê-nê-do Chenius, kê-nê-do Cheospes, kê-ds-pê'z Cheremocrates, kê-rê-mok-ra-tê'z Cherisophus, kê-rîs-ô-fůs Cherophon, kěr-ô-fòn Chersias, kůr-sê-ås Chersidamus, kůr-síd-å-můs Chersiqanius, kūr-sk Chersipho, kūr-sk-fô Cherusci, kk-rūs-si' Chidnæi, kīd-nk-i' Chiliarchus, kîl-é-ār'kūs Chilius, kīl'é-ūs Chilonis, kē-lô'nīs

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Chimæra, kê-mê-rå Chimarus, klm-4-rās Chiomara, kê-óm-4-rā Chione, ki-6-nê Chionides, kê-ôn-ê-dê'z Chionis, ki-ô-nis Chitone, klt-d-ne Chitrum, ki'trum Chloe, klô'ê Chlureus, klô-rê-ủs Chlureus, klô-rê-ủs Choarina, kô-ảs-ri-nà Choaspes, kô-ảs-pê'z Chœrades, kê-rả-dê'z Chœridas, kê-rê-dås Chæreæ, kê-rê-ê Chonidas, kon-e-das Chonuphis, kôn-e-das Chorasmi, kôn-u-fis Chorasmi, kô-råz-mi Chorineus, kor-ê-nê-us Choræbus, ko-rê-bas Choromnæi, ko-rom-nê-i' Chosroes, kôz-rô-ê'z Chremes, krê'mê'z Chremetes, krê-mê'tê'z Chresiphon, krês'ê-fon Chresphontes, krés-fon-té'z Chromios, krô-mê-ds Chronius, krô-nê-ds Chryasus, kri'-å-sůs Chrysame, kris'-å-mê Chrysantas, krê-san-tas Chrysanthius, krê-san-thê-us Chrysantis, krê'san'tus Chrysaor, kri-så-or Chrysaoreus, kris-a-d'rê-as Chrysaori, kris-å-ô-ri' Chryse, kri'se Chryseis, kri-sê-is Chrysermus, kri'sůr'můs Chrysippe, kri'sîp'ê Chrysippus, kri'sîp-ñs Chrysoaspides, kris-ð-ås'pê-dê'z Chrysogonus, kris-óg'ð-nus Chrysolaus, kris-ð-lå'ås Chrysodium, kri'sô'dê-ům Chrysopolis, kris-òp'ò-lis Chrysorrhoæ, krê-sôr-ô-ê Chrysorrhoas, krê-sôr-ô-ås Chrysostom, krîs-ôs-tôm Chrysothemis, krê-sos'thê-mis Chthonia, thỏ nệ-ả Cibaritis, sĩb là-ri tis Cibyra, sĩb lệ-rà Cicero, sis-e-ro Cithyris, sith-e-ris Cicones, sê-kô-nê'z Cicuta, sê-ku-tå Cilicia, sé-lîs-é-à Cilissa, sê-lîs'à Cilles, sîl'ê'z Cilnius, sîl-nê-us Cimberius, sim-bê-rê-as Cimbricum, sim'brê-kům Ciminus, sîm-i'nůs Cimmeris, sim'mė-ris Cimmerium, sîm-mê-rê-ûn Cimolis, sim-ô-lis Cimolus, sim-d'lus Cinæthon, sin-ê-thôn Cinaradas, sin-år-å-dås Cincia, sîn'sê-à Cincinnatus, sîn-sîn-â'tůs Cincius, sîn'sê-ůs Cineas, sîn'é-às Cinesias, sé-né-sé-as Cinetbon, sê-nê-thòn Cingetorix, sin-get-ő-riks Cingulum, si'n-gu-lům Ciniata, sin-ê-ä-tă Cinithii, sin'i-the-i'

Cinnadon, sin'a-don

Cinniana, sîn-nê-ă'nă Cinxia, sink-se-a Cinyphus, sin'ê-fus Cinyras, sîn'ê-rås Circe, sůr'sê Circenses, sår-sén'sé'z Circius, sår'sé-ås Cirræatum, sir-ê-a-tům Cisalpina, sīs-āl-pi'nā Cisseis, sis-e-is Cisseus, sîs'ê-ůs Cissia, sîs'ê-å Cissides, sîs'ê-dê'z Cissoessa, sîs-sô-cs-å Cissusa, sis-su-så Cistæne, sîs-tê-nê Cithæron, sith-é-ron Citharista, slth-å-ris-tå Citium, sit'e-um Civilis, siv-i-lis Cizycum, sîz'ê-kům Cladeus, klå-dê-ås Clanes, klå-nê/z Clanius, klå-nê-ns Clastidium, klås-tid-é-ům Claudia, klå-dé-å Claudianus, klå-dê-å4nůs Claudiopolis, klá-dé-op-o-lis Claudius, kla-de-us Clavienus, klåv-ê-ê-nůs Claviger, klav-ê-jůr Clazomena, klå-zom-é-nå Cleadas, klê-a-dâs Cleander, klê-an-dûr Cleandridas, klê-ån-dré-dås Cleanthes, klê-ån-thê'z Clearchus, klê-år-kůs Clearides, klê-år-kůs Clemens, klê-år-dê'z Clemens, klê-měns Cleobis, klê-ð-bis Cleobula, kle-ô-bu-lå Cleobulina, klė-ob-u-li-na Cleobulus, klė-ob-u-li-na Cleobulus, klė-ob-bu-lus Cleochares, klé-ok-å-ré'z Cleocharia, klê-ô-kå-rê-å Cleodæus, klê-ô-dê-ûs Cleodamas, klė-od-a-mas Cleodemus, klê-ô-dê-mûs Cleodora, klê-ô-dô'rå Cleodoxa, klê-ô-dôk'sâ Cleogenes, klê-ôj-ê-nê'z Cleolaus, klê-ô-lâ-ûs Cleomachus, klê-ôm'å-kůs Cleomantes, klê-ô-man-tê/z Cleomantes, klê-ôm-brôttis Cleomedes, klê-ô-mê'de'z Cleomenes, klê-ô-mê'z Cleonæ, klê-ô-înê Cleonæ, klê-ô-înê Cleone, klê-8-nê Cleonica, klė-ô-ni-ka Cleonnis, klė-òn-is Cleonymus, kle-on-é-mus Cleopater, kle-op-å-tur Cleopatra, klê-ô-på'trå Cleopatris, klê-ôp'å-tris Cleophanes, klê-ôf'å-nê'z Cleophanthus, klê-ô-fắn'thủs Cleophes, klê'ô-fê'z Cleopholus, klé-of-d-los Cleophon, klê-6-fon Cleophylus, klê-df-c-lus Cleopompus, klê-ô-pòm-pus Cleoptolemus, kle-op-tol-e-mus Cleopus, klė-o-pus Cleora, klė-o-ra Cleostratus, klê-òs-trâ-tůs Cleoxenus, klê-òks-tê-nůs Clesides, klê-sê-dê'z Clibanus, klib-a-nas Clidemus, klid-ê-mûs Climenus, kli-mê-nûs

Clinias, klin'é-ås Clinippides, klin-ip-pê-dêz Clisithera, klis-ith-ê-ră Clisthenes, klis-thê-nê'z Clitarchus, klit-ar-kûs Cliternia, klit-ur-ne-å Clitodemus, klit-o-dê'můs Clitomachus, klit-om'a-kiis Clytonymus, klit-on-e-mus Clitophon, klit-o-fon Clitoria, klit-ô-rê-å Clitumnus, klīt-ām-nās Cloacina, klô-ā-si-nā Cloanthus, klo-an'thus Clodius, klô-dê-ůs Clœlia, klê-lê-å Clælius, klé-lê-us Clondicus, klon'de-kas Clonia, klô'nê-å Cluacina, klô-å-si-nå
Cluentius, klô-å-si-nå
Clupea, klô-pê-å
Clusia, klô-sê-å
Clusia, klô-sê-å
Clusini, klô-si-ni' Clusiolum, klő-si-cő-lűm Clusium, klő-sê-űm Cluvius, klô-vê-ůs Clymeneides, klim-ê-nê-ê-dê y Clymenus, klim-ê-nûs Clysonymusa, klê-sôn-ê-mu-sâ Clytemnestra, kli-têm-nes-fra Clytia, klît-ê-â Clytius, klit-ê-ůs Clytus, kli-tůs Cnacadium, nå-kå'de tim Cnagia, nå'je-å Cnidinium, ni-dîn-ê-ûm Cnossia, nôs-ê-â Coamani, kô-å-må'ni Coastræ, kô-ås'trê Cobares, kô'bå-rê'z Cocalus, kôk'å-lås Cocceius, kok-sê-ê-us Coccygius, kôk-sîj-ê-ås Cocles, kôk-lê'z Coctiæ, kôk-sê-ê Cocytus, kò-si-tůs Codomanus, kô-dô-man'us Codridæ, kod-re-de Codropolis, ko-drop-o-lis Cœcilius, sê-sîl-é-ûs Cœlaletæ, sê-lål-ê-tê Cœlesyria, sê-lê-sîr-ê-â Cœlia, sê-lê-a Cœliobriga, sê-lê-ôb-rê-gâ Cœlius, sê-lê-ûs Cœranus, sê'rå-nůs Coes, kô'ê'z Cœus, sê'ûs Cegamus, ko-ga-mus cogainus, ko-ga-mūs Cogidunus, kō-liệ-du'nus Cohibeus, kō-lib'-c-us Colœnus, kō-lik'-s-us Colænus, kō-lik'-s-us Colands, kō-lik'-s-us Colands, kō-lik'-s-us Colands, kō-lik'-s-us Colenda, kô-lên-dã Colias, kô-lé-ås Collatia, kôl-a-sê-a Collatinus, kôl-å-ti-nůs Collina, kôl-i-nå Collucia, kôl-u-sê-å Colonæ, kô-lô-nê Colone, kô-lô-nê Colonos, ko-lo-nos Colophon, kôl-ô-fôn Colosse, kôl-òs-ê Colossus, kól-ós-ás Colotes, kól-ó-té'z Colpe, kól-pê Columba, ko-lům-bå Columella, köl-u-mel-å

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'cc, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

Coluthus, kôl-u-thôs Colyttus, kô-lit-ủs Comagena, kôm-à-gê-na Comageni, kôm-àj-ê-ni' Comana, kô-mả-na Comania, kô-mả-nê-a Comarus, kom'a-rus Comastus, ko-mas'tus Combabus, kom-bå-bås Combe, kom-bê Combrea, kom-brê-å Combutis, kôm-bu-tis Cometes, kôm-ê-tê'z Cometho, kôm-ê-thô Cominius, kô-min-ê-ds Comitia, kô-mis-ê-a Comius, kô-me-ds Commodus, kom-ô-důs Compitalia, kom-pê-tå-lê-å Compsatus, komp-så-tůs Compusa, kom-pu-så Concani, kon-kå-ni Concordia, kôn-kôr-dê-å Condalus, kôn-då-lůs Condate, kôn-då-tê Condochates, kon-dok-å-te'z Condrusi, kon-dro-si' Condylia, kon-dîl-ê-â Cone, kô-nê Conetodunus, kôn-ê-tô-du'nůs Confucius, kôn-fu'sĕ-ůs Congedus, kôn-'jê-důs Conii, kô'nê-i' Conisaltus, kôn-ê-sål'tůs Conisci, kê-nîs'si' Jonnidas, kon-ni'das Consentes, kon-sên-tê'z Consentia, kon-sên-tê-û Considius, kon-sîd-ê-ûs Consilinum, kon-sê-li-nûm Constantia, kon-stăn-sê-ă Constantina, kon-stån-ti-nå | o-lis Constantinopolis, kon-stan-ti-nop-Constantinus, kon-stån-ti-nus Constantius, kon-stån-se-us Consygna, kon-sig-na Contadesdus, kon-ta-dez-dus Contubia, kôn-tů-bê-å Coon, kô-ôn Coos, kô-ôs Cophontis, kô-fôn'tîs Copia, kô'pê-å Copillus, kô-píl-ůs Copinlus, kô-píl-ůs Coprates, kôp-ř-ů-tê'z Copreus, kô-př-ů-š Coracesium, kôr-å-sê'sô-dm Coraconasus, kôr-å-kô-nå-sűs Coraletæ, kor-å-lê-tê Coralli, ko-rål-i Coranis, ko-rā/nůs Coraxi, ko-rāk/si Corbeus, kôr-bê-ûs Corbulo, kôr-bů-lô Corcyra, kôr-si-rå Corduba, kor-dů-bå Corduene, kôr-dů-é-nê Core, kô-rê Coressus, kô-rês-tůs Coresus, kô-rê-sůs Coretas, kôr-tê-tůs Corpinium, kor-pin-e-um Coria, kô-rê-a Corineum, kôr-ê-nê-ûm Corinna, kô-rîn-a Corinthus, ko-rin-thus Coriolanus, kô-ri-cô-là-nůs Corioli, kô-ri-cô-li' Corissus, kô-ris-côs Coritus, kôr-cô-tôs Cormasa, kor'ma-sa

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Cornelia, kôr-nê-lê-å Corniculum, kor-nik'u-lům Cornificius, kor-nê-f is-ê-ůs Corniger, kôr-nê-fî Corniger, kôr-nê-jûr Cornutus, kôr-nu-tûs Corœbus, kô-rê-bûs Corona, kô-rô-nă Coronea, kôr-ô-nê-â Coronis, kô-rô-nîs Coronta, kô-rô-tå Coronus, kô-rô-nůs Corrhagium, kor-ra-je-um Corsiæ, kor-se-é' Corsote, kor-so-te Corsura, kôr-su'râ Cortonæ, kôr-tô'nê Coruncanus, kô-růn-kå-nůs Corvinus, kor-vi-nus Corybantes, kor-ê-bân-tê'z Corybas, kor-ê-bâs Corybassa, kor-ê-bas-sa Corybus, kor-ê-bas Corycia, kô-rīs'ê-ā Corycia, kô-ris-ê-a Corycides, kô-ris-é-â-dê'z Coricius, kô-ris-é-âs Corycus, kôr-ê-kůs Corydon, kôr-ê-dôn Coryla, kôr-ê-lâ Coryleum, kor-ê-lê-ûm Corymbifer, kô-rîm'bê-fêr Coryna, kô'rê-na Coryneta, kôr-în-ê'tå Corynetes, kôr-ê-nê'tê'z Coryphasium, kôr-ê-fâ/zê-ûm Corythenses, kôr-ê-then/sê/z Coryrus, kôr-îl/ê-ûs Coritus, kôr-ê-tûs Cosconius, kôs-kô'-nê-ůs Cosingas, kô-sîn'gås Cossea, kôs-é-å Cossutii, kôs-u'-sê-i' Costubæi, kôs-tu'-bê-i' Cosyra, kô-si-ră Cotes, kô-tê'z Cothonea, kô-thô-nê-å Cotiso, kôt'é-sô Cotonis, kôt-ô-nis Cottiæ, kôt-ê-ê' Cottyæum, kót-é-é-ům Cotyora, kót-i-6-ra Cotylæus, kôt-î-lê-tůs Cotyleus, kôt-tîl-tê-tůs Cotylius, kô-tîl-tê Cotytto, kô-tîl-tê Cragus, krå-gůs Crambusa, kråm-bu-så Cranai, krån-å-i' Cranapes, krån'å-pê'z Cranaus, krån'å-ůs Crane, krā'nė Craneum, krå-né'ům Cranii, krå-nė-i' Craassitius, krā-ās-īt-e-us Crastinus, krās-ti-nus Cratais, kråt-å-is Cratæus, krå-tê-us Craterus, krå-tê-rus Crates, krå-tê/z Cratesiclea, krå-tés-ê-klê'å Cratesipolis, krå-tés-îp'ô-lîs Cratesippidas, krā-tes-īp-e-dās Crateus, kra-té-us Cratevas, krā-tê-vās Cratinus, krā-ti-nūs Cratippus, krā-tīp-us Cratylus, kråt-é-lůs Crausiæ, krå-sé-é Crauxidas, krå-üks'é-das Cremera, krém'é-rå Cremmyon, krém'mê-ôn Cremides, krém'ê-dê'z Cremona, krêm'ô'nå

Cremutius, krê-mu'sê-ds Creontiades, krê-ôn-ti'ā-dê'z Creophilus, krê-ôf-ê-lûs Crepereus, krê-pêr-ê-ûs Cres, krê'z Creseus, krê-sê'ůs Cresphontes, krés-fôn'tê'z Cressius, krés'ê-ûs Cretæus, kré-té-us Crete, krê-tê Cretea, krê-tê-a Cretes, krê-tê-z Creteus, krê-tê-ûs Cretheis, krêth-ê-îs Cretheis, kret-ie-is Cretheus, krêt-thê-ös Crethona, krêt-thô-nā Creticus, kret-tê-kůs Creusa, kru-să Creusis, kru-sis Criasus, kri-ta-sůs Crinippus, krin-ip'us Crinisus, krė-ni'sus Crispinus, kris-pi-nus Critala, krit'å-lå Critheis, krith'ê-is Crithote, krith-o-tê Critias, kris-ê-as Critobulus, kri-tob-u-lus Critognatus, krit-og-nå-tus Critolaus, krit-5-la-0s Crobialus, krô-bi-a-las Crobyzi, krôb-é-zi Crocale, krôk-a-lê Croceæ, krô-sê-ê Crocodilopolis, krók-ő-di'lòp'ő-lls Croites, krő-i'tê'z Crommyon, króm/mé-ón Cronia, kró/né-å Cronides, krón/é-dé/z Cronium, krô-nê-ům Crossæa, krôs-ê-å Crotalus, krôt-tå-lůs Crotona, krô-tô-nå Crotoniatis, krô-tô-ni'ā-tīs Crotopias, krô-tô-pē-ās Crotopus, krô-tô' pūs Crustumeri, krūs-tu-mē'ri Crustumeria, krůs-tu-mê'rê-å Crustuminum, krűs-tu-mi'nům Crustumium, krűs-tu'mê-ům Crustunus, krůs-tu-nůs Crusturnenius, krūs-tūr-nė-nė-ūs Cteatus, ktē-ā-tūs Ctemene, tê'mê-nê Ctesias, tê'sê-ås Ctesibius, tê-sîb'ê-ûs Ctesicles, tês'ê-klê'z Ctesilochus, tes-fl-d-kus Ctesiphon, tes-e-for Ctesippus, tes-p-us Ctimene, tim-e-ne Cularo, ku-la-rô Cunaxa, ku-naks-a Cupavo, ku-pa-vō Cupentus, ku-pa-vo Cupido, ku-pi-do Cupiennius, ku-pe-en-ne-us Cures, ku-rê'z Curetes, ku-rê-tê'z Curia, ku-re-å Curiatii, ku-rê-å'se-i' Curio, ku-rê-8 Curium, ku-rê-ům Curiosolitæ, ku-rê-ô-sòl-ê-tê Curius, ku-re-us Curtillus, kůr-tíl-ůs Curtius, kůr-sé-ůs Curulis, ku-ru-lis Cussæi, kůs-é-i' Cutilium, ku-tîl'é-ům

Cyamosorus, si'am-o-so'rus

a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Jane, si-å-nê Lyaneæ, si-å-nê-ê Cyaneus, si-å-ne-us yanippe, si'an-îp'ê yanippus, si-an-lp-as yanaxes, si-ak-sa-ré'z ybebe, sîb-ê-bê ybela, sîb-ê-lâ Cybele, sib-e-le Cybelus, sib-é-lus Cybira, sîb'ê-rå ycesium, si'sê'zê-ûm ychereus, sîk'ê-rê-ûs Dychereus, sik-é-ré-fi Dyclades, sik-là-dê'z Dyclopes, si-klô-pê'z Dydias, sid-é-ås Dydippe, si-dīp-é Dydonia, si-dô-nê-å Dydrara, sid-rā-rā Dydrava, sid-rā-rā Cydrolaus, sid-rô-là-us Cylabus, sil-a-bus ylices, sîl'ê-sê'z Cylindus, si'lin'das Dyllabarus, sil-āb-ā-rūs Dyllarus, sil-ā-rūs Cyllene, sīl-ê-nê Cylleneius, sīl-ê-nê-ê-ūs Cyllyrii, sīl-īr-ê-i' Cymodoce, sîm-od-o-sê ymodocea, sim-od-o-se-a Cyme, si'mê ymolus, sim-ô-lôs ymopolia, sim-ô-pô-lê-â ymothoe, sim-òth-ô-ê ynara, sin-â-ră ynægirus, sin-ê-gi-rûs ynæthium, sin-ê-thê-ûm ynane, sin-â-nê ynapes, sin-å-pê'z ynaxa, sin-åk'så yneas, sîn-ê-as ynesii, sîn-es-ê-i' ynetæ, sin-ê-tê ynethusa, sîn-ê-thu-sâ ynia, sîn-ê-â ynici, sîn-ê-si' ynisca, sîn-îs-kā ynocephale, sîn-ô-sêf-â-lê ynophontis, sîn-ô-fôn-tîs ynortas, sin-dr-tas ynortion, sin-dr-se-on ynosarges, sîn-ô-sâr'jê'z ynossema, sîn-ô-sê'mâ ynosura, sîn-ô-su'râ ynthia, sîn'thê-â ynurenses, sin-u-rén-sé'z yparissia, si-pa-ris-é-a yparissus, si-pā-rīs-us yphara, sīf-ā-rā yprianus, sīp-rē-ā-nūs ypselides, sip-sél-é-dé'z ypselus, sip-sé-lűs yraunis, sé-rá-nis yre, si-rê yrenaica, si'rê-nā'ik-à yrenaica, si4rē-nā4'k-ā yrenaici, si4rō-nā4ō-si iyrene, si4rō-nē yriades, sō-ri4ā-dē'z yrillus, sō-ri1ās yrinus, sō-ri4nās yrinus, sā-ri-nō byrne, sār4nē yrne, súr-né
yrræi, sír-ré-i'
yrrhadæ, sír-å-dé
yrrhadæ, sír-å-dé
yrriana, sír-ré-å-nå
yropolis, sé-rop-ó-lís
yrus, sí-rhs
ytæis, sít-é-ls
ythera, sé-thé-rå
ytheræa, síth-é-rå-å
ytherius, síth-é-rís
ytherius, si-thé-rå-ůs

Cytheron, si'thê-ròn Cytherus, sith'â-rūs Cythnos, sīth'nòs Cytineum, sīt'ê-nê'âm Cytissorus, si-tīs'ô-rūs Cytorus, si'tô-rūs Cyziceni, sīz-ê-sê'ni' Cyzicum, sīz-ê-kūm Cyzicus, sīz-ĉ-kūs

Dacia, dā-sē-ā Dactili, dåk-te-li Dadicæ, dåd-é-sé Dædala, déd-å-lå Dædalion, dê-då-lê-on Dædalus, dêd-å-lûs Dahæ, då-hê Daides, då-îk'lê'z Daides, då-îk'lê'z Daidis, då-ê-dîs Daimachus, då-im-å-kus Daimenes, då-im-è-nê'z Daiphron, då'if-ron Daira, då'ê-rå Daldia, dål'dê-å Dalmatia, dål-må-se-å Damagetus, dam-a-je-tus Damalis, dåm-å-'lis Damascena, dåm-å-sê-nå Damascius, då-mås-sê-ns Damascus, då-mås-kns Damasippus, dam-å-sip-us Damasichthon, dam-a-sik-thon Damasistratus, dam-a-sis-tra-tus Damasithynus, dåm-å-sith-é-nűs Damastes, då-mås-tê'z Damia, då-mê-å Damippus, dåm-îp'us Damnorix, dåm-nô-riks Damocles, dåm-ô-klê'z Damocrates, då-mok-rå-tc'z Damocrita, då-mok-re-tå Damocritus, dåm-ok-rê-tůs Damophantus, dåm-ô-fån'tử's Damophila, dåm-òf-ê-là Damophon, dåm'ô-fòn Damostratus, dåm-òs-trà-tůs Damostratus, dåm-òks-t-můs Damyrias, dåm-îr-tê-ās Danae, dån-å-tê Danai, dån-å-ti Danaides, dån-å-ê-dê'z Danala, dan-a-la Danaus, dån-å-ns Dandari, dån'då-ri' Danubius, dån-u-bé-ds Daochus, då-6-kus Daphnephoria, dåf-nê-fôr-ê-â Daraba, dår-a-bå Dardani, dår-då-ni' Dardania, dår-då-nê-å Dardanides, dår-dån-e-dê'z Dardanus, dår-då-nůs Dardaris, dår-då-ris Dares, då-re/z Daretis, då-rê-tîs Daria, då-rê-å Dariaves, då-ri-å-ve'z Daritæ, då-ri-tê Darius, då-ri-us Dascylitis, dås-sīl-é-tīs Dascylus, dås-sē-lūs Dasea, dā-sē-ā Dasius, dā-sē-ūs Dassaretæ, dås-å-rê-tê
Dassareni, dås-å-rê-ni
Dassariæ, dås-å-ri-tê Dassaritii, dås-å-ris-e-i' Datames, dåt'å-mê'z Dataphernes, då'tå-får-nė'z Davara, dåv'å-rå

Dannia, då-nê-å Daurifer, då-rê-für Decebalus, dê-sêb'a-lûs Decelium, dê-sê'lê-ûm Decelus, dê'sê-lûs Decemviri, de-sem've-ri' Decetia, de-se'se-a Decidius, dê-sid-e-us Decineus, dê-sîn-ê-ûs Decius, dê-sê-ûs Decurio, dê-ku-rê-ô Deditamenes, déd-é-tam-é-né'z Dejaniri, déj-a-ni-ra Deicoon, dé-ik-ò-on Deidamia, de-id-a-mi-a Deileon, de-il-e-on Deilochus, de-il-o-kas Deimachus, dê-îm'å-kůs Deiocus, dê-i'd-kůs Deione, dê-ê'ô-nê Deioneus, dê-ê-ô-nê-ûs Deiopeia, dê-ê-ô-pê-ê-â Deiphila, dê-îf-ê-lâ Deiphobe, dê-îf-ô-bê Deiphobus, dé-if-ô-bûs Deiphon, dé-if-òn Deiphontes, dê-îf-ôn-tê'z Deipyle, dê-îp-ê-lê Deipylus, dê-îp-ê-lûs Deipyrus, de-ip-e-ius Deipyrus, de-ip-e-ius Dejoces, de-jô-sê/z Dejotarus, de-jôt-a-rus Delia, dê-lê-a Deliades, dê-li-å-dê'r Delium, dê-lê-ům Delius, dê'lê-ûs Delmatius, del-ma-se-us Delminium, dél-min-é-um Delphicus, dél-fê-kus Delphinia, dél-fin-é-à Delphinium, del-fin'e-um Delphine, děl-fi'nê Demades, děm'å-dêz Demænetus, dém-é-né-tůs Demagoras, dém-åg-ô-rås Demarata, dem-å-rå-tå Demaratus, dem-å-rå-tus Demarchus, dem-år-kus Demareta, dem-å-re-ta Demariste, dém-å-ris-tê Demea, dê-mê-å Demetria, dê-mê-trê-å Demetrius, dê-mê'trê-ûs Demoanassa, dê-mô-à-nās-a Democedes, dém-ô-sê'dê'z Demochares, dê-môk-å-rê'z Democles, dêm-ô-klê'z Democoon, dê-môk-cô-ôn Democrates, dê-môk-râ-têz Democritus, dê-môk-rê-tůs Demodice, dê-môd-ê-sê Demodocus, dê-môd-ô-kůs Demoleon, dê-mô-lê-ôn Demoleus, dê-mô-lê-us Demonassa, dê-mô-nås-å Demonax, dê-mô-nåks Demonica, dê-môn-ê-kā Demonicus, de-mon-e-kas Demophantus, de-mo-fan-tůz Demophilus, dê-môf-ê-lûs Demophon, dê-mô-fôn Demophoon, de-mof-o-on Demopolis, de-mop-o-lis, Demosthenes, dê-môs'thê-nê z Demostratus, dê-môs'trâ-tůs Demylus, dêm'ê-lůs Deodatus, de-od-a-tus Deois, de-o-is Derbices, dar'bi-sê'z Derce, der-se Dercennus, dur-sen-us

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Derceto, der-se'tô Dercyllidas, der-sil-e-das Dercyllus, dêr-sîi-ê-a Dercyllus, dêr-sê-îi-âs Dercyllus, dêr-sê-îi-âs Dersæi, dêr-sê-îi-îi-âs Derusiæi, dê-rå-sê-ê-îi-îi-âs Desudaba, dê-su-dâ-bâ Deucalion, dů-kå'lê-ôn Deucitius, dů-sê'sê-ůs Deudorix, dů'dô-rîks Dexamene, deks-am-e-nê Dexamene, deks-am-e-ne
Dexamenus, déks-åm-ĉ-nus
Dexippus, déks-lp-ûs
Dexithea, déks-lth-ĉ-å
Dexius, deks-e-us Diacopena, di'ak-ô-pê'nå Diactorides, di'āk-tor-ê-dê'z Diæus, di'ê-ds Diadumenianus, di'a-du-me-ne-a-Diagon, di-ta-gôn Diagon, di-ta-gôn Diagum, di-ta-gôn Diagoras, di-ta-gôn Dialis, di-ta-lis Dialis, di-ta-lis Diallus, di-al'us Diamastigosis, di-å-mås-tê-gồ-sis Diana, di-å-nå Dianasa, di-ån-å-så Diasia, di-å-sè-å Dicæa, di-sé-å Dicæus, di-sê'ûs Dice, di'sê Dicearchus, di-sé-år-kůs Diceneus, di-sê-nê-ůs Dicemas, dik-ò-mâs Dictamnum, dik-tam'nům Dictinna, dik-tin'n Dictator, dik-tå-tor Dictidienses, dîk-tîd'ê-ên'sê'z Dictynna, dîk-tîn'a Didius, did-ê-us Didyma, did-ê-ma Didymæus, did-ê-mê-is Didymaon, did-ê-mā-on Didyme, did-e-me Didymum, did-e-mum Dieneces, dê-ê-nê'sê'z Diespiter, dê-ës'pê-tůr Digentia, dê-jên'sê-å Dii, di'i' Dimassus, dim'a-sus Dinarchus, din-ar-kus Dinolochus, din-òl-ò-kůs Diniæ, din-ê-ê Dinias, din-ê-às Diniche, dîn-ê-kê Dinochares, dîn-ôk-â-rê'z Dinocrates, dîn-ôk-râ-tê'z Dinodochus, dîn-òd'ô-kůs Dinomenes, dîn-om'ê-nê'z Dinon, di'nôn Dinosthenes, dîn-ōs'thê-nê'z Dinostratus, dîn-ōs'trå-tůs Dioclea, di'ô-klê'å Diocles, di'd-klê'z Diocletianus, di-o-klê-sê-â-nůs Diodorus, di-o-dò-růs Dioetas, di-o-ê-tås Diogenes, di-'ôj-'ê-nê'z Diogenes, di-'ôj-'ê-nê'z Diogenus, di-'ôj-'ê-nês Diognetus, di-'ôg-nê-tûs Diomeda, di-'ô-mê-dê'z Diomedcs, di-'ô-mê-dê'z Diomedon, di-ô-nê-dôn Dionæa, di-ô-nê-â Dione, di²ô-në
Dionysia, di²ô-nis-é-å
Dionysiades, di²ô-nis-i-å-dê'z
Dionysides, di²ô-nis-é-dê'z Dionysiodorus, di'ô-nîs-ê-ô-dô'růs Dionysion, di'ô-nîs'ê-ôn

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Dionysipolis, di'd-nis-ip'o-lis Dionysius, di'ô-nîs'ê-ûs Diophanes, di'ôf-â-nê'z Diophanes, di-ôf-â-nê'z Diophantus, di-ô-fân-trăs Diopites, di-ôp-ê-tê'z Diopoenus, di-ôp-ô-ê'nůs Diopolis, di-ôp-ô-lîs Diores, di-ô-rê'z Diorytus, di-òr-é-tůs Dioscorides, di-òs-kòr-é-dê'z Dioscorus. di-os-kô-růs Dioscurı, di-os-ku-ri Diospage, di-os-på-ge Diospolis, di-os-pô-lis Diotime, di-ot-ê-mê Diotimus, di-ôt-ê-můs Dioxippe, di-ôks-îp-ê Dioxippus, di-ôks-îp-ůs Dipææ, dîp-ê-ê Diphilas, dîf'ê-lås Diphilus, dîf'ê-lås Diphoridas, dif'or-ê-das Dipœnæ, dê-pê'nê Dirce, důr-sé Dircenna, důr-sên-å Dirphia, důr-fê-å Discordia, dis-kor-de-a Ditani, dit-a-ni Dithyrambus, dith-ê-râm'bûs Divitiacus, dîv-ê-ti'a-kûs Diyllus, di'îl'ûs Doberes, dô-bê-rê'z Docilis, dòs-ê-lîs Docimus, dos-e-nis Doclea, dok-lê-a Dodona, do-do-na Dodonæus, dô-dô-nê'ůs Dodone, dô-dô'nê Dodonides, dô-dôn'ê-dê'z Doii, dô'ê-i' Dolabella, dòl-å-bél-å Dolichaon, dôl-îk'å-ôn Doliche, dôl'ê-kê Dolins, dô'lê-ûs Dolomena, dól-ő-mê'nå Dolomes, dő-lő'nê'z Dolopes, dôl-ô-pê/z Dolophion, dô-lô-fê-ôn Dolopia, dô-lô-pê-å Domiducus, dôm-îd-u-kůs Dominica, dô-mîn-ê-kå Domitia, dô-mîs-ê-k Domitianus, dô-mîs-ê-â-nus Domitilla, dôm-ê-tîl-â Domitius, do-mis-é-us Donatus, do-na-tus Donilaus, don-il-å/ås Donuca, don-u/kå Donysa, do-ni/så Doracte, do-rak-tê Dores, dô-rê'z Doricus, dor'e-kus Dorienses, dò-rê-ên-sê'z Dorilas, dòr-ê-lâs Dorilaus, dor-e-la-us Dorion, dô-rê-on Doriscus, dð-ris-kus Dorium, dð-re-um Dorius, dð-re-us Dorostorum, dô-ròs-tô-rům Dorsennus, dor-sen-us Doryasus, do-ri-a-sus Doryclus, do-rik-lus Dorylaum, dor-ê-lâ-ûm Dorylas, dor-ê-lâs Dorylaus, dôr-ê-lå-us Dorissus, dô-ris-us Dosiades, do-si-a-de'z Dossenus, dos-é-nus Dotadas, dot-å-daz Doxander, dcks-ån-dår

Dracanus, drak-å-nus Dracontides, drå-kon-Drangina, drån-ji-nå -de': Drapes, drå-pê/z Drepana, drép-å-nå Drepanum, drep-a-na Drepanum, drep-å-nům Drimachus, drim-å-kůs Driopides, dri-op-ê-dê'z Droi, drô-i' Dromæus, drô-mê'us Dropici, dròp'ê-si Dropion, drô'pê-òn Druentius, drô-èn'sê-us Drugeri, drô'jê-ri' Druidæ, drô'e-dê Drusilla, drő-sil-å Dryades, dri-å-dé'z Dryantiades, dri-ån-ti-å-dê'z Dryantides, dri-ån-tê-dê'z Drymæa, dri-mê-a Dryope, dri-ô-pê Dryopeia, dri-ô-pê-ê-â Dryopes, dri-ô-pê/z Dryopida, dri-o-pe z Dryopida, dri-o-pe da Dryopis, dri-o-pis Drypetis, drip-e-tis Ducetius, du-sé-sé-us Duilius, du-il'ê-ûs Dulichium, du-lîk'ê-ûm Dumnorix, dům'nô-riks Duratius, du-rå-sê-us Durius, du-re-us Duronia, du-rô-ne-a Dunmveri, du-ům-vê-ri Dyagondas, di-å-gon-dås Dyardenses, di-år-den-se'z Dymæi, di-mê'i' Dynamene, dê-nâm'ê-nê Dynaste, dîn-âs-tê Dyraspes, dê-râs-pêz Dyrrachium, dîr-âk-ê-ûm Dysaules, dîs-â-lê'z Dyscinetus, dis-se-ne-tus Dysorum, di-sô-rům Dyspontti, dîs-pôn-sê-i

Eanes, e'ā-nēz
Eanus, ê-ā'nūz
Earinus, ē-ā'ri-nūs
Easium, ē-ā'rē-nms
Easium, ē-ā'ri-nūs
Easium, ē-ā'ri-nūs
Easium, ē-ā'ri-nūs
Easium, ē-ā'ri-nūs
Ebdome, ēh'dô-mē
Eboracum, à-bô'rā-kūm
Eburones, ē-bu-rō'nô'z
Ebusus, ēb-u'sūs
Ecamede, ēk-ā-mē'dē
Ecbatana, ēk-b-ā'rā-tīd
Echecratez, ēk-āk'rā-tīd'z
Echecratez, ēk-ēk'rā-tīd'z
Echedamia, ēk-ē-dā'mē-ā
Echelatus, ēk-ē'lā-tūs
Echelta, ēk-ēl'ā-tūs
Echelta, ēk-ēl'ā-tūs
Echemon, ēk-ē'mūn
Echemon, ēk-ē'mūn
Echemus, ēk-ē'mūn
Echemus, ēk-ā'rā-tūs
Echephron, ēk-ē'rā-tūs
Echephron, ēk-ē-fròn
Echepolus, ēk-ē-dō'rūs
Echinades, ēk-ān'-ā-dō'z
Echinades, ēk-ān'-ā-dō'z
Echinon, ē-ki'nōn
Echinusa, ēk-ē-nū-ā-ūs
Echion, ē-ki'nōn
Echionies, ē-kē-ōn-ē-ūs
Echionies, ē-kē-ōn-ē-ūs
Echesa, ē-dē'rū'
Edylius, ē-dīl'ē-ūs

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u.

Eetion, é-é-sé-on Egelidas, é-jél-é-dås Egiria, é-jé-ré-å Egesaretus, é-jés'å-ré-tůs Egesinas, é-jé-si'nås Egesta, é-jès'tå Egnatius, ég-nå-sé-us Eion, é-i-on Ziones, é-i-ô-né'z Eioneus, ê-i-ô-nê'ôs Elabontas, êl-â-bôn'tâs Elæa, ê-lê'â Elæus, é-lé-us Elagabalus, ê-lâ-gâb'â-lûs Elaites, ê-lâ-i²tê'z Elaites, ê-lâ-i²tê'z Elaphiæa, êl²â-fê-ê²â Elaphus, êl²â-fûs Elaphebolia, él-å-fê-ból-é-å Elaptonius, él-åp-tő-nê-ůs Elara, él-å-rå
Elatea, él-å-té-å
Elatus, él-å-tús
Elavir, él-å-vůr
Elea, ê-lé-å Eleates, ê-lê-â Eleates, ê-lêk-tră Electrides, ê-lêk-trê-dê'z Electryon, ê-lêk-trê-dê'z Elei, ê-lê-i Eleleus, ê-lê-lê-ûs Eleon, ê-lê-ôn Eleontum, el-e-on-tum Elephantis, el-e-fan-tis Elephantophagi, čl.-č-fán-tóf-á-gi Elephenor, čl.-č-fé-nòr Eleporus, čl.-č-pô-růs Eleus, ê-lê-ûs Eleuchia, ê-lu-kê-â Eleusinia, êl-u-sin'ê-à Eleusis, êl-u'sis Eleuther, é-lu-thur Eleutheræ, ê-lu'thê-rê Eleutheria, êl-û-thê'rê-d Eleudo, ê-lu-dô Eleutherocilices, ěl-u-thê-rô sui-ê-Elicius, ê-lîs-é-us Eliensis, ê-lê-en-sis Elimea, el-îm-ê-a Elisphasii, e-lis-faz-e-i' Elissa, é-lîs-â Ellopia, él-ô-pé-â Elorus, é-lô-růs Elorus, é-lő-rús Elpenor, él-pé-ndr Elpinice, él-pín-é-sé Eluina, él-ú-nä Elyces, él-é-sé/z Elymais, él-é-má-ls Elymus, él-é-más Elyrus, él-é-rűs Elysium, ê-lîz'ê-ûm Emathia, ê-mâ'thê-â Emathion, ê-ma-the-on Embatum, ém-bå-tům Embolima, ém-bő-li-må Emelius, ém-ê-lê-ůs merita, ê-mêr-ê-tâ Imessa, ê-mês-â Imoda, ê-mô-dâ Emoda, e-mo-da Emodus, ê-mô-důs Empedocles, èm-pêd-ô-klê'z Emperamus, ém-pô-klůs Emporia, ém-pô-klůs Emporia, ém-pô-rê-â Empusa, ém-pu-sâ Empusa, èm-pu-sâ Empusa, èm-pu-sâ Empleadus, ém-klê-ê-ê îneheleæ, ên-kêl'ê-ê îndeis, ên'dê'îs îndera, ên'dê'rå Indymion, én-dim-é-on Eneti, ê-né-ti

Se'z

Engyum, en-ji-um Enienses, ê-nê-ên/sê/z Enienses, ê-nê-ên/sê/z Eniepeus, ê-ni-pê-ês Enispe, ê-nis-pê Ennius, ên-nê-ûs Ennomus, en-o-mus Ennosigæus, én-òs'ê-jê-ůs Enope, én'ô-pê Enosichthon, en-o-sik-thon Entellus, en-tel²us Enyalius, en-e-a²le-us Enyo, é-nê-ô Eone, ê-ô-nê Eous, ê-ô-ûs Epagri, ép'å-gri Epagri, ép:4-grf
Epaminondas, é-pām-ê-nón'dās
Epamtelii, ê-pām-tēl'ê-i
Epaphroditus, ép-āf-rô-di'tūs
Epaphus, ép:4-fūs
Epaphus, ép-ār-nāk'tūs
Epasnactus, ép-āz-nāk'tūs
Epebolus, ép-ēb'ô-lūs
Epei, ê-pê-i
Epeus, é-pê-tōs
Ephesus, éf-ê-sūs
Ephesus, éf-ê-sūs Ephetæ, ef-e-tê Ephietæ, ef-e-te Ephietæ, ef-ê-âl-tê'z Ephorus, ef-ô-ri Ephorus, ef-ô-rās Ephyra, ef-ô-kās-tê Epicaste, ep-ô-kās-te Epicaste, ep-e-kas-te Epicerides, ép-é-sér-é-dé'z Epichaides, ép-é-kå-é-dé'z Epicharis, é-pik-á-ris Epicharmus, ép-é-kår-můs Epicharmus, ép-é-kår-můs Epiclides, é-pîk-lê-dê'z Epiclides, é-pîk-lê-dê'z Epicrates, é-pîk-rê-tê'z Epictetus, ép-îk-tê-tůs Epicurus, ép-ê-ku-růs Epicydes, é-pîs-é-dê'z Epidamnus, ép-ê-dåm'nůs Epidaphne, ép-ê-dåf'nê Epidauria, ép-ê-dåf'nê Epidaurus, ép-è-dà-rus Epidaurus, ep.e-dairu Epidius, epid-é-űs Epidotæ, ép-ld-ő-té Epigenes, é-plj-é-né'z Epigens, é-plj-é-űs Epigoni, é-plg-ő-ni Epil, ép-é-i' Epilaris, é-pll-á-ris Epimailes őn A mál/é Epimelides, ép-ê-mél-ê-dé'z Epimentes, ê-pîm-ê-nê'z Epimenes, ê-pîm-ê-nê'z Epimenides, êp-ê-mê-thê-dê'z Epimetheus, êp-ê-mê-thê-ds Epimethis, êp-îm-ê-thîs Epiochus, e-pe-o-kus Epione, e-pi-o-ne Epiphanes, ê-pîf-â-nê'z Epiphanius, êp-ê-fâ-nê-ûs Epirus, ê-pi-rus Epirus, e-pi-ros
Epistrophus, ĉ-pis-trô-fûs
Epistades, ĉ-pît-tâ-dê/z
Epium, ĉ-pĉ-dîm
Epona, ĉ-pĉ-dîm
Epopeus, ĉ-pĉ-pĉ-dŝ
Eporedorix, ĉ-pĉ-pĉ-dŝ
Epurids, ĉ-pĉ-pĉ-dŝ
Epurids, ĉ-pŝ-tô-dê/z Epytides, ê-pit-ê-dê'z Epytus, êp-ê-tus Equajusta, e-kôå-jůs-tå Equicolus, e-kôik-ô-lůs Equiria, e-kôi-re-å Equotuticum, ê-kôô-tu'tê-kům Eracon, er-a-kon Eræa, ê-rê-å Erasinus, er-a-si-nus Erasippus, er-a-sip-us Erasistratus, er-a-sis-tra-tus Erato, er-a-to

Eratosthenes, ér-å-tós-thê-né z Eratostratus, ér-å-tós-trā-tűs Erratus, ér-å-tůs Erbessus, er-bes-us Erebus, er-e-bus Ereehthides, é-rék-thé-dé'z Erechtheus, é-rék-thé-ős Eremri, é-rém-ri Eremus, ê-rê-mus Erenea, ê-rê-nê-a Eressa, ê-rês'â Eresus, e-rê'sis Eretria, ê-rê'trê-a Eretum, ê-rê-tům Ereuthalion, er-u-tha-le-on Ergane, er-ga-ne Ergenna, er-gen'na Ergias, er-je-as Erginus, er-ji-nas Erginnus, er-jîn-us Eribæa, er-e-bê-å Eribotes, é-rîb-ô-tê'z Ericetes, ér-è-sê-tê'z Erichtho, e-rik-thô Erichthonius, ê-rîk-thô-nê-ûs Ericinium, êr-ê-sîn-ê-ûm Ericusa, ér-ê-ku-så Eridanus, ê-rîd-â-nûs Erigoni, ê-rîg-ô-nê Erigonus, ê-rîg-ô-nûs Erigyus, ê-rîj-ê-ûs Erillus, ê-rîl-ûs Erindes, é-rîn-dê/z Erinna, ê-rîn-â Erinna, e-rin-a Erinnys, ê-ri1-4's Eriopis, ê-ri-6-pis Eriphanis, ê-rî-6-dâs Eriphidas, êr-16'-ê-dâs Eriphyle, ê-rî-6-lê Erisichthon, er-e-sik-thon Erithus, ér-é-thůs Erixo, é-rik-sô Erochus, ér-ő-kůs Eropus, ér-ő-půs Erostratus, ê-ros-tra-tus Erotia, ê-rô-sê-å Erruca, er-u-kå Erse, ůr-sê Erymas, er-e-mås Erxias, urk-se-ås Erybium, ê-rîb-ê-ûm Erycina, êr-ê-si-nâ Erymanthus, er-e-man-thus Erymnæ, e-rim-ne Erymneus, é-rīm-né-us Erythea, ér-é-thê-a Erythini, ér-ê-thi-ni Erythræ, er-e-thre Erythrion, é-rith-ré-on Erythros, é-rith-ros' Eryxo, é-riks-ó Esernus, e-sur-nus Esquillæ, és-kull-é Esquilinus, és-kőll-i-nűs Essedones, és-sé-dő-né'z Essui, ês-u-i Esula, ê-su-la Estiaia, és-tê-å-ê-å Etearchus, ět-ê-år/kůs Eteocles, ět-ê-ô-klê'z Eteoclus, ět-ê-ô-klůs Eteocretæ, ét-é-ő-krê'tê Eteones, ét-é-ő-nê'z Eteoneus, et-e-o-ne-us Eteonicus, ét-ê-ô-nê-kůs Etesiæ, ét-ê-sê-ê Ethalion, ê-tha-lê-ou Etheleum, êth-ê'lê-ûm Ethoda, êth-ô'dâ Ethemon, eth-e-mon Etias, ê-sê-ås 3 c 2 755

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Europus, u-rô'půs

Etruria, e-trô-re-à Etylus, et-e-lus Eubages, u'bå-jê'z Eubatas, u'bå-tås Eubius, u-bê-tas Eubea, u-bê-ta Eubea, u-bê-ta Euboicus, u-bô-tê-kûs Eubote, u-bô-te Eubotes, u'bô-tê'z Eubule, n'bô-lê Eubulides, u-ből'é-dé'z Eubulus, u'bu-lus Eucerus, u'sê-růs Euchenor, u-kê-nôr Euchides, u-kê-dê'z Euclides, u-klê-dê'z Eucrate, u-krå-tê Eucritus, u-krê-tůs Euctemon, uk-tê-môn Eudamidas, u-dåm'é-dås Eudamus, u'då-můs Eudemus, u-dê'můs Eudocia, u-dô-sê-å Eudocimus, u-dòs'ê-můs Eudorus, u-dô'růs Eudoxia, u-dôk'sê-å Eudoxus, u-dôks'ůs Euemeridas, u-ĉ-mer-e-das Euganei, u-gan'e-i' Eugenia, u-jê-nê-å Eugenius, u-jê-nê-us Eugeon, u'jê-dn Euhemurus, 1-hém'u-růs Euhydrum, u-hi'drům Euhyus, u-hê'ůs Eulimene, u-lim'ê-nê Eumachius, u-mak'e-us Eumæus, u-mê'ůs Eumedes, u-mê'dê'z Eumelis, u-mê'lîs Eumelus, u-mê-lus Eumenes, u-mê-nê/z Eumenia, u-mê-nê-å Eumen. les, u-mên'ê-dê'z Eumenidia, u-mê-nîd'ê-å Eumenius, u-mê-nê-ăs Eumolpe, u-mol-på Eumolpidæ, u-môl-pê-dê Eumolpus, u-molipus Eumonides, u-mon'e-de'z Eunæus, u-nê'ůs Eunapius, u-nå-pê-us Eunomia, u-nô-mê-a Eunomus, u'nô-můs Eunymos, u'nê-môs Euoras, u'or-rås Eupagium, u-på-gê-ům Eupalamon, u-pål-å-mon Eupalamus, u-pål-å-mus Eupator, u-på-tor Eupatoria, u-på-td-re-å Eupeithes, u-pi'thê'z Euphaes, u-fâ'êz Euphantus, u-fan-tus Eupheme, u-fê'mê Euphemus, u-fê'můs Euphorbus, u-fôr'bůs Euphorion, u-fô'rê-on Euphranor, u-frå'nor Euphrates, u-frå'tê'z Euphrosyne, u-frôzé-né Euplæa, u-plêé Eupolis, u-pô-lis Eupompus, u-pom'pus Eurianassa, u-rê-å-nås- a Euriclis, u-ri-klis Euripides, u-rip-é-dé'z Euripus, u'rê-pus Euromus, u-rô-můs Europa, u-rô-på Europæus, u-rô-pê-us

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Eurotas, u-rô-tås Euroto, u-rô-tô Eryale, u-ri-a-lê Euryalus, u-ri'ā-lūs Eurybates, u-rīb'ā-tê'z Eurybia, u-rîb-ê-â Eurybiades, u-rê-bi-a-dê'z Eurybius, u-rîb'ê-ûs Euryclea, u-rîk'lê-å Euriycides, u-rîk4lê-dê'z Eurycrates, u-rîk4râ-tê'z Eurycratidas, u-rê-krât4ê-dâs Eurydamas, u-rid-å-mås Eurydame, u-rid-a-mê Eurydamidas, u-rê-dẫm-c-dẫs Eurydice, u-rid-e-sê Eurygania, u-rê-gà-nê-à Euryleon, u-ril-e-on Eurylochus, u-rīl-d-kūs Eurymachus, u-rīm-ā-kūs Eurymede, u-rîm'ê-dê Eurymedon, u-rim-é-don Eurymenes, u-rim-é-nê'z Eurynome, u-rin-d-mê Eurynomus, u-rin-ô-můs Euryone, u-ri-o-nê Eurypon, u'rê-pôn Eurypyle, u-rîp'ê lê Eurypylus, n-rip'e-lus Eurysthenes, u-ris-the-nez Eurysthenidæ, u-ris-then-ê-dê Eurystheus, u-rîs-thê-us Euryte, u'rê-tê Euryteæ, u-rît'ê-ê Eurytele, u-rît'ê-lê Eurythemis, u-rîth'ê-mîs Eurythion, u-rîth-ê-ôn Eurytus, u-rê-tůs Eusebius, u-sê-bê-us Eusepus, u-sê-pus Eustathius, us-ta-thê-us Eutæa, u-tê-å Eutelidas, u-tél'é-dås Euterpe, u-tůr-pê Euthalia, u-thà-lê-å Euthalius, u-thā-lê-us Euthycrates, u-thik-rå-tê/z Euthydemus, u-thê-dê-mus Euthymus, u-thi'mus Eutrapelus, u-trāp'ê-lus Eutropia, u-trô'pê-ā Eutropius, u-trô'pê-ůs Eutyches, u'tê-kêz Eutychide, u-tîk'ê-dê Eutychides, u-tîk'ê-dê'z Eutyphron, u'tê-fròn Euxanthius, uks-an-the-us Euxenidas, uks-én-é-dås Euxenus, uks'ê-nůs Euxinus, uk-si'nůs Euxippe, uk-sîp'ê Evadne, ê-våd'nê Evages, ev'å-gê'z Evagoras, ê-våg'ô-rås Evagore, ê-våg'ô-rê Evander, ê-vån'dűr Evangelus, ê-văn'jê-lüs Evangoricles, ê-van-gor-ê-klê'z Evanthes, ê-văn'thê'z Evarchus, ê-văr'kůs Evelthon, ê-vêl'thôn Evemerus, ê-vêm'ê-rûs Evenus, ê-vê'nûs Evephenus, ê-vê-fê'nůs Everes, ev'ê-rêz Evergetæ, ê-vůr-gê-tê Evergetes, ê-vûr-jê-têz Evippe, å-vîp-tê Evippus, ê-vîp-tîs Exadius, êks-å-dê-ûs

Exæthes, éks-ê'thè'z Exagonus, éks-åg'ô-nûs Exomatræ, éks-òm'ê-trê

Fabaris, fåb'å-ris Fabiani, få-bê-å'ni Fabii, få'bê-i Fabius, få-bê-ůs Fabrateria, få-brå-tê-rê-å Fabricius, få-bris-ê-ûs Fahula, fåb-u-lå Fæsula, fé-su-lå Falcidia, fål-sid-e-å Falerii, få-lê-rê-i Ealerina, fâl-ê-ri'nă Falernus, få-lűr-nűs Falisci, få-lűs-si Faliscus, få-lis-kus Fannius, fån'nê-us Farfarus, fån'få-rus Fascelis, fås'ê-lis Fascellina, fås-él-i-na Faucula, få-ku-lå Faunalia, få-nå-le-å Faustina, fås-ti-nå Faustitas, fås-tê-tås Faustulus, fās-te-tas Faustulus, fās-tu-lūs Faventia, fā-vē-rŝ-ā Faveria, fā-vē-rŝ-ā Februa, fē-sō-ā-lē'z Felginas, fēl-ģē-nās Fenestella, fā-yā-sh' Fenestella, fê-nês-têl-å Feralia, fê-rå-lê-å Ferentanum, fê-rên-tå-nům Feretrius, fê-rê-trê-us Feretrius, fe-re-tre-u Feronia, fê-rô/nê-â Fescennia, fês-én/ê-â Fibrenus, fi-brê/nűs Ficulnia, fi/kúl-nê-â Fidena, fi-dê-nå Fidentia, fi-dên'sê-å. Fides, fi'dê'z Fidiculæ, fi-dík-u-lê Fimbria, fim-brê-a Firmius, für-mê-us Fiscellus, fîs'él'ås Flacellia, flå-sēl'ê-å Flacilla, flå-sīl'ā Flaminius, flå-min-é-us Flavia, flå-vé-a Flavianum, flå-vê-å-nům Flavinia, flå-vin-ê-å Flaviobriga, flå-vê-ob-rê-gå Flavius, flå-vê-us Floralia, flò-rå-lê-å Floreanus, flò-rê-â-nus Fluonia, flò-ò-nê-â Fluonia, flò-ò-nê-â Folia, fò-lê-â Fonteia, fò-ti-â Formiæ, for-mê'ê Formianum, for-mê-å-uům Fortuna, fòr-tu-nå Foruli, fòr-u-li Fregella, fre-jel-å Fregenæ, frê-jê-nê Frentani, frên-tâ-ni Frigidus, frij'e-dus Frisii, friz-e-i Frontinus, fron-ti'nus Frusino, fro-si'no Fucinus, fu-si'nos Fufidius, fu-fid-e-us Fufius, fu-fe-us Fulginates, ful-je-na-te'z Fulginus, ful-ji-nus Fullinum, fůl-li'nům Fulvia, fůl-vê-å Fulvius, fůl-vê-ůs Fundanus, fun-då-nås

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Turiæ, fu¦rê-ê Turii, fu-rê-i' urina, fu-ri-na urius, fu'rê-ůs urnius, får'nê-ås Pusius, fu-se-us

Gabales, gåb-å-le/z Gabaza, gåb-å-zå Gabene, gå-bê-nê Jabienus, gå-bê-ê-nus Jabii, gå-bê-i Babin, ga-be-1 Babinianus, gā-bln-ê-ā-nůs Babinianus, gā-bln-ê-ā-nůs Babinius, gā-bln-ê-ùs Bades gā-dê'z laditanus, gåd-ê-tå-nus læsatæ, gê-så-tê latula, gåt-u-lå Jalabrii, gå-lå/brê-i/ Jalactophagi, gå-låk-tòf-å-ji/ Jalæsus, gå-lê/sůs Galanthis, gå-lån-this Galata, gå-lä-tå Calatæ, gå-lå-té Falatæa, gål-å-tê-å Falatia, gå-lå-sê-å Falaxia, gå-låk-sê-å Galenus, gå-lê'nůs Galeolæ, gå-lê'ô-lê Falerius, gå-lê-rê-ûs Falesus, gå-lê-sûs Galilæa, gål-é-lé-å Galinthiadia, gå-lin-thé-å-dé-å Gallia, gål-é-å rania, gai-e-a fallicanus, gál-é-ká-nůs fallicanus, gál-é-é-nůs fallinaria, gál-é-ná-rè-ä pallipolis, gál-íp-é-lís fallogræcia, gál-ó-gré-sé-á fallonius, gál-ó-né-ús Jamaxus, gå-måk-sůs Jamelia, gå-mê-lê-å Jandaritæ, gån-då-ri-të langama, gắn-gắ-mễ langaridæ, gắn-gắr-é-dê lannascus, gắn-nắs-kửs lanymede, gắn-é-mê-dê Janymedes, gån-ê-mê-dêz Jaræicum, gå-rê-ê-kûm faramantes, gå-rå-mån-téz aramantis, gå-rå-mån-tis aramas, går-å-mås aratas, går-å-tås Jareatæ, går-ê-å-tê lareathyra, går-ê-åth-é-rå arganus, går-gå-nus Jarganus, gar-ga-nus Jargaphia, gār-gāf-é-ā Jargara, gār-gā-rā Jargaris, gār-gā-rīs Jarillius, gā-rīl-é-ūs largittius, går-jit'ê-us larites, gå-ri'têz Jarumna, gå-rům-nå Satheæ, gath-ê-ê atheatas, gå-thê-á-tás auleon, gå-lê-ón auls, gå-ús lebenna, je-ben-a pepenna, je-ben-a Jedrosia, gê-drô-sê-â Jeganii, gê-gâ-nê-i' Jelanor, jê-lâ-nôr Jeloi, jê-lô-i' Gelones, jê-lô-nêz Geminius, jem-in-e-ns Geminus, jem-e-nus Genahum, jê-nå'hűm Genauni, jê-nå'ni' Genena, jê-nê'nå Fenisis, jê-ni'sîs

Genseric, jén'sê-rîk Gentius, jén'sê-ůs Genua, jén'u-å Genucius, je-nu-se-us Genusus, je-nu-se-us Genusus, je-nu-se-a Genutia, je-nu-se-a Georgica, jór-íjê-kå Gephyra, gê-fi-rå Gephyræi, gêf-ê-rê-i' Gerania, je-rå-nê-å Geranthræ, jê-rån-thrê Geresticus, jê-rès-tê-kûs Gergithum, jér-jé-thům Gergobia, jér-gő-bé-å Gerion, gé-ri-ón Germania, jér-må-nê-å Germanicus, jér-mån-ê-kůs Germanii, jer-ma-ne-i' Geronthræ, jê-ron-thrê Geryon, jê-ri-on Gessatæ, jésé-å-tê Getulia, je-tu-lê-å Getulicus, jê-tu-lê-kûs Gigantes, ji-gân-tê'z Gigartum, ji-gån-tez Gigartum, ji-går-tům Gindanes, jîn-då-nê'z Gindes, jîn-dê'z Ginge, jîn-jê Gingunum, jîn-gu'nům Gippius, jîp'ê ůs Gladiatorii, gla-de-a-to-re-i Glaphyrus, glå-fi-růs Glauce, glå-sê Glaucippe, gla-sip-e Glauconome, glå-kôn-cò-mê Glaucopis, glå-kô-pis Glautius, glá-sê-üs Glycera, glis-é-rā Glycerium, gli-sê'rê-ům Glympes, glim'pê'z Gnatia, nā'sê-å Gnossia, nos-e-a Gobanitio, gób-å-nis-ê-ô Gobares, gób-à-rê'z Gobryas, gob-re-ås Gonatas, go-na-tas Goniades, go-nê-å-dê'z Gonippus, gð-nip-us Gonoessa, gð-nô-es-sa Gonussa, go-nus-sa Gordianus, gór-dê-å-nůs Gordius, gór-dê-ůs Gorgasus, gor-gå-sås Gorge, gor-jê Gorgias, gor-je-as Gorgones, gór-gô-nes Gorgonia, gór-gô-ni-a Gorgonius, gor-go-ni-us Gorgophone, gór-gő-fő-né Gorgophora, gór-gő-fő-rá Gorgythion, gor-gi-the-on Gortuæ, gor-tu-e Gortyna, gor-ti-na Gortynia, gor-tê-nê-a Gradivus, grā-di-vus Græcia, grê-sê-a Græcinus, grê-sê-nus Graius, gra-e-us Granicus, gra-ni-ků3 Granius, gra-nê-us Gratiæ, gra-si-ê Gratianus, gra-si-a'nus Gratidia, gra-sid-e-a Gration, gra-se-on Gratius, gra-se-us Gravii, grå-ve-i Graviscæ, grå-vis-é Gravius, grā-ve-us Gregorius, grê-gô'rê-ủs Grinnes, grin-ê'z Gryneum, gri-nê-um

Gryneus, gri-nê'ûs Gyarus, ji'a-rûs Gygæus, gi-jê-us Gyge, gi-jê-Gyges, gi-jê-z Gylippus, jê-lîp-us Gympasium, jê-lîp-us Gympasium, jfm-nå-sê-ům Gymnasium, jfm-nå-sê-ům Gymnesiæ, jfm-nå-sê-ê-Gymnetes, jfm-nå-tê'z Gymnosophistæ, jfm-nòs-ô-fis-tê-Gynæceas, jê-nê-sê-ås Gynæcothænas, jin-ê-kô-thê-nās Gyndes, jîn'dêz Gytheum, jê-thê'um

Habis, hå-bis

Hadrianopolis, håd-rê-ån-ôp'ô-lis Hadriaticum, håd-rê-åt-é-kům Hæmonia, hê-mô-nê-à Hagnagora, hâg-nâg-ô-râ Halæsus, hâ-lê-sůs Halala, hål'å-lå Halcyone, hål-si-o-në Hales, hå-lëz Halesius, hå-lë-së-us Halesius, hål-ë-a Haliacmon, hå-lê-åk'mon Haliartus, hål-ê-år'tůs Halicarnassus, hål-ê-kār-nâs-ûs Halicyæ, hå-lîs-ê-ê Halieis, hå-lê-ê-îs Halimede, hål'e-mê-dê Halirrhotius, hål-fr-ô-sê-ûs Halithirsus, hål-ê-thir-sûs Halius, hål-ê-ûs Halizones, hål-ê-zô'nê'z Halmydessus, hål-mê-dés-űs Halocrates, hål-ök-rå-tê'z Halone, hål-ö'-nê Halonnesus, hål-on-é-sűs Halotia, hål-ô-sê-å Halotus, hål-ô-tűs Halyæetus, hål-ê-ê-ê-tûs Halyattes, hål-ê-åt'ê'z Halyzia, hål-lz'e-å Hamadryades, hām-à-dri-à-dê'z Hamaxia, hām-āks-é-ā Hamilear, hām-īl-kār Hamillus, hå-mil-us Hannibal, hån-e-bål Harcalo, hår-kå-lö Harmatelia, hår-må-te-lê-å Harmatris, hår-må-tris Harmodius, hår-mô-dê-us Harmonia, hår-mô-nê-å Harmonia, nar-mo-ne-a Harmonides, hār-mòn-é-dê'z Harpagus, hār-pā-gūs Harpalion, hār-pā-lê-on Harpalius, hār-pā-lê-ūs Harpalyce, hår-pāl-é-sē Harpalycus, hār-pāl-é-sē Harpalycus, hār-pāl-é-kūs Harpasus, hār-pā-sā. Harpasus, hār-pā-sūs Harpocrates, hār-pōk-rā-té'z Harpyiæ, hår-pi-é-é Haruspex, hå-rus-peks Hasdrubal, hås-drô-bål Haterius, hå-tê-rê-us Haustanes, has-ta-nez Hebdole, hểb'dổ-lễ Hebe, hệ'bệ Hebesus, hê-bê-sûs Hecale, hāk-ā-lê Hecalesia, hēk-ā-lê-sê-ā Hecamede, hék-å-mê'dê Hecatæus, hék-å-tê'ûs Hecate, hek-å-te Hecatesia, hek-å-tê-sê-å Hecatomboia, hék-å-tom-boe-a Hecatomphonia, hek-å-tom-fo'n-3-å Hecatompolis, hek-å-tom-po-lis

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Hecatompylos, hek-a-tom-pe-los Hecuba, hêk-u-bâ Hedila, hêd-ê-lâ Hedonacum, hê-dôn'ā-kům Hedui, hêd'u-i' Hedui, hêd²u-i'
Hedymeles, hêd-îm-ê²lê'z
Hegelochus, hê-jêl²ô-kûs
Hegemon, hê-jê²môn
Hegesinus, hê-jê²si-nñs
Hegesianax, hêj-ê-si²ā-nāks
Hegesias, hê-jê²sê-ās
Hegesias, hê-jê²s-îl²ô-kûs
Hegesinous, hê-jês-îl²ô-kûs
Hegesippus, hê-jês-sîp²ās
Hegesipple, hê-jês-sîp²ās
Hegesipyle, hê-jês-sîp²ās
Hegesipyle, hê-jês-sîp²ā-lê
Hegesistratus, hê-jês-sîp²ā-lê
Hegesistratus, hê-jês-îp²ā-lê
Helena, hēl²ê-nā
Helenia, hēl²ê-nā
Helenia, hēl-ê²nôr Helenor, hel-e-nor Helenus, hel-e-nos Helerni, hel-er-ni Heliades, hel-le-a-dez Heliastæ, hel-e-as-te Helicaon, hél-é-kå-ón Helice, hél-é-sé Helicon, hél-é-kón Heliconiades, hěl-ê-kô-ni-å-dê'z Heliconis, hěl-ê-kô-nîs Heliodorus, hê-lê-ô-dô/růs Heliogabalus, hê-lê-ô-gåb-â-lůs Heliopolis, hê-lê-ô-p²ô-lis Helisson, hê-lis-òp Helius, hê-lê-ds Helixus, hé-liks-os Hellanice, hel-an-e-se Hellanicus, hél-an-é-kůs Hellanocrates, hel-a-nok-ra-tez Helle, hěl'lê Hellenes, hēl-ē-nê/z Hellenes, hēl-ē-pēn²tůs Hellenes, hēl-ē-pēn²tůs Hellopia, hēl-ē-pē-ā Hellotia, hēl-ō-rām Helorum, hē-lō-rām Helotæ, hé-lô-tê Helvetia, hêl-vê'sê-å Helvetii, hêl-vê'sê-i' Helvia, hêl'vê-å Helvina, hệl-vi-na Helvius, hệl-vê-ủs Helymus, hel'e-mas Hemathion, hê-math-ê-on Hemithea, hê-mith-ê-a Hemithea, hê-mîth-ê-â Heneti, hê-nî-ê-ki' Heniochi, hê-nî-ê-ki' Hephæstia, hê-fês-b-â Hephæstion, hê-fês-b-ô-hôs Heptaphonos, hê-tâp-ê-hôs Heptapylos, hêp-tâp-ê-lôs Heraclea, hê-râk-lê-â Heracleia. hêr-â-klê-â Heracleia, hér-å-klê-yå Heracleum, hê-råk-lê-ñm Heracleotes, hé-råk-lé-j-té'z Heraclidæ, hê-råk'lîd-ê Heraclides, hê-råk'lê-dê'z Heraclitus, hê-râk'lît-ûs Heraclius, hê-râk'lê-ûs Heræa, hê-rê-lâ Herbessus, her-bes-us Herceius, hêr-sê-ŷås Herculaneum, hêr-ku-lå'n-ŷåm Hercules, hêr-ku-lê'z Herculeum, hêr-ku-lê-ûm Herculeus, hêr-ku-lê-ûs Hercyna, hêr-si-nă Hercynia, her-sin-e-a Herdonia, hér-dő/n-é-å Herdonius, hér-dő/n-é-űs Herennius, hê-rên-ê-us Hereus, hê-rê-us

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Herillus, hé-rîl-ûs Herilus, hér-il-ûs Hermachus, hér-ma-kus Hermæum, her-mê'dm Hermagoras, her-måg'o-rås Hermanduri, her-man-du-ri Hermanni, her-man-i' Hermaphroditus, her-måf-re-di-tus Hermathena, hér-må-thé-nå Hermea, her'me'a Hermeias, her-mê-yas Hermes, her-me'z Hermesianax, hér-mê-si-å-nåks Hermias, her-me-as Herminius, her-mîn'ê-ûs Hermione, her-mi-ô-nê Hermioniæ, her-mê-ô-nê-ê Hermionicus, hêr-mê-ôn-ê-kûs Hermippus, hêr-mîp-ûs Hermocrates, hér-mök'rå-tê'z Hermodorus, hér-mô-dô'rås Hermogenes, hér-môj'én-ê'z Hermolaus, hér-mô-lâ'ds Hermotimus, her-mô-ti-mûs Hermunduri, her-mûn-du-ri Hernici, hér-ni-si' Herodes, hê-rô-dê'z Herodes, hê-rô-dê-â-nûs Herodianus, hê-rô-dê-â-nûs Herodicus, hê-rôd-ê-kûs Herodotus, hê-rôd-ê-Heroes, hê-rô-ê'z Herois, hê-rô-î's Herois, hê-rô-î's Herophila, he-rof-e-la Herophilus, hê-rôf-é-lås Herostratus, hê-rôs-tra-tås Herse, hérésê Hersilia, héresîléşâ Heruli, héréu-li Hesænus, hê-sê-nûs Hesiodus, hê-si-ô-dûs Hesione, hê-si-ô-nê Hesperia, hés-pê/r-ê-â Hesperides, hés-pér-ê-dê/z Hesperis, hés-pê-ris Hesperitis, hés-pér'é-tls Hesperus, hés'pé-rûs Hestia, hés'té-à Hestiæa, hés-té-é-à Hesychia, hé-sik-é-à Hetriculum, hê-trîk-u-lûm Hetruria, hê-tru-rê-a Heurippa, hu-rlp-å Hexapylum, héks-ap-é-lum Hibernia, hi-bér-né-a Hihrildes, hê-brîl'dê'z Hicetaon, hîs-ê-tâ'ôn Hicetas, hîs-ê'tâs Hiempsal, hi-emp'sal Hiera, hi'e-ra Hierapolis, hi-ê-râp'ô-lîs Hierax, hi-ê-râks Hiero, hi-ê-rô Hierocepia, hê-ê-rô-sê'pê-ā Hierocles, hê-ēr'ô-klê'z Hierodulum, hê-êr-ô-du'lům Hieromnemon, hê-êr-ôm'nê-môn Hieronesos, hê-êr-ô-nê'sôs Hieronica, hê-êr-ôn'ê-kâ Hieronicus, hê-êr-ôn-ê-kůs Hieronymus, hê-êr-ôn-ê-mås Hierophilus, hê-êr-ôf-ê-lås Hierosolyma, hê-êr-ô-sôl²ê-mâ Hilarius, hê-lâ'rê-ûs Himela, hê-mêl²â Himera, hîm-ê-râ Himilco, hîm-fl²kô Hippagoras, hīp-åg²ô-rås Hippalcimus, hīp-ål²sô-můs Hippalus, hīp²å-lůs Hipparchia, hip-ar-ke-a

Hipparchus, hip-ārākās Hipparinus, hip-ārācās Hipparion, hip-ārēcān Hippasus, hip-ārāsās Hippeus, hip-ārās Hippius, hip-ārās Hippius, hip-ārās Hippius, hip-ārās Hippobotes, hlp-ob-o-te'z Hippocentauri, hîp-ô-sên-tà-ri Hippoceon, kîp-ò-kô-ôn Hippocorystes, hip-o-ko-ris-tê z Hippocorystes, hip-o-kō-ris Hippocratia, hip-ō-krā-tô'z Hippocratia, hip-ō-krā-sō-ā Hippocratia, hip-ō-krō-nō-Hippodame, hip-ōd-ā-mē Hippodamia, hip-ōd-ā-mē-Jipodamia, hip-ōd-ā-mē-ā Hippodamus, hip-od-a-mus Hippodice, hip-od-e-se Hippodromus, hip-od-rô-můz Hippola, hip-ô-là Hippodromus, hlp-ôd²rô-mūs
Hippola, hlp-ôl²d-lå
Hippolachus, hlp-ôl²d-kls
Hippolyte, hlp-ôl²d-kls
Hippomachus, hlp-ôm²a-kls
Hippomachus, hlp-ôm²a-kls
Hippomachus, hlp-ôm²a-kls
Hippomachus, hlp-ôm²a-dòn
Hippomene, hlp-ôm²a-dòn
Hippomenes, hlp-ôm²a-n²z
Hippomolgi, hlp-ô-mòl²ji
Hipponax, hip-ô-mòl²ji
Hipponax, hlp-ô-nl²a-li
Hipponax, hlp-ô-nl²a-li
Hipponax, hlp-ô-nl²a-li
Hipponax, hlp-ô-nl²a-li
Hipponax, hlp-ôm²a-li
Hipponax, hlp-ò-la-li
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Hippotax, hlp-ò-la-li
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Hippothoon, hlp-òtl²d-ò-li
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Hippothous, hlp-òtl²d-ò-li
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Hippothous, hlp-òtl²d-òtl
Hippinus, hlp-u²-ris
Hippinus, hlp-u²-ris
Hirpinus, hlp-u²-ris
Hirtia, hlp²-sa-dòtl
Hirtia, hlp²-sa-dòtl Hirpinus, hir-pi-nus Hirtia, hir-sê-a Hirtius, hir-sê-us Hispania, his-pă-nê-a Hispellum, his-pel-um Hispulla, his-pul-la Histaspes, hīs-tas-pe'z Histiæa, his-tê-ê-a Histiæotis, hîs-tê-ê-co-tîs Histiæus, hîs-tê-ê-cos Histia, hîs-trê-â Hodias, hô-dê-âs Holocron, hôl-ô-kròn Homerus, hô-mê-růs Homole, hôm-ô-lê Homolea, ho-mo-le-a Homolippus, hom-ô-lip'ûs Homoloides, hom-ô-lô-ê-dê'z Homoloides, hôm-ô-lô-ê-dê'z Homonadenses, hôm-ôn-å-dên Honorius, hô-nô-rê-ủs Horacitæ, hô-rầs-ê-tê Horapollo, hô-rầ-pôl-ô Horaius, hô-rầ-ê-ủs Horsias, hôr-sê-âs Hormisdas, hôr-mīs-dâs Hortensia, hôr-tên-sê-â Hortensia, hôr-tên-sê-âs Hortensius, hôr-tên-se-us Hortensius, hôr-tên-se-us Hortinum, hôr-tê-n-us Hortona, hôr-tô-n-us Hostilia, hôs-tīl-ê-a Hostilia, hôs-tīl-ê-a Hostilia, hôs-tīl-ê-a Hostilius, hos-til-e-us Hunnericus, hůn-ér-é-kůs Hunniades, hůn-i-å-dê/z Hyacinthia, hi-å-sinth-ya Hyacinthus, hi-å-sin-thus Hyades, hi-å-dê'z Hyagnis, hi'ag-nis

ι 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 4 w/ll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Irala, hi'ā-lā iyampolis, hi-åm-pô-lis iyanthes, hi-ån-the'z iyantis, hi-ån-tis Hyarbita, hi-år-bê-tå Hybreas, hib-rê-ås Tybrianes, hib-rê'a-nê'z lyccara, hik'å-rå lydæ, hi'dê Hydara, hid-å-rå iydarnes, hid-år-nô'z iydarnes, hid-ås-pô'z iydaspes, hid-ås-pô'z Iydramia, hi-drå-mô-å Hydraotes, hid-rå-ô-tô'z Tydrochous, hi-drok-o-us Iydrophoria, hid-rô-fôr-ê-â Iydrusa, hi-dro-sâ Iyela, hi-ê-lâ lyempsal, hi-émp'sål lyettus, hi-ét'üs Hygeia, hi-jê-ŷā Hygiana, hi-jê-å-nā Hyginus, hij-î-nûs Hylacides, hi-lås/ê-dê/z Hylacides, hi-lås/ê-dê/z Hylacides, hi-lê/ds Hylaus, hi-lê/ds Hylias, hil/ê-ås Hyliaicus, hil-lå/ê-kûs Hylonome, hi-lôn'ô-mê Hylophagi, hi-lôf'â-gi Hymenæus, him-ê'nê-ôs Hymettus, hi-mêt'ûs Hymettus, hi-mět/ůs
Hymens, hip-é-på
Hypesia, hip-é-sê-å
Hypesia, hip-é-sê-å
Hypanis, hip-â-nis
Hyparinus, hip-â-nis
Hypates, hip-â-ti²
Hypates, hip-â-ti²
Hypetaon, hi-pêr-å-å
Hyperon, hi-pêr-bê-ås
Hyperoni, hi-pêr-bê-rê-i
Hyperesia, hi-pêr-bê-rê-i
Hyperesia, hi-pêr-ê-ê-å
Hyperesia, hi-pêr-ê-ê-å
Hyperides, hi-pêr-ê-ô-dr²
Hyperochus, hi-pêr-ô-ô-dr²
Hyperochus, hi-pêr-ô-ô-dr²
Hyperochides, hi-pêr-ô-ô-dr² Hyperochus, ni-per-o-kus Hyperochides, ni-per-ok-te-dé'z Hyphæus, hi-fê-us Hypsea, hip-se-a Hypseus, hip-se-as-dror Hypseus, hip-se-as Hypsicratea, hip-sê-krå-sê-å Hypsicrates, hip-sik-rå-tê/z Hypsypyle, hip-sip-ê-lê Hyrcania, hir-kā-nê-â Hyrcanis, hir-kā-nüs Hyria, hir-ê-â Hyrieus, hi-rê'ê-ûs Hyrnithium, hir-nith'ê-ûm Hyrtacus, hir'tâ-kûs Hysia, his'ê-â Hystespes, his-tes-pê'z Hystieus, his-te-ê-ûs

Iaechus, i-āk'dūs
Iadem, i-ā'dūr
Ialemus, i-āl'dmās
Ialmeus, i-āl'dmā-nūs
Iambe, i-ām'bē
Iamblicus, i-ām'blē-kūs
Iamenus, i-ām'blē-hūs
Iamenus, i-ām'd-nūs
Iamidæ, i-ām'd-dē
Ianita, i-ā-ni'rā
Ianthe, i-ān'tītē
Ianthea, i-ān'tītē-ā
Iaperonkles, i-āp-ē-rōn'ē-dē'z
Iapetus, i-āp'ē-tūs
Iapygia, i-ā-p'j'a-īs
Iapygia, i-ā-p'j'a-īs

Iapyx, i-å-piks Iarbas, i-år-bås Iarchas, i-år-kås Iardanus, i-år-då-nus Iasides, i-ås'ê-dê'z Iasion, i-å-sê-ôn Iasus, i-å-süs Iberi, i-bê-ri Iberia, i-bêr-va Iberus, i-bê'růs Ibycus, îb'ê-kůs Icaria, i-kå'rê-å Icarius, i-kå-re-us Icarus, ik-a-rus Iccius, ik-se-us Icelos, is-é-los Iceni, i-sé-ni Icetas, is'e-tas Ichnusa, îk-nu'să Ichonuphis, îk-on'u-fis Ichthyophagi, îk-thê-ôf-â-gi Icilius, i-sîl-ê-ûs Icius, îs-ê-ûs Ictinus, îk-tî-nus Idæa, i-dê-a Idæus, i-dê'ās Idalus, id'ā-lūs Idanthyrsus, id-an-thir-sus Idarnes, i-dår-nê/z Idea, i-dé-à Idessa, i-des-å Iditarisus, i-dīt-ā-ri-sus Idomene, i-dom-ê-nê Idomeneus, i'dôm-ê-nê'us, or i-dom'é-nu's Idothea, i-dôth'ê-å Idrieus, fd-ri'ê-ůs Idubeda, i-du'bê-då Idumea, îd-u-mê'å Idvia, îd-ê-â Idvia, îd-ê-â Ietæ, i-ê-tê Igeni, îj-ê-ni Ignatius, îg-nâ-sê-ûs Ilairi, îl-â-i-ri Ilecaones, fl-ê-kå'ô-nê'z Ilerda, fl-êr'dă Ilia, fl'ê-å Iliacus, il-i-a-kus Iliades, il-i-a-de'z Ilias, il-e-as Ilion, îl'ê-ôn Ilione, îl-i-ô-nê Ilioneus, îl-i-ô-nê-ûs Ilissus, îl-îs-ûs Ilithyia, îl-îth'é-à Ilium, îl-ê-ům Illiberis, îl-lîb'êr-îs Illipula, îl-lip'u-lâ Illiturgis, îl-ê-tür/gîs Illyricum, îl-lîr/ê-küm Illyria, îl-îr/ê-â Illyricus, Il-îr-ê-kûs Illyrius, îl-îr-ê-ûs Ilua, il'u-à Ilyrgis, îl-îr-jis Imanuentius, îm-ân-u-ên-sê-ûs Imaus, îm-â-ûs Imbarus, im-ba-rus Imbracides, îm-brăs'ê-dê'z Imbrasus, im-brā-sūs Imbreus, im-brē-ūs Imbrius, im-brē-ūs Imbrivium, îm-brîv-ê-ûm Inachi, în-â-ki Inachia, în-âk-ê-â Inachidæ, în-âk-ê-dê Inachides, în-âk-ê-dê'z Inachium, în-âk-ê-ûm Inachus, în-âk-kůs Inamames, i-nam-a-me'z Inarime, în-âr'ê-mê

Inarus, în-a-ras Incitatus, în-sê-tå-tůs Indathyrsus, in-da-thir-sus Indigetes, în-dîj-ê-tê'z Indigeti, în-dîj-ê-ti Inoa, în-ô-â Inopus, în-ô-pus Inous, i-nô-rê/z Inores, i-nô-rê/z Insubres, în'su-brê'z Intaphernes, în-tâ-fêr'nê'z Interamna, în-têr-âm'nâ Intercatia, în-têr-kâ-sê-â Inpus, in-u-as Inycus, în-i'kůs Iobates, i-ô-ba-têz Iobes, '-ô-bê'z Iolaia, i-ô-lå-ê-â Iolas, i-ô-lås Iolkos, i-òl'kòs Iole, i'ô-lê Ione, i-ô-nê Iones, i-ô-nê/z Iones, 1-o-ne z Ionia, i-ô-nê-â Iopas, i-ô-pâs Iope, i-ô-pê Iophon, i-ô-fôn Ipepæ, îp-ê-pê Iphianassa, if-e-an-as-a Iphicles, if'e-kle'z Iphicrates, îf-îk'ră-tê'z Iphidamus, if-id-å-mås Iphidamus, if-id-å-må-å Iphigenia, if-ê-jê-ni-å Iphimedia, if-ê-mê-dê-å Iphimedon, if-im-ê-dôn Iphimedusa, If-Im-é-du-så Iphinoe, if'in-ô-ĉ Iphinous, if-in-ô-us Iphition, if-it'ê-ôn Iphitus, if-ê-tus Iphthime, if-the-me Ipsea, îp-sê'ā Irene, i-rê'nê Irenæus, îr-ê-nê-ûs Iresus, i-rê'sůs Isadas, îs'å-dås Isæa, î-sê'å Isæus, i-sê'ůs Isamus, is-a-mus Isander, i-sån-dår Isapis, i-så-pis Isara, is-å-rå Isarchas, i-sår-kås Isauria, i-så-rê-å Isauricus, i-sa-rē-kūs Isaurus, i-sa-rūs Ischenia, is-kê-nê-å Ischolaus, is-ko-la-us Ischomachus, is-kom-a-kus Isia, îs'é-å Ischopolis, is-tshop-o-lis Isdegerdes, is-dê-jêr-dê'z Isidorus, is-ê-dô-rûs Ismarus, iz-mā-rūs Ismene, iz-mē-nē Ismenias, îz-mê-nê-as Ismenides, iz-měn'é-dé'z Ismenus, iz-mê-nus Isocrates, i-sok-ra-te'z Isse, is-é Isthmia, ith-me-a Istiæotis, is-tê-ê-ô-tis Istria, Is-tre-& Istropolis, îs-trop-ô-lis Italia, ît-âl-ê-â Italicus, ît-ăi-ê-kůs Italus, ît-ă-lůs Itargris, It-år-gris Itea, it-è-à Itemales, i-tem'a-le'z 759

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, m

Ithaca, fth-'ā-kā
Ithobalus, i-thôb-'ā-lūs
Ithomaia, fth-ô-mā-ê-'ā
Ithome, i-thô-mē
Ithome, i-thô-mē
Ithomus, i-thô-mē
Ithopus, i-thô-mūs
Ithyphallus, fth-ê-'fāl-'ūs
Itonus, i-tô-'nūs
Itonus, i-tô-'nūs
Ituræa, ft-u-rê-'ā
Iturum, i-tu-'rūm
Itylus, ft-ê-lūs
Ityræi, ft-ê-rē-'i
Iulus, i-u-'lūs
Ixibatæ, fks-ib-'ā-tē
Ixion, fks-i-'òn
Ixionides, fks-ê-on-'ê-dē'/z

Laander, lå-ån-dår Laarchus, lå-år-kus Labaris, låb-å-ris Labdacus, låb'då-kůs Labdalon, låb'då-lon Labeo, lå'bê-o Laberius, lå-bê-rê-ûs Labici, lå-bi-s Labicum, lå-bi-kům Labienus, lå-bê-ê-nus Labinetus, låb-ê-nê'tűs Labobius, lå-bô'bê-űs Labobrigi, lå-bôb-rê-ji Labotas, lå-bô-tås Labradeus, lå-brå'dê-üs Labyrinthus, låb-e-rin-thus Lacæna, lå sé'nå Lacedæmon, lås-ê-dê'môn Lacedæmonii, lås-ê-dê-mô'nê-Lacedæmones, lås-ê-dê'mô-nê'z Lacerta, lå-sůr-tå Lachares, låk-å-rê'z Laches, lå-kê'z Lachesis, låk'ê-sîs Lacidas, lås'ê-dås Lacides, lå-si'dê'z Lacinienses, lå-sîn-ê-ên'sê'z Lacinium, lå-sîn'ê-ûm Lacobriga, lå-kôb/rê-gå Lacobriga, lå-kôb/rê-gå Lacobriga, lå-kôn/ê-kå Lacobriga, lå-kôn/ê-kå Lacrates, låk/rå-tê/z Lacrines, låk/rê-nê/z 760

Lactantius, låk-tån'sê-ůs Lacydes, lås-ê-dê'z Lacydus, lås-ê-dûs Lade, lå-dê Lades, lå-dê/z Lælia, lê-lê-å Lælianus, lê-lê-å-nus Lælius, lê-lê-us Læneus, lê-nê-us Laertes, là-er-tê/z Laertius, la-er-se-us Læstrygones, lês-trig-o-nê'z Lætoria, lê-tô-rê-å Lævinus, lê-vi-nus Lagaria, lå-gå-rê-å Lagaria, lā-gā-rē-ā Lagia, lā-jē-ā Lagides, lāj-ē-dē'z Lagusa, lā-gu-sā Lagura, lā-ji-rā Laiades, lā-ē-ā-dē'z Laias, lā-ē-ās Lais, lā-is Laius, lå-e-us Lalage, lål'å-jê Lalassis, lå-lås'is Lamachus, låm'å-kůs Lamalmon, lå-mål'mön Lambrani, låm-brå'ni Lamia, lå'mê-å Lamiacum, lå-mê-a-kům Lamiæ, lå-mê-e Lamias, lê-mê-ås Lamirus, lå-mi-rus Lampedo, låm-pê-dô Lampetia, lâm-pê-ti-â Lampetus, lâm-pê-ti-s Lampeus, lâm-pê-ûs Lampia, lâm-pê-â Lamponea, lam-pô-nê-a Lamponia, lam-pô-nê-a Lamponius, lam-pô-ne-us Lamponius, lām-pō-nē-ūs Lampridius, lām-prīd-tê-ās Lamprocles, lām-prō-klē'z Lampsacum, lāmp-sā-kūm Lampsacus, lāmp-tē-rā-Lampteria, lāmp-tē-rā-ā Lamyrus, lām-tê-rus Lanassa, lå-nås-å Lancea, lån-se-å Lancia, lån-se-å Landia, lần-dê-ả Langia, lần-jê-ả Langobardi, lån-gð-bår-di Lanuvium, lå-nu-vê-ům Labotas, lå-bð-tås Laocoon, lå-ok-o-on Laodamus, lã-òd-â-můs Laodamia, lã-òd-â-mi-â Laodice, lã-òd-ê-sê Laodicea, lå-od-e-se-å Laodicene, lå-od-e-se-né Laodochus, lå-òd-ô-kus Laogonus, lå-òg-ô-nus Laogoras, lå-òg'ô-rås Laogore, lå-òg'ô-rè Laomedia, lå-òm-ê-di'å Laomedon, lå-òm'ê-dòn Laomedonteus, lå-om-ê-don-tê-us Laomedontiadæ,lå-òm-ê-dòn'ti'å-dê Laonome, lå-on-o-mê Laonomene, la-on-o-me Laonomene, la-òth-ô-è Laothee, la-òth-ô-è Laous, la-òth-ô-è Lapathus, lap-â-thủs Laphria, laf-re-â Laphystium, la-fis-tê-ủm Lapidei, la-pld-ô-i Lanideus, la-mld-â-à-b Lapideus, lå-phd-é-ůs Lapideus, låp-é-thê Lapithæ, låp-é-thê-Lapithæum, låp-é-thê-ûm Lapitho, låp-é-thô

Lapithus, lap-é-thus Laranda, lå-rån'då Larentia, lå-rén'sê-å Lares, lå'rê'z Larides, lå-ri'dê'z Larina, lå-ri'nå Larinum, lå-ri-nům Larissa, lå-ris-å Larissus, lå-ris-us Larius, lå-re-us Laronia, lå-rô-nê-a Lartius, lår-sê-ûs Lartolætani, lår-tô-lê-tå-ni Larymna, lå-rim-nå Larysium, lå-ris-é-ům Lassia, lås'é-å Lasthenes, lås-thê-nê'z Lasthenia, lås-thê-nê-ā Latagus, låt-å-gűs Lateranus, låt-ê-rå-nüs Laterium, lå-tê-rê-ûm Latialis, lå-sê-å-lis Latiaris, la-sê-â-rîs Latini, la-ti-ni Latini, lā-ti-ni
Latinius, lā-ti-ni
Latinus, lā-ti-nis
Latinus, lā-se-um
Latinus, lā-se-um
Latinus, lā-se-um
Latoia, lā-tô-vā
Latoia, lā-tô-ls
Latoia, lā-tô-ls Latona, lå-tô-nå Latopolis, lå-tôp-ô-lis Latous, lå-tô-us Latreus, lå-tre-us Laudonia, lå-dô'nê-â Laufella, lå-fêl'â Laurea, lå-rê-â Laurentalia, là-ren-tà-lè-à Laurentes, là-ren-tê/z Laurentia, là-ren-tê/z Laurentini, là-ren-ti-ni Laurentini, la-ren-ti-ni Laurentius, la-ren-tina Laurentius, la-ren-ti-se-us Laurion, la-re-on Laus, la-us Latium, là-sê-ům Laverna, lå-vér-nå Laviana, lå-vé-å-nå Lavinia, lå-vín-é-å Lavinium, lå-vin-é-ům Lavinum, lå-vê-nům Leades, lê-a-dê-z Leæi, Îê-ê-i Leæna, lê-ê-na Leander, lê-ån'dår Leandria, lê-ån-drê-å Learchus, lê-ār'kūs Lebadea, lèb-ā-dê'ā Lebedos, lèb'e-dòs Lebena, lê-bê'nā Lebinthos, lê-bin-thòs Lechæum, lê-kê-um Lecythus, lêk-e-thus Ledæa, lê-dê-la Legio, lê-jê-la Leitus, lê-lît-las Leleges, lél'é-jê'z Lemannus, lê-man-us Lemovii, lê-mô-vê-i' Lemures, lėm'u-rė'z Lemuria, lė-mu'rė-a Lenæus, lê-nê-us Lentulus, len-tu-lus Leocadia, le-o-ka-de-a Leocorion, lé-ô-kô-rê-ôn Leocrates, lê-ôk-râ-tê'z Leodamas, lê-òd-å-mās Leodocus, lô-òd-ô-kūs Leogoras, lê-òg-ô-rās Leona, lê-ô-nā Leonatus, lê-ô-na-tus

Leonidas, lé-on-é-das Leontium, lê-dn'sê-nm Leontocephalus, lé-on-tô-sef'à-lus Leontopolis, lé-on-tôp'ô-lis Leontychides, lê-òn-tîk-ê-dê'z Leosthenes, lê-òs-thê-nê z Leotychides, lê-ô-tîk-ê-dê'z Lepidus, lêp-ê-důs Lephyrium, lê-fîr-ê-ům Lephyrium, lê-fîr-cê-û Lepinus, lê-pi-în îs Lepontii, lê-pon-se-i-Lepreos, lê-prê-os Leprium, lê-prê-ûm Leptines, lêp-tîn-ê'z Leria, lê-rê-â Lerina, lê-ri-nă Lesches, les-kê'z Letanum, lê-tả-năm Lethœus, lê-thê-ăs Lethe, lê-thê Leucates, lu-kå-tê'z Leucaspis, lu-kås-pls Leuce, lu'sê Leucippe, lu-sipie Leucippides, lu-sip-é-dé'z Leucola, lu-kô-lå Leucone, lu-kô-nê Leucones, lu-kô'nê'z Leuconoe, lu-kôn'ô-ê Leucopetra, lu-kôp-ê-tră Leucophrys, lu-kô-fris Leucopolis, lu-kôp-ô-lis Leucosia, lu-kô-sê-å Leucosyrii, lu-kô-sír-é-i Leucothoe, lu-kôth-ô-ê Leucyanias, lu-si-å'nė-ås Leutychides, lu-tîk'ê-dê 2 Levana, lê-vā'nā Levinus, lê-vi-nůs Lexovii, lěks-ô-vê-i Libanius, lê-ba-nê-us Libanus, lib-a-nus Libentina, lib-én-ti-na Libera, lib-é-ra Liberalia, lib-e-ra-le-a Libertas, li-bér-tås Libethra, li-bé'tħrå Libethrides, lib-éth'rê-dê'z Libici, lib'é-si' Libitina, lib-ê-ti-na Libophœnices, lîb-ô-fê-ni-sê'2 Liburnia, li-bur-ne-a Liburnides, li-būr'nê-dê'z Liburnus, li-būr'nůs Libya, lib'ê-à Libycus, lib'e-kus Libyssa, li-bîs'â Libystis, li-bîs'tîs Licates, lîk'â-tê'z Licinia, li-sîn'ê-â Licinius, li-sin-e-a Licinius, li-sin-é-ûs Licinus, lê-sim-nê-ûs Licymnius, lê-sim-nê-ûs Lide, li-dê Ligarius, li-gå/rc-us Ligarius, li-jå/a Ligeris, llj-ér-ls Ligoras, llg-d-rus Ligures, le-gu/re/z Liguria, lê-gu-rê-å Ligurinus, lîg-u-ri-nůs Ligyes, lij-ê-ê/z Ligyrgum, li-jår-gåm Lilæa, lê-lê-å Lilybæum, lil-ê-bê'ům Limæa, li-mê'a Jimenia, li-mê'nê-a Limnæum, lîm-ne'ům Limnatidia, lîm-nå-tid'ê-å Limp-ace, lîm-nê'å-sê

Limniotæ, lim-ne-co-tê Limnonia, lîm-nô-nê-â Lincasii, lîn-kâ-sê-i Lingones, lîn-gổ-nc'z Linternum, lin-tür-nüm Liodes, li-d-de/z Lipara, lîp-a-ră Liparis, lîp-a-ris Lipodorus, lîp-ô-dô'růs Liquentia, li-kôčn'sê-å Lircæus, lîr-sê-ŭs Liriope, lê-ri-d-pê Lisinias, lê-sîn-ê-ās Litabrum, lît'å-brům Litana, lît'å-nå Litavicus, lê-tav-e-kus Lithobolia, lith-o-bo'le-a Litubium, lê-tu'bê-um Liturnum, lê-ter-num Lityersas, lit-ê-e r-sas Livia, liv-e-à Livineius, livie-ne-yūs Livilla, li-vîldâ Livius, līvdê-us Loceus, lödsê-us Lochkas, lô-kê-ås Locusta, lô-kůs-tå Locustius, lô-kůs'tê-ůs Lollia, lôl'ê-å Lollianus, lòl-ê-å-nds Lollius, lòl-ê-ds Londinum, lon-di'nům Longarenus, lon-gå-ré-nus Longimanus, lon-jim'a-nus Longinus, lon-ji-nus Longobardi, lon-gô-bar-di Longula, lon-gu-la Longuntica, lon-gun-tê-kā Loryma, lor-é-må Lotophagi, lô-tôf'å-ji Lous, lỏ-ủs Lucagus, lu-ka-gus Lucania, lu-kå-ni Lucania, lu-kå-ne-å Lucanus, lu-kå-nus Lucaria, lu-cå-rê-å Lucceius, luk sé'é-ůs Luceres, lu'sé-ré'z Luceria, lu-sé'ré-å Lucetius, lu-sê-sê-us Lucia, lu-se-å Lucianus, lu-sê-ā'nůs Lucilius, lu-sîl'ê-ůs Lucilla, lu-sîl'ā Lucina, lu-si-na Lucius, lu-sé-us Lucretia, lu-kré-sé-a Lucretilis, lu-krét-é-lis Lucretius, lu-kré-sé-ůs Lucrinum, lu-kri'nům Luctatius, lůk-tå'sê-ůs Lucullea, lu-kůl'é-å Lucullus, lu-kůl-ůs Lucumo, lu-ků-mô Lugdunum, lug-du-num Lupercal, lu-per'kal Lupercali, lu-pēr-kāl Lupercalia, lu-pēr-kāllā-ā Luperci, lu-pēr-si Lupias, lu-pēr-ās Lusiasia, lu-sē-tā-nē-ā Lusones, lu-sở-nê'z Lustricus, lůs-trê-kůs Lutatius, .u-tā-sē-us Luterius, lu-tē-rē-us Lutetia, lu-tē-sē-ā Lutorius, lu-tô-rê-ůs Lyæus, lé-ê-ůs Lybya, lib'é-à Lycabas, lik-a-bas Lycabetus, lik-å-bé-tůs Lycæa, li-sê-a

Lycœus, li-sê'ůs Lycambes, li-kam'be'z Lycaon, li-ka-on Lycaonia, li-kå-ô-nê-å Lycaste, li-kås-tê Lycastum, li-kås'tům Lyce, li'sé Lyceum, li-sê'ům Lychnides, lîk-nê-dê'z Lycia, lîs-ê-â Lycidas, lis'e-das Lycimna, li-sîın-nå Lycimnia, li-sīm-na Lycimnia, li-sīm-nê-ā Lyciscus, li-sīs-kus Lycius, līs-ê-us Lycomedes, lik-ô-mê-dêz Lycone, li'kô-nê Lycophron, lik-co-fron Lycopolis, li-kop-co-lis Lycopus, li-ko-pus Lycorias, li-kô-rê-ås Lycoris, li-kô-ris Lycormas, li-kor-mås Lycortas, li-kor-tås Lycosura, lik-o-su-rå Lycurgides, li-kűr'jê-dé'z Lycurgus, li-kűr'gűs Lyde, li'dê Lydia, lîd-ê-å Lydius, lid-e-us Lygdamis, lîg'då-mis Lygii, lîg'ê-i' Lymire, lê-mi'rê Lyncides, lîn-sê-dê'z Lyncestæ, lîn-sês-tê Lyncestes, lîn-sês-tê'z Lyncestius, lin-sés-tê-ûs Lyncæus, lin-sê-ûs Lynceus, lîn-sê-ûs Lyncidæ, lîn-si'dê Lyrcæus, lēr-sê'ûs Lyrcea, lêr'sê-ā Lyrnessus, lêr-nês-ûs Lysander, li-sân-drâr Lysandra, li-sân-drâ Lysanias, li-sâ-nê-âs Lyse, li-sê Lysiades, lis-i-a-dê'z Lysianassa, lîs-i-a-nas-a Lysianax, lê-si-a-naks Lysias, lîs-ê-as Lysidice, li-sid-ê-sê Lysimache, li-sîm'â kê Lysimachia, lîs-ê-mâk'ê-â Lysimachides, lis-é-måk-é-dé'z Lysimachus, li-sim-å-kůs Lysimelia, lîs-ê-mê-lê-â Lysinope, li-sîn-ô-pê Lysippe, li-sîp-pê Lysistratus, li-sîs-trâ-tůs Lysithous, li-sîth-ô-ûs Lytæa, li-tê-a Lyzanias, li-zā-nē-ās

Macareus, måk-å-rê-us Macaria, må-kå-rê-å Macaris, måk-å-rîs Macednus, må-sed-nus Macedo, mås-e-dô Maccdonia, mås-ê-dô-nê-å Macedonicus, mās-ē-don-ē-kūs Macella, mā-sēl-ā Machæra, må-kê-rå Machanidas, må-kån-é-dås Machaon, må-kå-on Macrianus, måk-rê-å-nůs Macrinus, må-kri-nus Macrobius, må-krô-bê-ûs Macrochir, måk-rô-kůr Macrones, må-krô-nê/z

Mactorium, måk-tô-rê-ům

Maculonus, måk-u-lô-nus

Madestes, måd-és-tê'z Madetes, må-dê-têz Madyes, måd-é-ê'z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Mæander, mê-ån'der Mæandria, mê-ån'drê-å Mæcenas, mê-sê-nås Mælius, mê-lê-us Mæmacteria, mê-måk-tê-rê-å Mænades, mê-nå-dê'z Mænala, mê-nå-lå Mænalus, mê-nå-lůs Mænius, mê-nê-us Mæonia, mê'ô-nê-å Mæonides, mê-on-ê-dê/z Mæonis, mê-ô-nīs Mæotæ, mê-ô-tê Mæotis, mê-ô-tîs Mæsia, mê-sê-à Mævius, mê-vê-ås Magelli, må-jél-å Magetæ, må-jê-tê Magius, må-jê-ds Magnentius, mag-nén-sé-us Magnesia, mag-nê-sê-a Magontiacum, mä-gón-ti-à-kům Maherbal, må-hèr-bål Maia, må-é-å Majestas, må-jés-tås Majorianus, må-jo-re-å-nus Malacha, mål-å-kå Malea, må-lê-å Malia, må-lê-ŷå Malii, må-lê-i' Mallia, mål-é-á Mallius, mål-e-us Malthinus, mål-thi-nus Malvana, mål-vå-nå Mamaus, må-må-us Mamercus, må-mer-kås Mamerthes, må-měr-thê'z Mamertina, måm-er-ti-nå Mamilia, må-mîl-e-å Mamilii, må-mil-e-i Mamilius, må-mil-e-us Mammæa, måm-é-å Mamurius, må-mu-rê-us Mamurra, må-mur-å Manastabal, må-nås'tå-bål Mancinus, mån-si'nůs Mandane, mån-då'nê Mandanes, mån-då'nê'z Mandela, mån-dé-lå Mondonius, mån-dô-nê-ûs Mandrocles, mån'-drô-klê'z Mandroclidas, mån-dròk-lê-dås Mandubii, mån-du-bê-i Mandubratius, mån-du-brå-se-us Manes, må'nê'z Manetho, må-ne-thô Mania, må-nê-å Manilia, må-nil-e-å Manilius, må-nil-e-us Manimi, man'ê-mi Manlia, man'lê-a Manlius, mån-lê-us Mansuetus, mån-söé-tůs Mantinea, man-tin-ê-a Mantineus, man-tin-ê-us Mantius, man'sé-us Maracanda, mār-ā-eān-dā Marathon, mår-å-thòn Marcella, mår-sél-å Marcellinus, mår-sél-i-nus Marcellus, mår-sél-us Marcia, mår-sé-å Marciana, mår-se-å-nå Marcianopolis, mår-sê-å-nop-ö-lis Marcianus, mår-sê-å-nus Marcius, mar-se-as

Marcomanni, mår-kô-mån'i Mardia, mår'dê-å Mardonius, mår-dô'nê-ůs Mareotis, må-rê-ô-tis Margiania, mār-jè-ā-nē-ā Marginia, mār-jin-ē-ā Margites, mār-ji-tê'z Mariaba, mā-ri-ā-bā Mariamne, må-rê-åm-nê Maryandinum, må-rê-ån'dê-nům Marianus, mā-rê-ā-nūs Marica, må-ri-ka Marici, må-ri-si Maricus, må-ri-kůs Marina, må-ri-nå Marinus, må-ri-nus Marion, må-re-on Marissa, må-rîs-å Marisus, mår'é-sůs Marita, må-ri-tå Marius, må-rê-us Marmacus, mår-må-kus Marmarenses, mår-må-ren'sê'z Marmarica, mår-mår-e-kå Marmaridæ, mår-mår-e-de Marmarion, mår-må'r-ê-ôn Marobudui, må-rô-bůd'u-i Maronea, må-rô-nê-å Marpesia, mår-pĉ-sê-å Marpessa, mår-pēs-å Marpesus, mar-pe-sus Marres, mår-é'z Marruvium, mår-u-vé-ům Marsala, mår-så-lå Marsæus, mår-sê'ûs Marse, mår'sê Marsigni, mar-sig'ni' Marsyaba, mår-si-å-bå Martia, mår-sê-å Martialis, mår-sê-å-lis Martianus, mår-sê-å-nus Martina, mår-ti'nå Martinianus, mår-tin-ê-å-nůs Martius, mår-sê-us Marullus, må-růl'ůs Masæsylii, mås-ê-sil'ê-i' Masinissa, mås-ê-nîs-a Massaga, mås-å-gå Massagetæ, mås-å-jê-tæ Massana, mås-å-nå Massani, mås-å-ni/ Massicus, mås-é-kůs Massilia, mås-îl'ê-å Massyla, mås-i'lå Masurius, må-su-rê-us Matieni, må-sé-é-ni Matinus, må-ti-nus Matisco, må-tis-ko Matralia, må-trå-lê-å Matrona, må-trô-nå Matronalia, må-trô-nå-lê-å Mattiaci, måt-i4å-si Matuta, må-tê4tå Mauritania, må-rê-tå4nê-å Maurusii, mā-rô-sē-i' Mausolus, mā-sô-lūs Mavortia, må-vor-sê-å Maxentius, måks-én-sé-ås Maximiliana, mäks-ê-mîl-ê-ā'nā Maximianus, måks-im-e-å-nůs Maximinus, måks-ê-mi-nůs Maximus, måks'ê-můs Mazaca, máz-á-ká Mazaces, må-zå-sê'z Mazæus, må-zê-us Mazares, må-zå-rê/z Mazeras, måz-e-rås Mazices, måz'ê-sê'z Mazyges, måz'ê-jês Mecænas, mê-sê'nås Mechaneus, měk-å-nê-ůs

Mecisteus, mê-sīs-tê-us Mecrida, měk-rê-då Medea, mê-dê-a Medesicaste mê-dês-ê-kâs'tê Media, mê'dê-â Medicus, měd-é-kůs [sē z Mediomatrices, mê-dé-ô-måt-rê-Medioamatrici, mê-dê-ô-må-tri-si Medioxumi, mê-dê-ôks-v-mi Meditrina, méd-é-tri-na Medobithyni, mé-dô-bith-i-na Medobriga, mê-dôb-rê-gå Medobrias, mê-dôb-tê-âs Meduacus, mê-du-â-kûs Meduana, mê-du-â-nû Medulina, měd-u-li-na Medusa, mê-du-sâ Megabizi, mêg-â-bi-zi Megabyzus, mėg-å-bi-zus Megacles, mėg-a-klė/z Megaclides, mê-gâk-lê-de'z Megæra, mê-gê-rå Megaleas, mê-gå-lê-ås Megalesia, még-à-lê-sê-à Megalia, mé-ga-lê-à Megalopolis, meg-å-lop-ô-lis Megamede, meg-å-me-dê Meganira, még-å-ni-rå Megapenthes, még-å-pén-thê'z Megara, még-å-rå Megareus, még-å-rê-us Megaris, meg-a-ris Megarsus, mê-gar-sus Megasthenes, mê-gâs-thê-1ê 7 Megilla, mê-jîl-â Megista, mê-jls-tâ Megistia, mê-jîs-tê-a Melænæ, mê-lê-nê Melampus, mê-lâm'půs Melanchlæni, mê-lânk'lê-ni Melanchrus, mê-lân-krus Melane, mêl-a-nê Melaneus, mê-lå-nê-ůs Melanida, mê-lån-ê-då Melanion, mê-la-nê-on Melanippe, měl-å-nîp-ê Melanippides, měl-å-nîp-ê-dé'z Melanippus, měl-å-níp-ůs Melanopus, měl-å-nô-půs Melanosyri, měl-å-nòs-ĉ-ri Melanthii, mê-lan-thê-i Melanthius, mé-lan-the-as Melantho, mê-lần-thố Melanthus, mê-lan-thus Meleagrides, měl-ê-åg'rê-dê'-Melesander, měl-é-sån-dér Meles, mê-lê/z Melese, měl'ě-sě Melesigenes, měl-ê-slj-ê-nê'z Melia, mêl-ê-a Melibœus, měl-ê-bê-ûs Melicerta, mel-e-sur-ta Meligunis, mėl'ė-gu'nis Melina, mė-li'na Melisa, mė-li-sa Melissa, mé-lîs-å Melissus, mė-lis-us Melita, měl-e-tå Melite, měl-e-tê Melitene, mel-e-te-ne Melitus, mél-é-tůs Melius, mė-lė-us Melixandrus, mel-iks-ån-dros Melobosis, mê-lob-ô-sîs Melpia, měl-pê-ä Melpomene, měl-pôm'é-nê Memaceni, měm-å-sê'ni' Memmius, mem-e-us Memphitis, mem-fi-tis Menalcas, mê-nê 4kas Menalcidas, mē-nāl-sē-dās

Menalîppe, men-å-lîp-ê Menander, men-nan-dur Menapii, me-na-pe-i Menapis, men-a-pis Mencheres, měn-kê'rê'z Mendes, měn'dê'z Menecles, mê-nêk'lê'z Meneclides, mê-nêk-lê-dê'z Menecrates, mê-nêk-rå-tê z Menedemus, mên-ê-dê-nis Menegetas, mê-nêj-ê-tâs Menelaia, men-e-la-va Menelaus, men-e-la-va Menelaus, men-e-la-va Menenius, mene-ne-ne-va Menephron, měn'é-fron Menes, mê'nê'z Menesteus, me-nes-tê-ûs Menesthei, mê-nes-thê-i Menesthius, mg-nes-the-us Menetas, mê-nê-tas Menippides, mê-nîp-ê-dê'z Menippus, mê-nîp'us Menius, mê-nê-us Menodotus, mê-nôd-ô-tůs Menœceus, mê-nê-sê-us Menœtes, mê-nê-tê/z Menœtius, mê-nê-sê-ûs Menophilus, mê-nôf-ê-lûs Mentes, měn-tê/z Mentissa, men-tis-a Menyllus, mê-nîl'ûs Mercurius, mêr-ku-rê-ûs Meriones, mê-ri-ô-nê'z Mermerus, mer-mê-rûs Mermuadæ, merm-nå-dê Meroe, mer-6-ê Merope, mer-e-pe Merula, mer-u-la Mesabates, mê-sab-a-tê'z Mesabius, mê-så-bê-us Mesapia, mê-så-pê-å Mesaubius, me-sa-be-us Mesembria, mê-sêm'brê-â Mesene, mê-sê'nê Mesomedes, més-ő-mé-dé'z Mesopotamia, mes-o-po-ta-me-a Messala, mes-a-la Messalina, més-å-li-nå Messalinus, mes-a-li-nus Messana, mes-a-na Messapia, mes-sa-pe-a Messatis, mes-sa-tis Messe, mes'e Messeis, mes-e-is Messena, més é-na Messenia, mes-e'ne-a Mesula, mê-su-là Metabus, mět-å-bůs Metagitnia, mět-å-jît-nê-å Metanira, met-å-ni-rå Metapontum, mět-å-pôn'tům Metapontus, met-a-pon-tus Metaurus, mê-tå'růs Metclli, mê-têl'i Metharma, mê-thar'ma Methion, mê-thi'on Methodius, mê-thò-dê-us Methone, mê-thô-nê Methydrium, mê-thid-rê-um Methymna, mê-thim'nă Metiadusa, mê-te-â-du'sâ Metilii, mê-tîl'ê-i' Metilius, mê-tîl-ê-us Metiochus, mê-ti-ô-kus Metion, mè-te-on Metiscus, mé-tís-kůs Mctius, mê-sê-us Mctœcia, mê-tê'sê-å Metope, mět-o-pê Metrobius, mê-trô-bê-ûs Metrocles, mêt-rô-klê'z

Metrodorus, mê-trô-dôfrůs Metrophanes, mê-tròf-å-11ê'z Mettius, mê-sê-ils Mevania, me-va-ne-a Mevius, mê-vê-ůs Mezentius, mê-zên-sê-ůs Micea, mi-sê-å Micipsa, mê-sîp-så Micythus, mis-e-thus Midea, mê-dê-å Midea, mid-e-a Milanion, mê-là-nê-on Milesii, mil-ê-sê-i Miletium, mi-lê-sê-ům Miletus, mi-lė-tus Milias, mil-e-as Milichus, mîl-ê-kůs Milinus, mîl-i-nůs Milionia, mîl-ê-ô-nê-ă Milonius, mil-ô-nê ûs Miltiades, mil-ti-å-dê'z Milvius, mil-vê-ůs Milyas, mil-ê-ås Mimallones, mlm-ål-å-nê'z Mimnermus, mim-ner-mis Mincius, mîn'sê-us Mindarus, min'da-rus Mineides, mîn-ê'ê-dê'z Minerva, mîn-êr'vâ Minervalia, mîn-êr-vâ-lê-ê Minio, mîn-ê-ô Minnæi, mln-ê-i Minoa, mi-nô-à Minois, mi-no-is Minotaurus, mîn-ô-tà-rus Minthe, min-thê Minturnæ, min-tår-nê Minutia, mi-nu-sê-å Minutius, mi-nu-sê-ûs Minyæ, min-yê Minyas, mîn-ê-as Minycus, min é-kus Minyia, min-ye-a Minytus, mîn-ê-tûs Miraces, mîr-â-sê'z Misenum, mi-sê-nům Misenus, mi-sê-nus Misitheus, mi-sith'é-us Mithrenes, mith-rê'nê'z Mithridates, mith-rê-da-tê'z | nê'z Mithrobarzanes, mîth-rô-bắr-zắ-Mitylene, mît-ê-lê-nê Mizæi, mîz-ê-i Mnasalces, nå-sål-sê/z Mnasias, nå-se-ås mnasias, nā-se-ās Mnasicles, nās-fe-klê'z Mnasippidas, nās-fp-ā-dās Mnasippus, nās-fp-ās Mnasitheus, nā-slth-â-ās Mnasyrium, nā-slr-â-ām Mnemosyne, nê-môs-ê-nê Mnesarchus, nê-sâr'kůs Mnesidamus, nê-sîd-â-můs Mnesilaus, něs-ê-lå-ůs Mnesimache, ne-sîm-h-kê Mnesimachus, ne-sim'a-kas Mnestheus, nes-thê-û. Mnestia, nes-tê-a Meaphernes, mê-å-fer-ne'z Modia, mô-dê-â Mœcia, mê-sê-â Mœragetes, mê-råj/ê-tô'z Mœnides, mê-ôn-ê-dê'z Mœsia, mê-sê-â Mogyni, mô-ji/ni Moleia, mô-lê-ê-â Molione, mô-li-ô-nê Molœis, mô-lê-îs Molorchus, mô-lòr-kus Molossia, mô-lòs-i Molossia, mô-lòs-ê-ā

Molossus, mô-los-us Molpadia, môl-pả/dê å Molycrion, mô-lik/re-ði Momemphiz, mo-memilis Monæses, mô-nê'sê'z Monesus, mô-nê'sås Moneta, mô-nê-tâ Monima, môn-'ê-mâ Monimus, môn-'ê-mus Monodus, mon-o-das Monœeus, mô-nê-kůs Monoleus, mô-nô-lê-us Monophage, mô-nôf-a-jê Monophilus, mô-nôf-ê-lůs Montanus, mon-ta'nus Monychus, mon'é-kůs Monymus, mon-e-ktis Monymus, mon-e-ktis Mopsium, mon-e-ktis Mopsium, mon-se-ktis Mopsium, mon-se-ktis Mopsium, mon-e-ktis Mops Morgantium, mor-gan'se-um Morini, mô-ri-ni Moritesgus, mô-rê-tås-gus Morius, mô-rê-us Morpheus, mor'fé-us Moschion, mos'ke-on Mosella, mô-sěl-å Mosychlus, mô-sík-lůs Mosynæci, môs-ê-nê-si Mothone, mô-thô-nê Motya, mò-tê-a Mucianus, mu-se-a-nus Mucius, mu'sê-ûs Mulcius, mu-se-us Mulciber, můl-sê-bêr Mulucha, mu-lů-kå Mulvius Pons, můl-vê-ůs Mummius, mům-ĉ-ůs Munatius, mu-nå-sê-ús Munitus, mu-ni'tůs Munychiæ, mu-nfk'ê-ê Muræna, mu-rê-na Muretus, mu-rê-tůs Murgantia, můr-gån-sé å Murrhenus, mår-rê-nås Murtia, műr-sê-å Musæus, mu-zê'ůs Musonius, mu-sô'nê-ůs Mustela, můs-tê-lå Muthullus, mu-thal'as Mutia, mu-sê-â Mutilia, mu-tîl-ê-â Mutina, mu-ti-nă Mutines, mu-ti-nê'z Mutinus, mu-ti-nus Mutius, mu-se-us Mutuscæ, mu-tůs-sê Myagrus, mi-åg-rus Mycale, mik-å-lê Mycalessus, mik-å-les-d3 Mycenæ, mi-sê-nê Mycerinus, mi-sê-ri-nas Myciberna, mi-sê-bêr-na Mycithus, mis-e-thus Mycone, mik-b-nė Mycophoris, mi-ėk-fō-ria Myenus, mi-ė-nůs Mygdonia, mig-dô-nô-à Mygdonas, mig-do-nas Mylassa, mi-lās-a Myle, mi-lê Myles, mi-lê/z Mylitta, mê-lît-â Mynes, mi-nê'z Myniæ, mîn-ê-ê Myonia, mi-ô-nê-â Myrcinus, mir-si-nas Myricus, mê-rî-kůs Myrinus, me-ri-nus Myrina, mê-ri-nă Myriœ, mîr-ê-ê Myrmec:des, mîr-mês-ê-dê'z Myrmidones, mir-mid-ô-nê'z

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e'ye, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

Myronianus, mîr-ô-nê-â-nus Myronides mir-on'ê-dê'z Myronus, mi-rô-nůs Myrsilus, mir-sê-lůs Myrsinus, mír-si-nús Myrtalides, mír-tal-ê-dê'z Myrtales, mir-tal-e-de'z Myrtale, mîr-tâ-lê Myrtea (Venus), mir-tê-â Myrtea (City), mir-tê-lâ Myrtins, mîr-tê-lâs Myrtoum, mîr-tô-um Myrtous, mîr-tô-us Myrtuntium, mir-tűn-sê-űm Myrtusa, mir-tu-sâ Myscellus, mi'sel-us Mysia, mís'e-å Mysomacedones, mi-so-må-sed-o-Mystes, mis-tê'z Mythecus, mith-ê-kûs Mytilene, mit-ê-lê-nê

ľné'z

Nabarzanes, nåb-år-zå-nê/z Nabathæa, nåb-å-thé-å Nadagara, nā-dāg'ā-rā Nænia, nê'nê-ā Nævius, nê'vê-ās Nævolus, nê-vô-lås Naharvali, nā-hār'vā-li Naiades, nā'ýā-dê'z Nais, nā'is Napææ, nå-pê'ê Naphilus, nåf-ê-lûs Narbonensis, når-bô-nén-sis Narcæus, når-sê'us Narcissus, når-sls-us Nargara, når-gå-rå Narisci, na-ris-si Narnia, når-nê-å Narthecis, når-thé-sis Narycia, nå-ris-é-å Nasamones, nås-å-mô'nê'z Nascio, nås-ĉ-ô Nasica, nå-si'kå Nasidienus, nås-id-ê-ê-nås Nasidius, nå-sid-ê-ůs Nasua, nås-u-à Natalia, nā-tā-lê-ā Natalis, nā-tā-līs Naucolus, nå-kô-lůs Naucles, nà'klê'z Naucrates, ná-krå-tê Naucrates, ná-krā-tē' Naulochus, ná-lô-kůs Naupactus, nà-påk-tűs Nauplia, ná-plê-å Nauplius, ná-plê-ůs Nausicaæ, ná-sík-å-ê Nausicles, ná-se-klê'z Nausimenes, nå-sim-e-noz Nausithoe, na-sith-o-e Nausithous, nå-sith-6-us Nautes, nå-tê'z Navius, nā-vē-us Neæra, nê-ê-ra Neæthus, nê-ê-thủs Nealces, nê-ål'sê'z Nealices, nc-ål-e-se/z Neanthes, nê-ản'thê'z Neapolis, nê-âp-6-lis Nearchus, nê-âr-küs Nebrodes, nê-brô-dê'z Nebrophonos, ne-brof-a-nes Nectanabis, ne-stru-d-bis Necysia, nê-sîs-ê-â Neis, nê-îs Neleus, nê-îs Neleus, nê-îs Nemæa, nê-mê-a Nemesianus, nê-mê-sê-å-nůs Nemesis, nem'e-sis Nemesius, nê-mê-sê-us Nemoralia, nêm-ô-ra-lê-a Nemetes, něm'ê-tê'z

Nemeas, nê-mê-as Neobula, nê-ô-bu-la Neocæsarca, nê-ð-sés-å-rê-å Neochabis, nê-ðk-å-bis Neocles, nê-ó-klê/z Neogenes, nê-ôj'ê-nê'z Neomoris, nê-ôm'ò-ris Neontichos, nê-on'tê-kôs Neoptolemus, nê-ôp-tôl-ê-műs Neoris, nê-ô-rīs Nepe, nê-pê Nephalia, nê-fâ-lê-â Nephele, nef-ê-lê Nepherites, nêf-êr'ê-tê'z Nepia, nê'pê-å Nepotiamus, nê-pô-sê-ā'műs Neptunium, nêp-tu'nê-űm Neptunus, něp-tu'nůs Nereides, nê-rê-ê-dê'z Nereius, nê-rê-ê-ůs Nereus, nê-rê-ůs Nerine, nê-ri-nê Neriphus, ner'e-fus Neritos, nê-ri-tos Nerius, nê-rê-us Neronia, nê-rô-nê-å Nertobrigia, ner-to-brij-c-a Nervii, nér-vé-i Nerulum, nér-u-lům Nesæa, né-sé-å Nesimachus, nê-sîm-â-kůs Nesiope, nê-si-ô-pê Nesope, nê-sô-pê Nestocles, nes'tô-klê z Nestorius, nes-tô-rê-us Neuri, né-u-ri Nicæa, ni-sê-å Nicagoras, ni-kåg/ô-rås Nicander, ni-kån/děr Nicanor, ni-kå/nòr Nicarchus, ni-kår-kås Nicarthides, nīk-ār'-thê-dê'z Nicator, nī-kā'-tòr Nice, ni'-sê Nicephorium, nis-ê-fô-rê-ûm Nicephorius, nls-é-fô-rê-ns Nicephorus, ni-séf-ô-růs Niceratus, nis-ė-rā-tūs Nicetas, ni-sê-tas Niceteria, nis-ê-tê-rê-a Nicia, nis-ê-a Nicias, nīs-e-ās Nicippe, ni-sîp'ê Nicochares, ni-kôk-å-rê'z Nicoches, nîk-ô-klê'z Nicochrates, ni-kôk-rå-tê'z Nicocreon, ni-kô-krê-on Nicodorus, nîk-ô-dô-růs Nicodromus, ni-kod-ro-mus Nicolaus, nik-ô-là-us Nicomachus, ni-kôm-tâ-kôs Nicomedes, nik-ô-mê-dê-z Nicomedia, nºk-ô-mê'dê-â Niconia, ni-kô'nê-â Nicophron, nik-ô-fron Nicopolis, ni-kôp²ô-līs Nicostrata, ni-kôs²trā-tā Nicostratus, ni-kos-tra-tus Nicotelea, nik-ô-tê-lê-å Nicoteles, ni-kôt/ê-lê/z Nigidius, ni-jîd/ê-důs Nigritæ, ni-gri/tê Nileus, ni/lé-us Ninias, ni/n-é-as Ninnius, nin/é-us Ninyas, nîn'ê-ås Niobe, ni'ô-bê Niphæus, ni-fê'ds Niphates, ni-fā-tê/z Niphe, ni-fē Nireus, nîrtê-as

Nisæa, ni-sê-å Nisæe, ni-sê-ê Niseia, ni-sê-ŷā Nisibis, nîs-ê-bîs Nisyros, ni-si-ròs Nitetis, ni-tê-tîs Nitocris, ni-tô-krîs Nitria, nît-rê-â Noas, nô'ās Noctiluca, nôk-tê-lu'kā Nomentanus, no-men-ta-nus Nomades, nom-ta-de'z Nomii, no-me-i Nomius, no-mê-us Nonacris, non-a-kris Nonius, nô-nê-ủs Nopia, nô-pê-ả Norbanus, nòr-bả-nůs Noricum, nor'e-kům Northippus, nor-thip-us Nortia, nor-se-a Notium, nô-sê-ům Novatus, no-va-tus Noviodunum, no-ve-od'u-nam Noviomagum, no-ve-om-á-gaw Novius, no-ve-us Nuceria, nu-sé-ré-à Nuithones, nu-îth-ô-nê'z Numana, nu-ma-na Numantia, nu-man'se-a Numantina, nu-mån-ti-nå Numanus, nu-mā'nūs Numenea, nu-mê-nê-a Numenes, nu-mê-nê/z Numenius, nu-mê-nê-ns Numerianus, nu-mê-rê-â-nus Numerius, 11u-mê-rê-us Numicus, nu-mi'kūs Numida, nu-mē-dā Numidia, nu-mīd'ē-ā Numidius, nu-mid-e-us Numitor, nu-mê-tôr Numitorius, nu-mê-tô-rê-ûs Numonius, nu-mô-nê-us Nuncoreus, nun-kô-rê-us Nundina, nůn'dê-nå Nundinæ, nůn'dê-nê Nurscia, nűr-sé-å Nursia, nűr'sê-å Nutria, nu'trê-å Nycteis, nîk'tê-îs Nyctelius, nik-tê-lê-us Nycteus, nik-te-us Nyctimene, nik-tim-e-ne Nyctimus, nik-tê-müs Nymbæum, nim-bê-um Nymphæus, nim-fê'us Nymphidius, nim-fid-e-us Nymphodorus, nim-fô-dô-růs Nympholeptes, nîm-fô-lêp'tê'z Nypsius, nip-sê-us Nysæus, ni-sê-us Nyseius, ni-sê'ê-ûs Nysiades, nê-si-a-dê'z Nysigena, nê-sîj'ê-nå Nysiros, ne-si-ros

Oarus, d'å-rus Oarses, ô-år-sê'z Oasis, ô-å-sis Oaxes, ô-āk's-ès Oaxus, ô-āk's-ūs Obultronius, ob-ul-tro-us Ocalea, o-kā-lē-ā Oceana, o-sē-ā-nā Oceanides, o-sê-an-ê-dê'z Oceanus, ô-sê-a-nus Oceia, ô-sê-ê-a Ocellus, ð-sél-űs Ocelum, ð-sé-lüm Ochesius, ô-kê-sê-na

1 2 3 4 5 5 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Ocneuium, ő-krîk'u-lům Ocridion, ő-krîd'é-ón Ocrisia, ő-krīs'é-å Octacillius, ók-tå-sīl'é-ůs Octavia, ók-tå'vê-å Octavianus, ok-tā-vê-ā'nus Octavius, ok-tā'vê-us Octolophum, ok-ta-ve-us
Octolophum, ok-tol/ô-fům
Ocyalus, ô-si/â-lòs
Ocypete, ô-sîp/ê-tê
Oeyroe, ô-sîp/ê-tê Odenatus, ô-dê-nā'tůs Odessus, ô-dês'ůs Odinus, ô-di'nůs Odites, ô-di'tê'z Odoacer, d-dô-å-ser Odoacer, ô-dô-a-sêr Odomanti, ô-dô-mân-ti Odones, ô-dô-nê'z Odrysæ, ôd-rê-sê Odyssea, ô-dîs-sê-ā Œagarus, ê-âg-a-rîs Œager, ê-â-gêr Œanthæ, ê-ân-thê Œanthia, ê-ân-thî-ā Œax, ê-âs Œhalia, â-bâ-lâ-ā Ebalia, ê-bă-lê-â Ebalus, ê-bă-lê-â Ebares, ê-bă-lês Echalia, ê-kă-lê-â (Ebilia, â-kă-lê-â Ecnalia, ē-kā-lē-ā.
Ecides, ē-kli-ldd/z
Ecleus, ê-kli-dd/z
Ecumenius, ē-ku-mē-nē-ās
Edipodia, ē-dē-pòd-ē-ā
Edipus, ê-dê-pòd-ē-ā
Edipus, ê-dê-pūs Œnanthes, ê-nan'thê'z Œne, ê'nê (Enea, ê'nê-å Œneus, ê-nê-us Enides, ê-ni-dê'z Enoe, ê-nô-ê Œnomaus, é-nò-må-us Enone, ê-nô-nê Enopia, ê-nô-pê-â Enopides, ê-nô-pê-dê'z Enopion, ê-nô-pê-ôn Enotri, ê-nô-tri Œnotria, ê-nô-trê-å Enotrus, ê-no-tre-a Enuse, ê-nu-sê Eonus, ê-o-nus Œroe, ê-rô-ê Œtylus, ê-tê-lůs Ofellus, ô-fel-us Ofellus, ô-fél-ús Ogdolapis, òg-dòl-íà-pis Ogdorus, òg-dòf-ñs Ogmius, òg-dò-ñs Ogoa, òg-ò-ã Ogulnia, ô-ghl-nê-â Ogyges, ô-gi-jô/z Ogygia, òg-îj-ô-ă Ogyris, òj-ĉ-ñs Oileus, ô-îk-lô-ûs Oileus, ô-îk-lô-ûs Oileus, ô-îk-lô-ûs Oilides, ô-ê-li'dê'z Olane, ôl'å-nê Olane, ôl-å-nê
Olanus, ô-lâ-nê
Olanus, ô-lâ-n³
Olbia, ôl-bê-å
Olchinium, ôl-k¹n-će-åm
Olearos, ô-lê-â-rôs
Oleatrum, ô-lê-â-rôs
Oleatrum, ô-lê-â-rtôm
Olenus, ôl-ĉ-nås
Olgays, ôl-ĝ-ŝ-sls
Oligytis, ôl-ĉ-jlr-tîs
Oliniæ, ô-l¹n-ĉ-ĉ-ĉ
Olitingi, ôl-ĉ-tîn-ji
Ollius, ôl-ĉ-tîn-ji
Ollius, ôl-nô-ĉ-ŝ
Ollovico, ôl-ôv-ĉ-kô
Olmius, ôl-nô-ŝ-ks
Olophyxus, ôl-ô-fiks-ĉus Olophyxus, ôl-ô-fiks-ûs Olympeum, ô-lîm-pê-ûm

Olympia, ő-lim-pé-å Olympiodorus, ő-lim-pé-ő-dő-rűs Olympiosthenes, ô-lim-pê-ds-thê-Olympius, ô-lim-pl-us Olympius, ô-lim-pl-us Olympus, ô-lim-pu-sa Olympusa, ô-lim-pu-sa Olynthus, ô-lin-thus Olyras, ô-li-ras Olyzon, ô-li-ras Olyzon, ô-li-ras Omarius, d-må-re-us Omole, dm-d-le Omophagia, om-o-få-je-å Omphale, om-få-lê Onæum, o-nê-ûm Onarus, o-nâ-rûs Onasimus, d-nås'e-mås Onatas, ô-nā'tās Onehestus, ôn-kēs'tůs Oneion, c-nê-ê-on Onesicritus, d-é-sik-ré-tős Onesimus, d-nés-é-műs Onesippus, on-é-sip-us Onesius, o-né-sé-us Ouetorides, on-e-tor'e-de'z Onium, ô-nê-ủm Onoba, ôn-ô-bâ Onochonus, ô-nôk-ô-nůs Onomacritus, on-o-māk-re-tus Onomarchus, on-o-mār-kus Onomastorides, on-o-mas-tor-e-de'z Onomastus, on-ô-mas-tus Onophas, on-o-fas Onosander, on-ô-sån'der Onythes, on-ô-thê'z Opalia, ô-pä-lê-å Ophelas, of-e-las Opheltes, ő-fél²té²z Ophensis, ő-fén²sis Ophia, őf²é-å Ophion, &-fi'on Ophioneus, ô-fê-ô'nê-ůs Ophiucus, ôf-ê-u'kůs Ophiusa, ôf-ê-u'så Opici, op'é-si Opici, op-če-si
Opigena, o-pij-će-nā
Opijena, o-pij-će-nā
Opijus, o-pil-će-ās
Opimius, o-pim-će-ās
Opiter, op-će-tér
Opitergini, op-ĉ-tér-ji-ni
Opites, o-pi-tér-z
Oppeanus, op-ĉ-ā-nās
Oppia, op-ĉ-ā-Oppidius, op-id-é-us Oppius, op-é-us Optatus, op-ta-tus Optimus, op'tê-můs Oraculum, ő-råk-u-lům Oraculum, ő-råk-u-lům Oræa, ő-rê-å Oracus, őr-bê-lůs Orbelus, őr-bê-lůs Orbilius, or-bil'é-us Orbona, or-bô'na Orcades, or'ka-dê'z Orehalis, dr-kå-lis Orchamus, or-kå-můs Orchomenus, or-kom'e-nus Orcynia, or-sîn-ê-â Ordessus, or-dês-ûs Oreades, ô-rê-âs Oreades, ô-rê-âs Orestæ, ô-rês'tê Orestes, ô-rês'tê'z Oresteum, ő-rés'té-ům Orestidæ, ő-rés'té-dê Oretæ, ő'ré-tê Oretani, or-ê-tă'ni Oretilia, or-ê-tîl'ê-â Oreum, ô-rê-ûm Orgessum, or-jês'ûm Orgetorix, or-gêt'ô-rîk's Orgia, or-jê-ŝ

Oribasus, ô-rîb'â-sůs Oricum, ôr'ê-kům Oriens, ô'rê-ens Origen, òr'ê-gên Origo, ô-ri'gô Orinus, ô-ri'nůs Oriobates, ô-rê-ob-â tê'z Orion, ô-ri-ôn Orissus, d-ris-us Orisulla, or-é-súl-å Oritæ, ő-ri-tê Orithia, ő-rith-é-å Oritias, ő-ris-é-ås Oriundus, ô-rê-ûn'důs Ormenus, òr'mê-nůs Ornea, òr'nê-å Orneus, or-ne-us Ornithon, or-ni-thon Ornitus, or-nê-tůs Ornitus, or-ne-tus
Ornospades, or-nòs-på-dê/z
Ornytion, or-nît/ĉ-ôn
Orobia, ô-rô'bê-å
Orodes, ô-rô'dê/z
Orætes, ô-rê'tê/z Oromedon, ô-rôm'ê-dôn Orontes, ô-rôn'tê'z Orophernes, ô-rô-fér-nêz Oropus, ô-rô'půs Orosius, ô-rô'sê-ůs Orpheus, or-fê-üs Orsedice, or-sêd-ê-sê Orseis, or'se-is Orsillus, or-sīl-us Orsilochus, or-sil-d-kůs Orsines, or-sê-nê/z Orsippus, dr-sîp'ůs Ortalus, or-ta-lus Ortalus, or-ta-ins
Orthagoras, or-thág-co-ràs
Orthæa, or-thé-à
Orthe, or-thé-à
Orthia, or-thé-à
Ortyaja, or-th-è-à
Oryander, o-rè-an-dèr
Oryus, o-ri-ths Oryus, o-ri-us Oschophoria, ós-kô-fòr-e-a Oseius, ós-é-as Osinius, ô-sir-é-as Osiris, ô-sir-fis Osismii, ô-sir-mê-i Oshagus, os-fâ-gās Oshoene, os-rô-ê-nê Osteodes, os-tê-ô-dê'z Osta, os-tê-â Ostorius, os-tô-rê-ās Ostrogothi, As-trog-o-thi Osymandyas, ôs-ê-mẫn-dê-ås Otacilius, ôt-å-sīl-ê-ñs Otanes, ô-tă-nê/z Othmarus, oth-ma-rus Othryoneus, oth-re-o-ne-us Otreus, ô'trê-ůs Otriades, ô-tri-â-dê/z Otriades, ô-tri-â-dê/z Otræda, ô-trè-d-âs Ovidius, ô-vî-d-ê-âs Ovinius, ô-vî-d-ê-âs Oxartes, ôks-âr-t-ê/z Oxidates, oks-îd-â-tê/z Oximes, oks-ê-mê/z Oxionæ, oks-i'o-nê Oxyares, oks-i'å-rê'z Oxycanus, oks-ê-kā-nůs Oxydracæ, oks-îd-rå-sê Oxylus, oks-e-lus Oxynthes, oks-in-the/z Oxyporus, oks-ip-o-rus Oxyrinchitæ, oks-ê-rîn-ki-tê Oxyrinchus, oks-ê-rîn-kûs Ozines, ô-zi-nê'z Ozolæ, ôz-ô-lê

Pacatianus, på-kå-sé-å-nås

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l 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at —good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Paccius, påk'sê-ås Paches, på-kê'z Pachinus, på-ki-nns Paconius, på-kô-nê-us Pacorus, påk-ô-rus Pactolus, påk-tô'lůs Pactyas, påk-tê-ås Pactyes, påk-te-ås Pactyes, påk-te-å'z Pacuvius, på-ku-ve-us Padæi, på-de-i Padua, påd-u-å Padusa, på-du-så
Pædasus, pê-då-sůs
Pædius, pê-då-sůs
Pædius, pê-då-nis
Pæones, pê-ð-nê'z
Pæones, pê-ð-nê'z Pæonia, pê-ô-nê-å Pæonides, pê-on'ê-dê'z Pætovium, pê-tô-vê-ům Pagasa, pag-a-sa Pagasus, pāg-tā-sūs Palatium, pā-lā-sē-ūm Palæa, pā-lē-tā Palæapolis, på-lê-āp'ō-lis Palæpaphos, på-lê-pā-fòs Palæphatus, på-lê'f-å'tůs Palæpolis, på-lê-pô-lîs Palæste, på-lês-tê Palæstina, pål-és-ti-ná Palæstinus, pål-ås-ti'nůs Palamedes, pål-å-mê'dê'z Palantia, på-lån'sê-å Palantium, på-lån-sê-ům Palatinus, pål-å-ti-nůs Paleis, på-lê-is Palemon, på-lê'mon Pales, på'lê'z Palfurius, pål-fu-rê-us Palici, på-li-si Palilia, på-lîl-ê-å Palinurus, pål-é-nu-rus Paliscorum, pål-ås-kô'rům Pallades, pål-å-dê'z Palladium, pål-lå'dê-ům Palladius, pål-å'dê-ůs Pallanteum, pål-ån-tê'ům Pallantias, pål-ån'sé-ås Pallantides, pål-ån'tê-dê'z Pallantion, pål-ån'tê-on Pallene, pål-ê'nê Palmyra, pål-mi'rå Palphurius, pal-fu-ré-us Palmisos, pal-mi-sos Pammenes, påm'ê-nê'z Pamphilus, påm'fê-lûs Pamphyla, pām-fē-lā Pamphyla, pām-fīl-ē-ā Pametius, pā-nē's-ās Panares, pān-š-rō'z Panariste, pån-å-ris-té Panathenæa, pån-å-thé-né-å Panchaia, pån-kå-é-å Pandama, pån-då-må Pandaria, pån-då-rê-å Pandarus, pån'då-růs Pandates, pån'då-tê'z Pandemus, pån-dê'műs Pandia, pån'dê-å Pandion, pan'de-on Pandora, pån-dô-rå Pandosia, pån-dô-sê-å Pandrosos, pån-drô-sòs Panenus, pån-ê-nůs Pangæus, pan-jé-us Paniasis, pan-jé-us Paniasis, pān-i-a-sis Panionium, pān-ē-ō-nē-dm Panius, pā-nē-ds Pannonia, pān-ō-nē-ā Panomphæus, pān-ōm-fē-us Panopea, pān-ō-pē-a Panopes, pān-ō-pē-z

Panopeus, pan-ô-pê-us Panopion, pån-ö-pê-dn Panopolis, pån-öp-d-lis Panormous, pan-dr-mus Pantagnostus, pan-tag-nos-tus Pantagyas, pan-taj-ê-as Pantaleon, pån-tå-le-on Pantauchus, pān-tà'kůs Panteus, pān-tê-ůs Panthea, pan-the-a Pantheon, pan'the-on Pantheus, pån'thé-ůs Panthides, pån-thê-dê'z Panthoides, pån-thô-ê-dê'z Panticapæum, pån-tik-å-pê-um Panticapæum, pān-tīk-ā-p²/
Panticapes, pān-tīk-ā-p²/
Panticapes, pān-tīl-ā-ās
Panyasis, pān-tī-ā-sīs
Panyasis, pān-tī-ā-sīs
Papeus, pā-pē-tīs
Paphages, pā-fā-jā'/
Paphia, pā-fō-ā
Paphlagonie, pā-fī-ā-ā Paphlagonia, påf-lå-go-ne-å Paphos, på-fös Paphus, på-fös Papianus, pā-nus
Papianus, pā-pē-ā-nus
Papianus, pā-pē-ā-nus
Papinianus, pā-pīn-ē-ā-nus
Papinianus, pā-pīn-ē-ā-nus
Papinia, pā-pīn-ē-ā
Papinia, pā-pīn-ē-ā Papirius, på-pir-e-us Parabyston, pår-å-bis-ton Paradisus, pår-å-di-sus Parætacæ, pår-ê-tå-sê Parætonium, pår-ê-tô-nê-um Parali, pår-a-li Paralı, par-a-lı
Paralus, pâr-â-lūs
Parasia, pâ-rā-ŝ-ê-â
Parasius, pā-rā-ŝ-ê-ūs
Paris, pār-īs-ā-ā-s-ē-ūs
Parisiades, pā-rīs-â-dê'z
Parisi, pā-rīs-ĉ-i Parisus, pår-e-sus Parium, på-re-um Parmenides, pår-men-e-de'z Parmenio, par-mê-nê-d Parnassus, pār-nās-us Parnes, pār-nē/z Paroreia, pār-ô-rê-ê-â Parrhasia, pār-ā-sê-ā Parrhasius, pār-ā/sē-ūs Parthamisiris, pār-tīiā-mīs-é-rīs Parthaon, pār-tīiā-on Partheniæ, pår-thê-nê-û Parthenius, pår-thê-nê-ûs Parthenon, par'the-non Parthenopæus, pår-thển-ô-pê us Parthenope, pår-thển-ô-pê Parthia, pår-thển-â Parthyene, pår-thê-ê-nê Parysades, på-ris-å-dé'z Parysades, pā-rīs-tā-dē z Parysatis, pār-ē-sā-tīs Pasargada, pā-sā-tās dā Paseas, pā-sē-ās Pasicles, pā-sē-klē'z Pasicnates, pā-sīk-tā-tē'z Pasiphae, pā-sīk-tā-tē'z Pasithea, pā-sītā-ē-ā Pasites, pā-sītā-ē-ā Pasites, pā-sītā-ē-ārīs Pasaron, pās-ā-rōn Passienus, pā-sē-ē-nūs Passienus, pås-ê-ê-nůs Patara, påt-à-rà Patavium, på-tä/vê-ům Paterculus, på těr²ku-lůs Patizithes, på-tř²²ê-thê'z Patrocles, på-tr²²klê'z Patrocles, på-tr²²klê'z Patroclus, pa-trô-klus Patroclides, på-tròk-le-de'z Patulcius, på-tůl-sê-ůs Patrous, på-trô-us Paulina, på li'nå

Pausanias, på-så-nê-ås Pausias, på-sê-ås Peas, pê-ås Pedacia, pê-då-sê-å Pedæus, pê-dê'ds Pedani, pê-dê'ni Pedanius, pê-dâ-nê-ûs Pediadis, pê-dê-â-dîs Pedianus, pê-dê-â-nûs Pedius, pê-dê-â-nûs Pegasides, pê-gås'ê-dê'z Pegasus, peg'å-sůs Pelagon, pel-å-gon Pelarge, pê-lår-jê Pelasgi, pê-låz-gi Pelasgi, pē-lāz-ģī Pelasgia, pē-lāz-ģē-ā Pelasgus, pē-lās-gās Pelethronii, pēl-ē-thrċ/nē-Peleus, pē-lē-ās Peliades, pē-li-ā-ās Peliades, pē-li-ās Pelides pē-li-ās Pelides, pê-li'dê'z Peligni, pê-lig'ni Pelinæus, pěl-ê-nê-ůs Pelion, pê-lê-ôn Pellanæ, pél-å-nê Pellene, pél-ê-nê renene, pel-e-ne Pelopea, pél-ô-pé-â Pelopeia, pél-ô-pè-ê-â Pelopidas, pê-lôp-ê-dâs Pelopinas, pê-lôp-ê-bas Peloria, pê-lôp-ê-â Peloria, pê-lôp-ê-â Pelorus, pê-lô4růs Pelusium, pê-lu-sê-ûm Penates, pê-nā-tê'z Pendalium, pên-då'lê-ům Peneia, pê-nê'ê å Penelia, pe-ne-e-a Penelius, pê-nê-lê-dis Penelope, pê-nêl-d-pê Peneus, pê-nê-dis Penidas, pên-tê-dis Penthaeilan pên-têp-ê-lis Penthesilea, pen-thes e-le-à Pentheus, pen-the-us Penthylus, pén-thê-lůs Peparethos, pép-å-rê-thôs Pephredo, péf-rê-dô Peræa, pê-rê-å Perasippus, per-ā-sīp-us Percope, per-kô-pē Percosius, per-kô-se-ds Percote, per-kô-te Percote, per-kô-te Perdiceas, pěr-dík-ás Perenna, pě-rén-ía Perens, pě-ré-űs Pergamus, pě-ré-amůs Perge, pér-je Periander, pě-ré-an-ídér Periarchus, pê-rê-år-kůs Peribœa, per-ê-bê-å Peribomius, pér-ê-bő-mê-ds Pericles, pér-ê-klê'z Periclymenus, per-ê-klîm'ê-nûs Peridia, pê-rîd'ê-â Periegetes, pěr-ê-ê-jê'tê'z Perieres, pěr-ê-ê'rê'z Perigenes, pê-rigé-nê'z Perigone, pê-rigé-nê'z Perilaw, pêr-ê-lâ'ăs Perileus, per-e-lê-us Perillus, pe-ril-us rernius, pe-rii-us
Perimede, pêr-ê-mê/dê
Perimela, pûr-ê-mê/lå
Perinthus, pê-rîn/tîn'ûs
Peripateitei, pêr-ê-pâ-tê/dê-si
Periphanes, pê-rîf'â-nê/z
Periphas, pêr/ê-fâs
Periphas, nê-rîf'â-tê-g Periphatus, pê-rîf'â-tůs Periphemus, pêr-ê-fé'můs Permessus, pêr-měs'ůs Perphoretus, per-fo-re-tus

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 8 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e ve, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

Perisades, pê-rîs'â-dê'z Peristhenes, pê-rîs'thê-nê'z Peritanus, pêr-ît'â-nûs Peritas, per-e-tas Peritonium, pěr-ê-tô'nê-ům Perone, pér-ô-nê Perola, pěr-ô-lâ Perone, per-ô-nê Perone, per-o-ne Perpenna, pér-pér-é-nê Perperene, pér-pér-é-nê Perranthes, pér-ân-thé'z Perrhæbia, pér-é-hé-â Persœus, pér-sè-dê Persee, pér-sè-é Perseis, pér-sè-ls Persens, per-se-is Persephone, per-sef-6-ne Persepolis, per-sep-6-lis Perseus, per-se-a Perseus, per-se-a Perseus, per-se-a Perseus, per-se-a Persia, per-se-a Persius, per-se-ās Pertinax, per-te-nāks Perusia, pe-ru-se-ā Pescennius, pes-ēn-e-ūs Pescennius, pes-ēn-e-ūs Pestalia, pe-tā-le-ā Petalia, nēt-2ā-lūs Petalia, pē-tā-lē-ā Petalia, pē-tā-lās Petelia, pē-tē-lā-ā Petilii, pē-tēl-ā-Petilinus, pē-tē-lirnās Peteon, pē-tē-ās Peteus, pē-tē-ās Petilia, pē-tēl-ā Petilius, pē-tēl-ā Petinia, pē-tīl-ē-ās Petosiris, pēt-ē-ās Petosiris, pēt-ē-ās Petrea, pē-trē-ē-us Petrijum pā-tri-f-ē-us Petrinum, pê-tri-nům Petronius, pê-trô-nê-ůs Pettius, pet'e-us Peuce, pu'sê Peucestes, pu'ses tê'z Peucetia, pu-sê-sê-å Peucini, pu-si'ni Peucolaus, pu-kô-lå/ů3 Pexodorus, pěks-òd/ô-růs Phæacia, fê-å/sê-å Phædimus, fê'dê-mûs Phædria, fê'drê-â Phædyma, fê'dê-må Phæmonoe, fê · môn-ô-ê Phænarete, fê-nå-rê-tê Phænias, fê-nê-ås Phæocomes, fê-òk-ô-mê'z Phæsones, fê-ok²ō-mē'z
Phæsana, fê-så²na
Phaeton, fâ²ō-tôn-ti²ā-dê'z
Phaetusa, fâ-ō-tuʿsā
Phagesia, fâ-jē²ṣō-ā
Phalæcus, fā-lē²kūs
Phalæcus, fā-lē²sō-ā
Phalæsia, fâ-lē²sō-ā Phalanthus, få-lån'thus Phalarus, fål-a-rus Phalcidon, fål'sê-dôn Phaleas, fål'ê-ås Phalereus, få-lê-rê-us Phaleris, få-lê-rîs Phaleron, få-le-ron Phalerum, få-lê-rům Phalerus, få-lê-růs Phalias, få-lê-ås Phallica, fål-e-kå Phalysius, få-lis-e-us Phanæus, få-ne-us Phanaræa, fan-å-ré-å Phanes, fa-nê'z Phanocles, fån-o-klê'z Phanodemus, fån-ô-dê'můs Phantasia, fan-ta-se-a Pharacides, få-rås-é-dé/z Pharasmanes, få-rås'må-nê'z Pharmecusa, får-mê-ku'så

Pharnabazus, får-nå-bå-zås Pharnacea, får-nå-sê-å Pharnaces, får-nå-sê'z Pharnapates, får-nå-på'tê'z Pharnaspes, får-nås'pê'z Pharsalia, får-så'lê-å Pharte, får'tê Pharusii, fa-ru'sê-i Pharybus, får-e-bus Pharycadon, få-rīk-å-dón Pharyge, få/r-ê-jê Phaselis, få-sê-lis Phasiana, få-sé-å-nå Phasias, få-sé-ås Phaurasii, fau-ra-se-i Phavorinus, fåv-ô-ri-nås Phayllus, få-il'ds Phea, fê'å Phecadum, fê-ka-dum Phegeus, fê-jê-ûs Pheia, fê-i-â Phellia, fél-é-å Phelloe, fél-ô-é Phemius, fê'mê-ůs Phemonoe, fê-mê-us Pheneum, fê-nê-ûm Pheneum, fê-nê-ûm Pheneus, fê-rê-ûs Pheraules, fê-rê-ûz Pheraules, fê-rê-ûz Phereclus, fê-rêk'lůs Pherecrates, fê-rêk-ra-tê'z Pherecydes, fê-rê-si'dê'z Pherendates, fê-rêu-då'tê'z Pherenice, fê-rê-ni'sê Pheres, fê'rê'z Pheretias, jê-rê-sê-as Pheretima, fêr-ê-ti-ma Pherinum, fê'rê-nům Phiale, fi'å-lê Phialus, fi'a-lus Phicores, fik'ô-rê'z Phidias, fid'ê-âs Phidile, fid-ê'lê Phidippides, fê-dîp-é-dê'z Phiditia, fê-dîp-é-dê'z Phiditia, fê-dîp-ê-Phidyle, fîd-ê-lê Phigalei, fê-gâ-lê-i Phigalia, fê-gâ-lê-â Philodolphys fîl â dâl-fês Philadelphus, fîl-å-děl-fůs Philæni, fil-ê-ni Philæus, fê-lê-us Philammon, fê-lâm'ón Philarchus, fîl-âr'kůs Philene, fîl-ê'nê Phileris, fîl-ê'rîs Phileros, fîl-é-ros Philesius, fil-ê-sê-us Philetærus, fîl-ê-tê/růs Philetæs, fîl-ê-tâs Philetius, fil-ê-sê-ŭs Philidas, fil-ê-dê-Philidas, fil-ê-dê/z Philina, fil-in-â Philinus, fil-i-nus Philippei, fê-lîp-ê-i Philippi, fê-lîp-i Philippi, fê-lîp-i Philippides, fê-lîp-ê-dê'z Philippolis, fê-lîp-ê-lîs Philippopolis, fil-ip-op-d-lis Philippus, fê-lip-us Philiscus, fê-lis-cus Philistion, fé-lis-té-on Philistus, fé-lis-tůs Philobœotus, fi-lô-bê-ô-tůs Philochorus, fê-lôk-ô-růs Philocles, fi-ô-klê'z Philocrates, fîl-òk-râ-tê/z Philocrates, fîl-òk-tê-tê/z Philocyprus, fîl-ô-sy'prñs Philodamea, fîl-òd-å-mê'-å Philodemus, fîl-ô-dê'-můs

Philodice, fi-lod'é-sê Philolaus, fil-o-la-us Philologus, fi-lol'd-gas Philomache, fi-lom-å-kê Philombrotus, fi-lom'bro-tus Philomedea, fîl-ô-mê'dê-æ' Philomedus, fîl-ô-mê'dûs Philomela, fil-8-mê-la Philomelus, fīl-ô-mê-lus Philonides, fil-on-e-de'z Philonis, fil-ô-nis Philonoe, fe-lon-8-e Philonome, fê-lôn-ô-mê Philonus, fîl-ô-nůs Philopator, fîl-ôp-â-tôr Philophron, fîl-ô-frôn Philopæmen, fîl-ô-pê-men Philostratus, fîl-òs-trå-tůs Philotas, fê-lô-tà Philotera, fil-dt'e-rà Philotimus, fil-ot'e-mus Phylillius, fê-lîl'ê-us Philyra, fîl-e-ră Philyres, fîl-e-rê'z Philyrides, fîl-īr-e-de'z Phineus, fin-é-us Phintias, fin-té-as Phlegelas, fléj-é-lås Phlegethon, flég-é-thon Phlegens, flé-jé-ås Phlegias, fléj-é-ås Phlegyæ, fléj-é-è Phlegyas, fléj'é-as Phobetor, fô-bê-tòr Phocær, fô-sê-a Phocenses, fő-sén-sé'z Phocion, fô-sê-ôn Phocylides, fő-sîl-é-dé'z Pnœbe, fé-bé Phœbeum, fê'bê-dm Phœbidas, fê'bê-dås Phœbigena, fê-bîj-ê-nă Phœnice, fê-ni-sê Phœniceus, fê-nîs'ê-ns Phœnicia, fê-nîs'ê-a Phœnicides, fê-nîs'ê-de'z Phœnicus, fê-ni-kus Phœnicusa, fê-nê-ku'sâ Phœnissa, fê-nîs'â Pholoc, fôl-6-ê Phormio, for-mê-ô Phoroneus, fô-rô-nê-ûs Phoronis, fô-rô-nîs Phoronium, fô-rô-nê-âm Photinus, fo-ti-nas Photius, fô-sê us Phraates, frå-å-tê'z Phraatices, frå-åt-e-sé'z Phradates, frå-då'tê'z Phragande, frå-gån'dê Phranicates, frå-nik-å-tê'z Phraortes, frå-or-tê'z Phrasicles, frås-e-klê'z Phrasimus, frås'é-můs Phrassius, frås'é-ůs Phrataphernes, frå-tå-fér'né'z Phriappatius, fri-å-på'sê-ůs Phronima, fron'ê-må Phrygia, frij'ê-å Phryne, fri'nê Phrynicus, frin-ê-kůs Phtithiotis, thi-ô-tis Phylace, fil-å-sê Phylachus, fil'å-kus Phylarchus, fi-lår-kus Phyle, fi-lê Phyleis, fi-lê-îs Phyleus, fi-lê-îs Phylira, fîl'ê-rå Phyllalia, fîl-å-le-å Phylleius, fil-e-e-us

Phyllius, fil'e-us Phyllodoce, fîl-od-o-se Physeella, fi-sel-a Phyromachus, fi-rom-a-kus Physeoa, fis'ko-å Phytalides, fi-tal'e-de'z Phytalus, fit'a-las Phyxium, fîks'ê-ûm Pialia, pi-å-lê-à Piasus, pi-a-sus Piceni, pi-sé-ni Picentia, pi-sen-se-a Picentini, pi-sen-ti-ni Picentini, pi-se-n-ti-ni Picentini, pi-se-n-ti-ni Pictavium, pik-tå-vé-űm Pictones, pik-tő-né'z Pictones, pix-to-ne Pidorus, pi-dô-růs Pidytes, pid-cô-tê'z Pielus, pi-ê-lůs Piera, pi-ê-rê-Pieria, pi-ê-rê-â Pierides, pi-ēr-ē-dē'z Pieris, pi-ē-ris Pierus, pi'é-růs Pietas, pi'é-tås Pigres, pi'grê'z Pigres, pi-grez Pilumnus, pi-lům'nůs Pimpleides, pim-plė'e-dê'z Pimprana, pim-prå'nå Pinare, pin'a-re Pinarius, pē-nā-rē-us Pindarus, pīn-dā-rūs Pindasus, pin-da-sus Pindenissus, pîn-dê-nîs-ûs Pinthias, pîn-the-âs Pionia, pê-ô-nê-â Piræus, pi-rê-ûs Pirene, pi-rê-nê Pirothous, pir-ith-o-us Pisæus, pi-se-us Pisander, pi-sån²der Pisates, pe-så²te²z Pisates, pi-så²rås Pisenor, pi-se²nor Pisenor, pi-se²nor Piseus, pi-sê'ůs Pisias, pis-e-as Pisidia, pê-sid-ê-a Pisidice, pê-sîd-ê-sê Pisistratidæ, pîs-îs-trât-ê-dê Pisistratides, pīs-īs-trāt-ē-dē'z Pisistratus, pīs-īs-trā-tūs Pissirus, pīs-ē-rūs Pisuthnes, pi-suth-nê'z Pitane, pît-a-nê Pithecusa, pith-ê-ku'să Pitheus, pith'ê-ûs Pitholaus, pith-o-la-us Pitholeon, pîth-ô-lê-ôn Pittacus, pît-â-kûs Pitthea, pît-thê-â Pittheis, pit-the-is Pittheus, pit-the-us Pituanius, pīt-u-ā'nē-ūs Pitulani, pīt-u-lā'ni Pityæa, pīt-e-ē'ā Pityasa, pit-e-e-a Pityassus, pit-é-ås-ds Pityonesus, pit-é-on-é-sus Pityusa, pit-é-u'sa Placentia, pla-sén-é-å Placidia, pla-sld-é-å Placidia, pla-sld-é-å Placidianus, plå-sid-ê-â-nus Placidius, plå-sid-ê-ůs Planasia, plå-nà-sê-à Plancina, plån-si'nå Platæa, plå-tê'å Platanius, plā-tā-nê-us Plautia, plā-sê-ā Plautianus, plå-sé-å'nůs Plautilla, plå-tíl'å Plautius, plå'sé-ås Pleiades, pli'å-dê'z

Pleione, pli'd-nê Plemmyrium, plėm-ir-ie-um Plemneus, plėm-in-ie-us Pleuratus, plu-rā-tus Pleuratus, plu-rā-tus Plexinus, plu-rā-tus Plexinus, plu-rā-tus Plexippus, plėks-ip-us Plinius, plin-ė-us Plinthine, plin-thi'nė Plistarchus, plis-tar-kůs Plisthanus, plis-thà-nůs Plisthenes, plis-the-nê'z Plistinus, plis-ti-nûs Plistoanax, plis-to-å-nåks Plisionax, plis-tô'nåks Plistonices, plis-tô'nåks Plotina, plò-ti'nå Plotinopolis, plo-tin-op-o-lis Plotius, plo-se-us Plutarchus, plu-tår-kus Plutia, plu-sè-å Plutonium, plu-tô-nê'ům Pluvius, plu-vê-ůs Plynteria, plin-tê'rê-û Paigeus, nij-ê-ůs Podalirius, pô-då-lir-é-ds Podarce, pô-dār-sê Podarce, pô-dâr-se'z
Podarces, pô-dâr-se'z
Podares, pô-dâr-se'z
Podargus, pô-dâr-găs
Pæas, pê-âs
Pæcile, pê-se-lê
Pæon, pê-ô-nê-ā
Polemocratia, pôl-å-m Polemoeratia, pôl-ê-mô-crå-sê-â Polemon, pôl-ê-môn Polenor, pô-lê-môn Polenor, pô-lê-âs Polisase pô-lê-âs Poliorcetes, pôl-ê-ôr-sê'tê'z Polisma, pô-lîz'må Polistratus, po-lis-trā-tůs Polites, po-li-tê/z Politorium, pôl-ê-tô-rê-ûm Pollentia, pôl-ên-sê-a Pollinea, pol-fin-cê-à
Pollinea, pol-fin-cê-à
Polline, pol-cê-ô
Pollius, pol-cê-ô
Polluia, pol-u-sê-à
Pollucia, pôl-de-ô Polusca, pô-lůs-kå Polyænus, pol-e-e-nus Polynus, pol-e-nus Polyarchus, pôl-ê-àr-kus Polybidas, pô-lib-ê-das Polybius, pô-lîb-ê-das Polybœa, pôl-ê-bê-â Polybœtes, pôl-ê-bê-tê'z Polyacon, pôl-ê-kã-ôn Polycarpus, pôl-ê-kår-pûs Polycaste, pôl-ê-kås-tê Polyehares, pô-lîk/å-rê'z Polyelea, pôl-ê-klê'â Polyeles, pôl-ê-klê'z Polycletus, pôl-ê-klê-tůs Polycrates, pô-lik-ră-tê'z Polycreta, pôl-ê-krê-tă Polycritus, po-lik-re-tas Polyctor, po-lik-tor Polydæmon, pôl-ê-dê-môn Polydamas, pô-lid-a-mās Polydamna, pol-e-dam-na Polydeetes, pôl-ê-dêk-têz Polydeucea, pôl-ê-du-sê-â Polydorus, pôl-ê-dô-růs Polyamorius, pol-e-do-rus Polyamonides, pôl-ê-ê'môn-ê- lê'z Polygiton, pôl-ê-ji²tôn Polygius, pô-lij²tê-ûs Polygnotus, pôl-lig-nô¹tûs Polygonus, pôl-lig-nô¹tûs Polyhymnia, pôl-ê-lûtê-ûs Polylaus, pôl-ê-lûtê-ûs Polylaus, pôl-ê-lûtê-ûs Polylaus, pol-e-la-us

Polymede, pól-ê-mê-dê Polymedon, pô-lim'é-dòu Polymela, pôl-ê-mê'lă Polymenes, pô-lim'ê-nê'z Polymnestes, pol-im-nes-tyz Polymnestor, pôl-îm-nês-tôr Polynices, pôl-ê-ni-sê'z Polynoe, pôl-în-ô-ê Polypemon, pôl-ê-pê²môn Polyperehon, pôl-ê-pêr²kôn Polyphemus, pôl-ê-fê²mås Polyphontes, pôl-ê-fôn²tê²z Polyphron, pôl-ê-fôn rouppron, pol-e-fron Polypætes, pôl-ê-pê-tê/z Polystratus, pôl-ls-trå-tôs Polytechnus, pôl-ê-têk-nôs Polytimetus, pôl-ê-ti-mê-tôs Polytion, pô-lit-é-on Polytropus, pôl-ît-rô-půs
Polytropus, pôl-ît-rô-půs
Polytropus, pôl-ît-rô-půs
Polytropus, pôl-îks-c-rô-das
Polytropus, pôl-îks-c-rô-das
Polytropus, pôl-îks-c-rô-das Polyzelus, pôl-ê-zê-lûs Pomaxæthres, pô-måks-ê-thrê'z Pometia, pô-mê-sê-â Pometii, pô-mê-sê-î Pometina, pom-e-ti-na Pomona, po-mo-na Pompeia, pom-pê'ê-å Pompeianus, pom-pê-ê-à-nds Pompeii, pom-pê-ê-i Pompeiopolis, pom-pi-op-o-lis Pompeius, pom-pil'as Pompilia, pom-pil'as Pompilius, pom-pil'as Pompilus, pom-pil'as Pompilus, pom-pil'as Pompiscus, pom-pis-kus Pomponius, pom-po-ne-us Pomponius, pom-po-ne-us Pomposianus, pôm-pô-sê-å-ínis Pomptine, pômp-ti-ínis Pomtinus, pômp-ti-ínis Pontias, pôn-sê-å Ponticus, pon-té-kus Pontinus, pon-ti-nus Pontius, pon-se-as Pontius, pon-se-us
Popilius, po-pil-e-us
Popilicola, pop-lik-o-la
Poppæa, pop-e-us
Poppæus, pop-e-us
Poppæus, pop-e-us
Poppæus, pop-e-us Populonia, pop-n-lô-nê-â Porcia, por-sê-â Poredorax, por-ed-o-raze Porina, po-ri-na Porphyrion, por-d-se-le-ne Porphyrion, por-fir-e-on Porphyrius, por-fir-e-us Porrima, por-e-ma Porsenna, por-sen-a Portia, por-se-a Portumnalia, por-tům-nå-lê-å Portumnus, por-tům-nůs Posides, po-si-dê/z Posideum, pôs-ê-dê'ûm Posidon, pô-si'dôn Posidonia, pòs-ê-dò-nê-à Posidonius, pôs-é-dò'né-ůs Posio, pô'sé-ô Posthumia, pôst-hu'mê-å Posthumius, pôst-hu'mê-ås Postverta, pôst-vêr'tå Potamides, pô-tâm'tê-dê'z Potamon, pôt'â-môn Pothinus, pô #\$i(yô)a Pothinus, po-thiands Potinus, potair-na Potidea, pôt-ê-dê-â Potina, pô-tis-ê-ûs Potine, pôt-nê-ê Practium, prac'tê-ûm Præcia, prê'sê-â Præneste, prê-nes-tê

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Prætorius, prê-tô-rê-us Prætutium, prê-tu/sê-ům Pratinas, prât/ê-nås Praxagoras, prâks-åg/ô-rås Praxias, prāks-é-ås Praxidamas, prāks-īd-ā-mās Praxidice, prāks-īd-ē-sē Praxila, prāks-ē-lā Praxiphanes, pråks-lf-å-né'z Praxitales, pråks-lt-å-le'z Praxithea, pråks-îth-é-å Preugenes, pré-uj-é-né'z Prexaspes, preks-as-pe'z Priamides, pri-åm'é-dé'z Priamus, pri-å-můs Priapus, pri-å-půs Priene, pri-é-ně Priscilla, pris-il-a Privernum, pri-vér-nům Prochyta, prok-é-tå Procilius, prô-sîl-ê-us Procilla, prô-sîl-la Proclea, prô-klê-å Procles, pro-klez Procles, pro-kli-de Proconnesus, pro-kon-e-sus Procopius, pro-ko-pe-us Procrustes, pro-krůs-têz Procula, prok-u-lå Proculeius, prok-u-li-us Proculus, prok-u-las Procyon, pro-se-on Prodicus, prod'e-kus Prontius, prô-ĕr-na Proerna, prô-ĕr-na Prœtides, prê-tê-dé'z Prolaus, prô-lâ-ds Promachus, prôm-a-kus Promathidas, pro-math-é-das Promathion, pro-ma-the-on Promedon, pròm-é-dòn Promenæa, pròm-é-né-a Promethei, prô-mê-thê-i Prometheus, prô-mê-thê-ûs Promethis, prô-mê-thîs Promethus, prô-mê-thủs Promulus, prom-u-lus Pronapides, prôn-d-ius Pronapides, prôn-dô-d Pronoe, prôn-cô-d Pronomus, prôn-cô-mās Pronous, prôn-cô-ds Pronuba, pron-u'ba Propertius, pro-per'sé-us Propœtides, prô-pêt'ê-dê'z Propontis, pro-pon-tis Prosopitis, pròs-ô-pi²tis Prosymna, prô-sim'nă Protagoras, pro-tag'ô-ras Protagorides, pro-ta-gor-é-de'z Protesilaus, prô-tés-ê-lå-us Proteus, prô-tê-us Prothoenor, proth-o é-nor Protheus, prothé-us Prothous, proth-o-us Protogenea, pro-toj-ê-nê-a Protogenes, pro-toj-ê-nê-z Protogenia, prót-ő-jé-né-å Protomedia, prót-ő-mé-dê-å Protomedusa, pròt-ô-mê-du-să Prozenus, pròk-s-nus Pradentius, pru-dên-sê-us Frumnides, prôm-nê-dê'z Prusæus, prô-sê-ûs Prusias, pro-se-as Prytanes, prit'a-ne'z Prytaneum, prît-ă-nê-ûm Prytanis, prît-ă-nîs Psamathe, sam-a-the Psammenitus, sam-e-ni'tus

Psammetichus, såm-ēt'ê-kůs Psyche, psi-ké Psychrus, psik'růs Pteleum, tê'lê-ům Pterelaus, ter-e-la-us Pteria, té-re-a Ptolederma, tòl-e-der-må Ptolemæus, tól-é-mê-ûs Ptolemais, tól-é-mê-ûs Ptolemais, tól-é-mâ-is Ptolycus, tól-é-kůs Publicia, půb-lîs'é-å Publicius, půb-lis-é-ůs Publicola, půb-lik-ô-là Publius, půb-lê-ůs Pulcheria, půl-kê-rê-å Punicum, pu'nê-kům Pupius, pu'pē-us Puteoli, pu-tê'd-li Pyanepsia, pi-å-něp-sê-å Pygela, pi-jê-lå Pygmæi, pig-mê-i Pygmalion, pîg-må-lé-on Pylades, pîl-å-dé/z Pýlades, pil-ťa-dé'z Pylæmenes, pi-lê-mê-nê'z Pylagoræ, pi-lâg-ća-rê Pylagoras, pi-lâg-ća-rås Pylagon, pi-lār-ća Pilartes, pi-lār-tê'z Pylene, pi-lār-fê Pyleus, pil-ê-dās Pyleus, pil-ê-dās Pyleus, pil-ê-dās Pylleon, pil-e-on Pyraemon, pi-rak'mon Pyræchmes, pi-rék-mé'z Pyramus, pir-å-můs Pyrenæi, pir-ê-nê-i Pyrenæus, pîr-ê-nê-us Pyrene, pi-rê-nê ryrene, pi-re-ne Pyrgion, pêr-jê-ôn Pyrgoteles, pîr-gôt-ê-lê'z Pyrippe, pi-rîp-ê Pyrois, pîr-b-îs Pyronia, pê-rô-nê-â Pyrnia, nīr-b-nê-â Pyrrhias, pir-e-as Pyrrhieus, pîr-ê-as Pyrrhieus, pîr-ê-dê Pyste, pîs-tê Pyste, pis-te Pythagoras, pi-thāg-ć-rās Pytharatus, pith-ā-rā-tūs Pytheas, pith-ĉ-ās Pytheus, pith-ĉ-ās Pythias, pith-ĉ-ās Pythias, pith-ĉ-ās Pythias, pith-ĉ-ās Pythocharis, pi-thok-a-ris Pythocles, přth-ô-klě'z Pythodorus, přth-ô-dô'růs Pytholaus, přth-ô-là'ds Pythonice, přth-ô-ni'sé Pythonissa, pith-ô-nis-â Pyttalus, pit-â-lûs

Quaderna, kőå-dőr'nå
Quadratus, kőåd-rå-tůs
Quadriceps, kőåd-rå-tůs
Quadriceps, kőåd-rå-sèps
Quadrifrons, kőåd-rå-fròns
Quastores, kőå-rå-fròns
Quastores, kőå-rå-ds
Quintus, kőñ-k-tůs
Quintus, kőñ-k-š-å-nůs
Quintilian, kőňnk-så-å-nůs
Quintilian, kőňnk-tll-å-å
Quintilian, kőňn-tll-å-å
Quinduennales, kőňn-kőå-tré-å
Quinquennales, kőňn-kőå-tré-å
Quintilianus, kőňn-tll-å-å-nůs
Quintilla, kőňn-tll-å-å-nůs
Quintilla, kőňn-tll-å-å
Quintilla, kőňn-tll-å-å
Quintillus, kőňn-tll-å-å
Quintillus, kőňn-tll-å-å

Quirinalia, köir-i-nā4lē-ā Quirinalis, köir-i-nā4lis Quirinus, köi-ri4nās Quirites, köi-ri4tē/z

Rabirius, rå-bir-e-us Racilia, rå-sîl-e-a Ræsaces, ré-så-séz Ramises, rå-mi-sê'z Rascipolis, rå-sïp-ô-lis Rauraci, rå-rå-si Raurici, rå-ri-si Ravenna, rå-ven-å Ravola, rav-o-la Reate, rê-å-tê Rediculus, red-ik-u-las Redones, réd-6-né'z Regillæ, ré-jîl-é Regillianus, ré-jîl-é-å-nůs Regillus, ré-jîl-ůs Regulus, rég-u-lus Remulus, rem-u-lus Remuria, rê-mu-rê-å Rhacia, rå-se-å Rhacotis, rå-ko-tis Rhadamanthus, råd-å-mån-thůs Rhadamistus, råd-å-mís-tůs Rhadius, rå-dê-ůs Rhæteum, rê-tê-um Rhætia, rê-sê-å Rhamnenses, ram-nen'se'z Rhamsinitus, rām-sê-ni'tůs Rhascuporis, rās-ku'pò-rîs Rhea, rê'à Rhedones, rê-dô-nê'z Rhegium, rê-jê-ûm Rhegusci, rê-gůs-i Rhene, rê-nê Rheomitres, rê-ô-mi'trê'z Rhetogenes, rê-tôj'ê-nê'z Rhetico, rêt'ê-kô Rheunus, rê-å-nås Rhexenor, reks-e-nor Rhexibius, reks-ib-e-us Rhianus, ri-å-nůs Rhidago, rid-à-gô Rhimotacles, ri-môt-å-kle'z Rhiphæi, ri-fê-i Rhiphe, ri'fê Ripheus, ri-fé-ds Rhodanus, ròd-å-nus Rhode, rô-dê Rhodia, rô-dê-å Rhodogyne, rô-dòg'é-nô Rhodope, rod-dope Rhœteum, rê-tê-dm Rhosaces, rô-sā'sê'z Rhuteni, rô-tê'ni Rhyndacus, rin-då-kås Riphæi, ri-fê-i Ripheus, ri-fê-us Rixamaræ, rîks-âm'å-rê Robigo, rô-bi-gô Roderieus, rod-ė ri-kus Romani, ro-ma-ni Romanus, rô-må-nus Romilius, rô-mil-ê-us Romula, ròm'u-lå Romulidæ, rô-mu'lê-dê Rumulus, ròm'u-lüs Roscius, ròs'ê-üs Rosillanus, ròs-īl-ā-nūs Rosius, rò-se-ūs Roxalani, roks-å-lå-ni Roxana, roks-å-nå Rubellius, ru-běl'ê-ůs Rubicon, ru'bê-kôn Rubienus, ru-bi-é-nůs Rubigo, ru-bi-gô Rubrius, ru-bre-ås Rudiæ, ru-dê-ê 769 3 n

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Ruffinus, rů-fi/nůs
Rufinus, rů-fi/nůs
Rufillus, ru-fil/ůs
Rugii, rů-jů-i
Ruminus, rů-må-nůs
Runcina, růn-si/nå
Rupillus, rō-jřl/è-řís
Rusconia, růs-kô/nê-ž
Ruscolia, růs-lí-i
Ruspina, růs-pi/nå
Ruteni, rồ-tê/ni
Rusticus, růs-té-kůs
Rutila, rồ-tê/ni
Rutila, rồ-tê/-i
Rutilus, rō-tê/-i
Rutilus, rō-tê/-i
Rutilus, rō-tê/-i
Rutilus, rō-tê/-i
Rutilus, rō-tê/-i
Rutilus, rō-th/Rutupus, rō-tu-pi-nůs
Rutupi, rō-tu-pi-nůs
Rutupius, rō-tu-pi-nůs

Sabachus, såb'å-kůs Sabata, såb'å-tå Sabazius, så-bå-ze-us Sabelli, så-běl'i Sabini, så-bi'ni Sabinianus, så-bi'n-ê-å-nûs Sabinianus, så-bi'n-ê-å-nûs Sabracæ, såb-rå-sê Sabrina, tå-bri-nå Sabura, så-bu'-rå Saburanus, såb-u-rå-nås Sabrala, såb-rå-lå Sacadas, såk-å-dås Sachalites, såk-å-li-te'z Sacranies, sak-3-11-1e z Sacrani, så-krå-4-6-vir Sacrator, så-krå-4-6-vir Sacrator, så-krå-4-6-z Sadates, såd-å-tê/z Sadvates, såd-ê-å-tê'z Sagana, såg-å-nå Sagaris, såg-å-ris Saguntum, så-gun'tum Sais, så4is Salacon, sål-å-kon Salamina, sål-å-mi-nå Salaminia, sål-å-min-é-å Salamis, sål-å-mis salamis, sāl-fā-mīs Salapia, sā-lā-pē-ā Salara, sāl-fā-rā Salaria, sā-lā-rē-ā Salasci, sā-lā-rē-ā Saleius, sā-li-ds Saleni, sā-lē-ds Saleni, sā-lā-rī-Salentini, sål-en-ti'ni Salernum, så-ler'nům Salganeus, sål-gå-ne-us Salii, så-le-i Salinator, sål-in-å-tor Salius, så-lê-us Sallustius, sål-us-tê-us Salmacis, sål'må-sis Salmone, sål-mô-nê Salmoneus, sål-mô'nê-ůs Salmydessus, sål-mê-dês-us Salome, så-lô-mê Salona, så-lô-nå Salonina, sål-ô-ni'nā Saloninus, sål-ô-ni-nus Salonius, sål-d-nê-ûs Salvian, sāl-vē-ān Salvidienus, sāl-vīd-ē-ē-nūs Salvius, sāl-vē-ūs Ambulos, sâm-bu-lòs Same, sã-mê Samia, så-me-å Samnitæ, såm-ni-tê Samnites, såm-ni'tê'z Samnium, såm'nê-üm Samonium, så-mô-nê-ům Samosata, så-mos-å-tå

Samothracia, såm-ô-thrå-sê-å Sanaos, sån-å-òs Sanchoniathon, sån-kô-ni-å-thôn Sandace, sån-då-sê Sandalium, sån-då-lê-ům Sandanis, sån'då-nis Sandanus, sån'då-nůs Sandion, sån'dê-ôn Sandracotus, săn-drā-kôt-us Sangala, sån-gå-lå Sangarius, sån-gå-rê-us Sanguinius, sån-göin-e-us Sannyrion, sån-ir-é-on Santones, sån-tô'nê'z Sapæi, så-pê'i Sapores, så-pô'rê'z Sappho, såf'ô Saptine, såp-te-në Saracori, så-råk-o-ri Saranges, så-rån-je'z Sarapani, sår-å-på-ni Sarapus, sår-å-půs Sarasa, sår-å-så Saraspades, så-rås-på-de'z Sardanapalus, sår-dån-å-på'lůs Sardes, sår'dê'z Sardonicus, sår-dön'ê-kûs Sariaster, så-rê-ås'těr Sarmatia, sår-må-sé-å Sarmentus, sår-men-tus Sarnius, sår-ne-us Saronicus, så-rôn-ê-kůs Sarpedon, sår-pê-dôn Sarrastes, sår-ås-tê'z Sarsanda, sår-sån'då Sarsina, sår-sê-nå Sataspes, så-tås-pê'z Satiæ, så-sê-å Satibarzane, såt-i-bår-zå'nê Saticula, så-tik'u-lå Satrapeni, såt-rå-pe-ni Satricum, såt-rê-kûm Satropaces, så-trôp-å-sé'z Satura, så-tu-rå Satureium, såt-u-ri-um Satureius, sat-u-ri-us Saturnalia, såt-ůr-nå'lê-å Saturnia, så-tůr-nê-å Saturninus, sāt-ūr-ni-nus Saturnius, sā-tur-ne-us Saturnus, så-tůr-nůs Saturum, så-tu-rům Satyrus, såt-é-růs Saufeius, så-fi-us Sauromatæ, så-róm-å-tê Savera, såv-ê-rå Savona, så-vô-nå Saziches, såz-é-kê'z Scæa, sê-å Scæva, sê'vå Scævola, sev-6-lå Scalpium, skål-pe-ům Scamauder, skå-mån-der Scamandrius, skå-mån-dr - us Scandaria, skån-då-rê-å Scandinavia, skån-dê-nå'vê-å Scantilla, skån-tîl'å Scaptesyle, skåp-těs-é-lê Scaptia, skåp-sé-å Scapula, skåp-u-lå Scardii, skar-de-i Scarphia, skār-fe-ā Scedasus, sked-å-sås Sceleratus, sel-e-rā-tus Schedia, ske-de-ā Schedius, sê'dê-us Scheria, skê'rê-a Schæneus, skê-nê-us Sciathos, si'å-thòs Scione, si-ô-nê Scipiadæ, sîp-i-å-dê

Scipio, sip-e-ô Sciradium, skê-rå-dê-åm Scopium, skô-pê-åm Scordisci, skôr-dîs-i Scotinus, skô-ti'nůs Scotussa, skô-tůs'å Scribonia, skri-bô-nê-å Scribonianus, skri-bô-nê-å-nñs Scribonius, skri-bo-ne-us Scylaceum, sîl-å-sê'um Scyllæum, sîl-ê-âm Scyllias, sîl-ê-âs Scylurus, si-lu-rus Scyppium, sip-ê'um Scythes, si'thê'z Scythia, sith'é-à Scythides, sîth'ê-dê'z Scythinus, sîth'ê-nûs Scythopolis, sith-op-o-lis Sebasta, se-bas-ta Sebastia, sê-bås'tê-å Sebennytus, séb-én-i-tůs Sebetus, sé-bé-tůs Sebusiani, sé-bu-sé-å-ni Sectanus, sék-tä-nűs Seditanı, séd-é-ta-ni Seduni, sê-du-ni Sedusii, sê-du-sê-i Segesta, sê-jês-ta Segestes, sê-jes'tê'z Segobriga, sê-gôb-rê-gā Segonax, sêg-ô-nāks Segontia, sê-gôn-sê-â Segontiaci, sê-gôn-tê-â-si Segovia, sê-gô-vê-â Seguntium, sê-gůn'sê-ům Sejanus, sê-jå'nůs Seius, sê'ê-ůs Selasia, sé-lå-sé-å Selemnus, sê-lêm'nůs Selene, sê-lê'nê Seleucena, sel-u-se-na Seleucia, sê-lu-sê-å Seleucidæ, sê-lu-sê-dê Seleucis, sê-lu-sîs Selge, sêl-jê Selimnus, sē-līm-nus Selinus, sē-li-nus Selleis, sel-ê-îs Selymbria, sê-lîm'brê-å Semele, sêm'ê-lê Semigermani, sém-ê-jêr-må-nı Semiguntus, sėm-ė-gūn-tus Semiramis, sė-mir-u-mis Semnones, sem-nô-nêz Semones, sê-mô-nêz Semosanctus, sėm-ô-sank'tůs Sempronia, sem-pro-ne-a Sempronius, sem-pro-us Semurium, sé-mu-ré-um Seneca, sén'é-kå Senones, sê-nô-nê/z Sentius, sen'se-us Septerion, sép-tê-rê-on Septimius, sep-tim-e-us Septimuleius, sép-tê-mu-lê-ds Sepyra, sép-é-rā Sequana, sê-kôå-na Sequani, sê-kôå-ni Sequinius, sê-kôîn-é-ůs Serapio, sê-rå-pê-ò Serapis, sê-rå-pîs Seres, sê-rê'z Serbonis, ser-bô-nis Serena, se-rê-na Serenianus, sê-rê-nê-å-nůs Sergestus, sêr-jēs-tůs Sergiolus, ser-ji-d-lus Sergius, sér-jê-ûs Seriphus, sér-é-fûs Sermyla, sér-mê-lâ

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Serranus, ser-a-nus Sertorius, sér-tò-rê-us Servæus, sér-vê-us Servianus, ser-ve-a-nas Servilia, ser-vil-e-a Servilianus, ser-vil'e-a'nus Servilius, ser-vil'e-us Servius, ser-ve-us Sesara, ses-å-rå Sesostris, sé-sos-tris Sestius, ses-te-us Sesuvii, se-su-ve-i Setabis, set-å-bis Setia, se-se-å Seuthes, su'thê'z Severianus, sê-vê-rê-å-nds Severus, sê-vê-rds Sextia, sêks-tê-å Sextilius, séks-tíl-é-ůs Sextius, seks-te-us Sibini, sib-i-ni Siburtius, sib-ur'sé-us Sibyllæ, sê-bîl'ê Sicambri, sê-kâm'bri Sicani, sê-kâ'ni Sicania, sê-kå-nê-å Sicelis, sis'é-lis Sicelides, sê-sêl-ê-dê'z Sichæus, sê-kê-ds Sicilia, sé-síl-é-à Sicinius, sē-sīn-ē-ūs Sicinus, sē-si-nūs Sicinus, sē-si-nūs Sicorus, sīk-ô-rūs Siculi, sik-u-li Sicyon, sîs-ê-ôn Sicyonia, sîs-ê-ô-nê-â Side, si-dê Sidero, si-dê-rô Sidicinum, sid-ē-si'nům Sidouis, si-dô'nīs Sidonius, si-dô'nē-ůs Sigæum, si-jê-um Signia, sig-ne-a Sigovessus, sig-ô-ves-us Sigyni, se-ji-ni Sigynnæ, sê-jîn-ê Silanus, si-lå-nůs Silaris, sîl-å-rîs Silenus, si-lê-nus Silecense, sîl-ê-sên-sê Silius, sil-e-us Silphium, sil'fê-um Silvanus, sil-vå-nůs Simbruvius, sim-brô-vê-ůs Simethus, sim-ê'thûs Similæ, slm'e-lê Similis, slm'ê-lîs Simmias, sīm'ė-as Simois, si'mô-is Simoisius, sîm-ô-îs'ê-ûs Simonides, si-mon'é-dé'z Simplicius, sîm-plis'ê-ûs Simulus, sîm'u-lûs Symyra, sîm'ê-rå Singæi, sîn-jê'i Sinnaces, sîn'a-sê'z Sinnacha, sîn-â-kâ Sinoe, sîn-ô-ê Sinope, si-nô-pê Sinopeus, si-nô-pê-us Sinorix, sin-ô-riks Sintii, sîn-se-i Sinuessa. sîn-u-es-a Sipontum, sı-pôn'tům Sipylum, sîp'ê-lům Sirenes, si-rê-nê'z Sirius, sîr-ê-ûs Sirmium, ser-me-um Sisamnes, sis-am-ne'z Sisapho, sîs-a-fò Sisenes, sîs-e-nê/z

Sisenna, sē-sēn-ā Sisigambis, sīs-ē-gām-bīs Sisocostus, sīs-ō-kos-tūs Sisyphus, sīs-ē-fūs Sitalces, se-tal'se'z Sithnides, sîth-nê-dê/z Sithonia, si-thô'nê-å Sitius, sis'ê-ås Sitones, sit'd-ne'z Smindyrides, smin'dir-e-de'z Smintheus, smin-thê-ûs Soana, sô-å-nå Soanda, sô-ån-då Soanes, sô-å-nê/z Socrates, sôk-rå-tê'z Sœmias, sê-mê-ås Sogdiana, sòg-dê-å-nå Sogdianus, sóg-dê-å'nůs Soloe, sól'ô-ê Solæis, sô-lê-is Solonium, sò-lò'nê-ům Solyma, sol'é-må Sontiates, son-ti-a-te'z Sopater, sốp-å-ter Sophene, số-fê-nê Sophocles, sof-o-kle'z Sophonisba, sof-ô-nis-ba Sophronia, sô-frô-nê-å Sophronicus, sò-fron-ê-kus Sophroniscus, sof-ro-nis-kas Sophrosyne, sô-fròz-é-né Sopolis, sòp-ô-lis Soracte, sô-råk-tê Soranus, sò-rå-nůs Soritia, sô-rīs-e-ā Sosia, sô-se-ā Sosibius, sò-sīb-ê-ůs Sosicles, sòs-ê-klê'z Sosicrates, sô-sīk-rā-tê'z Sosigenes, sô-sīg-ê-nê'z Sosii, sô-sē-i Sosilus, sòs-e-lus Sosipater, sô-sîp'å-têr Sosistratus, so-sis-tra-tus Sosius, sô-sê-us Sosthenes, sos-the-ne'z Sostratus, sos-tra-tus Sotades, sôt-a-dê'z Soteria, sô-tê-rê-a Sotericus, sô-têr-ê-kûs Sotion, sô-tê-dn Sotius, so-se-us Sous, sd'ås Sozomen, sôz-ô-mên Spacteriæ, spåk-te-re-e Spartacus, spår-tå-kůs Spartani, spår-tå-ni Spartianus, spår-sê-å-nus Spartiatæ, spår-si-å-tê Spartiatæ, spart-s-a-te Spechia, spék-é-å Spendius, spén-dê-ůs Spermatophagi, spér-må-tóf-å-gi Speusippus, spu-shp-ůs Sphodrias, sfod-re-as Sphragidium, sfrå-gid-ê-ům Spicillus, spi-sil-ůs Spintharus, spin-thå-růs Spitamenes, spit-åm-ê-ne'z Spithobates, spith-ob-a-te'z Spithridates spith-rė-då-tė'z Spoletium, spö-lė-sė-ům Sporades, spor-å-dê'z Spurina, spu-ri-na Spurius, spu-re-us Staberius, stå-bê-rê-ûs Stabiæ, stå-bê-ê Stagira, stå-ji-rå Staius, stå'é-ůs Staphylus, stå'f-è-lůs Stasander, stå-sån'děr

Stasicrates, stå-sik-rå-te'z Stasileus, stå-síl'é-ůs Statilia, stå-tíl'é-ů Statilius, stå-tíl'é-ůs Statinæ, stå-ti'nê Statira, stå-ti'rå Statius, stă-se-us Stellates, stěl'a-tê'z Stellio, stěl'ê-ô Stenobœa, stěn-ô-bê-å Stenocrates, stěn-ok-ra-tê/z Stephana, stê-få-nå Stephanus, stê-få-nus Sterope, stěr'd-pê Steropes, stěr-ô-pê'z Stesichorus, stê-sîk-ô-růs Stertinius, ster-tin-e-us Stesagoras, ste-såg-d-rås Stesiclea, stes-e-kle-å Stesimbrotus, sté-sîm-brô-tůs Sthenele, sthên'ê-lê Sthenelus, sthen'e-lus Sthenobœa, sthén-ô-bê'å Stilbe, stîl'bê Stilbia, stîl-bê-å Stilicho, stil-e-kô Stimicon, stim-e-kon Stiphilus, stif-é-lůs Stobæus, stő-bê-ás Stœchades, stê-kā-dê'z Stoici, stô-e-si Stratarchus, strå-tår-kus Stratocles, stråt'ô-klê'z Stratonice, strå-tòn-ê-sê Stratonicus, strā-ton-ê-kus Strongyle, stron'jê-lê Strophades, strof'a-dê'z Strophius, stro-fe-us Struthophagi, strô-thờ f-a-ji Stymphalia, stim-fa-lê-à Stymphalis, stim-få-lis Stymphalus, stim-få-lus Stygne, stig-në Suardones, su-år-dð-nê'z Subatrii, sub-å-tre-i Sublicius, sůb-lîs'ê-ůs Subota, sůb-ô-tå Suburra, sůb'ůr'å Suessa, su-és-a Suessones, su-és-ô-nê'z Suetonius, su-ê-tô-nê-us Suevius, su-ê-vê-ûs Suffenus, suf-ê-nus Suffetius, sůf-ê-sê-lis Suilius, su-îl-ê-ûs Suiones, su-i-d-nê'z Sulcius, sůl-sê-ůs Sulmona, sůl-mô-nå Sulpitia, sůl-pis-e-å Sulpitius, sůl-pis-ê-ůs Summanus, sům-å-nůs Sunici, su'nê-si Sunides, su'nê-dê'z Sunium, su-nê-ûm Surena, su-rê-nâ Surentum, sûr-ên-tûm Susana, su-sâ-nâ Susiana, su-sê-å-nå Susarion, su-sår'ê-on Sutrium, su'tre-um Syagrus, si-ag-rus Sybaris, sib-a-ris Sybarita, sib-å-ri-tå Sybotas, sib-ô-tas Sycinnus, sê-sîn'ûs Syedra, si-êd'ra Syene, si-ê-nê Syenesius, si-ê-nê-sê-ûs Syenites, si-en-i-te'z Sygaros, sig-a-ros Sylea, si-le-a 3 D 2

Syleus, sīl-é-ūs
Syloes, sīl-ć-ūs
Syloes, sīl-ć-ċz
Şıloson, sīl-ć-ċn
sylvanus, sīl-vā-ūs
Sylvia, sīl-vē-ūs
Sylvia, sīl-vē-ūs
Syme, si-mē
Symmachus, sīm-ā-kūs
Symplegades, sīm-plēj-ā-dē'z
Syncellus, sīn-ś-ē-ūs
Synelus, sīn-ś-ē-ūs
Synesius, sīn-ā-ā-lāks-īs
Synesius, sīn-ā-ā-lāks-īs
Synesius, sīn-ā-lāks-īs
Synope, si-nō-pē
Syhmaum, si-fē-tūm
Syraces, sīr-ā-kō-tūm
Syracesa, sīr-ā-kō-fē-nī-sēSyracosa, sīr-ā-kō-fē-nī-sē
Syrophænius, sīn-ō-fē-nī-sēSyrophænies, sīn-ō-fē-nī-sē-z
Sytes, sīr-tū-d-sē-nī-sē-tīm-sē-sysimas, sīs-ē-tīm-ē-thrē'z
Sysimas, sīs-ē-tīm-š

Taautes, tå/å-té/z Tabraca, tåb/rå-kå Taburnus, tå-bůr-nůs Tacfarinas, tāk-fā-ri'nās Tacitus, tās-'ē-tūs Tædia, tē-'dē-ā Tænarus, tê-nå-růs Tænias, tê-nê-ås Tages, tå-jê/z Tagonius, tā-gô-nê-ûs Talasius, tā-lā-sċ-ūs Talarus, tāl-ā-rūs Talarus, tāl-ā-c-rā Taletum, tå-lê-tům Taletum, tā-le²tum
Talethybius, tāl-tħfb²ê-ås
Tamarus, tām²ā-rðs
Tamasea, tām²ā-sê²ā
Tampius, tām²pê-ās
Tamyras, tām²ā-rās
Tamyras, tām²ā-rās
Tanager, tān²ā-grā
Tanagra, tān²ā-grā Tanagrus, tån'å-grus Tanais, tan'a-is Tanaquil, tån-å-köil Tantalides, tån-tål-è-dė'z Tantalus, tån-tå-lůs Tanusius, tå-nu-sé-ůs Taphiæ, tåf-é-é Taphiassus, tåf-é-as-ús Taphius, tåf-é-ús Taprobane, tắp-rố-bắ'nê Tapyri, tắp-é-ri Taranis, tắr-å-nis Taraxippus, tår-åks-îp-us Tarbelli, tår-běl'i Tarchetius, tår-kê-sê-ûs Tarentum, tå-rên-tům Tarpeia, tår-pê-ê-ā Tarpeius, tår-pê-é-ůs Tarquinia, tår-köin-é-å Tarquinii, tår-köin-é-i Tarquinius, tār-kôln-é-ds Tarquitius, tār-kôls-é-ds Tarquitius, tār-kôl-tds Tarquitus, tār-kôl-tds Tarracina, tār-ā-si-nā Tarraco, tår-å-kô Tarrutius, tår-rů-sé-ůs Tarsius, tår-sé-ůs Tartarus, tar-ta-rus Tartessus, tår-tés-ns Taruntius, tār-ūn'sēus Tasgetius, tās-jē'sē-ūs Tatian, tā'sē-ān Tatienses, tå'sê-ên-sê'z Tatius, tā'sê-ůs Taulantii, tà-lan'sé-i Taurania, tà-ra'nê-a

Taurantes, tå-rån'tê'z Taurica, tá-rê-kă Taurini, tá-ri-ni Taurisci, tá-ris-i Taurium, tá-rê-um Taurominium, tā-rô-mīn-é-ům Taxila, tāks-é-lā Taxilus, taks-e-lus Taximaquilus, tåks-îm-å-kőil-ůs Taygete, tā-ê'jê-tê Taygetus, tā-ê'jê-tůs Teanum, tê'â-nům Tearus, tê-a-rus Techmessa, těk-měs-å Teate, tê-å-tê Technatis, tek-nä-tis Tectamus, tek-tä-müs Tectamus, tek-ta-mus Tectosages, tek-tos å-je'z Tegæa, te-je'-å Tegula, teg-u'-lå Tegyra, těj'é-rå Teius, tê-e-us Teium, tê'ê-ům Telamon, tel-a-mon Telamoniades, těl-å-mô-ni-å-dê'z Telchines, těl-ki-nêz Telchinia, těl-kin-ê-â Telea, těl-ê-â Teleboæ, těl-é-bô-é Teleboas, tělrô-bô-ås Teleboides, těl-ê-bà-ê-dê'z Telccles, tê-lêk'lê'z Telecies, té-lék-lé-dé'z Telegonus, té-lég-ő-nűs Telemachus, té-lém-å-kűs Telemus, tél-é-műs Telephasa, těl-é-fås-å Telephus, těl-é-fůs Telesia, té-lé-sé-å Telesiclas, té-lés-é-klås Telesilla, tél-é-sîl-å Telesinicus, tel'e-sin-e-kus Telesinus, tel-e-sin-e-Telesippus, tel-e-sip-us Telesphorus, te-les-fo-ras Telestagoras, tê-lês-tâg-ô-râs Telestas, tê-lês-tās Telestes, tê-lés-têz Telesto, tê-lés-tô Telethus, tel-e-thus Telethusa, těl-ê-thu-să
Teleurias, těl-lu-rê-ås
Teleurias, tě-lu-rê-ås
Telane, těl-lă-nê
Telias, těl-é-ås Telmessus, tel-mes-us Telthusa, tel-thu-sa Temathea, tê-må-thé-à Temenium, tê-mê-nê-un Temenites, tem-ê-ni'tê'z Temenus, tem'ê-nûs Temerinda, tem-e-rîn-dâ Temesa, tem'e-sa Temese, tem-e-sa Temese, tem-é-sê Tempe, tem-é-dos Tenedos, tén-é-dos Tenes, tê-nê'z Tenesis, tê-nê-sîs Tentyra (Egypt), těn-té-rå Tentyra (Thrace), těn-ti-rå Teios, tê-ê-ôs Teredon, tê-rê-dôn Terentia, tê-rên-sê-a Terentianus, tê-ren-sê-å-nus Terentus, té-rén-tus Tereus, té-ré-us Tergeste, tér-jés-tê Terias, te-re-as Teridae, tê-rid-å-ê Terigum, ter'e-gum Termentia, ter-men-se-å

Termerus, têr'mê-růs Termessus, ter-mes-us Termesus, ter-me-sus Terminalia, ter-me-na-le-e Terminalis, ter-me-na-lis Terminus, ter-mê-nůs Termisus, ter-mê-sůs Terpander, tér-pån'dér Terpsichore, térp-sïk'd-rê Terpsicrate, térp-sîk'rå-tê Terracina, tér-å-si/nå Terrasidius, ter-å-sid-é-ůs Tertius, ter-se-ůs Tertullianus, tertul-é-å-nus Tetrapolis, te-trap-o-lis Tetricus, têt-rê-kûs Teucria, tu'krê-å Teucteri, tu'k-tê-ri Teumessus, tu-mės-us Teutamias, tu-ta-mės-as Teutamus, tu-ta-mus Teutates, tu-tå-tê'z Teutomatus, tu-tôm-å-tů Teutones, tu-tô-nê'z Thais, thả'is Thalame, thảl'à-mê Thalassius, thå-lås-e-us Thales, thå-lê'z Thalestris, thå-lés-tris Thaletes, thå-lê-té'z Thalia, thå-lê-å Thalpius, thal'pé-us Thamyras, tham'é-ras Thamyris, tham'é-ris Thargelia, thår-jê'lê å Thariades, thå-ri'å-dê'z Thapsacus, thåp'så-kůs Thasius, thà-se-us Thaumantias, thå-mån'sê-ås Thaumasius, thå-må'sê-ůs Thea, thé'à Theagenes, the-åj-e-ne'
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Thea Thearidas, thê-år-e-dås Thearnus, thê-år-nůs Theatetes, the-å-te-te z Thebais, the-ba-is Thebe, the-be Thebenna, the-ben-a Theia, thi'à
Theias, thi'i-às
Thelephassa, thèl-è-fàs'à Thelpusa, thelpusa Thelxion, thelk-se-on Theksiope, thelk-si'd-pe Themesion, the-me'se-dn Themiscyra, thê-mis-ê-ra Themenus, thêm-ê-nus Themison, thêm-ê-sôn Themista, the-mis-ta Themistius, thé-mis-té-us Themistocles, the-mis'to-kle'z nnemstocies, the-mis-tó-klé'z
Themistogenes, thểm-ls-tój-é-n
Theocles, thé-ô-klé'ž
Theocles, thé-ô-klé'z
Theoclus, thé-ô-klůs
Theoclus, thé-ô-klůn
Theocritus, thé-ô-klm-é-n
Theochamas, thé-ôk-fré-tůs
Theodamas, thé-òk-fré-tůs Theodectes, the-ô-dek-te'z Theodoretus, the-òd-ô-re-tus Theodoritus, the-òd-ò-ri-tus Theodora, thé-ô-dô-rå Theodorus, thê-ô-dô'růs Theodosius, the-o-do-se-us Theodota, thé-od-o-ta Theodotion, the -ô-dô'sê-ôn Theodotus, the -ôd-ô-tůs Theogenes, the -ôj-ê-nê'z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 5 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at', good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Theognetes, the-og-ne-te'z Theognetes, the-og-nette'z Theognis, thê-òg-ne'te'z Theognis, thê-òg-nis Theomnestus, thê-òm-'ne's-tủs Theone, thể-ôn-'ô-ê Theope, thể-ôr-è-pe Theophanes, thê-ôr-â-ne'z Theophania, Uê-ô-fà-ne'z Theophilus, Tê-ôr-è-lůs Theophilus, Tê-ôr-è-lūs Theophrastus, the-ôf-e-lús
Theophrastus, the-ô-frås-tûs
Theopolemus, the-ô-pòl-é-můs
Theopompus, the-ô-pòm-pus
Theophylactus, the-ôf-ê-låk-tûs
Theorius, the-ôf-è-ûs Theotimus, thê-ôt-ê-můs Theoxenia, thê-ôks-ê-nê-â Theoxenius, the-oks-e-ne-a Theoxenius, the-oks-e-ne-us Therambus, the-ram-bus Theramenes, the-ram-e-ne'z Therapne, the-rap-ne Therippidas, the-rip-e-das Theritas, ther-e-tas Thermodon, ther-mô-don Thermopylæ, ther-môp-e-lê Therodamas, the-rôd-a-mas Therpander, ther-pan-der Thersander, ther-san-der Thersilochus, ther-sir-8-kus Thersippus, ther-sip-us Thersites, ther-si-te'z Thesbites, thesbi-tez Theseidæ, the-se-e-de Theseis, the se-is Theseus, the se-is Thesidæ, the si'de Thesides, the-si'de'z Thesmophoria, thez-mô-fô-rê-â Thesmothetæ, thez-môth-ê-tê Thespia, thės-pė'a.
Thespiades, thės-pi'a-dė'z
Thespiades, thės-pi-a-dė'z
Thespia, thės-pė-a.
Thespius, thės-prô'-sė-a.
Thesprotia, thės-prô'-sė-a. The protus, the pro-tus The salia, the s-a-le-a The salia, the s-a-le-a The salian, the s-a-le-on Thessaliotis, thes-a-li-o-tis Thessalus, thés-tâ-lûs
Theste, thés-tê
Thestia, thès-tê-â
Thestiades, thès-ti-â-dê'z Thestius, thes'te-us Thestylis, thes'te-lis Thisbe, thiz-be Thisias, this-é-ås
Thisoa, this-ó-å
Thoantium, thô-ån-sé-ům Thoas, thổ-ảs Thoe, thổ-ể Thomyris, thom'e-ris Thoou, thô-on Thoosa, thô-ô-så Thootes, tho-o'te'z Thoranius, thô-rå-ne-us Thoria, thố-rê-ả Thous, thố-ủs Thraces, thrå-se'z Thracia, thra-se-a Thracidæ, thrås'ê-dê Thraseas, thra-se-as Thrasideus, thrá síd-é-ús Thrasius, thrá-sé-ús Thrasybulus, thrås-é-bu'lůs Thrasydæus, thrås-é-dé'ůs Thrasyllus, thrå-síl'ůs Thrasymachus, thrå-sim'å-kůs Thrasymedes, thrås-ê-mê'dê'z Thrasymenus, thrå-sim'é-nus Threicius, thré-is'é-us Threpsippas, thrép-sip-ås Thriambus, thri-åm-bůs Thronium, thrô-nê-ům

Thucyuldes, thu-sid-ê-dê'z Thuisto, thu-is-tô Thule, thu-ilê Thurium, thu-rê-âm Thurinus, thu-ri-năs Thuscia, thăs-ê-â Thyades, thi-â-dê'z Thyamis, thi'å-mis
Thyana, thi'å-nå
Thybarni, thê-bår'ni
Thyesta, thi-és'tå Thyestes, thi-es'te'z Thymbræus, thim-brê'us Thymele, thim é'lê Thymiathis, the-mi-a-this Thymochares, the-mok-a-re'z Thymœtes, the-mê'tê'z Thyodamas, the-od-a-mas Thyone, thi-o-ne Thyoneus, thi-ô-nê-ds Thyotes, thi-ô-tê'z Thyre, thi-rê Thyreus, thir-é-us Thyrion, thir-é-on Thyrsagetæ, thir-så'jê-tê Tiasa, ti'å-så Tibareni, tib-å-rê-ni Tiberinus, tib-é-ri-nus Tiberis, tib-é-ris Tiberius, ti-bê'rê-ůs Tibesis, ti-bê'sîs Tibullus, ti-bůl'ås Tiburtus, ti-bůr'sé-ås Tiburtus, ti-bůr'sé-ås Tichius, tik'é-ås Tichius, tik'é-ås Ticinus, tis-i-nūs Tidius, tid-e-ūs Tiessa, ti-es-a Tifata, tif'a-ta Tifernum, ti-fér-nům Tigasis, tig'a-sis Tigellinus, ti-jėl-i-nus Tigellius, ti-jėl-ė-us Tigranes, ti-gra-ne'z Tigranes, tr-gra-nez Tigranocerta, tfg-rà-nô-sēr-tā Tigrarini, tfg-u-ri/ni Tilatæi, tf-lå-tê-li Timæa, ti-mê-la Timæus, ti-mê'us Timagenes, ti-måg'ê-nê'z Timagoras, ti-måg'ô-rås Timandra, ti-mån'drå Timandrides, ti-mån'drê-dê'z Timanthes, ti-man'thê'z Timarchus, ti-mārikus Timarcta, tîm-ā-rēitā Timasion, ti-mă'sê-on Timasitheus, tim-å-sith-é-us Timavus, ti-må-vås Timesius, ti-mê'sê-ůs Timocharis, ti-mok-å-ris Timoclea, ti-môk-lê-å Timocrates, ti-môk-râ-tê'z Timocreon, ti-môk-rê-ôn Timodemus, tîm-ô-dê'můs Timolaus, tîm-ô-lâ'ŭs Timoleon, ti-mô'lè-òn Timolus, ti-mô'lăs Timomachus, ti-môm'â-kůs Timophanes, ti-môſ-å-nê'z Timotheus, ti-môſ-thê-ůs Timoxenus, ti-moks-é-nus Tiphysa, tif-ê-sa Tiresias, ti-rê-sê-as Tiribases, tîr-ê-bå-sê'z Tiridates, tîr-ê-då-tê'z Tirynthia, té-rin-thé-à Tirynthus, té-rin-thủs Tisæum, ti-sê-um Tisagoras, tīs-āg-ô-rās

Tisamenes, tis-a-mê'nê'z Tisandrus, tis-an'drus Tisarchus, tis-ar'kus Tisarchus, tis-i'a-rus Tisias, tîs'ê-ås Tisiphone, tê-sîf-ô-nê Tisiphonus, te-sîf-ô-nûs Tissamenus, ti-sâm-ê-nûs Tissaphernes, tîs-å-fůr-né'z Titæa, ti-tê-å Titana, tīt-å-nå Titana, tît-å-na Titana, tê-tả-nê-å Titanides, te-tan'e-dê'z Titanus, te-ta-nus Titanus, tit-a-nus Titaresius, tit-å-rê'sê-üs Titenus, tit'ê-nüs Tithenidia, tith-e-nid-e-a Tithonus, ti-thô-nús Titia, tis-é-à Titiana, tîs-ê-ā-nă Titianus, tis-e-a-nus Tithraustes, ti-thras'tê'z Titinius, ti-tin'e-us Titormus, ti-tor-mus Titurius, ti-tu-rê-ůs Tityrus, tit-ê-růs Tityus, tit-ê-ůs Tlepolcmus, tle pol'e můs Trochari, trok'a ri Tolmides, tôl-mê-dê'z Tolosæ, tôl-ô'sê Tolumnus, tô-lắm'nửs Tomæum, tỏ-mê'-ủm Tomarus, tòm'-å-rửs Tomisa, tom'e-så Tomyris, tôm'é-ris Tonea, tô'nê-ā Tonea, to-ne-a
Tongilli, tôn-jůl'i
Topanos, tô-på-nôs
Topiris, tôp-ê-rîs
Torini, tô-ri-ni
Torene, tô-rô-nê Torquata, tor-koå-tå Torquatus, tor-koa-tus Toryne, tor-e-ne Toxaridia, tôks-å-rid-ê-å Toxeus, tôk's-ê-ůs Toxicrate, tòks-ik'rā-tê Trabea, trā-bê-ā Trachalus, trāk-é-lůs Trachinia, trāk-kīn-é-ā Trachonitis, trāk-ô-ni-tīs Trajanopolis, trā-jān-op-ô-lîs Trajanus, trā-jā-nūs Trapezus, trāp-é-zus Trasullus, trā-sul-ŭs Trebatius, trê-bå-sê-ůs Trebellianus, trê-bêl-ê-â-nûs Trebellius, trê-bêl-ê-ûs Trebia, trê-bê-å Trebonius, trê-bô-nê-ås Trebula, trêb-u-lå Treviri, trê-vê-ri Triarius, tri-ă-rê-û Triballi, tri-bali Triboci, tribio-i Tribuni, tir-buini Tricastini, trīk-ās-ti-ni Triclaria, tri-klā-re-ā Tricrena, tri-krê-nā Trieterica, tri-ê-têr-ê-kå Trifolinus, trîf-ô-li-nûs Trinacria, tri-nâ-krê-â Trinacris, trin-â-krê-Trinobantes, tri-nô-ban-tê's Triocala, tri-ok-â-lâ Triocla, tri-Vklâ Triopas, tri-o-pas Triphylia, tri-fil-é-d 773

Triphillis, tri-fil'is Triphilus, trif'é-lus Tripolis, trip'ô-lis Triptolemus, trīp-tôl-é-můs Triquetra, tri-kôét-rå Trismegistus, trīs-mê-jīs-tus Tritia, trīs-e-ā Tritogenia, trīt-ô-jê-ni-â Tritonis, tri-tô-nis Triumviri, tri-ŭm-vê-ri Triventum, tri-vén-tům Trivia, trīv-é-å Trivicum, trīv-é-kům Troades, trô-å-dê'z Troas, trô-ås Trochois, tròk-ô-is Trœzene, trê-zê-nê Trogilus, trô-jil-us Troglius, tro-jii-us Troglodytæ, tróg-lô-di-tê Troilus, trô-fl-ås Tromentina, tròm-én-ti-nå Trophonius, trô-fô-nê-ås Trossulum, trós-u-lům Trotilum, trót-e-lům Truentum, tru-en-tům Truentinum, tru-en-ti-num Trypherus, trif'ê-rûs Tryphiodorus, trif-ê-ô-dô-růs Tubero, tu-bê-rô Tuccia, tůk-sê-â Tudertia, tu-děr-sê-å Tugeni, tu-gê-ni Tugini, tu-ji-ni Tugurinus, tu-gu-ri'nds Tugurinus, tu-ls'tô Tulingi, tu-lln'ji Tulia, tůl'ê-ā Tuliola, tůl'iô-lå Tullius, tůl-é-ůs Tuneta, tu-nê-ta Turanius, tu-ra-ne-as Turdetani, tůr-dê-tå-nî Turesis, tu-rê-sis Turius, tu-rê-us Turones, tu-rô-nê'z Turpio, tår-pe-o Turutlius, tu-råt-le-ås Tuscania, tůs-kå-nê-å Tuscia, tůs'é-à Tusculanum, tűs-ku-lå-nům Tusculum, tůs-ku-lům Tutia, tu-sê-å Tuticum, tu-te-kum Tyana, ti-a-na Tyaneus, ti-å-ne-us Tyanitis, ti-a-ni'tîs Tyche, ti'kê Tychicus, tik-é-kůs Tychius, tik-é-ůs Tyde, ti-dé Tydeus, tid-e-us Tydides, tê-di'dê'z Tyenis, ti-ê'nîs Tymolus, ti-mô-lus Tympania, tîm-på-nê-å Tymphæi, tîm-fê-i Tyndarides, tîn-dâr-ê-dê'z Tyndarus, tin'då-rus Tynnichus, tin-de-kus Tynnichus, tin-fe-kus Typhœos, ti-fê-os Typhœus, ti-fê-us Typhoeus, ti-fô-ê-ůs Tyrannion, tîr-ân-i-on, Tyres, ti-rê'z Tyridates, tîr-ê-dă'tê'z Tyrii, tîr-ê-i Tyriotes, tîr-i-ô-tê'z Tyroglyphus, tîr-òg'lê-fůs Tyrrheidæ, tîr-ê'ê-dê Terrheides, tîr-ê'ê-dê'z Tyrreni, tir-ê'ni

Tyrrhenum, tîr-ê-nûm Tyrrhenus, tîr-ê-nûs Tyrrheus, tîr-ê-ûs Tyrrhidæ, tîr-i-dê Tyrtæns, tîr-tê-ûs Tystæns, tîr-tê-ûs Tysias, tîs-ê-âs

Ubii, u'bi-i
Ucalegon, u-kål'ĉ-gón
Ucubis, u'ku-bīs
Ufentina, u-fėn-ti-nå
Ulpianus, ŭl-pè-ā'nūs
Ulubræ, u'lu-brè
Ulysses, u-līs-té'z
Umbria, ūm'brè-ē
Umbrigius, ūm-brīj-ĉ-ūs
Undceemviri, ūn-dĉ-sēm'vĉ-ri
Unelli, u-nčl-i
Unxia, ūnks-tô-ā
Urania, u-rå-nô-ā
Urania, u-rå-nô-ā
Uranii, u-rā'nô-ā
Uranii, u-rā'nô-ā
Uranii, u-rā'nô-ā
Uranus, u'rbò-kūs
Uriaus, ūr-bīk'u-ā
Uriaus, ūr-bīk'u-ā
Uriseus, ūr-bīk'a-ā
Urites, u'rô-tō'z
Ursidius, ur-sīd'ĉ-ūs
Uscana, ūs-kā'nā
Usieces, u-sīp'ĉ-tô'z
Ustica, ūs'tô-kā
Utica, u'tô-kā
Uxica, u'tô-kā
Uxica, ūs'tô-kā
Uxica, ūs'tô-kā
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Uxica, ūs'tô-kā

Vaccæi, våk-sê-i Vacuna, vå-ku-nå
Vagedrusa, våg-ĉ-drō-sa
Vagellius, vå-jċl-ĉ-ŭs
Vageni, vå-jċ-ni
Valentia, vå-lċn-s-ĉ-å Valentinianus, vål-én-tîn-ê-å'nůs Valeria, vå-lê'rê-å Valerianus, vå-lê-rê-å-nus Valerianus, vå-lė-rė-å-nū Valerius, vå-lė-rė-ūs Valerus, vå-lė-rūs Valgius, vål-jė-ūs Vandalei, vān-då-lė-i Vangiones, van-jè-ō-nō'z Vannius, vān-é-ūs Varanes, vā-rā-nō'z Vardæi, vā-dė-i Varia, vā-ris-i Varisti, vā-ris-iu Varisti, vå-rîs'ti Varius, vå-rê-ds Vascones, vås-kô-nê/z Vaticanus, våt-e-kå-nůs Vatinius, vå-tin-e-üs Vatienus, våt-e-e-nüs Vectius, vėk-sė-us Vedius, vė-dė-us Vegetius, vê-jê-sê-ůs Veia, vê-ê-a Veianus, vê-ê-ā-nůs Veianus, ve-e-a-ms Veientes, vê-ê-ên-tê'z Veiento, vê-ê-ên-tô Veii, vê-ê-i Vejovis, vêj-2-vis Velabrum, vê-lå-brům Velanius, vê-lâ-nê-us Velia, vê-lê-a Velica, vêl-ê-kâ Velina, vê-li-na Velina, ve-li-na
Velinum, vê-li²nằm
Veliocassi, vê-lê-ô-kås-í
Veliterna, věl-ê-têr-ñå
Velitræ, vê-li²trê
Vellari, vêl-å-ri
Velleda, věl-å-då

Velleius, věl-ê-ê-ůs Venafrum, vê-nå'frům Venedi, vên'ê-di Veneti, vên'ê-ti Venetia, vê-nê-sê-å Venetus, vên-ê-tůs Venilia, vê-nil-ê-à Venonius, veno-tid-e-us Ventidius, ven-tid-e-us Venuleius, vén-u-lé-é-ůs Venulus, vén-u-lůs Venusium, vê-nu-sê-ům Veragri, vêr-å-gri Verania, vê-rä-nê-å Veranius, vê-rå-nê-ûs Verbiginus, vér-bíj-é-nůs Vercellæ, vér-sél-é Vercena, vér-sin-gét-ő-rix Vercingetorix, vér-sin-gét-ő-rix Verena, vé-ré-nå Vergasillaunus, vér-gäs-é-là-nůs Vergellus, vér-jél-tis Vergellus, vér-jél-tis Vergilia, vêr-jîl-ê-å Vergium, vêr-jê-ům Vergobretus, vergo-brê'tůs Verodoctius, vero-dok'sê-ůs Veromandui, vê-rô-man'du-i Verones, vê-rô-nê/z Veronica, vê-rô-ni-ka Verreginum, vér-é-jé-nům Verritus, vér-é-tůs Verrius, ver-e-us Verrugo, vér-u'gô Vertico, vér'tê-kô Verticordia, vér-té-kôr-dê-å Vertiscus, ver-tis-kus Vertumnus, vér-tům-nůs Verulanus, vér-u-lå-nůs Vesbius, vés-bê-ůs Vescianum, ves-e-a-num Vespasianus, vės-pā-sė-ā-nus Vescularius, vės-ku-lå-rė-us Veseris, vės'ė-ris Vesevius, vê-sê-vê-ůs Vestales, ves-ta-le-a Vestalia, ves-ta-le-a Vesticius, vės-tis-e-us Vestilius, vés-tīl-ê-ûs Vestilla, vés-tīl-ā Vestini, vés-ti-ni Vestinus, vės-ti'nůs Vesulus, vės'u-lůs Vesuvius, vê-su-vê-us Vettius, vet-e-us Vettones, vět-ô-nê'z Vetulonia, vět-u-lô-nê-å Veturius, vê-tu-rê-us Vibidia, vê-bid-ê-a Vibidius, vib-id-e-us Vibius, vib-e-us Vibulenus, vib-u-lė-nus Vibullius, vi-bűl-ê-ůs Vicellius, vi-sěl-ê-ůs Vicetia, vi-sé-sé-à Victoria, vik-tő-ré-à Victorinus, vik-tô-ri-nus Victumviæ, vîk-tům'vi-ê Vilius, vîl'ê-ûs Viminalis, vîm-în-â'lîs Vincentius, vi-sen'se-us Vincius, vin'se-us Vindalius, vîn-då-lê-ds Vindalius, vîn-dê-l-ê-si Vindalicius, vîn-dîs-ê-ds Vindonissa, vin-do-nis-ā Vinicius, vi-nis-ê-ds Vinidius, vin-id-ê-ds Vinius, vîn-tê-ûs Vipsania, vîp-så-nê-å Virbius, ver-bê-ûs Virgillius, vêr-jîl-ê-ûs

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 s'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at',—good'—w, o—y, c, or i—i, u,

Virginia, vir-jin-ê-å Viriathus, vir-e-a-thus Viridomarus, vir-id-o-må-rus Viriplaca, vi-rīp-lā-kā Visellius, vi-sēl-ē-us Visellus, vi-sėl'as Vitellius, vi-tėl'e-as Vitricus, vit're-kas Vitruvius, vê-trô-vê-us Vitula, vit'u-la Voconius, vô-kô'-nê-ûs Vocontia, vô-kôn'-sê-â Vogesus, vô-gê'sûs Volaginius, vol-a-jin-e-us Volana, vo-la-na Volandum, vô-lần-dům Volaterra, vol-å-ter-å Vologeses, vol-loj-e-serz Vologesus, vol-loj-e-ans Volsinium, vol-sin-e-ans Volsinium, vol-sin-e-ans Voltinia, vol-tin-e-å Volumnæ, vo-lům'nê Volumnia, vo-lům'nê-å Volumnius, vo-lům'nê-ůs Volumnus, vô-lům-nůs Voluptas, vô-lũp-tas Volusenus, vòl-u-sê-nus Volusianus, võ-lu-sê-å-nůs Volusius, võ-lu-sê-ůs Volasus, vol'a-sůs Vomanus, vo-ma-nus Vonones, vô-nô-nê'z Vopiscus, vo-ne-le z Vopiscus, vo-ne-le z Voranus, vo-ră-nus Votienus, vo-se-e-nus Vulcania, vůl-kå-nê-å Vulcani, vůl-kå/ni Vulcanius, vůl-kå-nê-ds Vulcanus, vůl-kå-nůs Vulcatius, vůl-kå-sê-ůs Vultura, vůl-tu-rå Vultureius, vůl-tu-rê-ê-ůs Vulturius, vůl-tu-rê-ůs Vulturnum, vůl-tůr-nům Vulsinum, vul-si-num

Xanthe, zan'the

Xanthi, zån'thi Xanthia, zanth'e-a Xanthica, zån'thê-kà Xantho, zån'thô Xanthopulus, zån-thò-pi'lůs Xantiopaus, zān-tīk-lê'z Xantippe, zān-tīp-ê Xenagoras, zê-nāg-ô-rās Xenarchus, ze-nar-kus Xenares, zen-a-re'z Xenetus, zen-e-tus Xeneus, zê-nê-ůs Xeniades, zê-ni-å-dê'z Xenius, zê-nê-us Xenoclea, zên-ô-klê-å Xenocles, zên'ô-klê'z Xenoclides, zê-nôk-lê-dê'z Xenocrates, zê-nôk-rå-tê'z Xenodamus, zê-nod-å-můs Xenodice, zê-nôd-é-sê Xenodochus, zê-nod-o-kus Xenodorus, zēn-ô-dô'růs Xenodotus, zēn-ôd'ô-tůs Xenophanes, zê-nôf-å-nê'z Xenophilus, zê-nôf'ê-lůs Xenophon, zěn'ô-fon Xenophontius, zen-o-fon-ti-us Xenopithia, zén-ő-pith'é-å Xerxes, zé'rks-é'z Xeuxes, zu'ks-ê'z Xuthus, zu-thus Xychus, zi-kus Xynias, zīn'e-ās Xynoichia, zīn-ô-īk-ê-ā

Zabatus, zāb-tā-tās
Zabdicene, zāb-dē-sē-nē
Zabirna, zā-bīr-nā
Zabulus, zāb-tū-lās
Zacynthus, zā-sīn-tīhās
Zagræus, zā-grē-tūs
Zalates, zāl-tā-tē'z
Zaleucus, zā-lu-kūs
Zameis, zā-mē-īs
Zamolxis, zā-mōlk's-īs
Zankle, zān-thē-nē'z

Zanthicles, zån'thé-klé'z Zarbienus, zår-bê-ê'nůs Zariaspes, zå-rê-ås'-pê'z Zathes, zå'thê'z Zebina, zê-bi-na Zelia, zê-lê-a Zelotype, zê-lôt'é-pê Zenobia, zê-nô'bê-å Zenocles, zén'ô-klê'z Zenoclides, zê-nok'lê-dê'z Zenodorus, zen-ô-dô-rus Zenodotia, zén-ő-dő-sé-å Zenodotus, zĉ-nòd-o-tůs Zenothemis, zé-nôth'é-mis Zenophanes, zê-nôſ-å-nê's Zephyrium, zê-fir-ê-ům Zephyrus, zef-e-rus Zervnthus, ze-rin'thus Zeugitana, zu-gê-tå'nå Zeus, zu's Zeuxidamus, zuks-īd-ā-mūs Zeuxidas, zuks-fu-t Zeuxippe, zuks-fp'-t Zeuxis, zuks-fs Zeuxo, zu'ks-ô Zigira, zi-ji-rå Zilia, zîl-ê-å Zimyri, zîm'i-rı Zioberis, zi-ob'ê-rîs Zipætes, zi-pê-tê/z Zoilus, zô-il-ůs Zoippus, zô-îp-ûs Zonaras, zôn-â-râs Zophorus, zòf-ô-růs Zopyrion, zô-pîr-e-on Zopyrus, zô-pi-rus Zoroaster, ző-rő-ås-tér Zosimus, zòs'ê-můs Zosine, zòs-é-né Zosteria, zós-tê-rê-å Zothraustes, ző-thrás-tê'z Zygantes, zê-gần-tê'z Zygena, zěj-ê-nă Zygia, zij-ê-ă Zygomala, ze-gom'ā-lā Zygopolis, zê-gôp-ô-lîs Zygritæ, zê-gri-tê

A VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

WITH

Their Correct Pronunciation.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, lår | Acatan, åk'-å-tån | Adria, åd'-rê-å

Accaton, ak-a-ton

Aalar, å-å-lår Aaron å-ron Abacue, åb-å-ku Abahah, åb-å-hå Abaddon, å-båd-ån Abadias, åb-å-di-ås Abagtha, å-båg/fhå Abal, å-bål Abana, å-bå-nå Abarim, åb'å-rim Abaron, åb'å-rön Abdias, åb'dê-ås Abdiel, åb'dê-di Abednego, å-bed-ne-gô Abel, å-bel [å-kå Abel Bethmaacah, å'bél bêth-må-Abel Maim, å'bél må'lm Abel Meholath, å-bêl mêh-c-lath Abel Misraim, å-bêl mîz-ra-îm Abel Shittim, å-bêl shît-îm Abesar, åb'ê-sår Abgarus, åb-gå-rås Abiah, å-bi-å Abialbon, åb-ê-ål-bôn Abiasaph, åb-ê-ås-åf Abiathar, å-bi-å-thår Abiathar, å-Abib, å-blb Abidah, å-bi'då Abidan, å-bi'dån Abiel, å-bi'el Abiez, å-bi-éi
Abiezer, åb-é-ézůr
Abiezrite, åb-é-ězírít
Abigail, åb-é-gå/l
Abihail, åb-é-ña/l
Abihu, å-bi-íhu
Abihud, å-bi-íhůd
Abijah, å-bi-íjå
Abiam å bi-íhæ Abijam, å-bi-jam Abilene, åb-ê-lê'nê Abimael, å-bîm'å-êl Abimelech, å-bim'ê-lêk Abinadab, å-bin'â-dåb Abinoam å-bin'ô-âm Abiram, å-bi-rām Abirom, å-bi-rām Abirom, å-bi-rōm Abisai, å-bis-rōm Abisei, å-bis-rō-i Abisham å-li-rō-i Abishag, å-bi-shåg Abishai, åb-ish-å-è Abishahor å-bish-å-hor Abishalom, å-bish-å-lom Abishalom, a-bish-i Abishur, ā-bish-nā Abishur, ā-bi-sūm Abisum, ā-bi-sūm Abital, ā-bi-tāl Abitub, ā-bi-tāb Abiud, ā-bi-dād Abraham, a-bra-ha'm Abram, å bråm Absalon, åb-så-lo'n Abubus, å-bu-bus Accad, åk-åd Acaron, ak-a-ron

Aceldama, å-sél-då-må Achab, å-kåb Achad, å-kåd Achaia, å-kå-yå Achaicus, å-kå-e-kůs Achan, å-kån Achar, å-kår Achaz, å-kåz Achiacharus, åk-é-åk'å-růs Achim, å'kim Achimelech, å-kîm'ê-lêk Achior, å'kê-or Achiram, å-ki-råm Achish, å-ki-tob Achitophel, a-kit-o-fel Achmetha, åk'nıê-thå Achsa, åk'så Achshaph, åk-shåf Achshaph, åk-shåf Achzib, åk-sib Acipha, ås-e-få Acitho, ås-e-thô Acua, åk-u-å Adada, åd-å-då Adadah, åd-å-då Adadezer, åd-å-dê-zer Adadrimmon, åd-å-drim-mon Adafrimmon, åd-å-drîm-môn
Adah, å-då
Adaiah, å-då-ýå
Adalia, å-då-j-ýå
Adaliah, åd-å-li-jå
Adama, åd-å-li-jå
Adamah, åd-å-må
Adamah, åd-å-må
Adami, åd-å-mi
Adami Nekeb, åd-å-mi-nê-kĕb
Adasa, åd-å-så
Adatha 3d-å-thå Adasa, åd-å-så
Adatha, åd-å-thå
Adbehel, åd-be-hel
Addin, åd-fn
Ader, å-dn
Adiel, åd-f-då
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Adin å-di-f Adina, å-di-nå Adino, å-di-nô Adinus, å-di-nus Aditha, åd-1th-å Adithaim, åd-ith-å'm Adlai, åd-lå-ê Admatha, åd-må-thå Adnah, åd-nå Adomas, åd²ô-mås Adonai, åd²ô-nå-ê Adonibezek, åd²ô-ni²bê-zěk Adonijah, åd-ô-ni²jå Adonikam, åd-ô-ni'kåm Adoniram, åd-ô-ni'råm Adonizedek, åd-ô-ne-zê-dêk Adora, åd-ô-rå Adoram, åd-ô-råm Adoraim, åd-ôrå'm Adramelech, å-d-råm'e-lék

Adria, åd-rê-å Adriel å-dri-el Aduel, åd-u-el Adullam, åd-ůl-åm Adummin, åd-ům-în Ædias, ê-dê-ås Ænon, é-non Ænos, é-nos Agaba, åg-å-bå Agaba, ag-a-ba Agabus, åg-tå-bůs Agag, å-gåg Agagite, åg-å-gi/t Agarencs, åg-å-rê/nz Agee, å-jè/ Aggenus, åg'ê-nůs Agnothtabor, åg-noth-tå-bor Agur, å-går Ahab, å-håb Aharab, å-hå-råb Aharal, å-hå-rål Ahasai, å-hå-så-ê Ahasuerus, å-hås-u-ê-rôs Ahava, å-hå-vå
Ahazai, å-hå-zå-é
Ahaziah, å-hå-zi-å
Ahi, å-hi, Ahiah, å-hi-å Ahiam, å-hi'am Ahiezer, å-hi-é-zůr Ahihud, å-hi-hůd Ahijah, å-hi-jå Ahikam, å-hi-kam Ahilud, å-hi-lad Aniud, a-hi-lud
Ahimaz, ā-himá-ā-āz
Ahiman, ā-hi-mān
Ahimelech, ā-hīmé-1-ik
Ahimoth, ā-hō-mòth
Ahimadab, ā-hīm-ā-dāb
Ahinoam, ā-hīn-ā-dāb Ahio, å-hi-o Ahira, å-hi-rå Ahiram, å-hi-ram Anıram, a-ni-ram Ahiramites, å-hi-ram-itz Ahisamach, å-his-fa-māk Ahishahur, ā-his-hā-hūr Ahisham, ā-hi-s-hām Ahishar, ā-hi-s-hām Ahishar, ā-hi-s-hām Ahitob, ā-hi-t-bh Anitob, a-hi-tôb Ahitophel, ā-hi-tô-fêl Ahitub, ā-hi-tôb Ahiud, ā-hi-tôb Ahlah, ā-lâ-d Ahlah, ā-lâ-ê Ahoe, ā-hô-ê Ahoe, ā-hô-ê Ahoah, å-hô-a Ahoite, å-hô-i-tê Aholah, å-hô-lā Aholba, å-hôl-bå Aholibah, å-hòl-e-bå Aholibamah, å-hô-lib-å-må Ahumai, å-hu'må-ê Ahuzam, å-hu'zåm Ahuzzah, å-hůz'å Ai, å-ė

Aiah, å-ê-ŷå Aiath, å-ê-åth Aija, å-ê-jà Aijah, å-é-jå Aijalon, å-ê-jå-lon Aijelethshahar, å-ê-jîl-éth-shå-hår Ain, å'n Airus, å-ĉ-oth Airus, å-ĉ-rus Akrabbim, åk-rab-im Alamelech, å-låm'ê-lêk Alameth, ål-å-meth Alameth, ål-å-meth Alcimus, ål-sê-můs Alema, ål-ê-må Alemeth, al'é-méth Alexandria, ål-éks-ån'drê-å Alexandria, ai-eks-an-drē-ā Alexandrion, āl-ēks-ān-drē-òn Allelujah, āl-ēl-ō-jā Aliah, ā-li-ā Alian, ā-li-ān Allam, ā-li-ān Allom, ål'om Allonbachuth, ål-on-båk'dth Almodad, ål-mô'dåd [tħâ-lm Almondiblathaim, ål'môn-dib'lå-Alnathan, al-na4than Aloth, å-loth Aloth, a-loth
Alpheus, ål-få-ås
Altaneus, ål-tå-nå-ås
Altaschith, ål-tås-kåth
Altekon, ål-tå-kòn
Alush, å-låsh
Alvah, or Alvan, ål-vå, ål-vå/n
Amad, åm-åd
Amad, åm-åd amad, am-ad Amadatha, å-måd-å-thå Amana, å-må-nå Amariah, åm-å-ri-å Amasa, å-måd-såd-å Amasai, åm-å-såd-å Amashiah, ām-ā-shī-ā Amashiah, ām-ā-shī-ā Amatheis, ām-ā-thē-īs Amaziah, ām-ā-zi-ā Amaziah, ām-ā-zi-ā Aminadab, å-min-å-dåb Amittai, å-mlt-å-ê Amizabad, å-mîz-å-båd Aminah, åm-å Ammadatha, å-måd-å-thå Ammi, åm'i Ammidioi, åm-ld'ê-åê Ammiel, åm-i-êl Ammihud, åm-i-hud Amishaddai, åm-ish-åd-åé Ammon, am'on Ammonites, am'on-itz Amnon, åm'non Amok, å'mok Amon, å'mon Amorites, åm-ô'ri'tz Amplias, åm'plê-ås Amram, åm'råm Amramites, åm-råm-it'z Amran, åm-rån Amraphel, äm-rå-fel Anael, an'a-el Anaharath, an'a-rath Anaiah, an-a-ŷa Anakims, ån-å-kims Anamim, ån-å-mim Anamelech, å-nåm'é-lék Anani, ån-å'ni' Ananiah, ån-å-ni-å Ananias, ån-å-ni-ås Ananiel, ån-å-ni-ël Anath, å-nåth Anathema, an-ath-é-ma Anathoth, an-a-thoth

Anathothite, å-näth-6-thi't

Andrew, ån-drô Anem, å-nem Aneth, å-neth

Aniam, å-ni-åm Anim, å-nim Annaas, ån'å-ås Annuus, ån'u-ůs Antilibanus, an-tê-lib-a-nus Antioch, an'te-ok Antiochis, an-ti-o-kis Antiochus, ån-ti-o-kus Antipas, ån-tiè-pås Antipatris, ån-tip-å-tris Antipha, ån-tè-få Antonia, ån-tò-nê-å Antothijah, ån-tò-thi'jà Antothite, ån-tô-thi't Anub, å-nůb Apamea, åp-å-mê'å . Apharaim, åf'å-rå'm Apharsachites, å-får'så-ki'tz Apharsites, å-får'si'tz Apheck, å'fèk Aphekah, åf-e-kå Apherema, åf ê-rê'må Apherra, å-fêr'å Aphiah, å-fi'ă Aphrah, åf'rå Aphses, åf-sê'z Apocalypse, å-pok'å-lips Apocrypha, å-pok'rê-få Apollos, å-pol'os Apolios, a-poi-os Apoliyon, å-pòl-ĉ-òn Appaim, åp-ĉ-ĉ-m Apphia, åp-fĉ-å Apphus, åp-fůs Aquila, åk-ĉ-ŝl-å Ara, å-rå Arabah, år-å-bå Arabattine, å-råb-å-ti'n Arabia, å-rå-bê-å Aradite, å-rå-di't Aradus, å-rå-dus Arah, å-rå Ararat, år-å-råt Araunah, å-rà-nå Arba, år-bå Arbah, år-båh Arbattis, år-båt-is Arbela, år-bê-lå Arbella, år-bél-å Arbite, å/r-bi/t Arbonai, år-bô-nå-ê Archelaus, år-kê-lå-us Archestratus, år-két-rå-tůs Archevites, år-kê-vi/tz Archiataroth, år-kê-åt-å-roth Archippus, år-kip-us Archites, år'ki'tz Ardites, år'di'tz Areli, år'e-li' Arelites, år-ê-li'tz Areintes, ār-ē-li'tz
Areopagite, ā-rē-op'ā-gi't
Areopagus, ā-rē-op'ā-gū's
Aretas, ā'rē-tās
Areus, ā'rē-tās
Argob, ār'gob
Aridai, ā-rīd-yā
Aridatha, ā-rīd-yā Aridatha, å-rid-å-thå Arieh, å-ri'å Ariel, å-re-el Arimathea, år-ê-må-thê-å Arioch, ä-rê-òk Arisai, å-rê-så-ê Aristobulus, å-rīs-tô-bu-lus Arkites, år-ki'tz Armageddon, år-må-géd-on Armishadai, år-måsh-å-dåe Arnepher, år-nê-für Arodi, å-rô-di' Aroer, år-o-dr Arpad, år-påd Arphad, år-fåd Arsaces, år-så-sê'z

Arphaxad, år-fåk's-åd Artemas, år'té-mås Aruboth, år-u'bòth Arumah, å-ru'må Arvad, år'våd Arvadites, år-vå-di'tz Asadias, å-så-di'ås Asael, ås'å-ël Asahel, ås-å-hel Asaiah, ås-å-i-å Asana, ås-å-nå Asaphar, ås-å-får Asara, ås-å-rå Asareel, ås-å-re-el Asarelah, ås-å-re-lå Asbazareth, ås-båz-år-éth Ascalon, ås-kå-lon Aseas, ås-e-ås Asebia, å-sé-bê å Asebebia, ås-ê-bê-bê-â Asenath, ås-ê-nāth Aserar, ås-e-rår Ashabiah, åsh-à-bi-å Ashan, åsh-ån Ashbea, åsh'bê-å Ashbel, åsh'bêl Ashbelites, åsh-bel-i/tz Ashdod, åsh-dod Ashdothites, åsh'dôth-i'tz Ashdoth Pisgar, åsh'doth piz'gå Ashean, åsh-ê'an Asher, åsh'-år Ashimath, åsh'-å-måth Ashkenaz, åsh'-kê-nåz Ashnah, åsh-nå Ashon, åsh-on Ashpenaz, åsh'-pê-nåz Ashriel, åsh'-rê-el Ashtaroth, åsh-tå-roth Ashtarothites, åsh-tår-6-thitz Ashtemoth, åsh-tê-moth Ashuath, ash-u-ath Ashur, åsh'dr Ashurim, ash-ur-im Ashurites, åslı-ur-itz Asibias, å-sīb-ê-ås Asiel, å-si'el Asipha, as-e-fa Askelon, ås'kê-lôn Asmadai, ås'må-då-ê Asmaveth, åz'må-vēth Asmodeus, åz-mô'dê-ůs Asmoneans, åz-mô'nê-åns Asnapper, åz-nåp-ür Ascochis, ås-kò-kis Aspatha, ås-fà-thà Asphar, ås-fàr Aspharasus, ås-får-å-sůs Asriel, åz-rê-èl Assabias, ås-å-bi-ås Assalimoth, as-al'e-moth Assanias, ås-å-ni-ås Assideans, ås-è-dè-ånz Astaroth, ås-tå-rôth Astarte, ås-tår-tê Astath, ås-tåth Asuppim, ås-up-im Asyncritus, å-sin-krê-tus Atad, å-tåd Atarah, åt-år-å Atarah, åt-år-ågå-tis Ataroth, åt-år-roth Aterezias, åt-år-ró-zå-ås Athack, å-thåk Athaiah, å-thå-li-å Atharias, å-thå-ri-ås Atharias, å-thå-ri-ås Athenobius, å-thê-nô-bê-ủs Athlai, åth'lå-ê Atroth, å'tròth Attalia, åt-å-li'å

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to' bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Attalus, åt-å-lås
Attharatus, åth-å-rå-tūs
Augaa, å-jè-å
Auranitis, å-rå-ni-tūs
Auranus, å-rå-ni-tūs
Auranus, å-rå-ni-tūs
Auranus, å-rå-ni-tūs
Avaran, åv-å-rån
Azaelus, åz-å-è-lūs
Azalus, åz-å-li-å
Azaniah, åz-å-li-å
Azaniah, åz-å-li-å
Azaphion, å-zå-i-i-å
Azareel, åz-å-rå
Azareel, åz-å-rå
Azareel, åz-å-rå-d
Azarel, åz-å-ri-å
Azazel, åz-å-z-i-å
Azazel, åz-å-z-i-å
Azbazareth, åz-bñz-å-rēth
Azbuk, åz-būk
Azekah, åz-é-tås
Azephurith, å-zéfu-rīth
Azetas, åz-i-å
Azeja-ri-ti-å
Azia, å-zi-à
Aziei, åz-i-à
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Aziei, åz-i-à
Aziei, åz-i-à
Azmaveth, åz-hör
Azien, åz-i-à
Azmaveth, åz-hör
Azmaveth, åz-hör
Azmaveth, åz-rö-tūs
Azmaveth, åz-rö-tūs
Azmaveth, åz-rö-tūs
Aziei, åz-rô-tūs
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Aziei, åz-rô-tūs

Baalah, bå-ål-å Baalath, bå-å-loth Baalath Beer, bå-å-låth-bê-êr Baal Berith, bå-ål bê-rîth Baalle, bå-ål-ê Baal Hamon, bå-ål-hå-mon Baal Hanan, bå-ål-hå-nån Baali, bå-å-lė Baalim, bå-a-lim Baalis, bå-a-lis Baal Meon, bå-ål-mê-on Baal Peor, bå-ål-pê-or Baal Perazim, bå-al-per-a-zim Baal Shalisha, bå'ål-shå'llsh-å Baal Tamar, bå'ål-tå'mår Baal Zebub, bå'ål-zê'bŭb Baal Zephon, bå-ål-zé-fón Baal Zephon, bå-ål-zé-fón Baana, bå-å-nå Baanah, bå-å-nå Baanan, bå-å-nån Baanath, bå-å-nåth Baanias, bå-å-ni-ås Baara, bå-å-rå Baasha, bå-å-shå Baashah, bå-å-shå Baasiah, bå-å-si-å Babel, bå-bi-Babi, bå-bi-Baoylon, båb'é-lòn Baca, bå'kå Bachrites, båk-ri'tz Bacchurus, båk-u-růs Bagoas, bå-gő-lås Bagoi, bå-gő-li Bagoi, oa-go-i Baharumite, bå-hår'u-mi't Bahurim, bå-hu'rîm Bajith, bå'jîth Bakbaker, båk'båk-ür Bakbuk, båk'bůk Bakbukiah, bāk-būk-i-a Balaam, bā-lā-am Baladan, bal'a-dan Balah, bå-lå

Balamo, bål-å-mò Balanus, bål-å-nus Balthasar, bål thåz'år Bamah, bå'må Bamoth, båm-oth Bamoth Baal, båm-oth-bå-ål Banid, ba-nid Banaias, bå-nå-é-ås Bannus, bån-us Banuas, bån-u-ås Barabbas, bå-råb-ås Barachel, bår-å-kel Barachiah, bå-rå-ki-å Barachias, bå-rå-ki-ås Barcenor, bår-sê-nor Barhumites, bar-hum'itz Bariah, bå-ri-å Barjesus, bår-jé-zůs Barjona, bår-jô-nå Barnabas, bår-nå-bås Barnea, bår-nê-å Barodis, bå-rô-dîs Barsabas, bår-så-bås Bartacus, bår-tå-kůs Bartholomew, bår-thôl/ê-mu Bartimeus, bår-tê-mê-ûs Baruch, bå/růk Barzilai, bår-zīl/åê Bascania, bås-kå/n-ŷå Bashan, bå/shån Bassan, bås/ån [ðth-få-er Bashan Havoth Fair, ba-shan-hav-Bashemath, båsh'é-måth Baslith, båz'lith Basmath, baz'math Bastai, bas-ta-e Batane, bắt/å-nể Bath, bắ/th Bathaloth, bắth/å-lỏth Bathrabbim, båth-råb'lm Bathsheba, båth-shê'bå Bathshua, båth-shô'â Bavai, båv⁴å-ë Bealiah, bë⁴å-li⁴å Bealoth, bê'a-loth Bean, bê'an Bebai, bê'ba-ê Becher, bê-kêr Bechorath, běk'-ô-råth Bechtileth, běk'-tê-leth Bedad, bê'-dåd Bedaiah, bê-dã-ŷå Beeliada, bê-el-i-a-da Beelsarus, bê-êl-så-růs Beelzebub, bê-él-téth'můs Beelzebub, bê-él-zê-bůb Beelzebub, bê-êl-zê-b Beer, bê-ûr Beera, bê-ê-râ Beerah, bê-ê-râ Berah, bê-êr-ê-lîm Beeri, bê-êr-ê-lîm Beeri, bê-êr-ê-lîm Beerlahairai, bê'ér-lâ-hâê-râê' Beeroth, bê-êr'ôth Beerothites, bê-ēr-ô-thitz Beersheba, bêr-shê-bâ Beeshterah, bê-ésh'tér-â Behemoth, bê-hem'oth Bekah, bê'kâ Belah, be-la Belaites, bê'lå-i'tz Belemus, bêl'ê-můs Belgai, bêl'gå-ê Belial, bêl'ŷål Belmaim, bel'ma'm Belmen, bel'men Belshazzar, bel-shaz'ur Belteshazzar, běl-tê-shâz-úr Benaiah, bê-nâ-ŷâ Benammi, běn-âm-i Beneberak, bê-nê-bê-rāk

Benejaakam, bé-né-já-kam Benhadad, ben-had-ad Benhail, ben-had-ad Benhanan, ben-han-an Benjamin, ben-jā-min Benjamite, ben-jā-mi't Benjamites, ben-ja-mi'tz Beninu, ben-e-ne Benoni, ben-e-ne Benui, ben-u-e Benzoheth, ben-zô-heth Beor, bê'or Beor, bê-or Berachah, bêr-â-kâr Berachiah, bêr-â-ki-â Beraiah, bêr-â-yâ Bereah, bê-rê-â Bered, bêr-ê-d Beriah, běr-i'ā Berites, běr-i'tê'z Bernice, ber-ne-se Berodach, ber-o-dak Beroth, bêr-cô-thâ-ê Berothath, bêr-cô-thâ-ê Berothath, bêr-cô-thâth Beryl, bêr-îl Berzelus, ber-ze-lus Bezai, bê-zāê Bezodeiah, bez-ô-di-a Beten, be-ten Bethabara, běth-åb/å-rå
Bethabarah, běth-åb/å-rå
Bethabarah, běth-åb/å-rå
Bethanath, běth-å-nåth
Bethanyh, běth-å-nóth
Bethany, běth-å-nóth Betharabah, beth-ar-a-ba Betharam, beth-a-ram Betharbel, beth-ar-bel Bethaven, beth-a-ven Bethazmaveth, beth-az-ma-veth Bethbaalmeon, beth-ba-al-me'd Bethbara, běth-bå-rå
Bethbarah, běth-bå-rå
Bethbarah, běth-bå-rå
Bethbasi, běth-bå-si/
Bethbirei, běth-bê-ri/i
Bethdarah, běth-cår Bethdagon, beth-då-gon Bethdiblathaim, beth-dib-la-the Bethel, beth'el Betnei, betnei Bethelite, beth-el-i't Bethemek, beth-e-mek Bethesda, beth-ez-da Bethezel, beth-ez-da Bethgader, beth-går'dê'r Bethgamul, beth-gåm'dl Bethhaccerim, bêth-hâk'ér-îm Bethharan, bêth-hâ'rân Bethhoglah, beth-hog-lah Bethhoron, beth-ho-ron Bethjesimoth, béth-jés-é-móth Bethlebaoth, béth-léb-á-óth Bethlehem, béth-léb-hém Bethlehemite, běth-lê-hêm-i't Bethlomon, běth-lô-môn Bethmaacah, běth-må-å-kå Bethmarcaboth, beth-mar-ka-b Bethmeon, bětň-mě/ôn Bethnimrah, bětň-nľm/rå Bethoron, bětň-ô/rôn Bethpalet, bětň-på-lět Bethpazzer, beth-paz-ur Bethpeor, beth-pe'or Bethphage, beth'få-ge Bethpheles, běth-fé-lé/z Bethrabah, běth-rå-bà Bethrapha, běth-rå-få Bethrehob, běth-rê-hôb Bethsaida, běth-så-då Bethsamos, bệth-sả-mòs Bethshan, bệth-shân Bethshean, beth-she-an Bethshemesh, bêth-shêm'esh

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Bethshittah, běth-zhit-å Bethsimos, běth-se-môs Bethsura, běth-shô-rê Bethtappua, běth·tåp-u-å Bethuel, běth-u-ěl Bethul, běth-ůl Bethulia, běth-u'lê-å Bethzor, běth-zůr Bethzur, běth-zůr Betolius, bê-tô-lê-us Betomestham, bet-o-mes'tham Betonim, bet'o-nim Beulah, bů-lå Bezai, bê-zåê Bezaleel, bez-å-le'l Bezer, bê-zêr Biatas, bê-å-tås Bichri, bîk-ri Bigthan, big-than Bigthana, bigʻthå-nå Bigvai, bigʻvåé Bileam, bîl-âm Bilgah, bîl-gâ Bilgai, bîl-gâê Bilhah, bîl-hâ Bilshan, bil'shan Bimhal, bim'hal Binea, bin'e-a Binnui, bîn'u-i' Birzavith, bêr'zâ-vîth Bishlam, bish-lam Bithiah, bith-i-a Bithron, bith-ron Bizijothiah, biz-ê-jô-thi-â Bizijothiah, bê-zê-jôth-jâ Biztha, biz-tha Blastus, blås-tus Boanerges, bổ-ản-er-jê'z Boaz, bổ-ảz Boceas, bok-as Bocheru, bok-er-o Bochim, bok-im Bohan, bo-han Booz, bô-oz Boscath, bòs-kath Bosor, bò-sòr Bosora, bô-sô-rå Bosrah, bôz-rå Brigandine, brig'an-de'n Bukki, bůk-é Bukkiah, bůk-ki-å Bunah, bu'nå Bunni, bůn'ê Buz, bůz'

Buzite, būziit

Cabham, kåbihām

Cabul, kāibūl

Cabdis, kābidīs

Cades, kāidēs

Cadesh, kāidēs

Caleshas, kāidēs

Caiphas, kāidēsh

Caiphas, kāidēsh

Cainan, kāidēnās

Carites, kā-riitē'z

Calah, kāilā

Calamolalus, kāidēmūs

Calamolalus, kāidēmūs

Buzi, bůz'i'

Caldees, kål'dé'z
Caleb, kål'dé'z
Caleb, kål'dé't
Calitas, kål'dé-tås
Calphi, kål'fi'
Calvary, kål'vå-rê
Camon, kåm'do
Canaan, kå'nå-ån
-anaanites, kå'nån-i'tz
Canneh, kån'a
Canveh, kån'vé

Capernaum, kå-pér-nå-ům Capharsalamah, kåf-år-sål-å-må Caphenatha, kåf-én-å-thå

Caphira, kå-fi-rå Caphtor, kåf-tor Caphtorim, kåf'tô-rîm Caphtorims, kārt-tô-rīms Cappadocia, kāp-ā-dô'shā Carabasion, kā-rā-bā'sē-on Carchamis, kār'zkā-mis Carchemish, kår-kem-ish Careah, kå-ré-å Cariah, kå-ri-å Carmanians, kår-må/n-ýåns Carme, kår-mê Carmel, kår-mêl Carmelite, kår-mel-i't Carmites, kår-mi'tz Carnaim, kår-nå-im Carnion, kår-ne-on Carshena, kår-shê-nå Casiphia, kå-slf-ŷā Casleu, kås'lå Caslubim, kås-lu-bim Casphor, kås-for Casphin, kås-fin Caspis, kås-pis Cethuath, seth-u-ath Cedron, sé-dron Ceilan, si-lan Celemia, sê-lê-mê-å Cencrea, sen-krê-a Cendebeus, sén-dé'bé-ûs Cephas, sé-fas Ceras, sé-ras Ceteb, sét'éb Chabris, kā-bris Chadias, kā-dê-ās Chæreas, kê-rê-ås Chalcedoni, kål-sed-o-ne Chalcol, kål-kôl Chaldea, kål-dê-å Channuneus, tshån-u-nê-us Charaathalar, kå-rå-å-thå-lår Characa, kår-å-kå Charasim, kār-ā-sīm Charcus, kār-kās Charca, kā-rē-ā Charmis, kår'mis Charran, kår'din Chaseba, kås'd-bå Chebar, kê'bår Chederlaomer, kê-důr-lå-č'můr Chelal, kê'lål Chelsias, kėl-sė-as Chellub, kėl-ab Chelod, kėl-dd Chellians, kěl-é-åns Chellus, kěl-ú-š Chelubal, kěl-u-bå. Chelubar, kěl-u-bå. Chemarims, kem'a-rims Chemosh, tshém-ósh Chenaanah, tshén-å-å-nå Chenani, tshen-a-ni Chenaniah, tshên'å-ni'å Chephar, tshe'får Chephirah, tshe'fi'rå Cheran, kê'rån Chereas, kê-rê-as Cherethims, tsher'e-thims Cherethites, tsher'e-thi'tz Cherish, tshê-rîsh Cherith, tshê-rîth Cherub, tshêr-ub Cherubim, tsher'u-bim Chesalon, tshés-á-lòn Chesed, tshés-éd Chesil, tshés-fl Chesud, tshes-ud Chesulloth, tshe-sul'oth Chettim, tshét-im Chezib, kéz-fb Chidon, ki-don

Chilleab, kîl-ê-åb Chilion, kîl-ŷôn Chilmad, kîl-måd Chimham, tshim-ham Chisleu, tshis-lò Chislon, tshiz-lòn Chisloth Tabor, tshiz-lòth-tā-bòr Chittim, tshắt-ẩm Chiun, ki-ản Chiun, ki-ản Chloe, klô-c Choba, tshô-bằ Chorasin, koʻra-zin Chorashan, kô-rå-shån Chorazin, kô-rå-zin Chosameus, kô'så-můs Chozeba, kô-zê'bå Chusa, tshô-så [rish'a-tha'm tshô-shån-Chushan Rishathaim. Chusi, tsho-si Chuza, tshô-ză Cinnereth, sin'er-eth Cinneroth, sin'er-oth Cirama, sîr-â-mâ Cisai, sîs-âê Cisleu, sis-lu Citherus, sith'er-us Cittims, sît'imz Cleasa, klê'å-så Cleophas, klê-ô-fâs Cloe, klô-ê Colhozeh, kôl-c-za Collius, kôl-c-us Colosse, kô-lòs-c Colossians, kô-lòsh-anz Coniah, kô-ni-a Cononiah, kòn-ô-ni-a Corban, kòr-ban Core, kô-rê Corinth, kô-rinth Corinthians, kô-rînth-ŷanz Cosam, kô-sam Coutha, kou-thå Crescens, krės-ėnz Cretians, krėt-yanz Cushi, kůsh'i Cuth, kůth' Cuthah, ku'thà Cutheans, ku-thé-anz Cyamon, si-a-mòn Cyrene, si-rê-nê Cyrenius, si-rê-nê-us Dabareh, dåb-å-reh

Dabbasheth, dåb-å-sheth Daberath, dåb-er-åth Dabria, dåb-rê-å Dacobi, dåk-ô-bê Daddeus, dåd-e-us Daisan, dà-ê-san Dalaiah, då-lå-yå
Dalmanutha, dål-må-nu-thå Dalmanutha, dål-m Dalphon, dål-fön Damaris, dåm-å-ris Damascenes, dåm-å-sê-nê'z Danites, då-ni-tê'z Danjaan, dån-jå-ån Daniel, dån-yêl Dannah, dån-å Danobrath, dan-o-brath Dara, då-rå Darian, då'r-ŷan Dathan, då'thån Dathemah, dåth-é-må Dathmah, dåth-må Debir, dê-bur Deborah, deb-co-ra Decapolis, de-kap-co-lia Dedan, dê-dân Dedanim, ded-a-nim Dedanims, ded-å-nimz Dehavites, dê-ha-vi'tz 779

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or 1—i, u.

Dekar, dê'kâr Delaiah, dê-lâ'ŷâh Delilah, dêl'îl-â Derbe, dêl'bê Dessau, des-à Deuel, du-èl Deuteronomy, du-tůr-ôn-ô-mê Diblaim, dîb-lã-îm Diblath, dîb-lãth Dibon Gad, di-bòn-gầd Dibri, dîb-ri Dibzahab, dîb-zâ-hâb Didrachm, di'dråm Didymus, did'ê-můs Diklah, dîk4lâ Dildah, dîl4dâ Dilean, dîl4cân Dienn, dîl4cân Dimon, di'môn Dimonah, dim'ô-nã Dinah, di'nå Dinaites, dîn'a-i'tz Dinhabah, din-hå-båh Diotrephes, dê-ôt'rê-fê'z Dishan, dîsh'ân Dishon, dish-on Dizahab, diz-a-hab Docus, dô-kůs Dodai, dôd-åê Dodanim, dod-å-nim Dodavah, dod-a-vah Doeg, dô-ég Dophkah, dôf-kå Dorymenes, dô-rīm-é-nê'z Dositheus, dôs-é-thê-òs Dothaim, dô-thâ-îm Dothan, dô-thân Dumah, du-mâ

Eanas, ê'a-nas Ebal, ê'bal Ebedmelech, ê-bêd-mê-lêk Ebedmeiech, e-bed-me-Ebenezer, ê'ben-ê-zûr Ebiasaph, ê-bi'ā-såf Ebronah, êb-rô'nå Ecanus, êk'ā-nûs Ecbatana, ek-bat'a-na Ecclesiastes, ék-lé-sé-ås-téz Ecclesiasticus, ék-lê-sê-ås-tê-kůs Eden, ê-dên Edias, ê-dê-âs Edom, ê-dôm Edomites, ê'dům-it'z Edrei, êd-rê-i Eglah, êg-lâ Eglaim, êg-lâ-îm Ehi, ê-hi' Ehud, ê-hůd Eker, ěk-ůr Ekrebel, ék-ré-bél Ekronites, čk-ron-i'tz Ela, ê'lâ Eladah, êl'â-dâ Elam, ê'lâm Elamites, é-lâm-i'tz Elasah, él-a-sa Elath, é-lath Elbethel, él'béth'él Elcia, ěl-sê-å Eldaah, él'då-å Eldad, él'dåd Elead, él'é-åd Elealch, él'é-å-léh Eleasah, él-é-á-za Eleazer, él-é-á-zůr Eleazurus, él-c-å-zůr-ůs Elelohe Israel, él-él-ó-hé' îz-rā-él Eleutherus, el-u'thê-rûs Eleuzai, el-u'ză-ê Elhanan, el-han'an Eli, é-li

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Eliab, é-li-ab Eliada, ĉ-li-a-da Eliadah, ĉ-li-a-da Eliadun, é-li-å-důn Eliah, ê-li-a Eliahba, ê-li-a-ba Eliakim, ê-li-a-kîm Eliali, ê-li-a-li' Eliam, ê-li-am Elias, ê-li-am Eliasaph, é-li-å-såf Eliashib, é-li-a-shib Eliasis, é-li-a-sis Eliatha, é-li-a-tha Eliathah, é-li-å-thå Eliatnan, e-li-a-tna Eliazar, é-li-í-á-zár Elidad, é-li-í-álád Eliel, é-li-í-ál Elienai, él-é-é-í-nâé Eliezer, él-é-é-í-ár Elihaba, él-i-í-há-bá Elihaba, él-i-í-há-há-bá Elinoral, el-e-nê'nâê' Elihoreph, êl-ê-nô'rêf Elihu, ê-li'hu Elias, ê-li'lâs Elijah, ê-li'lâ Elika, ê-li'kå Elim, ê'lîm Elimelech, ê-lîm'ê-lêk Eliœnai, êl-ê-ê'nâê Elionas, é-li-é-nas Eliphal, é-li-fal Eliphal, 6-ll-fâl Eliphaleh, 6-llf-â-lèh Eliphaz, 6-ll-fâ'z Eliphelet, 6-llf-âl-êt Elisabeth, 6-ll-fa'd-êt Elisas, 6-ll-shâ Elisha, 6-ll-shâ Elishah, 6-ll-shâ Elishama, é-lish-å-må Elishamah, é-lish-å-må Elishaphat, ê-lîsh-å-fåt Elisheba, é-lish-é-bå Elishua, é-lish-u-å Elisimus, ê-li'sê-mås Eliu, ê-li'u Eliud, ê-li'ud Elizaphan, ê-lîz'â-fân Elizur, é-li'zůr Elkanah, êl-kā'nâ Elkoshite, él-kôsh-i't Ellasar, él-å-sår Elmodam, êl-mô'dâm Elnaam, èl-nå'åin Elnathan, èl-nå'thån Elon, é-lon Elonites, é-lon-i'tz Elon Bethhanan, é-lon beth-han-an Eloth, é'lòth Elpaal, él'på-ål Elpalet, él-på-lét Elparan, él-på-rån Eltekeh, el-tek-éh Elteketh, él-ték-éth Eltekon, él-ték-ón Eltolad, él-tő-låd Elul, é-lul Eluzai, ê-lu-zåê Elymais, él-é-må-is Elymas, él-é-mås Elzabad, él-zå-båd Elzaphan, él-záf'án Emalcuel, él-mál'ku-él Emims, ém'înz Emmanuel, êm-man'u-el Emmaus, em-ma-us Emmer, ém'műr Emor, é'mőr Enam, ê-nam Endor, en-dor' Eneglaim, en-ê-gla-îm

Enemessar, én-é-mês-ár Enenias, é-né-ni-as Engannim, én-gån-ím Engannim, én-gåd-ím Engedi, én-gåd-í Enhaddah, én-håd-å Enhakkore, én-håk-ő-rê Enhazor, én-hå-zör Enmishpat, én-mish-påt Enoch, é-nok Enon, é-non Enrimmon, éu-rim-on Enrogel, én-rô-gel Enshemesh, én-shém'ésh Enlappuah, én-lap'u-â Epaphras, ép'â-fras Epaphras, ép-å-frås Epaphroditus, é-påf-rð-di²tås Epenetus, ép-é-né²tås Ephah, é²få Ephai, éf²åê Epher, é²fér Ephesdammin, é-féz-dåm²in Ephlal, éf-lål Ephod, é-fod Ephphatha, ef-fa-tha Ephraim, ef-ra-im Ephraimites, effrå-im-itz Ephratah, ef-ra-ta Ephrathites, ef-ra-thi'tz Ephron, ef-ron Eranites, ê-rān-i'tz Erastus, ê-rās-tūs Erech, ê-rēk Esaias, ê-zā-yās Esarhaddon, é-zår-håd-on Esau, é-sa Esdras, éz-dras Esdraelon, ez-drå-ê-lon Esebon, és-é-bon Esebrias, é-sé-brê-âs Eshbaal, ésh-bâ-âl Eshban, ésh-bân Eshcol, ésh-kôl Eshean, ésh-é-án Eshek, ésh-ék Eshkalon, ésh'kå-lòn Eshtaol, ésh'tå-òl Eshtaulites, ésh-tå'li'tz Eshtemoa, ésh-tém-ő-å Eshtemoth, ésh-té-möth Eshton, ésh'ton Esli, és'li Esmachiah, és-må-ki-å Esora, és-d'rå Esril, és'rîl Esrom, és'ròm Essenes, és-sé'nê'z Esthaol, és'thå-òl Etham, é'thåm Ethanim, éth'á-nim Ethanim, éth'á-nim Ethbaal, éth'bå-ål Ether, é'thèr Ethma, éth'må Ethnan, éth'nån Euasibus, u-as-ê-bûs Eubulus, u-bu-lûs Evi, ê-vi Evilmerodach, ê'vîl-mer-ô'dak Eunathan, n'na-than Eunice, u-nis-ê Euodias, u-ô-de-ås Eupolemus, u-pòl-è-mås Euroclydon, u-rok-lê-dôn Eurociydon, u-rok-le Eutychus, u'tê-küs Exodus, ěks-6-důs Ezar, č-zăr Ezbai, č-z-baê Ezechias, čz-ê-ki-as Ezekias, čz-ê-ki-as Ezekiel, ĉ-ze'k-yěl Ezel, ê-zêl Ezerias, ê-zê-rê-ås

a/N, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

Ezias, é-zi-ås znas, ē-zī-ās
Ezion Gebar, ē-zē-on-jē-bār
Eziongeber, ē-zē-on-jē-bēr
Eznite, ēz-ni't
Ezrahite, ēz-rā-hi't
Ezri, ēz-rī
Ezri, ēz-rī
Ezril, ēz-rī

Gaabar, gå-å-bår Gaal, gå-ål Gaash, gå-åsh Gaba, gå-bå Gabael, gå-bå-el Gabatha, gab-a-tha Gabbai, gắb'ắc Gabbatha, gắb'ắ-thả Gabrias, gắb'rê-ảs Gabriel, gắ'brê-čl Gadara, gåd-å-rå Gadarenes, gåd-å-rê/nz Gaddes, gåd-ez Gaddiel, gåd-é-él Gadi, gåd-i Gadites, gåd-i'tz Gaham, gå'håm Gahar, gå'hår Gabar, ga-har
Gaius, gā-yūs
Galadad, gāl-lā-dād
Galal, gāl-lā-dād
Galeed, gā-lē-d
Gagala, gāg-lā-lā
Galilee, gāl-li-lē
Galim, gāl-līm

Gallie, gål-in Gallie, gål-ýð Gamael, gåm-å-ěl Gamaliel, gå-më'l-ýèl Gammadim, gåm-å-dimz Gamul, gå'můl Garnin, ga-mui Gariim, gâ-rê-îm Garmites, gâr-ni'tz Gahmu, gâh-mu Gatam, gâ-tâm Gath Hepher, gâth-hê-fê'r Gath Rimmon, gâth-rîm-ôn Gaulan, eâ-lân

Gaulan, gå-lån

Gaulon, gå-lon Gazara, gåz-å-rå Gazathites, gaz-a-thi'tz Gazera, gaz-er-a Gazites, gaz-i'tz Gazzam, gåz-åm Gebal, gê-bål Geber, gê-běr Gebim, géb-im Gedaliah, géd-å-li-å Geddur, géd-år Geder, géd-dr Gederah, géd-ér-å

Gederite, gểd-cr-i'tz Gederoth, gểd-cr-ôth Gederothaim, géd-cr-ô-thảm

Gederothaim, géd-ér-ó-tha Gedir, géd-dir Gehazi, gé-hå-zi Geliloth, gél-fil-ó-th Gemalil, gé-mål-i Gemeriah, gém-å-ri-d Genesareth, gén-éz-å-ri-th Genesar gén-é-sis Genesar gén-fa-vir Genezar, gen-e-zar

Genneus, gén-é-ds Genubath, gén-u-bâth Geon, gê-don Gerah, gê-ra Gerasa, gêr-â-să Gergashi, gêr-gâsh-i Gergashites, gér-gåsh-i'tz Gergesenes, gér-gê-sê'nz Gerizim, gér-iz-im

Gerræans, ger-e-anz Gerrinians, ger-in-e-ans

Gershom, ger-shom Gershon, gér-shòn Gershonites, gér-shòn-i'tz Geshur, gésh-ur Gesem, ge'sem Geshem, gesh'em

Geshur, geshidr Geshuri, geshiu-ri Geshurites, gésh'u-ri'tz Gethur, gé'thůr Getholias, geth-o-li-as Gethsemane, gêth-sem²å-nê Geuel, gu'êl Gezer, gê'zêr Gezerites, gêz'êr-i'tz Giah, gi'â

Gibbar, gib-ar Gibbethon, gib-éth-ón Gibea, gib-ya Gibeath, gfb-yath Gibeath, gfb-yath Gibeon, gfb-yath Gibeonites, gfb-yan -t'z Giblites, gfb-li'tz

Giddalti, gid-ål'ti Giddel, gid'él Gideon, gid'ýon Gideoni, gid-yon-i Gidom, gi'dôm

Gier Eagle, gi'er-ê'gl Gihon, gi'on Gilalai, gil-a-låe Gilboa, gîl-bô-â Gilead, gîl-ŷâd Gileadite, gîl-ŷâd-i't Gilgal, gîl-gâl Giloh, gi-lô Gilonite, gi-lò-ni't Gimzo, jim'zò Ginath, ji-nāth

Ginnetho, jin'eth-d Ginnetho, Jin-ét-no Ginnethon, Jîn-é-třiton Girgashi, gir-gå-shi Girgashites, gir-gåsh-î'tz Gispa, gis-på Gittah-Hepher, git-îa-hê-fêr Gittaim, git-îa-lm Gittite, git-î't Gittites git-î'tz Gittites, git-i'tz Gittith, git-ith

Gizonite, gi'zon-i't Gnidus, ni'důs Goath, gô'ath Golan, gô'lán Golgotha, göl-gö-thå Goliah, gö-li-a Goliath, gö-li-ath Gomer, gö-mer Gomorrah, gő-mór/á Gopherwood, gő/fér/őőd/ Gorgias, gór-gê/ás

Gorgias, gor-ge-as Gortyna, gór-té-nå Goshen, gổ-shén Gothoniel, gổ-thôn-é-ël Gozan, gổ-zần Graba, grầ-bầ Grecia, grê-sê-å Gudgodah, gůd-gô-då

Guni, gů'ni Gunites, gů-ni'tz Gurbaal, gůr'bå-ål

Haahashtari, hå-å/å/h-åsh-tå-ri Habaiah, hå-bå-ýå Habakuk, håb-å-kak Habaziniah, håb-å-k-t-ni-å Habergeon, håb-é-f-jô-òn Habor, hå-bôr Hachaliah, håk-å-li-å Hachilah, håk-å-li-å Hachmoni, håk-mô-ni

Hachmonite, håk-mun-i't Hada, hå-då Hadad, håd-åd Hadadezer, håd-åd-ê-zer Hadad Rimmon, håd-åd-rim-on

Hadar; hå'dår Hadashah, håd'å-shå Hadassa, hå-dås'å Hadassah, hå-dås'å

Hadattah, hå-dåt-å Hadid, hå'did Hadlai, håd'låë Hadoram, hå-dő-rám Hadrach, håd-rák

Hagab, håg-åb Hagabah, håg-å-bå Hagai, håg-å-è Hagarenes, håg-å-ré'nz Hagarites, håg-å-ri'tz

Haggarites, hāg-ár-i'tz Haggari, hāg-ár-i'tz Haggi, hāg-i-tā Haggiah, hāg-i-tā Haggites, hāg-i'tz Haggites, hāg-i'tz Haggith, hāg-i'tā Hai, hād-i-tā Hakkatan, hāk-á-tān Hakkoz. hāk-oz Hakunha hāk-u-tā

Hakupha, hāk-u-fā Halah, hāl-ā Halae, hāl-āk Hallul, hāl-āl Halli, hāl-li

Hallelujah, hål-ê-lu-jåh Haloesh, hål-ô-ësh Hamath, hå-måth Hamathite, håm-åth-i/t

Hamath Zobah, hå-måth-zo-ba Hammath, håm'ath Hammedatha, ham-éd-éth-a Hamelech, håm'ê-lêk Hamital, håm'ê-tål

Hammoleketh, håm-òl-e-keth Hammon, ham-on Hamonah, ham-ô-na Hamon Gog, hằm'ôn gốg' Hamoth Dor, hà'môth dôr'

Hamuel, hām'du-ēl
Hamul, hām'du-ēl
Hamulites, hām'dū-i'tz
Hamulites, hām'dū-i'tz
Hamutal, hā-mu'tāl
Hanamcel, hā-nām'é-él
Hanamcel, hān-ān-ē'-é'l

Hanani, hån-ån-i Hananiah, hån-ån-i-å Hanes, hå-nê'z Haniel, hå-ni-el Hannah, hån-å

Hannathon, hần-cả-thôn Hanniel, hần-cả-ch Hanoch, hần-cỏk Hanoch, hần-còk-i'tz Hanochies, hần-còk-i'tz Hapharaim, haf-a-ra'im Haradah, hår-å-då Haraiah, hå-rå-i-å

Haran, hå-rån Hararite, hår-å-ri't Harbona, hår-bo-nå Harbonah, bår-bô-nå

Hareph, hå-reth Hareth, hå-reth Harhas, hå-raz Harhata, hår-å-tå Harbur, hår-år Harim, hå-rim Hariph, hå-rif Harnepher, hår-ne-fer

Harodite, hår-ö-dit Haroeh, hår-ö-ch Harorite, hå-rô-i't Harosheth, har-o-sheth

Harsha, hår-shå Harum, hår-um narum, hār-um Harumaph, hār-u'māf Harumeth, hār-u'mēth Haruphite, hār-u'fi't Haruz, hār-dz Hasadiah, hās-ā-di'ā Hasahabiah, hās-ā-bi'ā Hashabiah, hās-ā-bi'ā Hashabab, hās-ā-bi'a Hashabnah, håsh-åb-nå Hashabniah, håsh-åb-ni-å Hashbadana, håsh-båd-å-nå Hashem, hå-shem Hashmonah, håsh-mòʻnå Hashum, håsh-um Hashupha, hå-shô-få Hasrah, håz-rå Hassah, hås-å Hassenaah, hås-é-nå-å Hassupha, hås-shô-få Hatach, hå-tåk Hathath, hå-thåth Hathath, håć-thāth
Hatita, hāt-ć-tā
Hattil, hāt-ć²ll
Hattipha, hāt-ć-fā
Hattush, hāt-ćash
Hauran, hāt-rān
Havilah, hāv-ć-lā
Havoth Jair, hā-vōth-jā-ſr
Hazajah, hāz-ā-ć-lā
Hazajah, hā-z-ā-ć-lā Hazaiah, hå-zå-ýå Hazar Adda, hā'zār-ād'ā Hazar Enan, hā'zār-ē'nān Hazar Gaddah, hå'zår-gåd'å Hazar Hatticon, hā-zar-hat-e-kon Hazar Maveth, hå-zår-må-veth Hazaroth, haz-a-roth Hazar Shuel, hå-zår-shu-el Hazar Susah, hā'zār-shô'zā Hazar Susim, há-zár-su-zím Hazel Elponi, há-zár-su-zím Hazerim, ház-ér-ím Hazeroth, ház-ér-óth Hazer Shusim, hå'zer-shô'zim Hazezon, håz'e-zon Haziel, håz-ê-êl Hazor, hå-zor Hazubah, håz-u-bå Heberites, hė-ber-i'tz Hebrews, he'bro'z Hebronites, hê-brôn-i'tz Hegai, hêg-'âê Hege, hêj-'ê Helam, hệ-lầm Helbah, hệl-bầ Helehiah, hél-ki²å Heldai, hél²dåê Heled, hé²léd Helekites, hêl'ê-ki'tz Heleph, hê-lêf Helez, hê'lêz Heli, hê'li Helkai, hél-kaé Helkath, hél-kath Helkath Hazarim, hél-kath haz-å-Helkias, hel-ki-ås Helon, hé-lon Heman, hê'man Hemdan, hêm²dån Hena, hể²nằ Henadad, hển-tả-dåd Henoch, hệ-nỏk Hepher, hệ-fệr Hepherites, hê-fêr-i'tz Hephzibah, hēf-zê-bā Heres, hê-rê-z Heresh, hể-rẻsh Hermas, hẻr-mås Hermogenes, her-môg-ê-nê'z Hermon, hér'mòn Hermonites, hér'mòn-it'z

Herod, her-od Herodians, hê-rô-de-ảns Herodias, hê-rô-de-ảs Heseb, hê-sêb Hesed, hê-sêd Heshbon, hesh'bon Heshbon, nesh-bon Heshbon, hésh'món Hethlon, héth'dón Hezeki, héz'é-ki Hezekiah, héz-é-ki'å Hezer, hézér Hezia, hê-zi-â Hezir, hê-zî-r Hezrai, hêz-râê Hezro, hêz-rô Hezron, hez-ron Hezronites, hez-ron-i'tz Hiddai, hľd-åê Hiddekel, kľd-ê-kěl Hiel, hi'el Hiereel, hi'dr-ê'dl Hieremoth, hi-dr'ê-môth Hierielus, hi-ér-é/é-lus Hiermas, hi-ér-mås Hieronymus, hi-ê-rôn'ê-můs Higgaion, hlg-åê'ôn Hilen, hl'lên Hilkiah, hil-ki-å Hillel, hil-el Hinnom, hin-dm Hirah, hī'rā Hiram, hi'rām Hiramus, hīr'kā'nus Hiskijah, hīs-ki'jā Hittites, hīt'i'tz Hivites, hī'vi'tz Hoba, ho-ba Hobab, ho'bab Hobah, ho'ba Hodaiah, hô-då-ŷå Hodaviah, hô-då-vi-å Hodeva, hô-dê-vå Hodevah, hồ-dê'và Hodiah, hồ-di'a Hodijah, hô-di-jå Hodish, hô-di-jå Hodish, hôg-lå Hoham, hô-hām Holen, hô-lēn Holofernes, hol-ô-fér-nê'z Homan, hồ/mẫn Hophni, hồf/ni Hophra, hồf-rắ Horam, hồ-rắm Horeb, hồ-reb Horhagidgad, hor-håg-id-gåd Hori, hô'ri Horims, hô-rîms Horites, hô-ri'tz Hormah, hòr-mā Horonaim, hor-o-na-im Horonites, hor'o-ni'tz Hosa, hô-sa Hosanna, hô-zản-â Hosea, hô-ze-å Hoshaiah, hòsh-å-ŷå Hoshama, hòsh'å-må Hoshea, hò-shê'å Hoshea, hô-she-a Hotham, hô-thầm Hothir, hô-thần Hothir, hô-thầr Hukkock, hắk-lòk Huldah, hắl-dầ Humtah, hằm-tầh Huphamites, hu-tầm-i'tz Huppah, hup-a Huppim, hup-im Hurai, hu-rae Huram, hu'ram Huri, hu-ri

Hushah, hu'shå
Hushai, hu'shå
Husham, hu'shåm
Hushathite, hūsh'ā-thi't
Hushim, hūsh'im
Hushubah, hūsh'u-bå
Hushubah, hūsh'u-bå
Huz, hō'z
Huzoth, hū'z-åb
Huzzab, hūz'ab
Hydaspes, hi-dās'pēs
Hyena, hi-ē'nā
Hymeneus, hīm-ē-nē'ās

Ibhar, ih-har Ibleam, îb-lê-âm Ibneiah, îb-ni-â Ibnijah, îb-ni-jă Ibri, îb-rê Ibzan, ib-zan Ichabod, ik-a-bod Iconium, i-kô-nê-ům Idalan, îd-â-lân Idbash, îd-bâsh Iddo, îd-ô Iduel, îd-u-êl Idumæa, id-u-me-a Idumæans, id-u-mê'ans Igal, i'gål Igdaliah, ig-då-li'å Igeabarim, îg-de-lab-la-rîm Igeal, îg-de-la Ijou, î'-jôn Ikkesh, îk-desh Ilai, i-låė Imla, îm'lâ Imlah, îm'lâ Immah, îm'âh Immanuel, îm-an-u-el Immer, îm'ér Imna, îm'nă Imnah, îm'nă Imrah, îm'ră Imri, îm'ri Iota, î-ô'tă Iphedeiah, if-e-di-a Ira, i-rå Irad, i-rad Iri, i-ri Irijah, 1-ri-ja Irnahash, ir'nå-håsh Iron, i'ron Irpeel, ir-pe-el Irshemish, ir-she-mish Iru, i'rô Isaiah, i-zā-ŷā Iscah, is-kā Iscariot, îs-kâr-ê-ôt Isdael, iz-dâ-êl Ishbah, ish-ba Ishbak, ish-bak Ishbi Benob, Ish'bi-bê'nob Ishbosheth, Ish'bò-shèth Ishi, i'shi Ishiah, i'she-å Ishijah, 1-shi-ja Ishma, 1sh-ma Ishmael, 1sh-ma-el Ishmaelites, ish-ma-el-it'z Ishmaiah, ish-mā'ýā Ishmerai, ish-mē-rāi Ishod, ishod Ishpan, ish'-pan Ishtob, ish'-tob Ishua, ish'-u-a Ishuai, ish'-u-aë Ismachiah, is-mā-ki-a Ismaiah, is-må-ýå Ispah, is-pa Israel, iz-ra-él

Israelites, Iz-ra-el-it'z

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'.—on', was', at'.—good'.—w, o.—y, e, or i.—i, u.

Issaehar, is-å-kår Istalcurus, is-tal-ku-rus Isui, İs'u-i Isuites, İs'u-it'z Ithai, İth'åê Ithamar, ith-a-mar Ithiel, îth-e-el Ithmah, îth-mâ Ithman, îth-nân Ithra, îth-râ Ithran, ithiran Ithream, Ith-re-am Ithrites, Ith-ri'tz Ittah Kazin, ît'a-kâ'zîn Ittai, Ît-âê Iturea, ît-u-rê-ă Ivah, Î-vâ Izehar, iz-ê-hâr Izhar, iz-âr Izharite, fz-har-i't Izrahiah, fz-ra-hi-a Izrahite, îz-ra-hi't Izraiah, iz-râ-î-â Izreel, îz-rê-êl Izri, îz-rê Izrites, iz-ri'tz

Jaakan, jå-å-kån
Jaakobah, jå-åk-ó-bå
Jaala, jå-å-lå
Jaalah, jå-å-lå
Jaalam, jå-å-låm
Jaanai, jå-å-håè Jaareoragim, jā-ār-ē-òr'ā-gim Jaasania, jā-ās-ā-ni'ā Jaasau, jā-ās-ā-ni'ā Jaasau, jā-ās-ā-Jaasau, jā-ās-ā-ēl Jahaza, jā-hā-zā Jahaza, jå-hå-zå
Jahazah, jå-hå-zåJahaziah, jå-hå-zi-å
Jahaziel, jå-hå-zi-čl
Jahdai, jå-då-i'
Jahdiel, jå-då-čl
Jahdo, jå-då-d
Jahleel, jå-lå-d
Jahleel, jå-lå-čl
Jahnai, jå-må-i
Jahzah, jå-zå
Jahzeel, jå-lä-čl

Jahzeel, já/zé-él Jahziel, já/zí-él Jahzeelites, já/zé-él-i'tz Jahzerah, já/zé-rá

Jair, jå-Ir Jairites, jå-Ir-i'tz Jairus, jå-ĉ-rūs Jakan, jåk-ån

Jakeh, jåk'ê Jakim, jå'kim Jakim, jākim Jakkim, jākim Jalon, jālon Jambres, jāmibre'z Jambri, jāmin Jamin, jālonin Jamin, jā-mīn
Jaminites, jā-mīn-i'tz
Jamleeb, jām'lēk
Jamnan, jām'nān
Jamnia, jām'nā-ā
Jamnies, jām'ni'tz
Janna, jān'ā
Janna, jān'ā Jannes, jån-é'z Janoah, jå-nô-å Janoah, jā-nô-lā
Janohah, jā-nô-lā
Janum, jā-nô-lā
Janum, jā-nôm
Japhet, jā-frēt
Japheth, jā-frēt
Japhlet, jā-frēt
Japhleti, jā-frēt
Japhleti, jā-frēt
Japhleti, jā-frēt
Japhleti, jā-frēt
Jarah, jā-rā
Jarah, jā-rā
Jarah, jā-rā
Jares, jā-rē
Jaresiah, jā-rē-si-fa
Jarha, jā-rā-frēt Jaresian, jar-e-si-a Jarha, jār-fā Jarib, jā'-rīb Jarmuth, jār-mūth Jaroah, jā-rō'-ā Jasael, jās-fā-ēl Jashem, jā'-shēm Jashen, jā'-shēm Jashen, jā'shén
Jashobeam, jāsh'ô-bê-ām
Jashub, jāsh'ab
Jashubi Lehem, jāsh'ab-i lê'hêm
Jashubites, jāsh'ab-i'tz
Jasiel, jā'si'ēl
Jasubus, jā'-su'būs
Jatal, jā'tāl
Jathniel, jāth'ab-ēl
Lattir, jā't'ab Jathniel, jath-i Jattir, jåt-ér Javan, jå-vån Jazar, jå-zår Jaziel, jå-zë-él Jaziz, jå-ziz Jearim, jê'-å-rīm Jeaterai, jê-åt'-ê-råê Jeberechia, jê-ber-ê-ki'-å Jebus, jé-bůs Jebusi, jéb-u-si Jebusi, jeb-u-si Jebusites, jeb-u-si'tz Jecamiah, jek-a-mi-a Jecoliah, jek-a-li-a Jecoliah, jek-a-li-a Jedaia, je-dae-a Jedaia, je-dae-a Jedaia, jé-dåé-å
Jedaiah, jé-dåé-å
Jeddeus, jéd-é-ås
Jeddu, jéd-u
Jedediah, jéd-é-di-å
Jedeiah, jé-di-å
Jediael, jé-di-å
Jediael, jé-di-å
Jediael, jé-di-å
Jediah, jéd-é-å
Jediah, jéd-é-å
Jeduthun, jéd-u-thun
Jeeli, jé-é-i
Jeezer, jé-éz-ér Jeezer, jê-êz-êr
Jeezerites, jê-êz-êr-i'tz [thå
Jegar Sahadutha, jê-går så-hå-du'
Jehaleel, jê-hål-ê-êl
Jehaziel, jê-håz-i-êl
Jeheia, jê-hñz-i-êl
Jeheia, jê-hi-êl
Jehezekel, jê-hêz-ê-kêl
Jeheiah, jê-hi-âz-i-êl
Jehiah, jê-hi-âz-i-êl
Jehiah, jê-hi-âz-i-êl
Jehiah, jê-hi-âz-i-êl
Jehishi, jê-hi-âz-i-êl
Jehishai, jê-hi-âz-î-êl
Jehishai, jê-hi-âz-î-âl
Jehishai, jê-hi-âz-î-âl Jeezer, jê-éz-ér

Jehoadah, jê-hô-ā-dā
Jehoadden, jê-hô-ād-án
Jehoahaz, jê-hô-â-hāz
Jehoash, jê-hô-â-hāz
Jehohadah, jê-hô-hā-dā
Jehohanan, jê-hô-hā-nān
Jehoiachin, jê-hāê-ā-kīn
Jehoiada, jê-hāê-ā-kīn
Jehoiakan, jê-hāê-ā-kīn Jenoiada, je-háe-á-då Jehoiakim, jé-háé-á-kim Jehoiarib, jé-háé-á-rib Jehonadab, jé-hón-á-dåb Jehonathan, jé-hón-á-thần Jehoram, jé-hór-ám Jehoram, jê-hôsha-latar Jehoram, jê-hôsha-latar Jehoshabeath, jê-hôsh-latar Jehoshabeath, jê-hôsh-latar Jehoshaba, jê-hôsh-latar Jehoshaba, jê-hôsh-latar Jehovah, jê-hôsh-latar Jehovah, jê-hôsh-latar Jehovah, jê-hôsh-latar Jehovah, jê-hôsh-latar Jehovah, jê-hôsh-latar Jehovah, jê-hab-latar Jehovah, jê-hab-latar Jehovah, jê-hab-latar Jehovah, jê-hab-latar Jehovah, jê-hab-latar Jehovah, jê-hab-latar Jekabzel, jê-kâb-ze-êl Jekabzel, jê Jekameam, jék-å-mê'âm Jekamiah, jék-å-mi'â Jekuthiel, jê-ku'thi-él Jemimah, jê-mi'mâ Jemuel, jêm'u-él Jephtha, jefthå Jephunnah, je-fun'å Jerah, jê'ra Jerahn, jěr-ta-mê'l
Jerahmeelites, jér-ta-mê'l
Jerahmeelites, jér-ta-mê'l-i'tz
Jerachus, jér-tê-kůs
Jered, jér-tê-màte
Jeremai, jér-tê-màte
Jeremoth, jér-tê-mòth
Jeremoth, jér-ta-mòth
Jeremoth Jeremouth, jér-é-mouth Jeriah, jé-ri-ta Jaribai, jé-ré-baé Jericho, jér-é-kô Jeriel, jér-é-él Jerijah, jê-ri-jā Jerimoth, jē-re-oth Jerioth, jê-re-oth Jerodom, jer-ô-bô-âm Jerodon, jer-ô-dôn Jerodon, jór-6-dőn
Jeroham, jór-6-dőn
Jerubbaal, jér-űb-á-ál
Jerubesheth, jér-űb-á-shéta
Jerusel, jér-ú-él
Jerusalem, jé-rő-shá
Jesaiah, jé-ső-á-lém
Jesaiah, jé-ső-á-á-í-á
Jeshanah, jésh-á-í-á
Jeshanah, jésh-á-í-á Jeshanalı, jesh-a-na Jesharelah, jésh-ér-é-la Jesharelah, jésh-ér-é-la Jeshebeah, jésh-éb-é-a Jesher, jésh-éb-é-a Jesher, jésh-ér Jesher, jessner Jeshimon, jesh-ê-mon Jeshishai, jeshish-âe Jeshohaiah, jesh-ô-hāe-â Jeshua, jesh-u-ā Jeshurun, jesh-u-rūn Jeshurun, Jeshau-run Jesiah, jé-si'ah Jesimiel, jé-sim-é-él Jesse, jés-é Jesua, jés-u-á Jesui, jés-u-i Jesus, jé-sűs Jesher, jé-friér Jether, jê'thêr Jetheth, jê'thêth Jethla, jê'th'lâ Jethro, jêth'rô

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 3 2'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Jetur, jê-tûr Jeuel, ju-el Jeush, jê-dsh Jeuz, jê-dz Jewre, jű-ré Jezaniah, jéz-å-ni-å Jezabel, jéz-å-běl Jezelus, jê-zê-lůs Jezelus, jê-zê-lûs
Jezer, jê-zêr
Jezerites, jê-zêr-i/tz
Jeziel, jê-zi-î-î
Jeziel, jê-zi-î
Jeziel, jê-zi-î
Jeziel, jê-zi-î
Jeziel, jê-zi-î
Jeziel, jê-zi-î
Jeznel, jê-z-î
Jezrelite, jê-z-î
Jezreelite, jê-z-î-î
Jezreelites, jê-z-î-î-î-î
Jezreelites, jê-z-î-î-î-î-î
Jisam, jîb-î-î
Jimla, jîm-î
Î
Jimla, jîm-î
Î Jimna, jim-na Jimnah, jim-na Jimnites, jim-ni'tés Jiphtah, jif'ta Jiphthanel, jif-than'el Joab, jo-åb Joachaz, jó-å-chåz Joadanus, jð-å-då-nůs Joah, jð-å Joahaz, jô-a-haz Joakim, jô-å-kim Joanna, jô-ån-å Joannan, jô-ản-ản Joash, jô-ảsh Joatham, jô-å-thâm Joazabdus, jô-å-zắb-dűs Job, jô/b Jobah, jô-bab Joehebed, jôk-tê-bêd Joda, jô-têd Joed, jô-têd Joel, jô-têd Joelah, jô-é-lah Joezer, jô-é-zér Jogbeah, jògʻbê-å Jogli, jóg-lé Joha, jó-há Johanan, jô-hằn'ân Joiada, jòé-å'då Joiakim, jôé-å-kim Joiarib, jôé-å-rib Jokdeam, jôk-dê-âm Jokim, jô-kim Jokmean, jôk/mê-ân Jokneam, jôk/nê-âm Jokshan, jôk/shân Jokshan, jôk/shân Jokthel, jôk/thô-čl Jonadab, jôn-â-dâb Jonah, jô-nâ Jonathan, jón-å-thån Jonath Elim Rechochim, jô-nåthê-lîm-rêk-6-kîm

Joppa, jôp²å Jora, jô²rå Jorai, jô-raê Joram, jô'råm Jordan, jôr'dån Joribas, jôr'ê-bås Jorim, jô'rim Jorkoam, jór-kô-åm Josabad, jós-å-båd Josaphat, jós-å-fåt Josaphat, još-a-fat Josaphias, još-â-fi-as Jose, jô-sê Josedech, jôs-ê-dêk Josecl, jô-sê-êl Joshabad, jôsh-â-bâd Joshah, jô-shâ Joshaphat, jósh-å-fåt

Joshaviah, jósh-ā-vi-ā
Joshbekasha, jósh-běk-â-sha
Joshua, jós-h-d
Josiah, jó-si-â
Josias, jó-si-â
Josibiah, jós-ĉ-bi-â
Josibiah, jós-ĉ-bi-â Josiphiah, jós-é-fi-å Josiphus, jó-si-fűs Jotbah, jót-bå Jotbath, jòt-bath Jotbatha, jót-bå-thå Jotham, jó-thåm Jozabad, józ-å-båd Jozabad, józ-á-båd
Jozachar, józ-á-kår
Jozachar, józ-á-kår
Jozadak, józ-á-dåk
Judah, ju-då
Judæa, jő-dé-få
Judith, jő-díth
Juel, jő-fð
Julia, jő-fð-å
Junia, jó-fö-å
Jushabhesed, jűsh-åb-é-séd
Justus, jő-fős Justus, jus-tus Juthah, jut-ha

Kabzeel, kåb-ze-el Kades, kå-dê'z Kadesh, kå-desh Kadesh Barnea, kå-desh-bår-nê-å Kadmiel, kåd'mê-êl Kadmenites, kåd-men-i'tz Kallai, kål-låe Kanah, kå-nå Kareah, kå-re-å Karkaa, kår-kå-å Karkor, kår-kor Karnaim, kår-nå-im Kartah, kår-tå Kartan, kår-tån Kedar, kê-dår Kedemah, kédé-ma Kedemoth, kěď-é-môth Kedesh, kê'-děsh Kehelathah, kê-hêl-å-tliå Keilah, ki-lå Kelaiah, kê-lå-ýå Kelita, kêl-é-tå Kelhathhazurin, kél'håth-håz-u-rin Kemuel, kém'u-él Kenah, kê'nå Kenan, kê-nân Kenath, kê-nâth Kenaz, kê-nâz Kenites, kê-ni'tz Kennizzites, ken'iz-i'tz Kerenhappuch, ker'en-hap'ak Kerioth, kê-rê-ôth Keros, kê-rôs Keturah, kê-tu-ra Kezia, kê-zi-a Keziz, kê-zîz Kibroth Hattaavah, kib-roth-hat-aå-vå Kibzaim, kib-zå-im Kidron, kid-ron Kinah, ki-nå Kinah, ki-nå
Kirharaseth, kir-hår-å-sétli
Kirheresh, kir-hér-å-sétli
Kerieth, kir-å-čtli
Kirjath, kir-jå-dli
Kirjath Arba, kir-jå-dli-år-bå
Kirjath Arim, kir-jå-dli-år-m
Kirjath Arim, kir-jå-dli-år-år-ås
Kirjath Arius, kir-jå-dli-å-å-å-ås
Kirjath Baal, kir-jå-dli-ba-å-ål
Kirjath Huzoth, kir-jå-dli-bu-zo-dli
Kirjath Huzoth, kir-jå-dli-ba-å-li
Kirjath Jearim, kir-jå-dli-ja-dli
Kirjath Jearim, kir-jå-dli-ja-dli
Kirjath Sanneh, kir-jå-dli-så-n-dli Kirjath Sanneh, kir-jath sån-å Kirjath Sepher, kir-jath sê-fêr Kirioth, kir-ê-oth

Kishi, kish-i

Kishion, kîsh'ê-ðu Kishon, ki'shon Kison, ki'sôn Kitlish, kīt'līsh Kitron, kīt'rôn Kittim, kît'îm Koa, kô'â Kohath, kô-håth Kohathites, koʻhath-i'tz Kolaiah, koʻla-ya Kora, kô-rå Koraites, ko-ra-i'tz Korathites, koʻrath-i'tz Kore, koʻre Korhite, koʻrhi't Korhites, kôr-hi-tê z Korites, kôr-it'z Kushaiah, kůsh-åê-ŷå

Laadah, lå-å-då Laadan, lå-å-dån Labana, låb-å-nå Lachish, lå-kish Lacunus, lå-ku-nus Ladan, lå-dån Lael, lå-el Lahad, lå-håd Lahairoi, lå-håê-råê Lahman, lå-mån Lahmas, lå-mås Lahmi, lå-mê Laish, lå-lish Lakum, lå-küm Lamech, lå-mek Lapidoth, låp-é-doth Lasea, lå-sê-å Lashah, lå-shå Lasharon, lå-shå-ron Lasthenes, lås-thê-nês Lazarus, låz-å-rus Leah, lé-a Lebanah, léb-å-nå Lebanon, léb-å-nôn Lebaoth, léb-å-ôth Lebbeus, léb-ê-ûs Lebonah, lê-bỏ-na Lechah, lê-kar Lehabim, le'ha-bim Lehi, lê-hi Lemuel, lém-u-él Leshem, lê-shêm Lettus, lêt-ushim, lêt-u-shim Leummim, lê-ûm'îm Leviathan, lê-vi-a-thân Levis, lê-vîs Levites, lê-vi'tz Leviticus, lê-vît'ê-kûs Libanus, lîb-a-nûs Liban, lîb-nâ Libni, lîb-ni' Libnites, lîb'ni'tz Libya, lîb'ê-å Lignaloes, lig-nal-o'z Ligure, ll'gu'r Likhi, lk'hi Loammi, lô-âm'ı Lodebar, lô-dê-bâr Lodebar, l Lois, lô-is Lo Ruhamah, lô-rô-hå-må Lotan, lô-tần Lothasubus, loth-å-su-bas Lozon, ló-zon Lubim, lú-bim Lubim, lū-bīm Lubims, lū-bīms Lucifer, lu-sê-fēr Lucius, lū-sê-ūs Ludim, lū-dīm Luhith, lū-hīth

Lycaonia, lik-å-ò-nî-å

Lycca, lik-à

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 6 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

ydia, lid-é-å ysanias, ll'så-nê-ås ysia, lis'ê-å ysias, lis'e-as ystra, lis'tra

Iaacah, må-å-kå faachah, må-å-kå Iaachathi, må-ak-å-thê laachathites, må-åk-å-thi'tz laadai, må-åd-åê Iaadiah, må-å-di-å Iaai, må-åê

Iaalch Acrabbim, må-å-le åk-råb-Iaanai, må-å-nåe laarath, må-å-råth laaseiah, må-å-si-å

Iaasiah, må-å-si-å Maath, må-ath Maaz, må-åz Maaziah, må-å-zi-å Mabdai, måb'dåé Macalon, måk'å-lon Maccabæus, måk-å-hė'ůs

Maccahees, måk-å-bê'z Macbenah, måk-be-nåh Machbenai, måk-be-nåe Machbeloth, måk'bê-lôth Machi, må'ki

Machir, må'klr Machirites, må'klr-i'tz Machmas, måk'mås Machnadebai, måk nå de båe Macpelah, måk-pe 1å

Macron, må-kron Madaı, måd'åė Madiabun, må-di'å-bun

Madiah, må-di-å Madian, må-de-ån Madmannah, måd-mån-å

Main, mà-dôn Ma ras, må-él-ås Magar Missabib, må-går mis-å-bib

Magbish, måg-bish Magdala, måg-då-lå Magdalen, mag-da-lên Magdalene, mag-da-lê'n Magdalene, mag-de-êl

Magoiei, mag-uc-ei Magoig, må/gôg Magoissh, måg/pċ-åsh Mahalah, må/hå-lå [ô-néth Mahalath Leoneth, må/hå-låth lé/ Mahalath Maschil, må/hå-låth Mahaleel, må-hå-le-el mås'kll

Mahali, må-hå-li Mahanaim, må-hå-nå/m Mahaneh, må-hå-në Mahanem, må-hå-n-m Maharai, må-hå-råe Mahavites, må-hå-vi'tz

Mahazioth, må-hå-zé-ôth Mahershalalhashbaz, må-hér-shål-Mahlah, må-lå fål-hash-baz Mahli, må-li

Mahlites, må-li'tz Mahlon, må-lon Maianeas, måé-ån'é-as Makas, må-kås Maked, må-ked

Makeloth, mak-é-loth Makkedah, måk-ê'då Maktesh, måk'tesh Malachi, mål'å-ki Malcham, mål-kåm

Malchiah, mål-ki4å Malchiel, mål-ki4ål Malchielites, mål'ki-ël-i'tz Malchijah, mål-ki'jå Malchiram, mål-ki-råm

Malkishuah, mål-ké-shô-å Malchom, mål-kom

Malchus, mål'kås Mallas, mål-ås Mallothi, mål-ô-thi Malluch, mål-uk Mamaias, må-måé-ås Mammon, måm'un můs Mamnitanaimus, måm'nê-tå-nåê' Mamre, måm'rê Mamucus, må-mu'kůs Manaen, mån-å-en Manahath, mån-å-håth Manahem, man'a-hem Manahethites, man-a-heth-i'tz Manasseas, mån-ås-ê-ås Manasseh, må-nås-ê Manassites, må-nås-i'tz Maneh, må-nê

Manhanaim, mån-hå-nå-im Mani, må-ni Manoah, må-nô-å Maoch, må-ok Maon, må-on Maonites, må-6-ni'tz

Marah, må-rå Maralah, mår-å-lå Maranatha, mår-å-nåth-å Mardocheus, mår-dô-kê'ůs Mareshah, mår-é-shå

Marisa, mår'é-så Marmoth, mår-môth Maroth, må-rôth Marrekah, mår-e-kå Marsena, mår-se-nå Martena, mår-te-nå

Maschil, mas-kil Maseloth, mas-e-loth Mashal, må-shål Masman, mås-mån

Masmoth, mås'môth Masrekah, mås-re-kå Massah, mås-å Massias, mås-i-ås Matri, må-tri

Mattan, må-tån Mattanah, måt-å-nå Mattaniah, måt-å-ni-å Mattatha, måt'å-thå Mattathias, måt-å-thi-ås

Mattenai, måt-é-nåé Matthan, måt-thån Matthat, måt-thåt Matthelas, måt-thé-lås Matthias, måt-thi-ås

Mattithiah, måt-ê-thi-å Mazitias, māz-é-ti-us Mazzaroth, måz-å-rôth Meah, mê-å Meani, mê-å-nê

Mearah, mê-å-rå Mebunai, mê-bů-nåê Mecherath, měk-e-rath Mecherathite, mêk-ê-râth-i't Medad, mê-dâd Medalah, měd-å-lå

Medan, mê-dan Medeba, měd'é-bå Media, mê-dê-a Median, mê'dê-ån Meeda, mê-ê-dâ Megiddo, mė-gid-ô Megiddon, mê-gid-on Mehali, mê-hâ-lê

Mehetabel, mê-hêt'a-bêl Mehida, mê-hi'då Mehir, mê'hîr Meholathite, mê-hol'a-thi't

Mehujael, mê-hu-ja-el Mehuman, mê-hů-mån Mehunim, mê-hû-nîm Mehunims, mê-hů-nim'z Mejarkon, mê-jār-kôn

Mekonah, měk-ô-na Melatiah, měl-a-ti-å Melchi, měl-ki Melchiah, měl-ki²å Melchias, měl-ki²åz Melchiel, měl'kê-čl Melchisedek, měl-kis'é-děk

Melchishua, měl-ke-su-å Melea, mě-lé-å Melech, mê-lêk Mellicu, mêl-ê-kû

Melita, měl-e-ta Melzar, měl-zar Memphis, měm-fis Memucan, mê-mů-kån Menahem, měn-a-hém Menan, mê'nan

Mene, mê-nê Menith, mê-nith Menothai, měn-ô-thảê Meonenem, mê-ôn'ê nêm Mephaath, mef-a-ath

Mephibosheth, me-fib-o-sheth Merab, mê-rab Meraiah, mer-å-ya Meraioth, mê-raê-oth Meran, mê'ran

Merari, měr-å-ri Merarites, měr-å-rit/z Merathaim, mer-a-tha'im Mered, me'red

Meremoth, mér-é-móth Meres, mér-és-bå Meribah, mér-é-bå Meribah Kadesh, mér-é-bå kå-désh Meribbaal, mér-fb-bå-ål.

Merimoth, měr'é-môth [å dån Merodach Baladan, mě-rô'dak bål' Merom, mê-rôm

Meronothite, mé-ron-ô-thí t Meroz, mê-rôz Meruth, mê-rûth

Mesech, mê'sêk Mesha, mé-shå Meshach, mé-shåk Meshech, mé-shěk Meshelemiah, měsh-él-é-mi-å

Meshezabel, měsh-êz-a-bêl Meshezabeel, měsh-ěz-a-bê-čl Meshillamith, mesh-il-a-mith Meshillemoth, měsh-ll-é-mòth Meshobah, mě-shô-bà

Meshullam, mê-shûl-âm Meshullemith, mê-shûl-ê-mîth Mesobah, mês-ô-bâ Mesobaite, més-ob-å-i't

Mesopotamia, měs-ô-pô-tå-mê-à Messiah, mes-i-ah Messias, mes-i-as

Meterus, mê-tê-růs Metheg Ammah, mê'theg-am'a Methredath, meth-re-dath

Methusael, me-thu-za-el Methusela, mê-thu-zê-lå Methuselah, mê-thu-zê-lå

Meunim, mê-u'nîm Mezahab, mêz'a-hab Miamin, mi'å-min Mibhar, mib'hår Mibsam, mib-zam Mibzar, mib-zār Micah, mi-cā Micaiah, mi-kāê-ŷā

Micha, mi-kå Michael, mi'ka-el Michan, mi'kan

Michaiah, mik-åê-ýå Michel, mi'kel Michmas, mik-mas Michmash, mik-mash Michmethah, mik-me-tha 785

Michri, mik-ri Michtam, mik-tam Middin, mld'in Midian, mid'e-an Midianites, mid-e-an-i'tz Migdalel, mig'då-lel Migdal Gad, mig-dål-gåd Migdol, mig-dól Migron, mig-rón Migamin, mijrå-min Mikloth, mijrå-min Mikloth, mikrloth Mikneiah, mik-nirå Milalai, milra-lårê Milcah, milraka Milcha, mîl-ka Milchah, mîl-ka Milcom, mil-kôm Millo, mil-ô Mina, mi'nå Miniamin, min-i-å-min Minni, mîn-i Minnith, mîn-îth Minhkad, mîf-kâd Miriam, mîr-e-am Mirma, mîr-mâ Misgab, mîz-gâb Mishael, mîsh-â-êl Mishal, mi'shål Misham, mi'shåm Misheal, mi-shê'ål Mishma, mish'må Mishmanna, mish-man-a Mishraites, mish-rā-i'tz Mispar, mis-pār Mispereth, mis-pe-reth Mispha, mis-fâ Misphah, mis-fâ Misraim, miz-râ-îm im Misrephothmaim, miz'rê-fôth-mã' Mithcah, mith'kã Mitnean, mith-na Mithnite, mfth-nit Mithnidath, mfth-rê-dâth Mizzah, mi-zâr Mizpah, mfz-pâ Mizpah, mfz-pâ Mizpah, mfz-pâ-m Mizzaim, mfz-râ-lm Mizzah, miz'āh Mnason, nā'sôn Moab, mô'āb Moabites, mô'āb-i'tz Moadiah, mô'ā-di'ā Mockmur, mok-mur Mockram, môk-râm Modin, mô-din Moeth, mô-lêth Moladah, môl-â-dâ Molek, mô-lêk Moli, mô-li Molid, mô-lid Moloch, mô-lôk Momdis, môm-dis Moosias, mô-ô-si-as Morashite, mô-rash-i't Morasthite, mô'rås-thi't Mordecai, môr'dê-kåê Moreh, mô-rê Moresheth Gath, mor'esh-eth gath Moriah, mô-ri'à Mosera, mô-sê-râ Moserah, mô-sê-râ Mosoroth, mô-sô-rôth Mosulam, mô-sôl-âm Mosullamon, mô-sůl-ám-ôn Moza, mô-zå Muppim, můp-ím Mushi, mô-shi Mushites, mô'sđit'z Muthlabben, muth'lå-ben Myndus, min'důs Mytelene, mît-ê-lê-nê

Naam, nä-åm Naamah, na-a-ma Naaman, na-a-man Naamathites, nå-am'å-thit'z Naamites, nå-å-mi'tz Naarah, nå-å-rå Naarai, nå-å-råe Naaran, nå-å-rån Naarath, nå-å-råth Naashon, nå-åsh-on Naathus, nå-å-thůs Nabal, nå-bål Nabarias, nab-a-ri-as Nabatheans, nab-a-the-ans Nabathites, nå-båth-i'tz Naboth, nå-bôth Nakon, nå-kon Nachor, nå-kor Nadab, nå-dåb Nadabathe, nå-dåb-å-thê Nagge, någ'ê Nahabi, nå'hå-bi Nahaliel, nå-hå-li-el Nahallal, nå-hål-ål Nahalol, nå-hål-ol Naham, nå-håm Nahamani, nå-håm-å-ni Naharai, hå-hå-rå-Nahash, nå-håsh Nahath, nå-håth Nahbi, nå-bi Nahor, nå-hòr Nahshon, nå-shòn Nahum, nå-hům Naidus, nå-id-ůs Naim, nā-im Nain, nā-in Naioth, nā-e-oth Nanea, nå-nê'â Naomi, nå'ô-mi Napish, nå'ô'sh Naphisi, nåf'ê-si Naphthala, nåf'thå lå Naphthar, nåf-thår Naphtuhim, nåf-tu-him Nasbas, nås-bås Nashon, nå'shôn Nasith, nå'sith Nasor, nå'sôr Nathan, nå-thån Nathanael, nå-thån-å-el Nathanias, nåth-å-ni'ås Nathan Melech, nå-thån mé-lék Naum, nå-um Nave, nå-ve Nazarene, nåz'å-rê'n Nazarenes, nåz'å-rê'nz Nazareth, nåz'å-reth Nazarite, naz-a-ri't Neah, nê-a Neariah, ne-å-ri-å Nebai, hê-ba-e Nebaioth, nê-båê-oth Nebajoth, nê-bå-jôth Neballat, nå-bål-åt Nebat, nê-båt Nebuchadnezzar, něb-u-kåd-něz'ár Nebuchadrezzar, něb-u-kåd-rěz'ár Nebuchasban, něb-u-kås'băn [zdr Nebuchadonosor, něb-u-kô-dôn-ó-Nebuchadonosor, něb-u-kô-dôn-ó-Nebuzaradan, něb-u-zår-á-dån Necho, ně-kô-dån Nechodan, ně-kô-dån Nedabiah, néd-å-bi-å Neemias, né-ê-mi-ås Neginoth, nég-în-ôth Nehelamite, nê-hêl-å-mi't Nehemiah, nê-hê-mi-a Nehemias, nê-hê-mi-as Nehum, nê-hům Nehushta, nê-hůsh-tă

Nebushtah, nê-hûsh'tå Nehushtan, nê-hûsh'tan Neiel, nê-i'el Nekeb, nê-kêb Nekoda, nê-kô-dâ Nemuel, nêm-u-êl Nemuelites, něm'u-ěl-i'tz Nepheg, ně-fěg Nephi, nê-fî Nephis, nê-fîs Nephishesim, nê-fîs-ê-zîm Nephthali, nef-tha-li Nepthoa, nep-tho-a Nephtuim, nef-tu-im Nephusim, nê-fu-sîm Nereus, nê-rê-ûs Nergal, něrígál Nergal Sharezer, něrígál shá-r Neriah, nê-ri-a Nethaneel, nê-thần-ê-êl Nethaniah, nêth-à-ni-à Nethinims, neth-in-ims Netopha, nê-tô-få Netophathi, nê-tôf-å-thi Netophathites, nê-tôf-å-thi'tz Neziah, nê-zi-å Nezib, nê-zi-b Nibbas, nib-ås Nibshan, nib-shan Nicodemus, nik-ô-dê-mûs Nicolaitanes, nīk-ô-lā'īt-ānz' Nicolas, nīk'ô-lās Nimrah, nim-rå Nimrim, nim'rim Nimshi, nim'shi Nineve, nîn-ê-vê Nineveh, nîn-ê-vê Ninevites, nîn-ê-vi'tz Nisan, ni-zan Nisroch, niz-rok Noadiah, no-å-di-å Noah, no-å-Nobah, nô-ba Nodab, nô-dåb Noeba, nô-e-ba Noga, nô-gå Nogah, noʻga Nohah, noʻha Nomades, nomʻa-de'z Nophah, no-få Nomenius, no-mê-nê-ûs Nymphas, nîm-fâs

Obadiah, ô-bå-di-å
Obal, ô-bå-di-å
Obal, ô-bå-di
Obal, ô-bå-di-å
Obal, ô-bå-di
Obal, ô-bå-di
Ochiel, ô-ki-ðl
Ochiel, ô-ki-ðl
Ocidelus, ôs-ĉ-dô-lås
Ocian, ôs-ĉ-nå
Ocran, ôk-rån
Oded, ô-dô-di-åm
Odonarkes, ô-dô-når-kêz
Obad, ô-håd
Obel, ô-håd
Olamus, ol-å-mås
Olymphas, ô-lǐm-fås
Omaerus, ôm-å-ĉ-růs
Omar, ô-mår
Omega, ô-må-gå
Omri, ôm-ri
Onesimus, ôn-ĉ-ŝ-ŝ-růs
Oniares, ô-ni-ŝ-rò-z
Oniares, ô-ni-ŝ-rò-z
Onias, ô-ni-ŝ-s
Ono, ô-nô
Onus, ô-nôs
Onys, ô-nôs
Onys, ô-ni-ŝ-s
Onys, ô-ni-ŝ-s
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Onys, ô-ni-ŝ-s

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good—w, o—y, e or i—i, u.

Onyx, ô'nîks Ophel, ô'fêl Ophir, ô'fîr Ophni, ôf'nê Ophra, df-rå Oreb, d-reb Oren, 6-ren Oran, 6-ri-on Orion, 6-ri-on Ornan, or-on Orphah, or-fa Orthosias, or-tho-se-as Osaias, ô-så'ê'as Oseas, ô-sê'as Osee, ô'sê Oshea, ô-shê-å Ospray, os'prå' Ossifrage, os'ê-frå'j Othni, oth'nê Othniel, oth-ne-el Othonias, oth-o-ni-as Ozem, d-zem Ozias, d-zi-as Oziel, dz-e-el Ozni, dz-ne Oznites, oz-ni'tz Ozora, o-zo-ra

Paarai, på-å-rå-è Padan Aram, på-dån-å-råm Pagiel, påj-i-èl Pahath Moab, på-håth mô-åb

Pai, på'é
Palal, på'lål
Palestine, pål'és-ti'n
Pallu, Pål'u Palluites, pål-u-i/tz Palti, pål-ti Paltiel, pål-ti-el Paltite, pål-ti-el Pantie, pal-iri Pannag, pån-åg Paradise, på-rå-di's Paran, på-rån Parbar, pår-bår

Parmashta, pår-måsh-tå Parmenas, pår-mê-nås Parnach, pår-nåk

Parnath, pār-nāk Parnath, pār-nātti Parosh, pār-nātti Parsandatha, pār-shān-dā-thā Parua, par-u-ā Parvaim, pār-vā-līm Pasdamņin pār-dām-tīn Pasach, på-såk
Pasdammin, påz-dåm-in
Pascah, på-sč-lå
Pashur, påsh-in
Passover, pås-i-vėl
Patara, påt-i-a-rå
Pateoli, på-ti-č-li
Patheus, på-ti-č-ds
Pathrus, påtli-ròs
Pathrusim, påtli-rō-sim
Patrobas, påt-rō-bås
Pau, på
Pedahel, pěd-i-hèl
Padahzur, pėd-i-a-rå
Padahzur, pėd-i-a-rå

redahel, péd-å-hél Padahzur, péd-å-zår Pedaiah, péd-åé-å Pekah, pék-å-hí-å Pekahiah, pék-å-hí-å Pekod, pék-kód Pelaiah, pél-å-i-å Pelatiah, pěl-å-i-å

Pelatiah, pěl-å-ti-å
Peleg, pê-lèg
Peleg, pê-lèt
Peleth, pê-lèth Pelethites, pê-lêth-i'tz Pelias, pê-li-as

Pelonite, Pel-on-i't Peniel, pê-ni-êl Peninnah, pê-nin-â

Penninah, pění-i-nå
Pentapolis, pěn-tápí-ô-lis
Pentapolis, pěn-tá-tuk
Pentecost, péní-tá-tuk
Penuel, pě-nu-či
Penuel, pě-nu-či
Perazim, pěrí-á-zim
Peresh, pérí-á-zim
Peres Uzza, pěí-rêz uzí-zá
Perga, pěrí-gá-môs
Perida, pê-ri-dá
Perizzites, pěrí-i-tz Perizzites, per-iz-i'tz Perizzites, pēr-iz-itz Permenas, pēr-mē-nās Peruda, pēr-u-dā Pethahiah, pēth-ā-hi-a Pethuel, pēth-u-dē Pethuel, pēth-u-dē Peulthai, pē-ul-thāē Phacareth, fāk-ā-rēth Phalsiur, fāk-ā-sīr Phaldaius, fāl-dāē'dīs Phaleas, fāl-džās Phaleg, fā'lē'g Phalu, fāl'u Phalti, fāl'ti Phaltiel, fål'ti-él Phanuel, få-nu'él Pharacim, får'å-sim Pharaoh, få-rå-8 Pharathoni, får-å-tho'n. Pharez, få-rêz Pharezites, får'éz-i'tz Pharisees, får'é-sê'z Pharosh, få-rosh Pharphar, får-får Pharzites, får-zi/tz Phaseah, få-sê-å Phaselis, få-sê-lîs Phasiron, fås-é'rôn Phebe, fê'bê Phenice, fê-ni-sê Phibeseth, fib-e-seth Phicol, fi-kôl Philarches, fi-lår/kê'z Philarches, fi-lår/kê'z Philemon, fīl-ê'môn Philetus, fi-lê'tůs Philistia, fīl-īs-tê-å Philistim, fīl-īs-tîm Philistines, fil-is-ti'ns Philologus, fe-lòl-o-gus

Philometer, fil-o-me-tor Phineas, fin'e-as Phinehas, fin-é-as Phison, fi-son Phlegon, flé-gon Phoros, fô-ros Phurah, fu-ra Phuvah, fu-va Phygellus, fê-jêl'ds Phylacteries, fi-låk'tê-r'êz Pihahiroth, pi-ha-hi-roth Pildash, pil-dash

Piletha, pil-é-thà Piltai, pil-tàè Pinon, pi-non Pira, pi-ra Piram, pi'ram Pirathon, pir-a-thon

Pirathonite, plr-athon Pisgah, pls-ga Pison, pi-son Pispah, pls-pa Pithon, pi-spah Pithon, pi-spah Pochereth, pok-e-reth

Pontius Pilate, pon'sc-us-pi'la't Poratha, por'a-tha Potiphar, pot'c-far Potiphar, pot'c-far Potiphera, pòt-ê-fê'rà Prochorus, prok'o-rus

Puah, pu-å

Pudens, pu'dén'z Puhites, pu'hi'tz Punites, pu'ni'tz Punon, pu'nôn Pur, pur Purim, pu'rim Putiel, pu'tê-êl Pygarg, pi'garg

Raamah, rå-å-må Raamiah, rå-å-mi'å Raamses, rå-åm'sê'z Rabbah, råb'å Rabbath, råb'åth Rabbi, råb'i Rabbith, råb'ith Rabboni, råb-6/ni Rabmag, råb/måg Rahsaces, råh-så-sê'z

Rabsaris, råb'så-ris Rabshakeh, råb'shå-kê Raca, rå'kå Racab, rå'kåb Racha, rå'kå Rachab, rå-kåb Raddai, råd-åå Ragau, rādae Ragau, rāda Rages, rāda Ragua, rāgdu-ā Raguel, rādae Rahab, rādab Rahan, rå-håm Rakem, rå-kėm Rakkath, råk-åth Rakkon, råk-ón Rama, rå-må Ramah, rå-må Ramath, rå-måth Ramathaim, rām-ā-thā'im Ramathaim, rām-ā-thā'im Ramathem, rām'ā-thêm Ramath Lehi, rām'ā-thi't Ramath Lehi, rām'āth-lê'i

Ramath Mispe, rå-måth-mis-på Rameses, råm-ê-sê-z Ramiah, rå-mi-å Ramoth Gilead, rå-moth-gil-ýåd

Rapha, rå-få Raphael, råf-å-el Raphah, rå-få

Raphaim, råf-å-im Raphon, rå-fon Raphu, rå-få Rassis, rås-i'z Rathumus, råth-u-mus Razis, rå-zi'z Reaiah, rê-åê-ya Reba, ré-ba Rebecca, rê-bêk-å

Rechab, rê'kāb Rechabites, rek-a-bi'tz Rechah, rê-kā Reelaiah, rê-êl-åê-ŷå Reelias, re-el-i-as Recsaias, rê-ê-sâé-as

Regem, rê-jêm Regemmelech, rê-jêm-ê-lêk Regom, rê-gôm Rehabiah, rê-hâ-bi-â Rehob, rê-ôb

Rehoboam, ré-hô-bô-am Rehoboth, rê-hô-bôth Rehu, rê'hů Rehum, rê-hům Rei, rê-i

Rekem, rê'kêm Remaliah, rêm'â-li-â Remeth, rêm'êth Remmon Methoar, rêm'ôn-mèth-ô-

Remphan, rem-fan Remphis, rem-fis Rephael, ref-a-el 3 E 2

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2 3 4 5 7 6 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Rephah, ref-a Rephaian, ref-å-ŷå Rephaim, ref-å-im Rephaims, ref-a-im'z Rephalms, ref-a-lm z Resen, rê-sên Resheph, rê-shêf Reuben, rô-bên Reuel, rô-êl Reumah, rô-må Rezeph, ré-zéf Rezia, rê-zê-a Rezin, rê-zîn Rezon, rê-zôn Rhegium, rê-jê-ûm Rhesa, rê-sâ Rhoda, ro-då Rhodochus, ròd-o-kus Ribai, ri-bae Riblah, rib-la Rimmon, rim'on Rimmon Parez, rim-da na-rez Rinnah, rin-nå Riphath, ri'fath Rispah, rīs-pā Rissah, rīs-fā Rithmah, rīth-mā Rogelim, rô-gê-lîm Rohgah, rô-gâ Roimus, rô-e-müs Romamtiezer, rô-mam-tê ê-zêr Ruby, rô-bê Ruhama, rô-hã-mã Ruth, rô-th Ruhamah, rô-hå-måh Rumah, rô-må Rusticus, růs-tê-kůs

Sabaoth, såb-å-oth Sabat, så-båt Sabatus, såb-å-tüs Sabban, såb'an Sabbath, såb-åth Sabbatheus, såb-å thé-ds Sabbeus, såb-bé-ds Sabdeus, såb'dé-ůs Sabdi, såb'di Sabeans, så-be-ans Sabi, så-bi Sabtah, såb-tå Sacar, sá-kår Sadamias, såd-å-mi-ås Sadas, så-dås Saddeus, såd-é-us Sadduc, såd-ok Sadducees, såd-du-sê'z Sadoc, så-dôk Sahadutha, så-hå-du'thå Sahtecha, såt-ê-kå Salah, så-lå Salasadai, sål-å-såd-å-i Salathiel, så-lå-the-él Salcah, sål-kå Salchab, sål'kåb · Sallai, sål'å-i Sallu, sål'u' Sallum, sål'um Sallumus, sål-u-mus Salma, sål-må Salmah, sål'må Salmone, sål-mô-nê Salom, så-lôm Salome, sål-ôm-ê Salu, så-lů Salum, så-lům Samael, såm-å-él Samias, så-mi'as Samaria, så må re-å Samaritans, så-mår-e-tåns Samatus, sam-a-tus Sameius, sa-mė'yds

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Sangar, sån'går Saan, så'ån Samis, så-mis Samlah, såm-lå Sammus, såm'us Sampsames, såmp-så-mê'z Sanabassarus, sån-å-bås-å-růs Sanasib, sån-å-sib Sanbalat, sån-bål-åt Sanhedrim, sån-hed-rim Sansannah, sån-sån-å Saphat, såf-åt Saphatias, såf-å-si-ås Sapheth, fåf-éth Saphir, såf-ir Saphira, såf-i-rå Sapphire, såf-ê'r Sarabias, sår-å-bi-ås Saraiah, så-råé-ýå Saraias, så-rå-ýås Saramael, så-råm-sél saramaei, sā-rām-sei Saramei, sār-ā-mēl Sarahe, sā-rāf Sarchedonus, sār-kēd-ō-nūs Sardeus, sār-dē-ūs Sardine, sār-dī/īn Sardites, sår'dît'z Sardius, sår'dê-ůs Sardonix, sår'dô-nîks Sarea, så'rê-å Sarepta, så-rép-tå Sargon, sår-gon Sarid, så-rid Saron, så-rôn Sarothi, så-rô-thi Sarsechim, sår-sê-kîm Saruch, så-růk Sathrabaznes, såth-råb-å-zå'nz Sathrabouzanes, såth-rå bo-zå'uz Sauranouzanes, saur Savaran, sā-v-ā-rān Savias, sā-v-ē ās Sceva, sē-v-ā Sceva, sē-v-ā Scythia, slīth-ē-ā Sauthopolis slīth-ē-ā Scythopolis, sith-o po-lis Scythopolitans, sith-op-ol-e-tans Sebat, sé'båt Secacah, sék'å-kå Sechenias, sék-é-ni-as Sechu, sék-û Sedecias, sed-e-si-as Segub, sé-gub Seir, sé-ir Seirath, sé-é-rath Sela, sé-là Selah, sé-là Seled, sé-léd Selemias, sél-é-mî'ås Semachiah, sém-å-ki'å Semaiah, sém-å-yå Semaias, sém-å-yås Semei, sém-é-i Semelleus, sé-mél-'ŷus Semis, sé-mis Senaah, sén-a-a Seneh, sé-né Senir, se-nîr Senacherib, se-nak-ê-rîb Senuah, sén-u-a Seorim, sê-d-rîm Sephar, sé-får Sepharad, séf-å-råd Sepharvaim, se-far-va-lm Sepharvites, sê-får'vi'tz Sephola, sêf'a-lâ Serah, sê'râ Seraiah, sê-râ'ŷâ Scraphim, sêr-a-fim Sered, ser'ed Serug, sê-rug Sesis, sê'sîs

Sesthel, ses-thel Sethar, sé-thár Shaalabbin, shá-ál-áb-in Shaalbim, shá-ál-bim Shaalbonite, shā-āl'bō-nit Shaaph, shā'āf Shaaraim, shā'a-ram Sharaim, shar'a-im Shaashgas, shā'ash-gas Shabbethai, shāb-eth'ae Shachia, shå-ki-å Shaddai, shåd-åë Shadrach shåd-råk Shage, sha'gê Shahazimath, sha-haz'e-math Shallecheth, shål'ék-éth Shalem, shā'lēm Shalim, shā'līm Shalisha, shāl-é-shā Shallum, shāl-dum Shalmai, shāl-mā-i Shalman, shal'man Shalmaneser, shål-må-nê'zër Shama, shå'-må Shamariah, shåm-å-rê'a Shamed, shå'-mëd Shamer, sha-mer Shamgar, shām-gar Shamhuth, shām-dīth Shamir, shā'mi'r Shamma, sham-a Shammah, shām'må Shammai, shām-aê Shammoth, shām-ōth Shammua, shåm-u-å Shammuah, shåm-u-å Shamsherai, shām'shē-rāô Shapham, shā'fām Shaphan, shā'fān Shaphat, shå-fåt Shapher, shå-fér Sharai, shår-åê Sharmaim, shår-må-im Sharar, shå-rår Sharezer, shå-rê-zêr Sharon, shå-ron Sharomite, sha-ron-i't Sharuhen, shår-u-hen Shashai, shāsh'āè Shashak, shas-ak Shavch, sha-ve Shaveth, shåv-eth Shaul, shå-ul Shanlites, sha-ul-it'z Shausha, shå-u-shå Sheal, she'al Shealtiel, she-al-ti-el Sheariah, shé-å-ri-å Shearjashub, shé-år-jā-shub Sheba, shê-ba Shebah, shê-ba Shebam, shé-bam Shebaniah, shéb-à-ni-à Shebarim, shéb'a-rim Shebat, shé-båt Sheber, shé-bår Shebna, shé-b-nå Shebuel, shé-b-u-él Shecaniah, shék-à-ni-å Shechem, she'kem Shechemites, shêk-êm-i'tz Shechinah, shêk-ê-nå Shedeur, shêd-ê-ûr Shehariah, she-ha-ri-a Shekel, she-kel Shelah, shé-là Shelanites, she-lan-i'tz Shelemiah, shél-ê-mi-å Sheleph, shê-lêf Shelesh, she'lesh Shelomi, shello-m.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to, bet', bit', out'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o-6 6 4 4 -y, e, or i-i, u.

Shelomith, shel-o-mith Shelomoth, shel-o-moth Shelumiel, shê-lô-mê-él Shema, shê'må Shemaah, shêm'a-a Shemaiah, shém-å-'ŷå Shemariah, shém-å-'ri'â Shemer, shém-é-bér Shemer, shé-mé-é-ber Shemida, shé-mi'da Sheminith, shem-e-nith Shemiramoth, shê-mir-å-moth Shemuel, shê-mu-êl Shenazar, shê-nå-zår Shenir, shê-nîr Shepham, shê-fâm Shephatiah, shê-fa-ti-â Shephi, shê-fi Shepho, she-fo Shephuphan, shê-fu-fan Sherah, shê-ra Sherebiah, sher-ê-bi-a Sheresh, shê'rêsh Sherezer, shê-rê-zêr Sheshack, shê-shâk Sheshai, shê-shâê Sheshan, shê-shan Sheshbazzar, shésh'bāz'âr Shethar, shé'thār Shethar Boznai, shé'thār-bòz'nåê Shibboleth, shib'ð-léth Shibmah, shib'må Shiehron, shi-kron Shiggaion, shig-åê-on Shion, shi-on Shihor Libnath, shi-hor-lib-nath Shiiim, shi-i-im Shilhi, shilii Shilhim, shil'im Shillem, shil'em Shillemites, shil'ēm-i'tz Shilo, shi'lò Shiloh, shi-lô-a Shiloah, shi-lô-a Shiloni, shi-lô-ni Shilonites, shi-lô'ni'tz Shilshah, shil'sha Shimea, shim'ê-å Shimeah, shim'ê-å Shimeam, shim'e-am Shimeath, shim-é-àth Shimeathites, shim-é-à thi'tz Shimei, shim-é-i Shimeon, shim'ê-on Shimhi, shim'i Shimi, shî'mi Shimites, shim-i'tz Shimma, shim'à Shimon, shi'mon Shimrath, shim'rath Shimri, shim-ri Shimrith, shim-rith Shimronites, shim-ron-i/tz Shimron Meron, shim-ron-me-ron Shimshai, shim'shåe Shinab, shi'nåb Shinar, shi'når Shiphi, shi'fi Shiphmite, shif-mi't Shiphra, shif'ra Shiphrath, shif-rath Shiptan, ship-tan Shisha, shi-sha Shishak, shi'shåk Shitrai, shît'rāê Shittah, shīt'a Shittim Wood, shît'în ôôd

Shiza, shi-za

Shoa, shô-a Shoab, shô-ab Shoah, shô-a

Shobach, sho-bak Shobai, shô-bå-i Shobal, sho-bal Shobek, shô'bêk Shobi, shô'bi Shocho, shô-kô Shochoh, shô'kô Shoham, sho'ham Shomer, shố-mặr Shopach, shố-påsh Shophan, sho'fan Shoshannim, sho-shan-im Shua, shô'à Shuah, shō-a Shual, shō-al Shubael, shō-ba-el Shuham, shô'hằm Shuhamites, shô'hằm-it s Shuites, shô-hit'z Shulamite, sho-lam-i't Shuhmathites, shô-math-i tz Shunamite, shô-nam-i't Shunem, shô-uêm Shuni, shô'ni' Shunites, shô-ni'tz Shupham, shô-fâm Shuphamite, sho-fam-i't Shuppim, shop-im Shushan, shố-shắn Shushan Eduth, shố-shắn ê-dúth Shuthalites, shố-thắ-li/tz Shuthela, shố-thế-là Sia, si-å Siaka, si'å-kå Sibbachai, sib-å-kåė Sibboleth, sib-o-leth Sibmah, sib-må Sibraim, sib'rå-im Siehem, si'kem Siddim, sid-im Side, si'dê Sidon, si'dôn Sejionoth, sé-ji-6-noth Siĥa, si'hå Sihon, si-hon Silla, sîl-a Siloa, sîl-ô-a Siloah, sīl-d-ā Siloam, sîl-6-âm Siloas, sîl-6-âs Siloe, sîl-6-ê Simalcue, sîm-âl-ku-ê Simeon, sim'ê-on Simeonites, sīm-e-on-i'tz Simri, sīm-ri Sinai, si-nåê Sinim, si-nåm Sinites, sîn'i'tz Siphmoth, sif-moth Sippai, sip-åê Sirach, si-rak Sirah, si-ra Sireon, sîr-ê-on Sisamai, sīs-ām'āē Sisera, sis'ê-rå Sisinnes, si-sin'é'z Sitnah, sit'nä Sivan, si'vän Sochoh, sô'ko Socoh, sô-kô Sodi, sô'di Sodoma, sod-6-må Sodomites, sod-o-mi'tz Sopater, sop-å-ter Sophereth, sof-e-reth Sosipater, sô-sîp-å-ter Sosthenes, sos'the-nes Sostratus, sos'tra-tus Sotai, so-ta-i Stachys, stå-kis Stacie, stak-te

Stephana, steffa-na Stephanas, stef-å-nås Stephen, stê-fên Suah, su-a Suba, su-ba Subai, su-ba-i Subai, su-pa-1 Sucaathites, su-kå-a-thi/tz Succoth, såk-oth Succoth Benoth, såk-oth-be-noth Sudias, su'dê-ås Sukkiims, sůk-e-lins Susa, su-3å Susanchites, ső-sån'ki'tz Susannah, sô-san-a Susi, su'si Sycamine, sîk-a-mîn Sycene, si-sê'nê Sychar, si'kâr Syelus, si-ê-lûs Syene, si-ê-nê Synagogue, sîn-â-gôg Syntiche, sin'tê-kê Syria Maacah, sîr-ya ma-a-ka Syriom, sŷr-ê-am Syrophenicia, si-rô-fê-nê-sê-à

Taanach, tå'å-nåk Taanach Shilo, tå'å-nåk shi'lô Tabbaoth, tåb'å-ðth Tabbath, tāb-a-t Tabeal, tā-bē-āl Tabeel, tå-bê-el Tabellius, tå-bél-ê-ůs Tabera, tåb-ê-rå Tabitha, tāb-é-thā Tabor, tâ-bôr Tabrimon, tåb-re-mon Tachmonite, tåk'mô-ni't Tadmor, tåd'mòr Tahan, ta-han Tahanites, tå-hån'itz Tahaphanes, tå-håf/å-né'z Tahapenes, tå-håp/ê-nê'z Tahath, tå/håth Tahpernes, tå-per-nes Tahrea, tå-re-å Tahtim Hodshi, tå-tim hod-shi Talitha Cumi, tal'e-tha eu'me Talmai, tål-måe Talmon, tål'mon Talsas, tål-sås Tamah, tå-må Tammuz, tam'můz Tanach, ta'nak Tanhumeth, tan-hu-meth Tanis, ta'nis Taphath, ta'fath Taphenes, tåf-e-né'z Taphnes, tåf-né'z Taphon, tå-fön Tappuah, tåp-u-å Tarah, tår-å Taralah, tår-å-lå Tarea, tå-rè-å Tarpelites, tår-pel-i'tz Tarshish, tar-shish Tarshisi, tar-shis Tarsus, tar-sus Tartak, tår-tåk Tartan, tår-tån Tatnai, tåt-nåe Tebah, tê-bà Tebaliah, téb-å-li-å Tebeth, té-béth Tehaphnehes, tê-håf-nê-hê'z Tehinnah, tê-hîn-å Tekel, tê-kêl Tekoa, tê-kû-a Tekoah, tê-kô-å Tekoites, tê-kô-i'tz

nê

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 61 2 6 6 4 4 a'll, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but'—on', was', at'—good'—w, o—y, e, or i—i, u.

Telabib, tel-a-bib Telah, te-là Telaim, tel-a-im Telassar, tê-lås-år Telem, tê-lèm Telharesha, těl-hå-rê-shå
Telharsa, těl-hå-ráTelmela, těl-mê-lå
Telmelah, těl-mê-lå
Tema, tê-må Teman, tê'man Temani, tem'a-ni Temanites, tê'mān-i'tz Temeni, têm'ê-ni Tenhen, tê-fô
Terah, tê-fô
Teraphin, tê-fâ-fîm
Teraphin, tê-fâ-fîm Tertulius, ter-tulius Teta, tê-tå Tetrarch, te-trark Thaddeus, thad-e-us Thahash, thầi hầsh Thamah, thẩm 'a Thamnatha, thầm 'nà-thầ Thara, thà-rà Tharra, thår-rå Tharshish, thår-shish Thassi, thâs'î Thebez, thê'bê'z Thekoe, thê-kô'ê Thelasser, the-las-er Thelersas, the-ler-sas Theochanus, the-ok-a-nus Theodotus, the-od-o-tus Theophilus, thé-ôf-é-lus Theras, the-ras Thermeleth, ther'me-leth Thessalonica, thês-â-lôn-ê-kâ Theudas, thêô-dâs Thimnathath, thim-nâ-thàth Thisbe, this be Thomoi, tho mo-1 Thraseas, thrå'sé-ås Thummim, thum'im Thyatira, thi-ā-ti'ra Tibbath, tîb'ath Tiberias, ti-bê'rê-as Tibni, tîb'ni Tidal, ti'dål Tiglath Pileser, tîg'lath pi-lê'zêr Tikvah, tîk'vah Tikvath, tîk-văch Tilon, ti-lon Timelus, ti-mé-las Timna, tim'nå Timnath, tîm-nath Timnatha, tîm-na-tha Timnath Heres, tim-nath nê-rê-z Timnath Serah, tim-nath sê-râ Timnite, tlm'ni't Timotheus, ti-mô-thê-us Tipsah, tip-sâ Tiras, ti-râs Tirathites, ti'råth-i'tz Tirhakah, tlr'ha-kå Tirhanah, tlr'hå-nå Tiria, tlr'e-å Tirshatha, tir-sha-tha Tirzah, tir-za Tishbite, tish-bi't Tivan, ti'van Tiza, ti-za Tizite, ti'zi't Toah, tô'å Toanan, tô-a-na Tobiah, tổ-bi-ả Tobias, tổ-bi-ảs Tobiel, tổ-bi-ểl Tobijah, to-bi-ja Tochen, to-ken

Togarmah, to-gar-ma Tohu, tô'hu Toi, tàô' Tola, toʻla Tolad, tô'låd Tolaites, to-la-i'tz Tolbanes, tôl-ba-nê'z Tolmai, tôl-mãê
Tophel, tô-fêl
Tophet, tô-fêt
Tou, tâô
Trachonitis, trắk-ô-ni-tîs Tripolis, trip-o-lis Troas, trô-as Trogyllium, trô-gil-a-um Trophimus, trôf-e-mus Tryphena, tri-fê'nâ Tryphosa, tri-fô'sâ Tubal Cain, tu'bâl kā'n Tubieni, tu-bi-ê'ni Tyberias, ti-bê-ri-as Tychicus, tik-e-kūs Tyrannus, ti-ran-nūs Tyrus, ti-rus

Ucal, u'kål Uel, u-el Ulai, u-lae Ulam; u'lam Ulla, nl'à Ummah, um'å Unni, un'i Upharsin, u-fàr'sin Uphaz, u'fàz Urbane, ůr-bå-nê Uri, u-ri Uriah, u-ri-å Urias, u-ri-as Uriel, u-re-el Urijah, u-ri-ja Urim, u-rim Uta, u-ta Uthai, u'thåė Uthi, u'thi Uzai, u'zå-i Uzal, u'zål Uzza, uz-a Uzzah, uz-a Uzzah, uz-a Uzzen Sherah, uz-en-she-ra Uzzi, ůz-i Uzziah, ůz-i-å Uzziel, ůz-i-ål Uzzielites, ůz-i-él-i/tz

Vajezatha, vå-jêz-å-thå Vaniah, vå-ni-å Vashni, våsh'ni Vashti, våsh'ti Vophsi, vòf'si

Xagus, zå-gus Xanthicus, zan'the-kus Xeneas, zen'e-as Xerophagia, zer-d-få'jê-å Xerolybe, zer-dl'e-be Xystus, zis-tus

Zaanaim, zå-å-nå-im Zaaman, za-a-mån Zaanaunim, zå-å-nån/lm Zaavan, zå/å-vån Zabad, zå/båd Zabadæans, zåb-å-dê-åns Zabadaias, zab-a-dåe-ås Zabbai, zåb'båê Zabdeus, zåb-dê'ûs Zabdi, zåb'di Zabdiel, zåb'dê-êl Zabbina, zå-bi-nå Zabud, zåb-ud Zabulon, zå-bu-lon

Zaccai, zåk'åė Zaccur, zák-ůr Zacariah, zák-å-ri-å Zacher, zå-ker Zaccheus, zåk'ê-ůs Zadok, zå'dôk Zaham, zå-håm Zair, zå-ir Zalaph, zå-iåf Zalmon, zål-mon Zalmonah, zål-mô-nå Zalmunnah, zål-műn'å Zambis, zåm'bis Zambri, zåm'bri Zamoth, zå-moth Zamzummins, zåm-zům-ins Zanoah, zå-nô-å Zaphnathpaaneah, Zaphon, zå-fon zåf-nåth-på Zara, zå-rå Zaraces, zår-å-sê'z Zarah, zå-rå Zaraias, zår-å-ýås Zareah, zå-rê-å Zareathites, zå-rê-å-thi'tz Zared, zå-red Zarephath, zår-e-fåth Zaretan, zår-e-tån Zareth Shahar, zå-reth sha-har Zarhites, zår-hi'tz Zartanah, zar-ta-na Zarthan, zår-thån Zathoe, zåth-6-è Zathui, zå-thů-ė Zaththu, zåth-å Zattu, zåt-å Zavan, zå-vån Zaza, zå-zå Zebadiah, zeb-a-di-a Zebah, zé-bå Zebaim, zê-bā'im Zebedee, zéb'é-dê Zebina, zêb'ê-nå Zeboim, zê-bô'im Zebuda, zê-bů-då Zebul, zê-bůl Zebulon, zéb-ű-lón Zebulonites, zéb-u-lón-it'z Zechariah, zék-å-ri-å Zedad, zé-dåd Zedekiah, zéd-é-ki-å Zelah, zé-lå Zelek, zê-lêk Zelophead, zê-lô-fê-åd Zelotes, zê-lô-tes Zelzah, zěl-zå Zemaraim, zem-a-ra-im Zemarite, zem'a-ri t Zemira, zê-mi-ra Zenan, zê-nan Zenas, zê-nas Zeorim, zê-ôr-îm Zephaniah, zef-å-ni-å Zephatlı, zê-fath Zephathah, zéféa-tha Zephi, zéfé Zepho, zê-fô Zephon, zê-fôn Zephonites, zěř-ôn-it'z Zerah, zêř-å Zerahiah, zěr-å-hi²å Zeraia, zêr-â-ŷā Zerau, zêrrâ Zered, zêrrêd Zereda, zér-é-då Zeredah, zér-é-då Zeredathah, zé-réd-à-thà Zererath, zer-e-rath Zeresh, ze-resh Zereth, zê²reth Zeri, zê²ri

1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 61 2 6 6 6 4 4 a'lt, a'rt, a'ce, e've, no', to', bet', bit', but', but', at', at', at', good', w, o, y, e, or i, i, u,

Zeror, zê-rôr
Zeruah, zér-u-â
Zerubhahel, zêr-ûh-â-bêl
Zeruhah, zêr-u-i-â
Zerviah, zêr-u-l-â
Zerviah, zêr-u-l-â
Zetham, zê-thâm
Zethan, zê-thâm
Zethan, zê-thân
Zethar, zê-thâr
Zia, zi-â
Ziba, zi-bâ
Zibeon, zĥ-ĉ-ôn
Zichri, zlk-ri
Ziddim, zĥ-dîm
Zidkijah, zĥ-d-kn-ŝ-âns
Ziha, zi-hâ

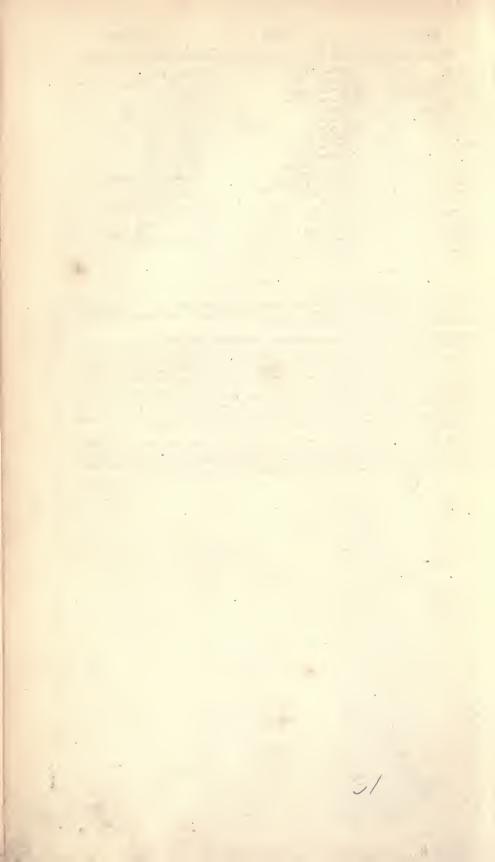
Ziklag, zîkilăg Zillah, zîlilă Zilpah, zîlipă Zilthai, zîl'thâê
Zimmah, zîm'a
Zimram, zîm'râm
Zimram, zîm'râm
Zimra, zîm'rîa
Zimri, zim'ri
Zina, zi'nâ
Zior, zi'dr
Ziphah, zîf'a
Ziphion, zîf'a
Ziphion, zîf'a
Ziphron, zîf'rôn
Zippora, zîp'dr
Zipporah, zîp'dr
Zith'ri
Ziza, zî'a
Ziza, zi'a
Zizah, zi'a
Zoan, zô'ân
Zoan, zô'ân
Zoan, zô'ân
Zoba, zô'bă

Zobah, ző'bå
Zobeh, ző'bő-bå
Zohar, ző'ár
Zohelth, ző'hől-éth
Zonaras, zón'á-rås
Zopeth, ző'pěth
Zophah, ző'főr
Zophah, ző'főr
Zophah, ző'főr
Zophar, ző'főr
Zophar, ző'főr
Zophar, ző'főr
Zorah, ző'rő-á
Zorah, ző'rő-á
Zorathites, zó-rőtű'i'tz
Zorobabel, ző-rőb'á-bél
Zuar, zhő'zőr
Zuriel, ző'rő-číl
Zurishaddai, zhő'rő-shåd-åé
Zuzims, zhő'zőr'z

There is a peculiar, and fine-sounding diphthong, terminating a number of Hebrew words, which I have marked by uniting in the middle, and last syllable of many words, the vowels åi—the sounds being åå—åå, ending in fact in åi. The English have not such a diphthong.

The obstacles to ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Scripture Proper Names are these. First, it is not known whether the Bible is written in Hebrew, Chaldee, or a dialect formed from both. Secondly, the Jews themselves confess that they know not the true power of the letters; and that, the ancient pronunciation is lost. Thirdly, the learned generally acknowledge one letter to be doubtful, and differ about others. Fourthly, many of the Scripture Names have been so perverted to suit the Latin, or Greek orthography, that it is useless to give the true pronunciation even when known: as, for instance, Shomeron, (now written Samaria, and generally pronounced, by the clergy, Sama'ria, as I have accented it on the letter a, but, by some, Samari'a, with the acent on the i,) and many others. Amidst these difficulties, I have contented myself with following the common usage of well-educated men; and any Hebrew scholar who wishes to be singular can follow his own fancies; and, under these circumstances, easily defend them.

It is to be observed, that the Ancients never laid an accent on a consonant, upon which their acute, grave, and circumflex, could not possibly fall. But we, in consequence of the ancient pronunciation being almost entirely lost, frequently accent the consonants, in our pronunciation of Latin and Greek, agreeably to the nature of our own accent; to which we frequently make the Latin and Greek conform.











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